

Court No. 1 (E-Court)**ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW****ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 100 of 2022**

Wednesday, this the 11th day of May, 2022

**“Hon’ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava, Member (J)
Hon’ble Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve, Member (A)”**

Ex. No. 15785558H L/Nk. Deepak Kumar, son of Sarop Ram,
Village – Garot, Post – Malkot, Tahsil – Gairsain, District –
Chamoli, Uttarakhand-246431.

..... **Applicant**

Ld. Counsel for the : **Shri Vinay Pandey**, Advocate.
Applicant

Versus

1. Union of India, through Secretary, Ministry of Defence (Army), DHQ PO, New Delhi-11.
2. The Chief of the Army Staff, Army Headquarters, Sena Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. The Officer-in-Charge Records, The AAD Records, Gopalpur, Orissa, Pin – 908802, C/O 99 APO.
4. Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Draupadi Ghat, Allahabad (UP).

.....**Respondents**

Ld. Counsel for the : **Shri Ashish Kumar Singh**, Advocate
Respondents. 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) *Issue/pass an order or direction of appropriate nature to quash the decision taken by Army Authorities as mentioned in AAD Records letter No.AAD/15785558H/DP/Pen dated 30 March 2021, Annexure No. A-1, rejecting the disability pension claim.*
- (b) *Issue/pass an order or direction of appropriate nature to the respondents to make the payment of arrears along with interest accrued to the applicant due to revision of his pension and continue to pay regular pension to the applicant in the revised rate.*
- (c) *Issue/pass any other order or direction as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit in the circumstances of the case.*
- (d) *Allow this application with costs.*

2. Briefly stated, applicant was enrolled in the Indian Army on 17.02.2004 and was discharged on 28.02.2021 under Rule 13 (3) Item III (i) of the Army Rules, 1954 on completion of terms of engagement. At the time of discharge from service, the Release Medical Board (RMB) held at Command Hospital (Western Command) on 09.01.2021 assessed his disability '**LADA (LATENT AUTOIMMUNE DIABETES IN ADULTS)**' @20% 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 30.03.2021. The applicant preferred First Appeal dated 10.06.2021 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. The applicant was in SHAPE-1 medical category for more than 11 years as the disease was detected for the first time on 17.07.2017. Since, the disease of the applicant was contracted during the service, hence it is attributable to and aggravated by Military 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 while serving with 144 Air Defence Regiment (Self propelled), the applicant was initially downgraded to low medical category for the disease "DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE-2" for six months with effect from 25.07.2017. He was upgraded to low medical category for the said disease with effect from 20.01.2018. On further review, he was again downgraded to low medical category with effect from 28.07.2018. Thereafter, on further review he was downgraded to permanent low medical category for the said disease. He further submitted that as per policy in vogue, further retention/employment of an individual placed in low medical category personnel at all times, is subject to the availability of suitable alternative appointment commensurate with individual's medical category and also the provisions that retention will not

exceed the sanctioned strength of the Regiment/Corps, and when such appoint is not available, the low medical category individual will be discharged from Army Service irrespective of then length of service. Such personnel may continue to be retained in service beyond the above period until they become due for discharge in the normal manner subject to their willingness and fulfilment of other requisite qualitative requirement. The applicant was placed in permanent low medical category with effect from 05.03.2019. As the applicant was willing to continue further service, he was granted sheltered appointment with effect from 05.03.2019. In the meantime, the applicant completed his terms of engagement of service in his present rank on 17.02.201. Accordingly, respondents discharged the applicant with effect from 28.02.2021 (AN). His further submission is that the disability of the applicant @20% for life has been regarded as NANA by the RMB, hence as per Para 173 of the Pension Regulations for the Army, 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 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 disability of the applicant is attributable to or aggravated by Military 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 disability '**LADA (LATENT AUTOIMMUNE DIABETES IN ADULTS)**' is neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service on the ground of onset of disability in 25.07.2015 while posted in Peace location (Jhansi), 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 17.02.2004 and the disability has started after more than 11 years of Army service i.e. on 25.07.2015. 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 disability of the applicant should be considered as aggravated by military 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(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.

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(01)/D(Pen/Policy) dated 23.01.2018, we are of the considered view that benefit of rounding off of disability pension @20% 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. 100 of 2022** 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. The disability of the applicant is held as aggravated by Army Service. The applicant is entitled to get disability element @20% 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 @20% 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 Abhay Raghunath Karve) (Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava)
Member (A) Member (J)

Dated : 11 May, 2022

AKD/-

