

# PENSIONERS' CO-ORDINATOR

Organ of the Co-ordination Committee  
of

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS ASSOCIATIONS,  
CHANDIGARH



*'For the Elders,  
By the Elders'*

Volume-17

Subscription : \*Yearly 200/- \*5 years 800/- \*Life 1500/-

Issue - 3

JULY-AUGUST 2019

## ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING OF THE PENSIONERS ASSOCIATIONS CHANDIGARH



Address by the Chief Guest  
Wing Comd. G. B. S. Kang



Welcome of the Chief Guest  
by Sh. M. L. Pangotra



Speech by Secy. Gen. S. Joginder Singh



Speech by Sh. P. S. Bedi (PMF)



Speech by Chairman Sh. G. S. Saini



Speech by Sr. Vice Chairman  
Sh. H. L. Bhardwaj



Paranoiac view of audience



Paranoiac view of audience

cccgpa website has been activated & changed to [www.cccgpa.com](http://www.cccgpa.com)

website : [www.cccgpa.com](http://www.cccgpa.com)



**PENSION LOAN**

**Play the opening batsman  
in your second innings.**



**Hassle-free Pension Loans from Your SBI Branch**

- Attractive Interest Rate
- Maximum Tenure - 5 Years
- 0% Margin
- Maximum Loan - 14 Lac
- Minimal Paperwork

Visit [bank.sbi](http://bank.sbi)



\*T.C. Apply.



**Jitne apps utne jhanjhat.  
Uninstall the jhanjhats.**



**Lifestyle & banking, dono.**

Download & Register now  
[sbiyono.sbi](http://sbiyono.sbi)

SHOPPING | INVESTMENTS | BANKING | TICKETS | FOOD | MORE

\*T.C. Apply.

**Clarification regarding Consultation from Specialists at CGHS empanelled hospitals in respect of CGHS beneficiaries aged 75 years and above**

**Z 15025/35/2019/DIR/CGHS/ CGHS(P)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Health & Family Welfare  
Department of Health & Family Welfare**

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi  
Dated the 27th June , 2019.

**Subject: Clarification regarding Consultation from Specialists at CGHS empanelled hospitals in respect of CGHS beneficiaries aged 75 years and above.**

With reference to the above mentioned subject the undersigned is directed to draw attention to Office memorandum of even number dated 29.05.2009 and to state that with a view to facilitate ease of availing direct consultation facility, it has now been decided that while availing direct consultation from specialists of empanelled hospitals, the CGHS beneficiaries shall fill up the form provided at the Reception by the empanelled hospitals mentioning the Specialist (Specialty) he/she seeking consultation.

In case of pensioner CGHS beneficiaries aged 75 years and above , the hospitals shall enclose the form and submit along with the hospital bill to CGHS. The format for the same is enclosed herewith.

Encl. as above.

(Dr. Atul Prakash )  
Director, CGHS

**FORMAT  
FORM FOR DIRECT CONSULTATION BY CGHS BENEFICIARIES AGED 75 Yrs & ABOVE**

To  
The Medical Superintendent,  
\_\_\_\_\_

Subject: Direct OPD Consultation \_\_\_\_\_(Speciality) for CGHS Beneficiary aged 75 years and above.

Letter Ref. No. OMZ 15025/35/2019/DIR/CGHS(P) Dated 29-05-2019

Respected Sir/Madam,

I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old CGHS beneficiary (Name) \_\_\_\_\_

CGHS Beneficiary No. \_\_\_\_\_, City \_\_\_\_\_

I am patient of (disease) \_\_\_\_\_ and want OPD consultation of (Specility) \_\_\_\_\_

Beneficiary's Signatures



[Accessed on 10.07.2019 from <https://www.gconnect.in/orders-in-brief/cghs/consultation-specialists-cghs-empannelled-hospitals-2.html>]  
\*\*\*\*\*

**PENSIONER's  
Grievance Redressal**

**Pension Processing Status Tracking:** Retired and retiring pensioners can track status of their pension cases of both new as well as revision like date of receipt of their cases in CPAO and date sent from CPAO to the Bank. To track the pension status, in respect of retired government employees, PPO numbers, date of birth and date of retirement/date of death are required. For retiring employees, PAN number and date of retirement is required.

**Grievance Redressal :** Pensioners can lodge their grievances and view/track status of their grievances through this service. In addition, lodging of grievances online on CPAO website, facility to lodge grievance by letter, fax, email, Toll free Number and personal visits and track its status is provided. After receiving a grievance from pensioner; CPAO forwards the same online to the concerned banks and field offices for redressal. Its status is updated on the website for the information of pensioners.

**Link to Jeevan Pramaan, Bhavishya and CPENGRAMS Portals :** Link to Jeevan Pramaan Portal has been provided on CPAO website to enable pensioners to use facility of Digital Life Certificate (DLC). For retiring employees, a link has been established with Bhavishya Portal of DP&PW to enable them to track status of their pension cases even before the case reaches CPAO. A link to CPENGRAMS (Centralized Pension Grievance Redress And Monitoring System) has also been provided so as to enable pensioners to lodge and track their grievances on CPENGRAMS

[Accessed on 17.08.2019 from [https://cpao.nic.in/WRPS.php#Grievance\\_Redressal](https://cpao.nic.in/WRPS.php#Grievance_Redressal)]  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Clarification on Fixed Medical Allowance (FMA).**

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE  
DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE  
CENTRAL PENSION ACCOUNTING OFFICE  
RIKOOT-II, BHIKAJI CAMA PLACE,  
NEW DELHI-110066  
PHONES: 26174596, 26174456, 26174438**

CPAO/IT & Tech/Revision (7th CPC)/19.Vol-III (E)/2019-20/66

05.08.2019

**Office Memorandum**

**Subject:- Clarification of Fixed Medical Allowance (FMA).**

Attention is invited to DP&PW OM No. 4/02/2019-P&PW (D)/42694 dated -1st July, 2019 wherein it is mentioned that the pensioners may be allowed FMA w.e.f. the date of application for FMA otherwise admissible to them.

Instructions issued by the OM ibid are reproduced as under:-

Sl. No	Issue	Comments of DoPPW
1.	Whether the effective date of payment of FMA in respect of the pensioners who retired before 01.12.1997 is the date of retirement or the date of submission of application.	The order were issued vide this Department's OM No. 45/57/97-P&PW (C) dated 19.12.1997 wherein FMA was granted. The existing pensioners had to opt for medical allowance and an undertaking was required to be submitted by the claimant. Hence, the orders are being implemented from 01.12.1997. If a person has retired earlier and has opted for the FMA and given undertaking at the time of issue of OM, then the FMA should be paid from 01.12.1997.  After 19.12.1997, several further orders/ clarifications were issued regarding Fixed Medical Allowance (FMA). Therefore, it is difficult

**May-June 2019**

		<p>to accept that the pensioners was not aware of the admissibility of the FMA w.e.f. 01.12.1997. In view of this, those pensioners who retired before 01.12.1997 and did not exercise the option for FMA immediately after the issue of OM dated 19.12.1997 would not be entitled to FMA w.e.f. 01.12.1997. However, they may be allowed FMA w.e.f the date of application for FMA , if FMA otherwise admissible to them.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Whether the effective date of payment of FMA in respect of the pensioners who retired after 01.12.1997 is 01.12.1997 i.e. date of implemented of order or the date of submission of the application by the pensioners.</p>	<p>In the OM dated- 19.12.1997 , it has been mentioned that in case of future retirees, the option shall be obtained by the Head of Office along with the pension papers and in case the retiree opts for medical allowance, the FMA is payable from the following month after the date of superannuation. If the retiree opts later on or gives his option later, then the FMA is to be given from the date of application.</p> <p>After 19.12.1997, several further orders/ clarifications were issued regarding Fixed Medical Allowance (FMA). Therefore it is difficult to accept that the retiree/ pensioners was not aware of the admissibility of the FMA. In case of retirees/pensioners who retires after 01.12.1997 did not exercise the option for FMA immediately on retirement, the FMA would not be admissible to them from the date of the month following the month of retirement. However, they may allowed FMA w.e.f the date of application for FMA, if FMA otherwise admissible to them.</p>

All Pr. CCAs/CCAs/CAs/AGs/ Administrators of UTs and Heads of CPPCs of the authorized banks are requested to intimate the concerned to abide by the instructions issued by DP&PW. This issues with the approval of Chief Controller (Pension).

