

Court No. 1**ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW****ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 808 of 2021**Thursday, this the 26th day of May, 2022**“Hon’ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava, Member (J)
Hon’ble Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve, Member (A)”**

No. 24231-N Wg. Cdr. Manish Pandey (Retd.) S/o Shri Bhagwati Sharan Pandey, R/o D3, 301, Himalaya Enclave Phase II, Vrindawan Colony (Near PGI) Lucknow (U.P)-226029.

..... ApplicantLd. Counsel for the Applicant : **Shri V.P. Pandey**, Advocate.
Shri R.K. Singh, Advocate.

Versus

1. Union of India, through the Secretary, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi-110011.
2. The Chief of the Air Staff, Vayu Sena Bhawan, Air Headquarters, New Delhi-110011.
3. Officer-in-Charge Records, Subroto Park, New Delhi-110001.
4. Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension) Draupadi Ghat, Prayagraj-211014.

.....RespondentsLd. Counsel for the Respondents : Dr. Shailendra Sharma Atal, 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 :-

- (a) *To issue/pass an order or direction to the Respondents to quash /set aside the Show Cause Notice dated 12 Feb 2020.*
- (b) *To issue / pass an order or direction to the Respondents to grant disability element @75% for life to the applicant w.e.f. 01.Dec 2020.*
- (c) *Any other relief as considered proper by this Hon'ble Tribunal be awarded in favour of the applicant.*
- (d) *Cost of the Original Application be awarded to the applicant.*

2. Briefly stated, applicant was commissioned in the Indian Air Force on 21.12.1996 and was invalided out from service on 30.11.2020 in Low Medical Category after rendering 23 years, 11 months and 09 days of service. At the time of invalidation from service, the Invaliding Medical Board (IMB) held at Base Hospital New Delhi Cantt. on 25.11.2019 assessed his disabilities (i) **'PRIMARY HYPERTENSION'** @ 30% for life (ii) **'ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME'** @ 40% for life and (iii) **'DYSLIPIDEMIA'** @5% for life, **Composite Disabilities @60%** for life and opined the disability to be neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service. The applicant's claim for grant of disability pension was rejected vide letter dated 29.12.2020. The applicant preferred First Appeal which too was rejected vide letter dated 21.10.2021. 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 commission, 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 as well as its rounding off to 75%.

4. On the other hand, Ld. Counsel for the respondents contended that composite disabilities of the applicant @60% for life have been regarded as NANA by the IMB, hence as per Regulation 37 of the Pension Regulations for the Air Force, 1961 (Part-I) applicant is not entitled to disability element of 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 Invaliding 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 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 IMB has denied attributability to the applicant only by endorsing that the first and third disabilities i.e. '**PRIMARY HYPERTENSION**' and '**DYSLIPIDEMIA**' are neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service on the ground of onset of these disabilities in April 2011 and September 2015 respectively while posted in Peace location (Gandhinagar and Bangalore respectively), 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 Invaliding 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 Air Force training and associated stress and strain of Air Force service. The applicant was enrolled in Indian Air Force on 12.12.1996 and the first and third disabilities have started after more than 14 and 18 years of Air Force service respectively i.e. in April, 2011 and September, 2015. 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 and third disabilities of the applicant should be considered as aggravated by Air Force service.

8. Further, Para 6 of Chapter – V of Guide to Medical Officers (Military Pensions), 2002 provides that “*Compensation cannot be awarded for any disablement or death arising from intemperance in the use of alcohol, tobacco or drugs, or from sexually transmitted diseases, as these are matters within the member’s own control. It follows that where alcohol, tobacco or drugs or sexually transmitted diseases have aggravated an accepted disability, it is necessary to exclude the effect thereof in assessing the disablement ascribable to service condition.*” In view of above, as far as attributability of second disability i.e. ‘**ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE SYNDROME**’ is concerned, we agree with the opinion of the IMB that this disease is neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service as the applicant has a habit of consuming alcohol since 2004.

9. 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.”

10. In view of above, since in the instant case first and third disabilities have entirely different functional effects, hence the composite assessment is to be the arithmetical sum of their separate assessment. Accordingly, we hold that the composite assessment of first and third disabilities is @35% for life.

11. 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."*

12. 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.

13. 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*** 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 element of disability pension @35% for life to be rounded off to @50% for life may be extended to the applicant from the next date of his invalidation from service.

14. In view of the above, the **Original Application No. 808 of 2021** deserves to be allowed, hence **allowed**. The impugned orders, rejecting the applicant's claim for grant of disability element of disability pension, are set aside. The first and third disabilities i.e. '**PRIMARY HYPERTENSION**' and '**DYSLIPIDEMIA**' of the applicant are held as aggravated by Air Force Service. The applicant is entitled to get disability element @32% for life which would be rounded off to 50% for life from the next date of his invalidation from service. The respondents are directed to grant disability element to the applicant @35% for life which would stand

rounded off to @50% for life from the next date of his invalidation from service. 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

15. No order as to costs.

(Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve)
Member (A)

(Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava)
Member (J)

Dated : 26 May, 2022

AKD/-