

Court No. 1

ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW

ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 176 of 2024

Thursday, this the 20th day of February, 2025

“Hon’ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar, Member (J)
Hon’ble Vice Admiral Atul Kumar Jain, Member (A)”

Service No. 692338-T Ex. WO Ram Kumar Sharma, residing at Flat No. 903, Radhey Velly, PO – Krishna Nagar, District – Mathura, Uttar Pradesh-281004.

..... Applicant

Ld. Counsel for the : **Shri Keshav Sharma**, Advocate
 Applicant

Versus

1. Union of India, through the Secretary, Ministry of Defence, South Block, New Delhi-110011.
2. The Chief of Air Staff, Air Headquarters, Vayu Bhavan, New Delhi-110106.
3. The Directorate of Air Veterans, Air Headquarters, Subroto Park, New Delhi-110010.
4. The PCDA (Pension), Draupadi Ghat, Allahabad.
5. The JCDA (Air Force), Subroto Park, New Delhi-110010.

.....Respondents

Ld. Counsel for the : **Dr. Chet Narayan Singh**, Advocate
 Respondents. Central Govt. Standing Counsel

ORDER

“Per Hon’ble Mr. Justice Anil Kumar, Member (J)”

1. The instant Original Application has been filed under Section 14 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 for the following reliefs :-

- (a) *Quash and set aside the Impugned Order rejecting the claim of grant of disability element of pension vide AIR HQ/99798/1/692338/04/22/DAV (DP/RMB) dated 18 Aug 2022 and Declare the disabilities (i) Diabetes Mellitus Type-II (Old) (ii) Non Alcoholic Steatohepatitis (Old) as aggravated by the Military Service.*
- (b) *Grant the disability element of pension to the Applicant @50% w.e.f. 01st May 2022 for life with all consequential benefits and*
- (c) *To issue/pass any other orders/directions as this Hon’ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper under the circumstances of the case in favour of the applicant and render justice.*

2. Briefly stated, applicant was enrolled in the Indian Air Force on 02.01.1984 and discharged on 30.04.2022 in Low Medical Category on attaining the age of superannuation. The applicant is in receipt of Service Pension. Before discharge from service, the Release Medical Board (RMB) held at GTRE, DRDO on 14.10.2021 assessed his disabilities (i) **‘DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE-II (OLD) E-11, Z09.0’ @20%** and (ii) **‘NON ALCOHOLIC STEATOHEPATITIS (OLD) K75.81, Z-0-9.0’ @20%, composite disabilities @40% for life** and opined the disabilities to be neither

attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service. The applicant's claim for grant of disability pension was rejected vide letter dated 18.05.2022. The applicant preferred First Appeal dated 06.08.2023 but of no avail. It is in this perspective that the applicant has preferred the present Original Application.

3. Learned Counsel for the applicant pleaded that at the time of enrolment, the applicant was found mentally and physically fit for service in the Air Force and there is no note in the service documents that he was suffering from any disease at the time of enrolment in Air Force. The diseases of the applicant were contracted during the service, hence they are attributable to and aggravated by Air Force Service. He pleaded that various Benches of Armed Forces Tribunal have granted disability pension in similar cases, as such the applicant be granted disability element of disability pension and its rounding off to 50%.

4. On the other hand, Ld. Counsel for the respondents contended that composite disabilities of the applicant @40% for life have been regarded as NANA by the RMB, hence as per Regulation 153 of the Pension Regulations for the Indian Air Force, 1961 (Part-I) which provides that *"Unless otherwise specifically provided, disability pension may be granted to an individual who is invalided from service on account of a disability which is attributable to or aggravated by Air Force service and is assessed at 20% or over"* the applicant is not entitled to disability element of