Sd/-  
(Praful Dabral)  
Sr. Accounts Officers (IT & Tech)

\*\*\*\*\*  
**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA  
CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION  
CIVIL APPEAL NO. 10857 OF 2016**

All Manipur Pensioners Association ..Appellant  
by its Secretary

Versus  
The State of Manipur and others ..Respondents

**J U D G M E N T**

M.R. SHAH, J.

Feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied with the impugned judgment and order passed by the Division Bench of the High Court of Manipur at Imphal dated 01.03.2016 passed in Writ Appeal No. 28 of 2006, by which the Division Bench of the High Court has allowed the said appeal preferred by the respondent – State and has quashed and set aside the judgment and order dated 24.3.2005 passed by the learned Single Judge in Writ Petition (C) No. 1455 of 2000, by which the learned Single Judge held that the method of calculating the revised pension in paragraph 4.1 of the office memorandum dated 24.4.1999 in respect of pre-1996 pensioners is different from the method of calculating the revised pension for the Government employees who retired/died in harness on or after 1.1.1996 is arbitrary and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India, the original writ petitioners have preferred the present appeal.

2. The facts leading to the present appeal in nutshell are as under:

That the State of Manipur adopted the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, as amended from time to time. As per Rule 49 of the Central Civil Services Rules, 1972, a case of a government employee retired in accordance with the provisions of the rules after completing qualifying service of not less than 30 years, the amount of pension shall be calculated at 50% of the average emoluments subject to a maximum of Rs.4500/per month. It appears that considering the increase in the cost of living, the Government of Manipur decided to increase the quantum of pension as well as the pay of the employees. That the Government of Manipur issued an office memorandum dated 21.4.1999 revising the quantum of pension. However, provided that those Manipur Government employees who retired on or after 1.1.1996 shall be entitled to the revised pension at a higher percentage and those who retired before 1.1.1996 shall be entitled at a lower percentage.

2.1 Feeling aggrieved by office memorandum dated 21.4.1999 providing two different revised pensions, viz, the higher percentage of revised pension to the government employees who retired on or after 1.1.1996 and the lower percentage of revised pension to those who retired on or before 1.1.1996, the appellant herein – All Manipur Pensioners Association approached the learned Single Judge of the High Court of Manipur by way of Writ Petition (C) No. 1455 of 2000. It was the case on behalf of the original writ petitioners that all the pensioners who retired on or after 1.1.1996 and those who retired before 1.1.1996 form only one class as a whole and therefore the classification between those who retired on or after 1.1.1996 and those who retired on or before 1.1.1996 for the purpose of granting the benefit of revised pension is arbitrary, unreasonable and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. It was submitted that the date of retirement cannot form the very criterion for classification. Before the learned Single Judge, heavily reliance was placed on the decision of this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara and others vs. Union of India, reported in (1983) 1 SCC 305. The writ petition before the learned Single Judge was opposed by the State Government and the aforesaid classification was sought to be justified solely on the ground that considering the financial constraints of the State, the State was justified in granting revised pension differently to those who retired after 1.1.1996 and those who retired before 1.1.1996. It was the case on behalf of the State that considering the financial constraints of the State, the State was not in a position to extend the benefit of pension making the percentage given by the Government of India in its memorandum dated 17.12.1998 to the pre1996 pensioners and accordingly a decision was taken to extend the benefit of revised pension at certain percentage for the pre1996 pensioners and higher percentage for the post 1996 pensioners. Relying upon the decision of this Court in D.S. Nakara's case (supra), by the judgment and order dated 24.3.2005, the learned Single Judge allowed the writ petition and held the classification between those pensioners who retired prior to 1996 and those who retired after 1996 as arbitrary and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India and consequently directed the State Government to pay the revised pension uniformly to all the pensioners irrespective of any cutoff date, i.e., those who retired pre1996 or those who retired post1996.

2.2. Feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied with the judgment and order dated 24.3.2005 passed by the learned Single Judge in Writ Petition (C) No. 1455 of 2000, the State preferred appeal before the Division Bench of the High Court. By the impugned judgment and order dated 1.3.2016, the Division Bench of the High Court has allowed the said appeal and has quashed and set aside the judgment and order passed by the learned Single Judge by observing that a classification is permissible and cutoff date can be pressed into service depending on financial resources of the State. The Division Bench has held that the cutoff date fixed by the State government as 1.1.1996 for payment of revised pension to pre1996 retirees and post1996 retirees cannot be termed to be unreasonable or irrational in the light of Article 14 of the Constitution of India and therefore need not be held to be invalid.

3. Feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied with the impugned judgment and order passed by the Division Bench of the High Court, the original writ petitioners have preferred the present appeal.

4. Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate has appeared for the appellant herein and Shri Sanjay Hegde, learned Senior Advocate has appeared for the State.

4.1 Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association has vehemently submitted that in the facts and circumstances of the case, the Division Bench of the High Court has materially erred in allowing the appeal and quashing and setting aside the judgment and order passed by the learned Single Judge of the High Court and approving the creation of two classes of pensioners, viz., pre1996 and post1996 for the purpose of revision in

pension, which is contrary to catena of decisions of this Court including the decision of this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra).

4.2 It is further submitted by Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association that the Division Bench of the High Court has materially erred in not following the decision of this Court in the case of *D. S. Nakara (supra)*. It is submitted that the Division Bench of the High Court has not properly appreciated the fact that the decision of this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra) has not been diluted at all in any of the subsequent decisions and still holds the field. It is submitted that the decisions of this Court in the cases of *Hari Ram Gupta (D) through L.R. Kasturi Devi v. State of U.P., reported in (1998) 6 SCC 328; T.N. Electricity Board v. R. Veerasamy & others, reported in (1999) 3 SCC 414; State of Punjab and others v. Amar Nath Goyal & others, reported in (2005) 6 SCC 754*, which came to be considered by the Division Bench of the High Court while not following the decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)* shall not be applicable to the facts of the case on hand and all the aforesaid decisions are clearly distinguishable.

4.3 It is further submitted by Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association that the Division Bench of the High Court has erred in not properly appreciating the fact that all the pensioners form only one class as a whole and therefore they cannot be divided in two/classified into two groups for the purpose of giving more financial benefits to one group than the other. It is submitted that the State's financial difficulty/constraint cannot be a ground to discriminate and/or create two classes who as such belong to one class only. 4.4 It is further submitted by Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association that the High Court has not properly appreciated the fact that all the pensioners, whether they have retired pre1996 or post1996 are governed by the pension rules and are entitled to pension and therefore as such they form only one class as a whole and therefore all the pensioners are entitled to the same pensionary benefits irrespective of their date of retirement.

