

Court No. 1

ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW

TRANSFERRED APPLICATION No. 16 of 2024

Tuesday, this the 12th day of November, 2024

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

Subedar Sudama Singh (Retd.) (JC-301710 H), S/o Shri Keshav Prasad, Flat No. 405, Omkar Moti, Chitra Nagar Society, Desai Colony, Tarsali, Vadodara, Gujrat – 390014.

..... Applicant

Ld. Counsel for the : **Shri R. Chandra**, Advocate
 Applicant

Versus

1. Union of India, through Secretary, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi -110011.
2. The Chief of Army Staff, through ADGPS IHQ of MoD (Army), New Delhi -110011.
3. The Senior Records Officer, Army Air Defence Records, PIN 908803, C/o 56APO, (Gopalpur, Odisha).

.....Respondents

Ld. Counsel for the : **Shri Amit Jaiswal**, Advocate
 Respondents. Central Govt. Standing Counsel

ORDER

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

1. The instant application has been filed under Section 14 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007, before the Armed Forces Tribunal, Principal Bench, New Delhi, which has been transferred to this Tribunal and has been renumbered as Transferred Application No. 16 of 2024, for the following reliefs:-

- A. *Issue directions to the Respondents to quash and set aside the Army Air Defence Records Letter dated 18 Mar 2021 being assailed as the Impugned Order and placed as Annexure A-1 being contrary in letter and spirit to the Hon’ble Supreme Court in the Judgment in Re Dharamvir Singh Vs Union of India (2013) 7 SCC 316 being arbitrary and whimsical on the very face of it;*
- B. *Issue directions to the Respondents to declare the disability of “Generalised Epilepsy” and “Primary Hypertension” either as attributable or aggravated to military service and grant Disability Pension from the date of discharge duly broad banded with arrears and for life in the light of Orders placed as Annexure A-6 (Colly) and Annexure A-7 (Colly) to meet the ends of justice.*
- C. *Pass such other and further orders to the respondents by way of an adequate exemplary compensation in the attendant genuine circumstances of the case, to meet the ends of justice.*

2. Briefly stated, applicant was enrolled in the Indian Army on 15.04.1991 and discharged on 30.11.2019 in Low Medical

Category on fulfilling the conditions of his enrolment under Rule 13 (3) Item I (i) (a) of the Army Rules, 1954. The applicant is in receipt of Service Pension. Before discharge from service, the Release Medical Board (RMB) held at Military Hospital, Vadodara on 16.08.2019 assessed his disabilities (i) **'PRIMARY HYPERTENSION'** @30% for life and (ii) **'GENERALISED EPILEPSY'** @20% for life, **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 05.12.2019. The applicant preferred First Appeal which too was rejected vide letter dated 13.01.2021 which was communicated to the applicant vide letter dated 10.02.2021. It is in this perspective that the applicant has preferred the present 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 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 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 53(a) of the Pension Regulations for the Army, 2008 (Part-I) which provides that *“An individual released/retired/discharged on completion of terms of engagement or on completion of service limits or on attaining the prescribed age (irrespective of his period of engagement), if found suffering from a disability attributable to or aggravated by military service and so recorded by Release Medical Board, may be granted disability element in addition to service pension or service gratuity from the date of retirement/discharge, if the accepted degree of disability is assessed at 20% or more”* the applicant is not entitled to disability element of disability pension. Ld. Counsel for the respondents submitted that while serving with Army Air Defence Centre, the applicant was admitted in Military Hospital, Gopalpur on 12.11.2009 as a case of first disability and he was downgraded to low medical category for the first disability vide AFMSF-15 dated 17.11.2009. The applicant was admitted in 174 Military Hospital, Bhatinda on 06.03.2013 while serving with 322 Air Defence Regiment as a case of ‘SEIZURE DISORDER’ and was transferred to Command Hospital, Western Command, Chandimandir, where he was admitted in for treatment and further transferred to back to 174 Military Hospital, Bhatinda on 17.03.2013 and discharged on 20.03.2013. As per AFMSF-15A, the applicant was further

downgraded to low medical category for the second disability. He further submitted that the applicant has not preferred Second Appeal. He pleaded for dismissal of the Transferred 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 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 disabilities '**PRIMARY HYPERTENSION**' and '**GENERALISED EPILEPSY**' are neither attributable to nor

aggravated (NANA) by service on the ground of onset of disability in November, 2009 and June, 2012 while posted in Peace locations (Gopalpur, Orissa and Bhathinda, Punjab), 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 is cryptic, 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 15.04.1991 and the disabilities have started after more than 18 and 21 years of Army service respectively i.e. on November, 2009 and June, 2012. 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 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 invalidated 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 **Transferred Application No. 16 of 2024** 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. Both the disabilities of the applicant are held as aggravated by Army 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 : 12 November, 2024

Ashok/AKD/-