

Court No. 1**ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW****ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 217 OF 2021**Wednesday, this the 30th day of March, 2022**“Hon’ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava, Member (J)
Hon’ble Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve, Member (A)”**

No. 2891716 X Ex. Sep. Manoj Kumar Sejwal, S/o Sri Hari Raj Singh, R/o Village & Post Birauli, District Bulandshahar (UP).

..... ApplicantLd. Counsel for the Applicant : **Shri K.K. Misra**, Advocate.

Versus

1. Union of India, through its Secretary, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
2. Chief of Army Staff, Army Head Quarters, New Delhi.
3. Officer-in-Charge, Records, Defence Security Corps, PIN-901297.
4. PCDA (P), Allahabad.

.....RespondentsLd. Counsel for the Respondents. : **Shri Alok Kumar Mishra**, Advocate
Central Govt. Counsel**ORDER****“Per Hon’ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava, Member (J)”**

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

- (i) *to direct the respondents to grant 80% disability pension to the applicant, duly rounded of to 100% as per the policy on the subject.*
- (ii) *to direct the respondents to pay the arrears of disability pension to the applicant with effect from the date of his discharge from service, i.e. 30 August 2020, with interest, as applicable.*
- (iii) *any other relief which the Hon'ble Tribunal may think just and proper may be granted to the applicant.*
- (iv) *Cost of the case may be awarded in favour of the applicant.*

2. Briefly stated, applicant was initially enrolled in the Rajputana Rifles of Indian Army on 24.06.1996 and was discharged from service on 30.06.2013 (AN) on completion of terms of engagement. He was re-enrolled in Defence Security Corps (DSC) on 25.03.2014 and was discharged from service on 31.08.2020 (AN) after rendering 06 years, 05 months and 06 days of service in Low Medical Category under Rule 13 (3) Item III (iii)(a)(i) of the Army Rules, 1954. At the time of discharge from DSC service, the Release Medical Board (RMB) held at Command Hospital (AF), Bangalore on 30.07.2020 assessed his disabilities (i) **'CONGENITAL APSASIA OF LT KIDNEY WITH SECONDARY HYPERTENSION (Q63)'** @50% for life, (ii) **'DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE – II (E 11)'** @20% for life, (iii) **'DYSLIPIDEMIA (E78.5)'** @5% for life and (iv) **'ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME (F10.2)'** @40% for life, **composite disabilities @80% 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 by the respondents. The applicant preferred representation dated 20.10.2020 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 Army/DSC and there is no note in the service documents that he was suffering from any disease at the time of enrolment in Army. The diseases of the applicant were contracted during the service, hence they are attributable to and aggravated by Military/DSC Service. He pleaded that various Benches of Armed Forces Tribunal have granted disability pension in similar cases, as such the applicant be granted disability pension as well as arrears thereof, as applicant is also entitled to disability pension and its rounding off to 100%.

4. On the other hand, Ld. Counsel for the respondents contended that composite disabilities of the applicant @80% for life have been regarded as NANA by the RMB, hence applicant is not entitled to disability pension. 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 of two folds:-

- (a) Whether the disabilities of the applicant are attributable to or aggravated by Military/DSC Service?
- (b) Whether the applicant is entitled for the benefit of rounding off the 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 first, second and third disabilities (i) **‘CONGENITAL APLASIA OF LT KIDNEY WITH SECONDARY HYPERTENSION (Q 63) (REVISED DIAGNOSIS)’**, **‘DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE –II (E 11)’** and **‘DYSLIPIDEMIA (E 78.5)’** are neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service on the ground of onset of these disabilities in the years 2018 and 2019 respectively while posted in Peace location (Hindon), therefore, applicant is not entitled to 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 pension to applicant is not convincing and doesn't reflect the complete truth on the matter. Peace Stations have their own pressure of rigorous military training and associated stress and strain of military service. The applicant was enrolled in Indian Army on 24.06.1996, re-enrolled in DSC on 25.03.2014 and the first, second and third disabilities have started after more than 21 years of Army/DSC service i.e. in the year 2018 and 2019. 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 the first, second and third disabilities of the applicant should be considered as aggravated by military/DSC service. However, with regard to fourth disability i.e. **'ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME (F10.2)'** we are agree with the opinion of RMB as NANA as it is due to indulgence in alcohol which was in applicant's own control.

8. In para 17 A (a) of Chapter VII of the Guide to Medical Officer (Military Pensions), 2002 the provision for composite assessment has been mentioned which reads as under :-

"17A. Composite Assessment

(a) Where there are two or more disabilities due to service, compensation will be based on the composite assessment of the degree of disablement. Generally speaking, when separate disabilities have entirely different functional effects, the composite assessment will be the arithmetical sum of their separate assessment. But where the functional effects of the disabilities overlap, the composite assessment will be reduced in proportion to the degree of overlapping.

There is a tendency for some Medical Boards to reduce the composite assessment in the former group of cases. This is not correct.”

9. In the instant case there are functional effects of the first, second and third disabilities overlapping, as such composite assessment is to be reduced in proportion to the degree of overlapping. The degree of first disability is @50%, second disability is @20% and third disability is @5% for which we are of the view that there is overlapping and we hold that composite assessment of first, second and third disabilities is likely to be over @50% for life.

10. 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."*

11. Additionally, consequent upon the issue of Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. 17(01)/2017(01)/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.

12. 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(01)/D(Pen/Policy) dated 23.01.2018, we are of the considered view that benefit of rounding off of disability pension @50% for life to be rounded off to 75% for life may be extended to the applicant from the next date of his discharge.

13. In view of the above, the **Original Application No. 217 of 2021** deserves to be allowed, hence **allowed**. The impugned order, rejecting the applicant's claim for grant of disability pension, is set aside. The first, second and third disabilities of the applicant are held as aggravated by Army/DSC Service. The applicant is entitled to get disability pension @50% for life which would be rounded off to 75% for life from the next date of his discharge. The respondents are directed to grant disability pension to the applicant @50% for life which would stand rounded off to 75% 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.

14. No order as to costs.

(Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve)
Member (A)

(Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava)
Member (J)

Dated : 30 March, 2022

AKD/-