4.5 It is further submitted by Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association that as held by this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra) (para 42), the classification has to be based on some rational principle and the rational principle must have nexus to the objects sought to be achieved. It is submitted that if the State Government considered it necessary to revise the pension due to the escalation in the cost of living and other things, there is no rational principle behind it for granting the revised pension only to those who retired post1996 and simultaneously denying the same to those who retired pre1996. It is vehemently submitted that if the revision of pension was necessitated due to the escalation in the cost of living etc., there is no reason to deny the benefit of revised pension to those who retired pre1996. It is submitted that therefore this revision which classified pension into two classes is not based on any rational principle. It is submitted that as held by this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra) if the rational principle is the one of dividing pensioners with a view to giving something more to persons otherwise equally placed, it would be discriminatory. It is submitted that this arbitrary division has not only no nexus to the revision in pension but it is counterproductive and runs counter to the whole gamut of pension scheme, more particularly the revision in pension.

4.6. It is further submitted by Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association that the only justification by the State to create two classes for the purposes of payment of revision in pension, viz., those who retired pre-1996 and those who retired post-1996 was the financial constraint. It is submitted that the aforesaid has no nexus with the object and purpose of revision in pension. It is submitted therefore that such a classification is absolutely arbitrary and therefore violative of Articles 14 & 16 of the Constitution of India. It is submitted that as such the learned Single Judge of the High Court was justified in holding creation of two classes for the purpose of revision in pension as arbitrary and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

4.7 It is further submitted by Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association that looking to the object and purpose of the revision in pension, namely, increase in the cost of living, the Division Bench of the High Court has materially erred in observing and holding that as the State does not have the financial resources to pay uniform pension to all the retired employees and therefore cut off date fixed by the State Government as 1.1.1996 for payment of revised pension to pre-1996 retirees and post-1996 retirees cannot be termed to be unreasonable or irrational in the light of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. It is submitted that the aforesaid finding recorded by the Division Bench of the High Court is just contrary to the decision of this

Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra) and other subsequent decisions in which the decision of this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra) has been followed.

4.8 It is further submitted by Shri R. Balasubramanian, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association that in the present case the decision of this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra) is squarely applicable to the facts of the case. It is submitted therefore that the Division Bench of the High Court has materially erred in quashing and setting aside the judgment and order passed by the learned Single Judge in holding the decision of the State Government creating two groups for the purpose of revision in pension as arbitrary, unreasonable and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

4.9 Making the above submissions and heavily relying upon the decision of this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra), it is prayed to allow the present appeal.

5. The present appeal is vehemently opposed by Shri Sanjay Hegde, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the respondent – State.

5.1 It is vehemently submitted by Shri Sanjay Hegde, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the respondent – State that in the facts and circumstances of the case and after considering the observations made by this Court in the cases of *Hari Ram Gupta (supra)*, *R. Veerasamy (supra)* and *Amar Nath Goyal (supra)*, the Division Bench of the High Court has rightly held that the cutoff date fixed by the State Government for the purpose of revised pension cannot be said to be unreasonable or irrational in the light of Article 14 of the Constitution of India.

5.2 It is further submitted by Shri Sanjay Hegde, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the respondent – State that the decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)*, which has been heavily relied upon by the learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the appellant – Pensioners Association, subsequently came to be considered by this Court and it has been observed that the decision of this Court in the case of D.S. Nakara (supra) is one of the limited application and there is no scope for enlarging the ambit of that decision to cover all schemes made by the retirees or a demand for an identical amount of pension irrespective of the date of retirement. In support of his above submission, Shri Sanjay Hegde, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the respondent – State has heavily relied upon the decisions of this Court in the cases of *Indian Ex-Services League v. Union of India*, reported in (1991) 2 SCC 104, *Union of India v. P.N. Menon*, reported in (1994) 4 SCC 68 and *State of Rajasthan v. Amrit Lal Gandhi*, reported in (1997) 2 SCC 342.

5.3 Shri Sanjay Hegde, learned Senior Advocate appearing on behalf of the respondent – State has also heavily relied upon some of the observations made by this Court in the case of *Kallakurichi Taluk Retired Officials Association, Tamil Nadu and others v. State of Tamil Nadu*, reported in (2013) 2 SCC 772 in support of his submission that financial constraint can be a valid ground to grant the benefit of revised pension to some of the pensioners and it is always open to the State Government looking to its own financial constraint to grant the benefit of revised pension by providing the cutoff date. It is submitted therefore that such a classification and/or creation of two groups for the purpose of granting the benefit of revised pension cannot be said to be unreasonable, irrational and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India as sought to be contended on behalf of the Pensioners Association.

5.4 Making the above submissions and relying upon the aforesaid decisions, it is prayed to dismiss the present appeal.

6. We have heard the learned Senior Advocates for the respective parties at length.

6.1 It is not in dispute that the State of Manipur has adopted the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules to be applicable to the State of Manipur. Therefore, all the government servants retired in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Rules and after completing qualifying service are entitled to the pension/pensionary benefits. It appears that considering the increase in the cost of living, the State Government enhanced/revised the pension of its employees with effect from 1.1.1996 as in the case of Central Government employees. However, this revision in pension was done differently, viz., for employees who retired prior to 1.1.1996 and for employees who retired after 1.1.1996. Consequently, the State provided a lower percentage of increase to those who retired pre-1996 and provided higher percentage of increase to those who retired post-1996. The learned Single Judge of the High Court held that such a classification is not permissible in law keeping in mind the equality clause of the Constitution. However, on an appeal, by the impugned judgment and order, the Division Bench of the High Court has reversed the decision of the learned Single Judge and has observed and held that as in the present case



the State does not have the financial resources to pay uniform pension to all the retired employees, the cut-off date fixed by the State Government as 1.1.1996 for payment of revised pension to pre-1996 retirees and post-1996 retirees cannot be termed to be unreasonable and irrational in the light of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. While passing the impugned judgment and order, the Division Bench of the High Court has not followed the decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)*, considering some of the observations made by this Court in the subsequent decisions in the cases of *R. Veerasamy (supra)*; *Amar Nath Goyal (supra)* and *P.N. Menon (supra)* to the effect that the decision in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)* is one of the limited application and there is no scope for enlarging the ambit of that decision to cover all schemes made by the retirees or a demand for an identical amount of pension irrespective of the date of retirement.

6.2 Feeling aggrieved and dissatisfied with the impugned judgment and order passed by the Division Bench of the High Court, the original writ petitioners – All Manipur Pensioners Association – employees/pensioners who retired pre-1996 have preferred the present appeal.

7. The short question which is posed for consideration before this Court is, whether in the facts and circumstances of the case, the decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)* shall be applicable or not, and in the facts and circumstances of the case and solely on the ground of financial constraint, the State Government would be justified in creating two classes of pensioners, viz., pre-1996 retirees and post-1996 retirees for the purpose of payment of revised pension and whether such a classification is arbitrary, unreasonable and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India or not?

7.1 At the outset, it is required to be noted that in the present case, the State Government has justified the cutoff date for payment of revised pension solely on the ground of financial constraint. On no other ground, the State tried to justify the classification. In the backdrop of the aforesaid facts, the aforesaid question posed for consideration before this Court is required to be considered.

7.2 It is not in dispute that the State Government has adopted the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, to be applicable to the State of Manipur. The State has also come out with the Manipur Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1977. It is also not in dispute that subject to completing the qualifying service the government servants retired in accordance with the pension rules are entitled to pension. Therefore, as such, all the pensioners form only one homogeneous class. Therefore, it can be said that all the pensioners form only one class as a whole. Keeping in mind the increase in the cost of living, the State Government increased the quantum of pension and even pay for its employees. The State Government also enhanced the scales of pension/quantum of pension with effect from 1.1.1996 keeping in mind the increase in the cost of living. However, the State Government provided the cutoff date for the purpose of grant of benefit of revised pension with effect from 1.1.1996 to those who retired post-1996 and denied the revision in pension to those who retired pre-1996. The aforesaid classification between these pensioners who retired pre-1996 and post-1996 for the purpose of grant of benefit of revision in pension is the subject matter of this appeal. As observed hereinabove, the aforesaid classification is sought to be justified by the State Government solely on the ground of financial constraint.

