

Court No. 1

ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW

ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 598 of 2017

Friday, this the 4th day of December, 2020

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

JC-755975 N Sub Maj/M Tech C Veh, Uma Datt Sharma (Retd.),
R/o H No. 18 B, Vinayak Kunj, Agra (U P).

..... **Applicant**

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

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, Electronics and Mechanical Engineers, Records’ Secunderabad.
4. PCDA (Pension), Allahabad.

.....**Respondents**

Counsel for the : **Shri Asheesh Agnihotri, Advocate**
Respondents. Central Govt. Counsel

ORDER

“Per Hon’ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava, Member (J)”

1. The instant Original Application has been filed by the applicant under Section 14 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 with the following prayers:

- (i) *To direct the respondents grant 20% disability pension to the applicant w.e.f. the date of his retirement from the service i.e. 31 Jan 2016.*
- (ii) *Thereafter, round of this disability percentage of pension to 50% for the purpose of payment of pension as per the policy.*
- (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. Facts giving rise to Original Application in brief are that applicant was enrolled in the Corps of Electronics and Mechanical Engineers (EME) in Indian Army on 11.10.1983 as Sepoy and after having rendered more than 32 years of pensionable service, he was discharged from service on 31.01.2016 in low medical category on completion of terms of engagement. During service, applicant was granted 30 days casual leave to go to home at Agra while posted at 954 AD Regt Workshop, Sri Nagar. During the period of leave on 30.11.1916, applicant accidentally slipped and sustained injury in his backbone which after investigation was found to be a case of **“COMPRESSION FRACTURE LV-1 (S-32.0)”**. In Medical Board held on 30.10.2015, he was placed in low medical category P-2 (Temporary). Before being discharged from service on 31.01.2016,

Resurvey Medical Board was held in which applicant was found suffering with 20% disability of permanent nature. Despite being discharged in low medical category P-2 (P), disability pension was denied to applicant on the reason that his disability was neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service. Applicant sent letter dated 10.09.2016 and 01.03.2017 to EME Records, Secunderabad for the grant of disability pension but no action was taken, hence this O.A.

3. Learned counsel for the applicant submitted that, admittedly, applicant being on casual leave was on duty when he sustained injury, which ultimately resulted into 20% permanent disability, because of **“COMPRESSION FRACTURE LV-1 (S-32.0)”** in his backbone. He submitted that various Benches of AFT, Hon'ble High Courts and the Hon'ble Apex Court, in the matter of disability, has held that if an armed forces personnel suffers with disability during the course of service, which was never reported earlier when he/she was enrolled/recruited in the army, the said disability would be treated to be attributable to or aggravated by military service and he/she shall be entitled to the disability pension for the same. Thus, he submitted that applicant's case being fully covered with above, as he also suffered injury while on duty and same being not reported earlier at the time of his enrolment, he is entitled to disability pension. In support, learned counsel for the applicant placed reliance on the judgment of Punjab & Haryana High Court in the case of ***Barkat Masih vs Union of India & Others***, 2014 SCC on line P&H 10564, Hon'ble Delhi High Court in the

case of ***Vardip Singh & Anr v. Union of India & Ors***, 2004 (3) SLR 506, the Hon'ble Apex Court in the cases of ***Lance Dafedar Joginder Singh v. Union of India & Ors***, 1995 Supp (3) SCC 232, and ***Controller of Defence Accounts (Pension) & Ors v. S Balachandran Nair***, 2005 (13) SCC 128 and Hon'ble Jammu & Kashmir High Court in the case of ***Union of India v. Keshar Singh*** (2007) 12 SCC 675.

4. Per contra, learned counsel for the respondents submitted that it is not disputed that when sustained injury resulting in disability, as held in report dated 15.12.2015 of the Medical Board Proceedings, applicant being on casual leave could be treated on duty. However, for grant of the disability pension it is not only required that armed Forces personnel should be on duty, but there must be some causal connection also between the injury and military service. He further submitted that unless injury sustained has causal connection with military service, armed forces personnel cannot be allowed disability pension merely on the reason of being on duty or disability was not reported/detected while being enrolled or commissioned. He further submitted that in the given facts, applicant being on leave at home when slipped, there was no causal connection between the injury sustained and military service and, therefore, applicant is not entitled to disability pension, as he is claiming. In support, learned counsel for the respondents has placed reliance on the following case laws of the Hon'ble Apex Court:-

(a) ***Renu Devi v Union of India and others***, Decided on July 03. 2019 in Special Appeal arising out of Diary No. C-37356 of 2017.

