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## AT CHANDIGARH

**CWP-37727-2025 (O&M)**  
**Date of Decision :19.12.2025**

## ... Petitioners

## Versus

## ...Respondents

**CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARSIMRAN SINGH SETHI  
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS SURI**

Present: Mr. Karanvir Singh Kathuria, Senior Panel Counsel  
for the petitioners-UOI.

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***Harsimran Singh Sethi, J. (Oral)***

1. In the present petition, the challenge is to the impugned order dated 28.01.2019 (Annexure P-4) passed by respondent No.2-Armed Forces Tribunal, Regional Bench, Chandigarh, (hereinafter referred to as 'the Tribunal') by which, respondent No.1 has been allowed the benefit of disability pension alongwith benefit of rounding off of the disability element from (15%-19%) i.e. below 20% to 50% for life.

2. Learned counsel for the petitioners places reliance upon the report of medical examination of respondent No.1 to contend that though, the disability of '*Acyanotic Congenital Heart Disease ASD (OPTD) 746 V-67 Q24.9 Z-09*' has been found to be existing in respondent No.1, but the said disability has been held to be 'neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service'. Hence, the grant of benefit of disability pension to respondent No.1 @ 50% for life by the Tribunal by placing reliance upon

the judgment passed in *Dharamvir Singh vs. Union of India and others*, (2013) 7 SCC 316; Civil Appeal No.5605 of 2010 decided on 25.06.2014 titled Sukhvinder Singh vs. Union of India and others and *Union of India and others vs. Ram Avtar*, 2014 SCC Online SC 1761 is incorrect.

3. Learned counsel for the petitioners-UOI further contends that as per regulations governing the service, specially regulation 179, respondent No.1 is not entitled to the benefit of disability pension on the ground that disability has been assessed @ 15-19% i.e. less than 20%.

4. We have heard learned counsel for the parties and have gone through the case file with her able assistance.

5. Few facts need to be taken into consideration while deciding the present case, which are; that at the time when respondent No.1 was released from service on 01.07.2002 he had already rendered 17 years of service with the petitioners-Union of India. It is also a conceded fact that at the time when respondent No.1 joined the armed forces i.e. on 07.06.1985 he was medically examined and was found not to be suffering from any such disease on the basis of which he was ultimately discharged from service and the said fact has been made the basis by the Tribunal while granting benefit to the respondent No.1.

6. A perusal of the paper book along with the impugned order would reveal that grievance of petitioners is qua two aspects firstly, that benefit of disability pension and second the benefit of rounding off of disability pension has been wrongly granted to respondent No.1 especially when disability has been assessed at less than 20%, which is the benchmark for grant of said benefits.

7. It should be noted that as per judgment in *Dharamvir Singh's*

**case (supra)** in a case where army personnel is found to be fit at the time of enrolment, and has later found to be contracted with a disease, same is presumed to have been aggravated by and attributable to military service as per Rule 5 and 9 of Entitlement Rules. The relevant para Nos.30, 32 and 33 of the judgment in **Dharamvir Singh's** case (supra) are as under:-

30. In the present case it is undisputed that no note of any disease has been recorded at the time of appellant's acceptance for military service. The respondents have failed to bring on record any document to suggest that the appellant was under treatment for such a disease or by hereditary he is suffering from such disease. In absence of any note in the service record at the time of acceptance of joining of appellant it was incumbent on the part of the Medical Board to call for records and look into the same before coming to an opinion that the disease could not have been detected on medical examination prior to the acceptance for military service, but nothing is on the record to suggest that any such record was called for by the Medical Board or looked into it and no reasons have been recorded in writing to come to the conclusion that the disability is not due to military service. In fact, non-application of mind of Medical Board is apparent from Clause (d) of paragraph 2 of the opinion of the Medical Board, which is as follows:

“(d) In the case of a disability under C the board should state what exactly in their opinion is the cause thereof. YES Disability is not related to mil service”

32. In spite of the aforesaid provisions, the Pension Sanctioning Authority failed to notice that the Medical Board had not given any reason in support of its opinion, particularly when there is no note of such disease or disability available in the service record of the appellant



at the time of acceptance for military service. Without going through the aforesaid facts the Pension Sanctioning Authority mechanically passed the impugned order of rejection based on the report of the Medical Board. As per Rules 5 and 9 of 'Entitlement Rules for Casualty Pensionary Awards, 1982', the appellant is entitled for presumption and benefit of presumption in his favour. In absence of any evidence on record to show that the appellant was suffering from "Generalised seizure (Epilepsy)" at the time of acceptance of his service, it will be presumed that the appellant was in sound physical and mental condition at the time of entering the service and deterioration in his health has taken place due to service.