7.3 At the outset, it is required to be noted that in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)*, such a classification is held to be arbitrary, unreasonable, irrational and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. In paragraphs 42 and 65, this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)* has observed and held as under:

“42. If it appears to be undisputable, as it does to us that the pensioners for the purpose of pension benefits form a class, would its upward revision permit a homogeneous class to be divided by arbitrarily fixing an eligibility criteria unrelated to purpose of revision, and would such classification be founded on some rational principle? The classification has to be based, as is well settled, on some rational principle and the rational principle must have nexus to the objects sought to be achieved. We have set out the objects underlying the payment of pension. If the State considered it necessary to liberalise the pension scheme, we find no rational principle behind it for granting these benefits only to those who retired subsequent to that date simultaneously denying the same to those who retired prior to that date. If the liberalisation was considered necessary for augmenting social security in old age to government servants then those who, retired earlier cannot be worst off than those who retire later. Therefore, this division which classified pensioners into two classes is not based on any rational principle and if the rational principle is the one of dividing pensioners with a view to giving something more to persons otherwise equally placed, it would be discriminatory. To illustrate, take two persons, one retired just a day prior and another a day just succeeding the specified date. Both were in the

same pay bracket, the average emolument was the same and both had put in equal number of years of service. How does a fortuitous circumstance of retiring a day earlier or a day later will permit totally unequal treatment in the matter of pension? One retiring a day earlier will have to be subject to ceiling of Rs 8100 p.a. and average emolument to be worked out on 36 months' salary while the other will have a ceiling of Rs 12,000 p.a. and average emolument will be computed on the basis of last 10 months' average. The artificial division stares into face and is unrelated to any principle and whatever principle, if there be any, has absolutely no nexus to the objects sought to be achieved by liberalising the pension scheme. In fact this arbitrary division has not only no nexus to the liberalised pension scheme but it is counterproductive and runs counter to the whole gamut of pension scheme. The equal treatment guaranteed in Article 14 is wholly violated inasmuch as the pension rules being statutory in character, since the specified date, the rules accord differential and discriminatory treatment to equals in the matter of commutation of pension. A 48 hours' difference in matter of retirement would have a traumatic effect. Division is thus both arbitrary and unprincipled. Therefore, the classification does not stand the test of Article 14.

65. That is the end of the journey. With the expanding horizons of socioeconomic justice, the Socialist Republic and welfare State which we endeavour to set up and largely influenced by the fact that the old men who retired when emoluments were comparatively low and are exposed to vagaries of continuously rising prices, the falling value of the rupee consequent upon inflationary inputs, we are satisfied that by introducing an arbitrary eligibility criterion: "being in service and retiring subsequent to the specified date" for being eligible for the liberalised pension scheme and thereby dividing a homogeneous class, the classification being not based on any discernible rational principle and having been found wholly unrelated to the objects sought to be achieved by grant of liberalised pension and the eligibility criteria devised being thoroughly arbitrary, we are of the view that the eligibility for liberalised pension scheme of "being in service on the specified date and retiring subsequent to that date" in impugned memoranda, Exs. P1 & P2, violates Article 14 and is unconstitutional and is struck down. Both the memoranda shall be enforced and implemented as read down as under: In other words, in Ex. P1, the words:

"that in respect of the government servants who were in service on March 31, 1979 and retiring from service on or after that date"

and in Ex. P2, the words:

"the new rates of pension are effective from April 1, 1979 and will be applicable to all service officers who became/become non-effective on or after that date"

are unconstitutional and are struck down with this specification that the date mentioned therein will be relevant as being one from which the liberalised pension scheme becomes operative to all pensioners governed by 1972 Rules irrespective of the date of retirement. Omitting the unconstitutional part it is declared that all pensioners governed by the 1972 Rules and Army Pension Regulations shall be entitled to pension as computed under the liberalised pension scheme from the specified date, irrespective of the date of retirement. Arrears of pension prior to the specified date as per fresh computation is not admissible. Let a writ to that effect be issued. But in the circumstances of the case, there will be no order as to costs."

7.4 While the aforesaid decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)* was relied upon by the appellant herein and as such which came to be considered and followed by the learned Single Judge, the Division Bench considering some of the observations made in the cases of *Hari Ram Gupta (supra)*; *R. Veerasamy (supra)*; *Amar Nath Goyal (supra)* and *P.N. Menon (supra)*, has observed and held that the decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)* is one of the limited application and there is no scope for enlarging the ambit of that decision to cover all schemes made by the retirees or a demand for an identical amount of pension irrespective of the date of retirement. However, by not following the decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)*, considering some of the observations made by this Court in the aforesaid decisions, namely *P.N. Menon (supra)* and other decisions, the Division Bench of the High Court has not at all considered the distinguishable facts in the aforesaid decisions.

7.5 In the case of *P.N. Menon (supra)*, the controversy was altogether different one. The factual position that needs to be highlighted insofar as *P.N. Menon (supra)* is concerned, is that the retired employees

had never been in receipt of “dearness pay” when they retired from service and therefore the O.M. in question could not have been applied to them. This is how this Court examined the matter. This Court also noticed that prior to the O.M. in question, the pension scheme was contributory and only with effect from 22.9.1977, the pension scheme was made noncontributory. Since the respondent employees in the first cited case were not in service at the time of introducing the same they were held not eligible for the said benefit. Therefore, the said decision shall not be applicable to the facts of the case on hand, more particularly while considering and/or applying the decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)*.

7.6 In the case of *Amrit Lal Gandhi (supra)*, pension was introduced for the first time for the University teachers based on the resolution passed by the Senate and Syndicate of Jodhpur University. The same was approved by the State Government with effect from 1.1.1990. Therefore, the controversy was not between one set of pensioners alleging discriminatory treatment as against another set of pensioners. There were no pensioners to begin with. The retirees were entitled to provident fund under the existing provident fund scheme. The question of discrimination between one set of pensioners from another set of pensioners did not arise in the said decision. With the aforesaid facts, this Court observed that financial viability is a relevant issue.

7.7 Similarly, the decision of this Court in the case of *Indian Ex-Services League (supra)* also shall not be applicable to the facts of the case on hand. The facts in this case and the facts in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)* are clearly distinguishable. In the case of *Indian Ex-Services League (supra)*, the dispute was with respect to PF retirees and Pension retirees and to that it was held that PF retirees and Pension retirees constitute different classes and therefore this Court distinguished the decision of this Court in the case of *D.S. Nakara (supra)*. Therefore, the aforesaid decision shall not be applicable to the facts of the case on hand at all.

7.8 Similarly, the decisions of this Court in the cases of *Hari Ram Gupta (supra)* and *Kallakkurichi Taluk Retired Officials Association, Tamil Nadu (supra)* also shall not be applicable to the facts of the case on hand.

7.9 In view of the above, we are satisfied that none of the judgments, relied upon by the learned Senior Advocate for the respondent – State, has any bearing to the controversy in hand. The Division Bench of the High Court has clearly erred in not appreciating and/or considering the distinguishable facts in the cases of *Hari Ram Gupta (supra)*; *R. Veerasamy (supra)*; *Amar Nath Goyal (supra)*; *P.N. Menon (supra)* and *Amrit Lal Gandhi (supra)*.

