

Court No. 1 (E-Court)**ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW****ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 741 of 2020**

Thursday, this the 15th day of July, 2021

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

Ex. Rect. Mukesh Solanki (15510835X) Permanent R/o Village – Kankariya, PO : Manpur, District Indore (MP), PIN-453661.

Presently Residing at : C/o Anup Singh, House No. 116-A, Shukla Market (Near Tempo Stand), Chandpur /salori, Prayagraj-211004, U.P.

..... Applicant

Ld. Counsel for the : **Shri Om Prakash**, Advocate.
Applicant

Versus

1. Union of India, through Secretary, Ministry of Defence, South Block, New Delhi-110106.
2. The Chief of the Army Staff, Sena Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110106.
3. Addl. Dte. Gen. Of Pers. Services, AG’s Branch/PS-4 (Imp-II), IHQ of MoD (Army), DHQ PO, New Delhi-110011.
4. OIC Records, Kavachit Corps Abhilekh, Armoured Corps Records, PIN 900476 C/o 56 APO.
5. PCDA (Pension), Draupadi Ghat, Prayagraj-211014.

.....**Respondents**

Ld. Counsel for the : **Mrs. Deepti Prasad Bajpai**,
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. *To allow the application of the applicant and set aside the order dated 19.02.2016 (Annexure No. A-1) passed by respondent No. 3 vide which grant of disability pension to the applicant has been denied.*
- B. *To issue suitable orders/directions commanding the respondents to grant disability pension to the applicant for life and to pay the arrears accrued thereon from the date of discharge from Army Service.*
- C. *Any other relief which this Hon’ble Tribunal may deem fit and proper under the facts and circumstances of the case, may be granted in favour of the applicant.*
- D. *Award the cost of Original Application in favour of the applicant.*

2. Briefly stated, applicant was enrolled in the Indian Army on 19.03.2013 and was invalided out from service on 19.05.2014 in Low Medical Category after rendering one year and two months service under Rule 13 (3) Item IV of the Army Rules, 1954. At the time of discharge from service, the Invaliding Medical Board (IMB) held at Military Hospital, Ahmednagar on 21.04.2014 assessed his disability ‘**ADULT POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE (ADPKD)**’ @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 29.12.2014. The applicant preferred First Appeal which too was rejected vide letter dated 19.02.2016 which was communicated to the applicant vide letter 17.03.2016. 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 and there is no note in the service documents that he was suffering from any disease at the time of enrolment in Army. The disease of the applicant was contacted 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 pension as well as arrears thereof, as applicant is also entitled to disability pension and its rounding off to 50%.

4. On the other hand, Ld. Counsel for the respondents contended that disability of the applicant @ 20% for life has been regarded as NANA by the Invaliding Medical Board, 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

Invalidating 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 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 disability '**ADULT POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE (ADPKD)**' is neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service on the ground that this is a congenital kidney disease with no co-relation with the brief military training undergone by the applicant, 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 Invaliding Medical Board for denying disability pension to applicant is not convincing and doesn't reflect the complete truth on the matter. 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. It is also observed that claim for pension is based on continuing wrong and relief can be granted if such continuing wrong creates a continuing source of injury. In the case of **Shiv Dass vs. Union of India**, reported in 2007 (3) SLR 445, Hon'ble Apex Court has observed:

"In the case of pension the cause of action actually continues from month to month. That, however, cannot be a ground to overlook delay in filing the petition. It would depend upon the fact of each case. If petition is filed beyond a reasonable period say three years normally the Court would reject the same or restrict the relief which could be granted to a reasonable period of about three years. The High Court did not examine whether on merit appellant had a case. If on merits it would have found that there was no scope for

interference, it would have dismissed the writ petition on that score alone.”

10. As such, in view of the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Shiv Dass (supra)**, 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 three preceding years from the date of filing of the Original Application.

11. In view of the above, the Original Application No. 741 of 2020 deserves to be allowed, hence **allowed**. The impugned orders dated 29.12.2014, annexed as Annexure R-II with Counter Affidavit and dated 19.02.2016, annexed as Annexure No.A-1 with Original Application, are set aside. The disability of the applicant is held as aggravated by Army Service. The respondents are directed to grant disability pension to the applicant @20% for life which would stand rounded off to 50% for life w.e.f. three years preceding the date of filing of Original Application. The date of filing of Original Application is 09.12.2020. 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)
Member (A)

(Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava)
Member (J)

Dated : 15 July, 2021

AKD/-