(b) ***Vijay Kumar v. Union of India***, 2016 SCC 460.

(c) The ***Secretary Govt of India & Others v. Dharamvir Singh*** Decided on 20, September 2019 in Civil Appeal No 4981 of 2012.

5. We have heard Shri KK Mishra, learned counsel for the applicant and Shri Asheesh Agnihotri, learned counsel for the respondents and have also perused the record.

6. After having heard the submissions of learned counsel of both sides we found that there are certain facts admitted to both the parties, i.e., applicant was enrolled in the army on 11.10.1983 and discharged from service on 31.01.2016 (AN) on completion of terms of engagement, he met with an accident while on casual leave at home and placed in low medical category P2 (P) for the disability "**COMPRESSION FRACTURE LV-1 (S-32.0)**" vide AFMSF-16 dated 15.12.2016 and his disability was assessed at 20% for life, the disability claim of the applicant was rejected on 27.01.2016 with advise to prefer an appeal against the rejection order within six months from the date of rejection letter, if not satisfied and applicant submitted letter 19.09.2016 and 27.09.2016 to EME Records, Secunderabad. Learned counsel for the respondents has also conceded, during the course of hearing, that when applicant sustained injury resulting into

disability, he was on duty as per settled legal position, casual leave as well as annual leave are treated as duty.

7. The respondents have denied disability pension to the applicant on the reason that for getting disability pension, in respect of injury sustained during the course of employment, there must be some causal connection between the disability and military service, and this being lacking in applicant's case, as there was no causal connection between the disability and military service, he is not entitled for the same.

8. This question has been considered time and again not only by the various Benches of AFT but by the Hon'ble High Courts and the Hon'ble Apex Court. In a more or less similar matter, **Secretary, Govt of India & Others Vs. Dharamveer Singh**, decided on 20 September 2019, in Civil Appeal No 4981 of 2012, the facts of the case were that respondent of that case met with an accident during the leave period, while riding a scooter and suffered head injury with '**Faciomaxillary and Compound Fracture 1/3 Femur (LT)**'. A Court of enquiry was conducted in that matter to investigate into the circumstances under which the respondent sustained injuries. The Brigade Commander gave Report, dated August 18, 1999 to the effect that injuries, occurred in peace area, were attributable to military service. One of the findings of the report recorded under Column 3 (c) was that "No one was to be blamed for the accident. In fact respondent lost control of his own scooter". In this case the respondent was

discharged from service after rendering pensionable service of 17 years and 225 days. In pursuance to report of the Medical Board dated November 29, 1999, which held his disability to be 30%, the claim for disability pension was rejected by the Medical Board on the ground that the disability was neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service. An appeal filed by the respondent against the rejection of his claim for the disability pension was rejected by the Additional Directorate General, Personnel Services. Respondent then filed an O.A. in Armed Forces Tribunal against the order of denial of disability pension which after relying upon the judgment of Hon'ble Apex Court in the case of **Madan Singh Shekhawat v. Union of India & Ors**, (1999) 6 SSC 459 was allowed by the Tribunal holding that respondent was entitled to disability pension. Aggrieved by the same, this Civil Appeal was filed in which the Hon'ble Apex Court framed following 3 points for consideration:-

- (a) Whether, when Armed Forces Personnel proceeds on casual leave or annual leave or leave of any kind, he is to be treated on duty?.
- (b) Whether the injury or death caused if any, the armed forces personnel is on duty, has to have some causal connection with military service so as to hold that such injury or death is either attributable to or aggravated by military service?.
- (c) What is the effect and purpose of Court of Inquiry into an injury suffered by armed forces personnel?.

9. The Hon'ble Apex Court decided the question number 1 in affirmative holding that when armed forces personnel is availing casual leave or annual leave, is to be treated on duty.