8. Even otherwise on merits also, we are of the firm opinion that there is no valid justification to create two classes, viz., one who retired pre-1996 and another who retired post-1996, for the purpose of grant of revised pension. In our view, such a classification has no nexus with the object and purpose of grant of benefit of revised pension. All the pensioners form a one class who are entitled to pension as per the pension rules. Article 14 of the Constitution of India ensures to all equality before law and equal protection of laws. At this juncture it is also necessary to examine the concept of valid classification. A valid classification is truly a valid discrimination. It is true that Article 16 of the Constitution of India permits a valid classification. However, a very classification must be based on a just objective. The result to be achieved by the just objective presupposes the choice of some for differential consideration/treatment over others. A classification to be valid must necessarily satisfy two tests. Firstly, the distinguishing rationale has to be based on a just objective and secondly, the choice of differentiating one set of persons from another, must have a reasonable nexus to the objective sought to be achieved. The test for a valid classification may be summarised as a distinction based on a classification founded on an intelligible differentia, which has a rational relationship with the object sought to be achieved. Therefore, whenever a cut-off date (as in the present controversy) is fixed to categorise one set of pensioners for favourable consideration over others, the twin test for valid classification or valid discrimination therefore must necessarily be satisfied. In the present case, the classification in question has no reasonable nexus to the objective sought to be achieved while revising the pension. As observed hereinabove, the object and purpose for revising the pension is due to the increase in the cost of living. All the pensioners form a single class and therefore such a classification for the purpose of grant of revised pension is unreasonable, arbitrary, discriminatory and violative of Article 14 of the Constitution of India. The State cannot arbitrarily pick and choose from amongst similarly situated persons, a cut-off date for extension of benefits especially pensionary benefits. There has to be a classification founded on some rational principle when similarly situated class is differentiated for grant of any benefit.

8.1 As observed hereinabove, and even it is not in dispute that as such a decision has been taken by the State Government to revise the pension keeping in mind the increase in the cost of living. Increase in the cost of living would affect all the pensioners irrespective of whether they have retired pre-1996 or post-1996. As observed hereinabove, all the pensioners belong to one class. Therefore, by such a classification/cut-off date the equals are treated as un-equals and therefore such a classification which has no nexus with the object and purpose of revision of pension is unreasonable, discriminatory and arbitrary and therefore the said classification was rightly set aside by the learned Single Judge of the High Court. At this stage, it is required to be observed that whenever a new benefit is granted and/or new scheme is introduced, it might be possible for the State to provide a cutoff date taking into consideration its financial resources. But the same shall not be applicable with respect to one and single class of persons, the benefit to be given to the one class of persons, who are already otherwise getting the benefits and the question is with respect to revision.

9. In view of the above and for the reasons stated above, we are of the opinion that the controversy/issue in the present appeal is squarely covered by the decision of this Court in the case of *D. S. Nakara (supra)*. The decision of this Court in the case of *D. S. Nakara (supra)* shall be applicable with full force to the facts of the case on hand. The Division Bench of the High Court has clearly erred in not following the decision of this Court in the case of *D. S. Nakara (supra)* and has clearly erred in reversing the judgment and order of the learned Single Judge. The impugned judgment and order passed by the Division Bench is not sustainable and the same deserves to be quashed and set aside and is accordingly quashed and set aside. The judgment and order passed by the learned Single Judge is hereby restored and it is held that all the pensioners, irrespective of their date of retirement, viz. pre 1996 retirees shall be entitled to revision in pension at par with those pensioners who retired post 1996. The arrears be paid to the respective pensioners within a period of three months from today.

10. The instant appeal is allowed accordingly. However, in the facts and circumstances of the case, there shall be no order as to costs.

J.  
[M.R. SHAH]

NEW DELHI; .....  
JULY 11, 2019.

J.  
[A.S. BOPANNA]

[Accessed on 16.07.2019 from [https://www.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2016/23047/23047\\_2016\\_4\\_1501\\_14927\\_Judgement\\_11-Jul-2019.pdf](https://www.sci.gov.in/supremecourt/2016/23047/23047_2016_4_1501_14927_Judgement_11-Jul-2019.pdf)]

\*\*\*\*\*

**No. 1/20/20 18-P&PW (E)**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions**  
**Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare**

3rd Floor, Lok Nayak Bhavan,  
Khan Market, New Delhi-I I 0003  
Dated: 18.7.2019

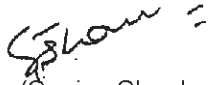
**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:- Submission of Life Certificate.**

It has been the experience of this Department that the Senior Pensioners i.e. the pensioners 80 years and above are facing a lot of difficulties standing in queues while giving the Life Certificates in November. It has been under the consideration of the Government to provide some relief to such pensioners.

2. It has therefore, been decided by the Government, that Senior Pensioners aged 80 years and above be allowed to give their Life Certificate w.e.f 1st October every year instead of November which would be valid till 30th November of the subsequent year.

3. The remaining pensioners below the age of 80 years may continue to give their Life Certificate in November as per existing provisions of CPAO Scheme booklet. This has the approval of competent authority.

  
(Sanjay Shankar)  
Under secretary to Govt. of India

\*\*\*\*\*



**Press Information Bureau  
Government of India  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**19-July-2019 14:17 IST**

**Simplification of the Procedure in CGHS**

CGHS Wellness Centres provide primary health care facilities and, if required, refer the beneficiaries to the Specialists at Government Hospitals/ Private Hospitals empanelled under CGHS. In emergency conditions, no endorsement for any treatment/ investigation is required from CGHS Wellness Centre. However, in non-emergency conditions or unlisted treatment/ tests, endorsement from concerned CGHS Wellness Centre is required.

With a view to facilitate ease of availing consultations from Specialists at empanelled hospitals, Government has permitted elderly CGHS beneficiaries aged 75 years and above to seek consultations from Specialists without any referral and undergo treatment/ investigations without endorsement. Permission is required only for unlisted treatment procedure/ tests in non-emergency conditions.

The guidelines for referral issued vide Office Memorandum No. Z.15025/117/2017/DIR/CGHS/EHS, dated the 15th January, 2018 have been modified vide Office Memorandum No. Z.15025/117/2017/DIR/CGHS/EHS, dated the 10th December, 2018 and the following modifications have been made in the interest of sick people, pensioners and serving employees:-

- I. The referral shall be valid for consultations upto 3 times in the same hospital within 30 days.
- II. CGHS beneficiaries have been permitted to consult upto 3 Specialists, if required during a single visit.
- III. Investigations advised by Specialist of Private Empanelled Hospitals may be undertaken if they are required in emergency as certified by Specialist without endorsement by CGHS. The Minister of State (Health and Family Welfare), Sh Ashwini Kumar Choubey stated this in a written reply in the Lok Sabha, here today.

[Accessed on 01.08.23019 from <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=191937>]

\*\*\*\*\*

**Press Information Bureau  
Government of India  
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare**

**26-July-2019 15:50 IST**

**Poor Functioning of CGHS Dispensaries**

Government receives feedback from various sources including CGHS beneficiaries about various aspects of functioning of Centre Government Health Scheme (CGHS) and CGHS Wellness Centres including on issues concerning breakdown in connectivity, shortage of staff, long queues and waiting period, interruptions in services of visiting Specialists, etc. Feedback so received is regularly monitored for taking appropriate corrective action and bringing improvement in the functioning of CGHS and CGHS Wellness Centres.

