

COURT No.2
ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH: NEW DELHI

3.

OA 936/2025 with MA 1457/2025

Ex Nk Munna Lal Kuri Applicant
VERSUS
Union of India and Ors. Respondents

For Applicant : Mr. Devendra Kumar, Advocate
For Respondents : Mr. Rahul Chaudhary, Advocate with
Maj Satvik Grover, OIC, Legal Cell

CORAM

HON'BLE MS. JUSTICE ANU MALHOTRA, MEMBER (J)
HON'BLE MS. RASIKA CHAUBE, MEMBER (A)

ORDER
25.04.2025

MA 1457/2025

This is an application filed under Section 22(2) of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 seeking condonation of 3550 days delay in filing the present OA. In view of the judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of UoI & Ors Vs Tarsem Singh (2008) 8 SCC 648 and in Ex Sep Chain Singh Vs Union of India & Ors, Civil Appeal 22965/2017 arising out of Civil Appeal Diary no 30073/2017 and the reasons mentioned, the MA 1457/2025 is allowed and the delay in filing the OA 936/2025 is thus condoned. The MA 1457/2025 is disposed of accordingly.

OA 936/2025

2. The applicant vide the present OA makes the following prayers:-

“(a) To direct the Respondent to grant benefit of first revision of OROP to the applicant w.e.f. 01.07.2019 and

second revision of OROP w.e.f. 01.07.2024 and consequential benefit arising therefrom.

(b) To direct the respondent to give arrears to the Applicant @12% interest thereon.

(c) To direct the respondent to issue fresh PPO in accordance with increased pension after granting benefit of revision of both OROPs dated 01.07.2019 and 01.07.2024.

(d) To pass any other order or direction in favour of Applicant which may be deemed just and proper under the facts and circumstances of this case in the interest of justice.”

3. Notice of the OA is issued and accepted on behalf of the respondents.

4. The applicant submits that he was enrolled in the Indian Army on 23.12.1997 and was thereafter discharged from service on 31.12.2014 at his own request, after rendering 17 years and 09 days of service and as a consequence of which having sought premature retirement, he has been denied the grant of the OROP benefits in view of the order dated 31.01.2025 in OA 313/2022 of the AFT (PB) New Delhi in ***Cdr Gaurav Mehra vs Union of India*** and other connected cases, read with the order dated 15.04.2025 in RA 9 of 2025 in OA 426 of 2023.

5. Apparently, the applicant who was discharged from service prior to the date 06.11.2015 on the basis of his having sought premature retirement is entitled to the grant of the OROP benefits and the matter is no longer in issue in view of observations in paragraphs 83 and 84 in OA 313/2022 of the AFT (PB) New Delhi in ***Cdr Gaurav Mehra vs Union of India*** and other connected cases, which read to the effect:-

“83. Pensioners form a common category as indicated in detail hereinabove. PMR personnel who qualify for pension are also included in this general category. The pension regulations and rules applicable to PMR

*personnel who qualify for pension are similar to that of a regular pensioner retiring on superannuation or on conclusion of his terms of appointment. However, now by applying the policy dated 07.11.2015 with a stipulation henceforth, the prospective application would mean that a right created to PMR pensioner, prior to the issue of impugned policy is taken away in the matter of grant of benefit of OROP. This will result in, a vested right available to a PMR personnel to receive pension at par with a regular pensioner, being taken away in the course of implementation of the OROP scheme as per impugned policy. Apart from creating a differentiation in a homogeneous class, taking away of this vested right available to a PMR personnel, violates mandate of the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in various cases i.e. **Ex-Major N.C. Singhal vs. Director General Armed Forces Medical Services** (1972) 4 SCC 765, **Ex. Capt. K.C. Arora and Another Vs. State of Haryana and Others** (1984) 3 SCC 281 and this also makes the action of the respondents unsustainable in law.*