10. While deciding the second question the Hon'ble Apex Court in para 20 of the judgment held as under:-

“ In view of Regulations 423 clauses (a) , (b), there has to be causal connection between the injury or death caused by the military service. The determining factor is a causal connection between the accident and the military duties. The injury be connected with military service howsoever remote it may be. The injury or death must be connected with military service. The injury or death must be intervention of armed forces service and not an accident which could be attributed to risk common to human being. When a person is going on a scooter to purchase house hold articles, such activity, even remotely, has no causal connection with the military service”.

11. Regarding question number 3, the Hon'ble Apex Court held that if a causal connection has not been found between the disabilities and military service, applicant would not be entitled to the disability pension. While deciding this issue, the Hon'ble Apex Court has discussed several cases decided by itself as well as the various

Benches of the Armed Forces Tribunal and the High Courts and has held that when armed forces personnel suffers injury while returning from or going to leave, it shall be treated to have causal connection with military service and, for such injury, resulting in disability, the injury would be considered attributable to or aggravated by military service.

12. The Hon'ble Apex Court while summing up took note of following guiding factors by the Armed Forces Tribunal, Regional Bench, Chandigarh, in the case of **Jagtar Singh v. Union of India & Ors**, Decided on November 02, 2020 in TA No 61 of 2010 approved in the case of **Sukhwant Singh** and **Vijay Kumar** case, and held that they do not warrant any modification and the claim of disability pension is required to be dealt with accordingly. Those guiding factors are reproduced below for reference:-

“(a) The mere fact of a person being on 'duty' or otherwise, at the place of posting or on leave, is not the sole criteria for deciding attributability of disability/death. There has to be a relevant and reasonable causal connection, howsoever remote, between the incident resulting in such disability/death and military service for it to be attributable. This conditionality applies even when a person is posted and present in his unit. It should similarly apply when he is on leave; notwithstanding both being considered as 'duty'.

(b) If the injury suffered by the member of the Armed Force is the result of an act alien to the sphere of military service or in no way be connected to his being on duty as understood in the sense contemplated by Rule 12 of the Entitlement Rules 1982, it would not be legislative intention or nor to our mind would be permissible approach to generalise the statement that every injury suffered during such period of leave would necessarily be attributable.

(c) The act, omission or commission which results in injury to the member of the force and consequent disability or fatality must relate to military

service in some manner or the other, in other words, the act must flow as a matter of necessity from military service.

(d) A person doing some act at home, which even remotely does not fall within the scope of his duties and functions as a Member of Force, nor is remotely connected with the functions of military service, cannot be termed as injury or disability attributable to military service. An accident or injury suffered by a member of the Armed Force must have some casual connection with military service and at least should arise from such activity of the member of the force as he is expected to maintain or do in his day-to-day life as a member of the force.

(e) The hazards of Army service cannot be stretched to the extent of unlawful and entirely un-connected acts or omissions on the part of the member of the force even when he is on leave. A fine line of distinction has to be drawn between the matters connected, aggravated or attributable to military service, and the matter entirely alien to such service. What falls ex-facie in the domain of an entirely private act cannot be treated as legitimate basis for claiming the relief under these provisions. At best, the member of the force can claim disability pension if he suffers disability from an injury while on casual leave even if it arises from some negligence or misconduct on the part of the member of the force, so far it has some connection and nexus to the nature of the force. At least remote attributability to service would be the condition precedent to claim under Rules 173. The act of omission and commission on the part of the member of the force must satisfy the test of prudence, reasonableness and expected standards of behavior”.

(f) The disability should not be the result of an accident which could be attributed to risk common to human existence in modern conditions in India, unless such risk is enhanced in kind or degree by nature, conditions, obligations or incidents of military service.”

13. We have considered the applicant's case in view of above guiding factors and we find that, though, applicant was on duty when met with accident and sustained injury resulting into disability of permanent nature to the extent of 20%, on account of **‘COMPRESSION FRACTURE LV-1 (S-32.0)’** in the back bone, the

activity in which he sustained injury being not connected with his military duties in any manner, he is not entitled to the disability pension for the same. We also find that rulings relied upon by the applicant being either based on different facts or overruled are of no help to him.

14. In the result, we hold that the claim of applicant's disability pension has rightly been rejected by the respondents which needs no interference. Resultantly, O.A. is **dismissed**.

15. No order as to cost.

(Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve)
Member (A)

(Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava)
Member (J)

Dated: 04 December, 2020

Ukt/-