Government have taken a number of steps to improve the functioning of CGHS Wellness Centres, as under: -

- (i) During the last one year, the network of CGHS Wellness Centres has been expanded from 33 CGHS covered cities to 70 CGHS covered cities by merging Postal Dispensaries in CGHS.
- (ii) Government has approved opening of 27 new Homeopathic and 26 Ayurvedic CGHS Units to provide better services to more eligible CGHS beneficiaries.
- (iii) To facilitate CGHS beneficiaries, SMS alerts service has been initiated for online appointment and dispensation of medicines at Wellness Centres.
- (iv) Provision has been made for online registration to consult Medical officers at Wellness Centres to bring down the waiting period.

- (v) Option has been provided to CGHS beneficiaries to avail Specialist consultation from CGHS empanelled hospitals after referral from CGHS Wellness Centre.
- (vi) CGHS has taken steps to procure generic formulary medicines through HLL Life Care Ltd., as an interim measure, to augment the availability of medicines at CGHS Wellness Centres. Additional Directors of CGHS have been authorized to procure daily requirement of generic formulary medicines at Jana Aushadhi rates through HLL Life Care Ltd.,
- (vii) Process for procurement through GeM to strengthen the infrastructure at Wellness Centres.
- (viii) CGHS beneficiaries aged 75 years and above are permitted to consult Specialists at empanelled private without referral.
- (ix) The shortage of pharmacists has been brought down through fresh recruitment of Pharmacists.
- (x) Retired Doctors are engaged on contractual basis against vacant posts of regular Medical officers to ensure uninterrupted medical services to the beneficiaries.

The Minister of State (Health and Family Welfare), Sh Ashwini Kumar Choubey stated this in a written reply in the Lok Sabha here today.

[Accessed on 01./08.2019 from <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=192275>]  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Z15025/49/2019/DIR/CGHS**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,**  
**Directorate General of CGHS**

545-A Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi  
Dated the 8th August, 2019

To

The Additional Director (CGHS) Chandigarh/ Trivandrum/Mumbai/Jabalpur, Kolkata/ Chennai/ Nagpur/ Bengaluru/CGHS (HQ), Delhi/ Hyderabad

Subject: Likely number of CGHS beneficiaries in new Cities where New WC are to be proposed

Sir/Madam,

With reference to the above subject the undersigned is to state that a proposal is under examination to open new CGHS Allopathic WCs in the following cities:

“Panchkula, Mohali, Gwalior, Kinnur, Kozhikode, Nasik, Aurangabad, Ichhapur, Ludhiana, Rohtak, Wadi, Mysuru, Mandi, Madhurai, Coimbatore, Warangal, Katni, Chandrapur, Leh”

Addl. Directors, CGHS are requested to kindly provide details within 15 days about the likely number of beneficiaries in the above Cities.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Dr. Manoj Jain)

Addl. DDG (HQ), CGHS

To

The Addl Director, CGHS, Chnadigarh –regarding- Panchkula , Mohali, Ludhiana, Mandi and Leh and others

\*\*\*\*\*

**Welfare Measures for Pensioners**

Government of India continue to take various initiatives and measures facilitating the promotion of welfare of the pensioners as well as relief for mitigating the hardship/distress of families of the deceased Central Government servants. These include the following.

- Setting-up of a Standing Committee of Voluntary Agencies (SCOVA) to help mobilize voluntary efforts to supplement the Government action as well as to serve as a useful forum for providing a feedback for the policy initiatives and implementation of welfare programmes for pensioners.
- Establishment of an Information and Facilitation Counter (IFC) for the pensioners, in Lok Nayak Bhawan at New Delhi to provide information about the pension-related services, schemes and procedures, and to facilitate not only the lodging of their complaints/applications but also to provide the status on the disposal of their complaints as a single-window service.
- Setting-up of a separate fund (Compassionate Fund) for providing relief to the families of Government servants if they are left in indigent circumstances on account of premature death of the Government servant (upon whom they depend for support) and do not receive any other form of death benefits, such as Contributory Provident Fund, Gratuity or Family Pension.
- Introduction of Family Pension Scheme allowing for payment of pension for life for the family of a Central Government servant who dies while in service.
- Introduction of the scheme for Payment of Pension to Central Government Civil Pensioners through Authorized Banks to ensure a speedy and timely disbursement of pension using the vast network of their branches.
- Simplification of procedures to cut delays in the processing and disbursement of pensionary and retirement benefits.
- Liberalization of provisions relating to ex-gratia lumpsum payment to the families of Government servants who die while in service under certain circumstances.
- Liberalization of pensionary awards in the case of death/disability to the Government servants while in service under certain circumstances.
- Amendments in relevant rules to facilitate granting of enhanced pension and retirement benefits, enhancing the maximum amount of gratuity to Rs. 20 lakhs, increasing the minimum amount of pension to Rs. 9000, increasing the limit for commutation to 40%, treating Dearness Allowance as emoluments for retirement/death gratuity etc.)
- Revising the rate of family pension uniformly as 30% of pay last drawn, and granting uniform percentage of pension as dearness relief for both the serving and the retired Government servants.
- Making dependent parents, widowed/divorced daughters/unmarried daughter eligible for family pension
- Simplification of the present procedure of providing medical certificate every five years in the case of physically/mentally permanently challenged children for life and every three years in the case of temporarily challenged every year to once in a life time and once in every five years respectively from a medical board. Guardians of physically/mentally challenged family pensioners to provide non employment certificate once in a year as against the existing provision of every month.

Note:- Pension schemes are applicable to the Government servants appointed before 1-1-2004.

[Accessed on 17.08.2019 from <https://pensionersportal.gov.in/welfare.asp>]  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) Regulations, 2016**  
**RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**  
**FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT**  
**CENTRAL OFFICE**  
**MUMBAI 400 001**

Notification No. FEMA 13 (R)/2016-RB

April 01, 2016

Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets) Regulations, 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 47 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and in supersession of Notification No. FEMA 13/2000-RB dated May 3, 2000, as amended from time to time, the Reserve Bank makes the following regulations in respect of remittance outside India by a person whether resident in India or not, of assets in India, namely:

**1. Short title and commencement:-**

These Regulations may be called the Foreign Exchange Management (Remittance of Assets)

Regulations, 2016.

They shall come into force from the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

## **2. Definitions:-**

In these Regulations, unless the context requires otherwise, -

- (i) 'Act' means the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999);
- (ii) 'Authorised Dealer' means a person authorised as an authorised dealer under subsection (1) of section 10 of the Act;
- (iii) 'Non-Resident Indian' (NRI) shall have the same meaning assigned under the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016;
- (iv) 'Person of Indian Origin' (PIO) shall have the same meaning assigned under the Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016;
- (v) 'Remittance of asset' means remittance outside India of funds representing a deposit with a bank or a firm or a company, provident fund balance or superannuation benefits, amount of claim or maturity proceeds of Insurance policy, sale proceeds of shares, securities, immovable property or any other asset held in India in accordance with the provisions of the Act or rules or regulations made there under;
- (vi) the words and expressions used but not defined in these Regulations shall have the same meanings respectively assigned to them in the Act.

## **3. Prohibition on Remittance outside India of assets held in India:-**

Save as otherwise provided in the Act or rules or regulations made or issued thereunder, no person, whether resident in India or not, shall make remittance of any asset held in India by him or by any other person:

Provided that the Reserve Bank may, for sufficient reasons, permit any person to make remittance of any asset held in India by him or by any other person.