disability pension. He further submitted that the applicant had personal history of overweight/obese. In the background of overweight/obese and older age, the applicant initially detected to have Diabetes Mellitus at the age of 49 years and was placed in low medical classification A4G4 (Temp) (T-24) vide AFMSF-15 dated 14.05.2014. Further, in the background of overweight/obese, the applicant was detected to have Obesity and was placed in composite low medical classification A4G4 (T-12) vide AFMSF-15 dated 14.09.2020. Later the ID was upgraded to medical classification A4G1 vide aFMSF-15 dated 15.06.2021. In the background of overweight/obese and older age the applicant was also detected to have Non Alcoholic Fatty Live Disease at the age of 56 years and was placed in composite low medical classification A4G4 (T-12) vide AFMSF-15 dated 15.02.2021. Later the aforesaid ID was revised to Non Alcoholic Steatohepatitis vide AFMSF-15 dated 15.06.2021. Thereafter, the applicant was reviewed periodically for both the disabilities and was placed in composite medical classification A4G2 (Permanent) vide AFMSF-15 dated 15.06.2021. He pleaded for dismissal of the Original Application.

5. We have heard Ld. Counsel for the applicant as also Ld. Counsel for the respondents. We have also gone through the Release Medical Board proceedings as well as the records and we find that the questions which need to be answered are two folds:-

- (a) Whether the disabilities of the applicant are attributable to or aggravated by Air Force Service?
- (b) Whether the applicant is entitled for the benefit of rounding off the disability element of disability pension?

6. The law on attributability of a disability has already been settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of ***Dharamvir Singh Versus Union of India & Others***, reported in (2013) 7 Supreme Court Cases 316. In this case the Apex Court took note of the provisions of the Pensions Regulations, Entitlement Rules and the General Rules of Guidance to Medical Officers to sum up the legal position emerging from the same in the following words.

"29.1. Disability pension to be granted to an individual who is invalided from service on account of a disability which is attributable to or aggravated by military service in non-battle casualty and is assessed at 20% or over. The question whether a disability is attributable to or aggravated by military service to be determined under the Entitlement Rules for Casualty Pensionary Awards, 1982 of Appendix II (Regulation 173).

29.2. A member is to be presumed in sound physical and mental condition upon entering service if there is no note or record at the time of entrance. In the event of his subsequently being discharged from service on medical grounds any deterioration in his health is to be presumed due to service [Rule 5 read with Rule 14(b)].

29.3. The onus of proof is not on the claimant (employee), the corollary is that onus of proof that the condition for non-entitlement is with the employer. A claimant has a right to derive benefit of any reasonable doubt and is entitled for pensionary benefit more liberally (Rule 9).

29.4. If a disease is accepted to have been as having arisen in service, it must also be established that the conditions of military service determined or contributed to the onset of the disease and that the conditions were due to the circumstances of duty in military service [Rule 14(c)]. [pic]

29.5. If no note of any disability or disease was made at the time of individual's acceptance for military service, a disease which has led to an individual's discharge or death will be deemed to have arisen in service [Rule 14(b)].

29.6. If medical opinion holds that the disease could not have been detected on medical examination prior to the acceptance for service and that disease will not be deemed to have arisen during service, the Medical Board is required to state the reasons [Rule 14(b)]; and 29.7. It is mandatory for the Medical Board to follow the guidelines laid down in Chapter II of the Guide to Medical Officers (Military Pensions), 2002 - "Entitlement: General Principles", including Paras 7, 8 and 9 as referred to above (para 27)."

7. In view of the settled position of law on attributability, we find that the RMB has denied attributability to the applicant only by endorsing that the disabilities '**DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE-II (OLD) E-11, Z09.0**' and '**NON ALCOHOLIC STEATOHEPATITIS (OLD) K75.81, Z-0-9.0**' are neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service on the ground of onset of disability in May, 2014 and January, 2021 respectively while posted in Peace locations (Adampur and Bangalore) and the second disability is liver inflammation and damage caused by a buildup of fat in the liver, therefore, applicant is not entitled to disability element of disability pension. However, considering the facts and circumstances of the case, we are of the opinion that this reasoning of Release Medical