33. As per Rule 423(a) of General Rules for the purpose of determining a question whether the cause of a disability or death resulting from disease is or is not attributable to service, it is immaterial whether the cause giving rise to the disability or death occurred in an area declared to be a field service/active service area or under normal peace conditions.

"Classification of diseases" have been prescribed at Chapter IV of Annexure I; under paragraph 4 post traumatic epilepsy and other mental changes resulting from head injuries have been shown as one of the diseases affected by training, marching, prolonged standing etc. Therefore, the presumption would be that the disability of the appellant bore a casual connection with the service conditions."

8. Qua the argument of the learned counsel for the petitioners-UIO that the respondent No.1 is not entitled to the benefit of disability pension on the ground that disability has been assessed @ 15-19% i.e. less than 20% which percentage is the minimum threshold for grant of said benefit, it should be noted that said issue has already been dealt with by the Hon'ble

9. We are of the persuasion, therefore, that firstly, any disability not recorded at the time of recruitment must be presumed to have been caused subsequently and unless proved to the contrary to be a consequence of military service. The benefit of doubt is rightly extended in favour of the member of the Armed Forces; any other conclusion would be tantamount to granting a premium to the Recruitment Medical Board for their own negligence. Secondly, the morale of the Armed Forces requires absolute and undiluted protection and if an injury leads to loss of service without any recompense, this morale would be severely undermined. Thirdly, there appears to be no provisions authorising the discharge or invaliding out of service where the disability is below twenty per cent and seems to us to be logically so. Fourthly, wherever a member of the Armed Forces is invalided out of service, it perforce has to be assumed that his disability was found to be above twenty per cent. Fifthly, as per the extant Rules/Regulations, a disability leading to invaliding out of service would attract the grant of fifty per cent disability pension.”

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which is attributable or aggravated by the Military service. Relevant paras of the judgment in **Ram Avtar's** case (supra) are as under:-

*“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.”*

10. Learned counsel for the petitioners has not been able to dispute the said proposition of law having been settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in **Dharamvir Singh's** case (supra) and **Ram Avtar's** case (supra) to the effect that percentage of disability is to be rounded off and in the present case, the disability of 20% is to be rounded off to 50%.

11. Further, in a recent judgment in **Civil Appeal No.11311 of 2025 titled as Union of India and others vs. Reet MP Singh and another, decided on 01.09.2025**, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India by placing reliance upon **Union of India and others vs. Ram Avtar, 2014 SCC Online**

**SC 1761** as well as **Bijender Singh vs. Union of India and others, 2025**

*SCC Online SC 895*, has again reiterated that the benefit of rounding off the disability element cannot be denied.

12. Keeping in view the facts and circumstance of the present case as well as the settled principle of law settled in *Dharamvir Singh's* case (supra), *Sukhvinder Singh's case (supra)*, *Ram Avtar's case (supra)*, as well as *Reet M.P. Singh (supra)* once at the time of enrolment, respondent No.1 was medically examined and was found to be fit in all respects and it was only during his service period that respondent No.1 was found to be suffering from 'Acyanotic Congenital Heart Disease ASD (OPTD) 746 V-67 Q24.9 Z-09', that being so, the said disability has to be attributed to the military service and the unsubstantiated report of Medical Board cannot take away the right of respondent No.1 to claim the benefit of disability pension and that too, by rounding off the disability from 20% to 50%.

13. Hence, in the absence of any perversity being pointed out in the impugned order dated 28.01.2019 (Annexure P-4) either on the basis of the facts or the settled principle of law, no ground is made out for any interference by this Court in the facts and circumstances of the present case and the writ petition is accordingly dismissed.

14. Pending application(s), if any, stands disposed of.

(HARSIMRAN SINGH SETHI)  
JUDGE

(VIKAS SURI)  
JUDGE

December 19, 2025

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Whether speaking/reasoned : Yes

Whether reportable : No