## **4. Permission for remittance of assets in certain cases:-**

- (1) A citizen of foreign state, not being a Person of Indian origin (PIO) or a citizen of Nepal or Bhutan, who
- (i) has retired from an employment in India, or
  - (ii) has inherited the assets from a person referred to in sub-section (5) of section 6 of the Act; or
  - (iii) is a widow/ widower resident outside India and has inherited assets of the deceased spouse who was an Indian citizen resident in India, may remit through an authorised dealer an amount, not exceeding USD 1,000,000 (US Dollar One million only) per financial year on production of documentary evidence in support of acquisition, inheritance or legacy of assets by the remitter

Provided that for the purpose of arriving at annual ceiling of remittance, the funds representing sale proceeds of shares and immovable property owned or held by the citizen of foreign state on repatriation basis in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Management (Acquisition and transfer of immovable property in India) Regulations, 2016 and Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer or issue of security by a person resident outside India) Regulations, 2000 made under the Act, shall not be included.

Provided further that where the remittance is made in more than one instalment, the remittance of all instalments shall be made through the same authorised dealer.

- (iv) had come to India for studies/ training and has completed his studies/ training, may remit the balance available in his account, provided such balance represents funds derived out of remittances received from abroad through normal banking channels or rupee proceeds of foreign exchange brought by such person and sold to an authorised dealer or out of stipend/ scholarship received from the Government or any Organisation in India.

(2) A Non-Resident Indian (NRI) or a Person of Indian Origin (PIO) may remit through an authorised dealer an amount, not exceeding USD 1,000,000 (US Dollar One million only) per financial year,

- (i) out of the balances held in the Non-Resident (Ordinary) Accounts (NRO accounts) opened in terms of Foreign Exchange Management (Deposit) Regulations, 2016/ sale proceeds of assets/ the assets acquired by him by way of inheritance/ legacy on production of documentary evidence in support of acquisition, inheritance or legacy of assets by the remitter;

- (ii) Under a deed of settlement made by either of his parents or a relative (relative as defined in Section 2(77) of the Companies Act, 2013) and the settlement taking effect on the death of the settler, on



production of the original deed of settlement;

Provided that where the remittance under Clause (i) and (ii) is made in more than one instalment, the remittance of all instalments shall be made through the same Authorised Dealer.

Provided further that where the remittance is to be made from the balances held in the NRO account, the account holder shall furnish an undertaking to the Authorised Dealer that "the said remittance is sought to be made out of the remitter's balances held in the account arising from his/ her legitimate receivables in India and not by borrowing from any other person or a transfer from any other NRO account and if such is found to be the case, the account holder will render himself/ herself liable for penal action under FEMA."

(3) An authorised dealer in India may, also allow remittance out of the assets of Indian companies under liquidation under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, subject to the following conditions:

(i) Authorised Dealer shall ensure that the remittance is in compliance with the order issued by a court in India/ order issued by the official liquidator or the liquidator in the case of voluntary winding up; and

(ii) no remittance shall be allowed unless the applicant submits:-

Auditor's certificate confirming that all liabilities in India have been either fully paid or adequately provided for.

Auditor's certificate to the effect that the winding up is in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

In case of winding up otherwise than by a court, an auditor's certificate to the effect that there is no legal proceedings pending in any court in India against the applicant or the company under liquidation and there is no legal impediment in permitting the remittance.

#### **5. Permission to an Indian entity to remit funds in certain cases:-**

(1) An entity in India may remit the amount being its contribution towards the provident fund/ superannuation/ pension fund in respect of the expatriate staff in its employment who are resident in India but not permanently resident therein.

Explanation:

For the purpose of this Regulation, -

(a) 'expatriate staff' means a person whose provident/ superannuation/ pension fund is maintained outside India by his principal employer outside India;

(b) 'not permanently resident' means a person resident in India for employment of a specified duration (irrespective of length thereof) or for a specific job or assignment, the duration of which does not exceed three years.

#### **6. Permission for remittance of assets on closure or remittance of winding up proceeds of branch office/ liaison office (other than project office)**

(1) A branch or office established in India by a person resident outside India may, for making remittance of assets on closure or remittance of its winding up proceeds, apply to the Authorised Dealer concerned supported by the following documents, namely: (A) A copy of the Reserve Bank's permission for establishing the branch/ office in India, wherever applicable;

(B) Auditor's certificate:

indicating the manner in which the remittable amount has been arrived and supported by a statement of assets and liabilities of the applicant, and indicating the manner of disposal of assets;

confirming that all liabilities in India including arrears of gratuity and other benefits to the employees etc., of the branch/ office have been either fully met or adequately provided for;

confirming that no income accruing from sources outside India (including proceeds of exports) has remained un-repatriated to India; and

confirming that the branch/office has complied with all regulatory requirements stipulated by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time regarding functioning of such offices in India.

(C) A confirmation from the applicant that no legal proceedings are pending in any Court in India and there is no legal impediment to the remittance; and

(D) A report from the Registrar of Companies regarding compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, in case of winding up of the office in India.

(2) On consideration of the application made under sub-regulation (1), the authorized dealer concerned may permit the remittance subject to the directions issued by the Reserve Bank in this regard, from time to

time.

#### **7. Reserve Bank's prior permission in certain cases:-**

(1) A person who desires to make a remittance of assets in the following cases, may apply to the Reserve Bank, namely:

(i) Remittance exceeding USD 1,000,000 (US Dollar One million only) per financial year – on account of legacy, bequest or inheritance to a citizen of foreign state, resident outside India; and by a Non-Resident Indian (NRI) or Person of Indian Origin (PIO), out of the balances held in NRO accounts/ sale proceeds of assets/ the assets acquired by way of inheritance/ legacy.

(ii) Remittance to a person resident outside India on the ground that hardship will be caused to such a person if remittance from India is not made;

(2) On consideration of the application made under sub-regulation (1), the Reserve Bank may permit the remittance, subject to such terms and conditions as it deem necessary.

#### **8. Payment of taxes:-**

Any transaction involving remittance of assets under these regulations shall be subject to the applicable tax laws in India.

(Shekhar Bhatnagar)

Chief General Manager-in-charge

Published in the Official Gazette of Government of India – Extraordinary – Part-II, Section 3, Sub-Section (i) dated 01.04.2016- G.S.R.No.388(E)

[Accessed on 17.08.2019 from <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/NotificationUser.aspx?Id=10326&Mode=0>]  
\*\*\*\*\*

#### **Minutes of the Meeting of Advisory committee held on 13.07.2019 in CGHS Wellness centre No. 1 Sector 45 Chandigarh.**

The meeting of CGHS Advisory Committee was held at **9.30 am on 13.07.2019** and was presided over by Dr.(Mrs) Sunita Chaudhary, senior CMO (SAG) I/C C.G.H.S Wellness centre, Sector 45, Chandigarh and attended by following members:-

1. Sh. M.L PANGHOTRA, IA&AD Pensioners welfare Association Chandigarh(Mob. 9217912203)
2. Sh JASPAL SINGH, President DAPWA Chandigarh (Mob. 9815226310)
3. Sh. MS Toor, Comdt. P.M.F Retd. CGPW Society (Mob. 9876111633)
4. Sh. D.D Sharma, Survey of India, Rep. of serving employees, Chandigarh(Mob. 9417184124)
5. Sh. Vineet Goyal, Rep. Jai Ambika Medicos, ALC, SCO 361, Sector 32 Chandigarh(Mob.9988637709)

#### **Welcome Address :**

Dr.(Mrs) Sunita Chaudhary, , senior CMO (SAG) in-charge CGHS Wellness Centre No. 1 welcomed the members of the Advisory committee.

#### **Amenities to beneficiaries ;**

No proposal for offering of alternative premises to CGHS has been received from the Chandigarh administration.

#### **MRC Status/ Pendency of claims :**

The bills of MRC has been cleared up to May 2019 but the payment has been made up to August 2018.

