

(2020) 09 AFT CK 0001

In the Armed Forces Tribunal

Case No : Original Application No. 1128 Of 2020, Miscellaneous Application 1278 Of 2020

Narendra Kumar Tiwari

APPELLANT

Vs

Union Of India And Others

RESPONDENT

Date of Decision : 02-09-2020

Acts Referred:

Citation : (2020) 09 AFT CK 0001

Hon'ble Judges : Rajendra Menon, J; Philip Campose, Member (A)

Bench : Division Bench

Advocate : Ajit Kakkar, Ashok Chaitanya

Final Decision : Allowed

Judgement

M.A No. 1278 of 2020:

1. Heard learned counsel for the parties on the point of delay. Keeping in view the averments made in the M.A and finding the same to be bona fide

and in the light of the decision in Union of India and others v. Tarsem Singh (2008 (8) SCC 648), we allow the instant M.A condoning the delay of

11,589 days in filing the O.A. O.A No. 1128 of 2020:

2. The present O.A has been filed by the applicant praying for revision of his pension in accordance with the last rank held by him before retirement

i.e. Sergeant on the basis of Government of India circular dated 09.02.2001, wherein it has been clarified that ten months' continuous service in the

last rank held is not required for grant of pension in such rank. In this regard, reference is made to the orders of this Tribunal in JWO Pramal Kunzar

Singh and others v. Union of India and others(O.A. No. 1166 of 2017) and JWO Ashok Kumar Tanwar and others v. Union of India and others(O.A.

No. 882 of 2016). The applicant has also referred to the order of the Chennai Bench of this Tribunal in the matter of Thiagrajan v. Union of India and

others(0.A. No. 93 of 2014), which waived off the ten months stipulated in Para 123 of Pension Regulations for Air Force 1961 and opined as under:

Pension cannot be deprived to an individual to a rank for which he has already rendered his service and that the applicant had earned his

pension in the rank of J WO already, and therefore, is entitled to be paid pension in the rank of J WO. Even if, for some reason, such a

pension is found to be less, the applicant is entitled to receive the highest pension he earned already. The said statutory right for pension

already earned by the applicant cannot be reduced even if an undertaking is executed by him for the receipt of any lower pension in the

rank of J WO.

3. Though the learned counsel for the respondents concedes that the requirement of ten months' continuous service in the last rank held has been

dispensed with, keeping in view Government of India circular dated 09.02.2001, he contended that the respondents were justified in giving pension to

the applicant in the lower rank as it is financially more beneficial.

4. We find that there is a catena of judgments of various Benches of this Tribunal on this issue. Consequently, the fact that the applicant is entitled to

pension in the last rank held by him, even if he held it for duration of less than 10 months, stands clearly established.

5. On the issue of pension amount so authorized, we find that the argument that a junior promoted to a senior rank (e.g. SGT, JWO, MWO or WO)

should be pegged at a pension of his last but one rank (i.e. one rank junior to the one he retired), as proposed by the respondents is fallacious. It is also

violative of the ratio and principles laid by the Honble Supreme Court in D.S. Nakara Vs. Union of India (1983 (1,) SCC 125,). It is also not possible,

in rational calculations, to peg the pension of a PBOR, who has held the higher rank for less than ten months, to be computed a pension for his

previous and lower rank. Additionally, all future pay revisions due to new Pay Commission and five yearly OROP revision are primarily based on two

factors i.e. last rank held and years of service, hence reflection of a lower rank in PPO as compared to the actual higher rank (held for less than 10

months) is bound to reduce future upgradation and revision of pension.

6. On the exact method of calculation, we find that in a judgment of the Chennai Bench of this Tribunal in /WO R Gopalakrishnan v. Union of India

and others(O.A. No. 62 of 2014 decided on 11.02.2015), the complete import and implication of the circular dated 02.02.2009, Regulations for the Air

Force Part I and the GolMoD letter dated 22.11.1983 had been explained. The Government policy letters dated 07.06.1999, 09.02.2001 and

17.12.2008 have been considered. Most significantly, the recommendations of the VIth CPC, accepted by Government of India through its letter dated

11.11.2008 and circular dated 02.02.2009, have also been considered. We find that the specific letter number being identical, in all probability, the date

of Government of India communication is 12.11.2008 and not 11.11.2008.

7. In consideration of all these issues as well as the circulars, the Tribunal, in that case, came to the conclusion that the basis of calculation being

pursued in the instant case was detrimental for the pension of petitioner. To this end, we would like to quote para 14 of the order in the case of JWO

P Gopalakrishnan (supra), which reads as under:

For appreciating the rival contentions, we have gone through the Tables annexed with Circular 430 issued in pursuance of the policy letters

dated 11.11.2008 by the Government of India. As per the Circular 430 in Table 116, we find the revised pension of Sergeant rank who has

completed 20 years of service and retired after 01.04.2004 was fixed at Rs.3,694/-. The submission of the learned Central Government

Standing Counsel as to the pension of Sergeants who retired on 01.05.2005 shall be Rs.3,694/- is found correct to that extent. However,

when we go through the service pension payable to a IWO in Table 116 of Circular 430 having 20 years of service and retired after

01.04.2004 would be Rs.4,711/- and not Rs. 3,358/- as put forth by the respondents. Therefore, the pension payable to the applicant as on

13.01.2005 in accordance with the policy letters of the Government of India dated 07.06.1999 and 09.02.2001 would be Rs. 4,711/- and

not Rs.3,694/-. Similarly, the benefits conferred upon the JWO as per the VI Central Pay Commission recommendations as tabulated in Table

116 of Circular 430 for 20 years of service, we see that the pension payable to the applicant with effect from 01.01.2006 would be Es.

7,100/- and the revised pension with effect from 01.07.2009 would be

Rs.8,720/-. When the benefits conferred upon the Armed Forces

personnel on the changed policies have been clearly laid down in the Circular 430 containing several Tables, it ought to have been issued

by the respondents without any request from the applicant. However, we find that the applicant had sought for payment of pension in the

last held rank on several occasions and it was not heeded. The claim for pension is a statutory right and the respondents ought to have

granted the entitled pension, admittedly, even without issuing any corrigendum in the PFO. This has been reiterated in various

communications of the Government. Therefore, the respondents are under the obligation to revise the pension when it is brought to their

notice of any defect in granting the pension. However, in this case, the respondents have not acceded to the plea of the applicant even when

it was raised immediately after his retirement.

We find that the respondents need to implement the calculation of pension for the applicant as mentioned above, as he is similarly placed to the

applicant in *JWO F. Gopalakrishnan* (supra).

8. Accordingly, the instant O.A is allowed. Subject to verification, the respondents are directed as under:

(i) Calculate the pension of the applicant, based on the last held rank by him before retirement i.e. Sergeant, and in consonance with the principles of

calculation that have been upheld in *IWO Gopalakrishnan* (supra) in this regard; and

(ii) The applicant will be accordingly issued a fresh Corrigendum PPO in the last rank held by him within three months and arrears paid accordingly,

failing which, it shall carry interest @ 6% per annum, till actual payment.

9. No order as to costs.