Board for denying disability element of disability pension to applicant are cryptic, not convincing and doesn't reflect the complete truth on the matter. Peace Stations have their own pressure of rigorous Air Force training and associated stress and strain of Air Force service. The applicant was enrolled in Indian Air Force on 02.01.1984 and the disabilities have started after more than 30 and 36 years of Air Force service respectively i.e. in May, 2014 and January, 2021. With regard to overweight, we find that the at the time of RMB, the applicant's ideal weight was 73 Kg whereas the actual weight was 82 Kg, over weight is 11 Kg i.e. 12.32% which is less than 20%. As such it cannot be said that the cause of disabilities is overweight. We are therefore of the considered opinion that the benefit of doubt in these circumstances should be given to the applicant in view of ***Dharamvir Singh vs Union of India & Ors*** (supra), and both the disabilities of the applicant should be considered as aggravated by Air Force service.

8. The law on the point of rounding off of disability pension is no more RES INTEGRA in view of Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment in the case of ***Union of India and Ors vs Ram Avtar & ors*** (Civil appeal No 418 of 2012 decided on 10th December 2014). In this Judgment the Hon'ble Apex Court nodded in disapproval of the policy of the Government of India in granting the benefit of rounding off of disability pension only to the personnel who have been invalided out of service and denying the same to the

personnel who have retired on attaining the age of superannuation or on completion of their tenure of engagement. The relevant portion of the decision is excerpted below:-

“4. By the present set of appeals, the appellant (s) raise the question, whether or not, an individual, who has retired on attaining the age of superannuation or on completion of his tenure of engagement, if found to be suffering from some disability which is attributable to or aggravated by the military service, is entitled to be granted the benefit of rounding off of disability pension. The appellant(s) herein would contend that, on the basis of Circular No 1(2)/97/D (Pen-C) issued by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, dated 31.01.2001, the aforesaid benefit is made available only to an Armed Forces Personnel who is invalidated out of service, and not to any other category of Armed Forces Personnel mentioned hereinabove.

5. We have heard Learned Counsel for the parties to the lis.

6. We do not see any error in the impugned judgment (s) and order(s) and therefore, all the appeals which pertain to the concept of rounding off of the disability pension are dismissed, with no order as to costs.

7. The dismissal of these matters will be taken note of by the High Courts as well as by the Tribunals in granting appropriate relief to the pensioners before them, if any, who are getting or are entitled to the disability pension.

8. This Court grants six weeks' time from today to the appellant(s) to comply with the orders and directions passed by us.”

9. Additionally, consequent upon the issue of Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. 17(01)/2017/D(Pen/Policy) dated 23.01.2018, Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Prayagraj has issued Circular No. 596 dated

09.02.2018 wherein it is provided that the cases where Armed Forces Pensioners who were retired/discharged voluntary or otherwise with disability and they were in receipt of Disability/War Injury Element as on 31.12.2015, their extent of disability/War Injury Element shall be re-computed in the manner given in the said Circular which is applicable with effect from 01.01.2016.

10. As such, in view of the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of ***Union of India and Ors vs Ram Avtar & ors (supra)*** as well as Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No.17(01)/2017/D(Pen/Policy) dated 23.01.2018, we are of the considered view that benefit of rounding off of disability element of disability pension @40% for life to be rounded off to 50% for life may be extended to the applicant from the next date of his discharge.

11. In view of the above, the **Original Application No. 176 of 2024** deserves to be allowed, hence **allowed**. The impugned order, rejecting the applicant's claim for grant of disability element of disability pension, is set aside. Both the disabilities of the applicant are held as aggravated by Air Force Service. The applicant is entitled to get disability element @40% for life which would be rounded off to 50% for life from the next date of his discharge. The respondents are directed to grant disability element to the applicant @40% for life which would stand rounded off to 50% for life from the next date of his discharge. The respondents are further

directed to give effect to this order within a period of four months from the date of receipt of a certified copy of this order. Default will invite interest @ 8% per annum till the actual payment.

12. No order as to costs.

(Vice Admiral Atul Kumar Jain)
Member (A)

(Justice Anil Kumar)
Member (J)

Dated : 20 February, 2025

AKD/-