84. *Even if for the sake of argument it is taken note of that there were some difference between the aforesaid categories, but the personnel who opted for PMR forming a homogenous class; and once it is found that every person in the Army, Navy and the Air Force who seeks PMR form a homogenous category in the matter of granting benefit of OROP, for such personnel no policy can be formulated which creates differentiation in this homogeneous class based on the date and time of their seeking PMR. The policy in question impugned before us infact bifurcates the PMR personnel into three categories; viz pre 01.07.2014 personnel, those personnel who took PMR between 01.07.2014 and 06.11.2015 and personnel who took PMR on or after 07.11.2015. Merely based on the dates as indicated hereinabove, differentiating in the same category of PMR personnel without any just cause or reason and without establishing any nexus as to for what purpose it had been done, we have no hesitation in holding that this amounts to violating the rights available to the PMR personnel under Articles 14 and 16 of the Constitution as well as hit by the principles of law laid down by the Supreme Court in the matter of fixing the cut off date and creating differentiation in a homogeneous class in terms of the judgment of D.S. Nakara (supra) and the law consistently laid down thereafter and, therefore, we hold that the provisions contained in para 4 of the policy letter dated 07.11.2015 is discriminatory in nature, violates Article 14 of the Constitution and, therefore, is unsustainable in law and cannot be implemented and we strike it down and direct that in the matter of grant of OROP benefit to PMR personnel, they be treated uniformly and the benefit of the scheme of OROP be granted to them without any discrimination in the matter of extending the benefit to certain persons only and excluding others like the applicants on the basis of fixing cut off dates as indicated*

in this order. The OAs are allowed and disposed of without any order as to costs.”,-

read with order dated 15.04.2025 in RA 9 of 2025 in OA 426 of 2023

with observations in para 6 which read to the effect:-

“6. With respect to the classification of the original applicants into three categories, we are of the considered view that the issue for review is relevant only to categories (b) and (c). For applicants in category (b), those who applied for the PMR between 01.07.2014 to 06.11.2015, the principles advanced by the learned Assistant Solicitor General will not apply considering the prospective nature of the memorandum dated 07.11.2015. Therefore, the prayer for review concerning these original applicants i.e., Cat (B) stands rejected.

6(A). For the original applicants who applied for the PMR after the policy dated 07.11.2015 came into effect (category c), the non-applicants (UoI) are directed to serve notice through the respective counsels who represented them in the original application. If the counsel who appeared in the original OAs accepts notice on behalf of the said original applicants, service may be considered complete. In case any counsel does not accept notice, notice to such original applicants be served by speed post. After service the original applicants shall have four weeks to file any reply or objections to the RA, through their counsel if so advised.”

(emphasis supplied)

6. As laid down by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in *Lt Col Suprita Chandel vs Union of India and Ors* (Civil Appeal No. 1943 of 2022)

vide Paras 14 and 15 thereof to the effect:-

“14. It is a well settled principle of law that where a citizen aggrieved by an action of the government department has approached the court and obtained a declaration of law in his/her favour, others similarly situated ought to be extended the benefit without the need for them to go to court. [See Amrit Lal Berry vs. Collector of Central Excise, New Delhi and Others, (1975) 4 SCC 714]

15. In K.I. Shephard and Others vs. Union of India and Others, (1987) 4 SCC 431, this Court while reinforcing the above principle held as under:-

“19. The writ petitions and the appeals must succeed. We set aside the impugned judgments of the Single Judge and Division Bench of the Kerala High Court and direct that each of the three transferee banks should take over the excluded employees on the same terms and conditions of employment under the respective banking companies prior to amalgamation. The employees would be entitled to the benefit of continuity of service for all purposes including salary and perks throughout the period. We leave it open to the transferee banks to take such action as they consider proper against these employees in accordance with law. Some of the excluded employees have not come to court. There is no justification to penalise them for not having litigated. They too shall be entitled to the same benefits as the petitioners.”

(emphasis Supplied)

the applicant is thus entitled to seek the grant of the relief that he prays for and is also entitled to the grant of the relief that he prays for.

7. In view thereof, the respondents subject to verification of the date of discharge of the applicant & the nature of the discharge of the applicant being due to premature voluntary retirement alone is held entitled to the grant of the OROP benefits to the applicant, which the respondents are accordingly directed to grant and pay to the applicant.

8. The OA 936/2025 is thus disposed of accordingly.

**(JUSTICE ANU MALHOTRA)
MEMBER (J)**

**(RASIKA CHAUBE)
MEMBER (A)**