#### **Performance of Local Chemist :**

Sh. Vineet Goyal, representative of ALC, intimated that his bills amounting to almost 4 crore rupees are now pending , and it has become difficult to procure required medicines / drugs from the Bulk holders, where payment is to be made by him.

#### **Availability of Drugs in Wellness Centre :**

As per records there are 161 Generic items and 35 proprietary items available in Wellness Centre.

**Staff Punctuality & Behavior :**

The conduct and behavior of the staff of the wellness centre has been good. They are courteous and helpful to the senior/ aged CGHS beneficiaries.

**Cleanliness & Maintenance of Wellness Centre :**

Under the prevailing circumstances, the upkeep of the premises is appreciable.



PARAMILITARY FORCE RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (REGD.) CHANDIGARH (3089 OF2000)

K.J.S.CHEEMA IG (Retd) BSF CHAIRMAN 5796 ,MODERN HOUSING COMPLEX, PHASE 3, MANIMAJRACHANDIGARH kscheema@yahoo.co.in 0172-2737302,94177-90702	AMARJIT SINGH SIDHU IGP (Retd) CRPF PRESIDENT 85,PHASE 2,MOHALI AMARJITSIDHU50@GMAIL.COM 0172-2220032,98551-69777	JASBIR SINGH SANDHU COMDT(Retd) CRPF GENERAL SECRETARY # 4130,E block, AEROCITY, MOHALI mrjssandhu@gmail.com 94176-95957
---	--	--

The "PARAMILITARY FORCE, RETIRED OFFICER'S ASSOCIATION" is registered with Registrar of societies, Chandigarh vide no 3089 OF 2000. And only Welfare Association stands for the Welfare of entire Ex-paramilitary Force Officers/all ranks of CRPF, BSF, ITBP, CISF, SSB, IB and Assam Rifles their widows and dependants domicile of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and UT Chandigarh are its member.

Annual General meeting has been held at CRPF, NWZ HQ, Hallomajra, Chandigarh on 7th July2018 and new Governing body members have been elected by democratic process for TWO years and office bearers elected are as under :-

- |                      |                                     |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) CHAIRMAN          | Sh K J S Cheema IGP BSF(Retd)       |
| 2) PRESIDENT         | ShAmarjit s Sidhu IGP CRPF(Retd)    |
| 3) VICE PRESIDENT    | Sh GS Virk DIG BSF (Retd)           |
| 4) GEN SECRETARY     | Sh Jasbir s Sandhu Comdt CRPF(Retd) |
| 5) Jt SECRETARY      | ShHarbhajan Singh DIGP CRP(Retd)    |
| 6) FINANCE SECRETARY | ShCharanjit Singh 2iC CRP (Retd)    |
| 7) MEMBER            | Sh B S Gill DIG CRP(Retd)           |
| 8) MEMBERAUDITOR     | Sh G S SAINI(Retd)                  |
| 9) MEMBER            | Sh K L SHARMAASSAM RIFLE (Retd)     |
| 10) PATRON           | Sh P S Bedi DIG BSF (Retd)          |

[As reported by Sh P S Bedi DIG BSF (Retd) through e-mail dated 21.08.2019]  
\*\*\*\*\*

**Z15025/36/2019/DIR/CGHS**  
**Government of India**  
**Ministry of Health & Family Welfare**  
**Department of Health & Family Welfare**  
**Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi**  
**Dated, the 19th August, 2019**

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject: Annual Health Check-up at Hospitals empanelled under CGHS in respect of CGHS**

**Pensioners beneficiaries (Primary card holders) aged 75 years and above – regarding.**

With reference to the above mentioned subject, the undersigned is directed to state that the matter relating to Annual Health Check- up at private hospitals empanelled under CGHS in respect of elderly CGHS beneficiaries was under consideration of this Ministry and it has now been decided that hereinafter, CGHS Pensioner beneficiaries (Primary Card holders) aged 75 years and above shall be permitted to undergo 'Annual Health Check-up; at CGHS empanelled hospitals.

Permission in respect of CGHS Pensioners beneficiaries (Primary Card holders) aged 75 years and above shall be granted by CMO in change of CGHS Wellness Centre.

The private hospitals empanelled under CGHS shall perform the Annual Health Check- up at CGHS rates and extend cashless facility for the same in respect of CGHS Pensioner beneficiaries (Primary Card holders) aged 75 years and above.

(Rajeev Attri)  
(Under secretary to Government of India)

To:

1. All Ministries/ Departments, Government of India.

[Accessed on 02.09.2019 from <http://www.bdpa.in/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/31.08.2019-Annual-Medical-Health-Check-Up-for-above-75-years-under-CGHS.jpg-1.pdf>]

\*\*\*\*\*

**CCGPA'S Representation dated 14.03.2019 made to Shri D.C. Joshi, Advisor to the Government of India, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and also to Shri Atul Parkash, Director CGHS, New Delhi during their visit to CGHS dispensary, Sector 45, Chandigarh.**

**Subject:- Difficulties being faced by CGHS Beneficiaries at Chandigarh.**

Respected sir,

On behalf of the CCCGPA, Chandigarh, I welcome your visit to Chandigarh. It is brought to your kind notice that CGHS beneficiaries are facing following difficulties.

1) There are more than 32000 CGHS beneficiaries at Chandigarh availing medical facilities from a single Wellness Centre at Chandigarh. As per norms one CGHS Dispensary is required for 8000 beneficiaries. As such 3 more dispensaries are required at Chandigarh. There is always a rush of patients at the dispensary resulting in difficulties for the Doctors to give due attention and care to patient who are already in advance stage of age.

Therefore we request your good self to open three more dispensaries, one each at Panchkula, Chandigarh and Mohali to cope up with rush of patients keeping in view the guidelines/norms for each Wellness Centre.

2) Presently dispensary is working from a rented accommodation in Government Civil Hospital, Sector --45, Chandigarh. The Chandigarh Administration used to serve notice for vacating the premises of this Hospital resulting in hampering the smooth functioning of this Wellness Centre..

The case of allotment of Plot for CGHS dispensary and Administrative Block of CGHS office has been hanging between Chandigarh Administration and Ministry of Home Affairs since 2010, when a Letter of Intent was issued for allotment/earmarking of a plot in Sector 41-B, Chandigarh issued by the Chandigarh Administration.

Recently in a similar case on the basis of Cabinet Note/proposal put up by the respective Ministries land has been allotted to PGI, Chandigarh and for construction of houses for UT employees is approved by Union Cabinet/ Ministry of Home Affairs.

We request your good self to prepare a self contained note for approval of the Union Cabinet/Ministry of Home Affairs for the allotment of Plot for CGHS dispensary and Administrative Office.

3) With the opening of CGHS dispensaries at Shimla, Jammu, Srinagar and taking over of P&T dispensaries at Jalandhar and Amritsar, the work of office of Additional Director, Chandigarh has been increased manifolds. This office is already facing shortage of staff as one Post of UDC and Superintendent is lying vacant. This shortage is resulting in delay in passing of Medical Claims of CGHS beneficiaries and bills of authorized Hospitals/Diagnostic Centres. This further leads to stoppage of



services by these hospitals/ Diagnostic Centres to the CGHS beneficiaries as their claims are not settled within a stipulated period.

We therefore, earnestly request you to kindly attend to the above issues flagged by the Association so that the issues of the Senior Citizens can be address on priority basis.

(M.L.Panghotra)  
Patron

**Minutes of the Meeting of Advisory committee held on 10.08.2019 in CGHS  
Wellness centre No. 1 Sector 45 Chandigarh.**

The meeting of CGHS Advisory Committee was held at 9.30 am on 10.08.2019 and was presided over by Dr.(Mrs) Sunita Chaudhary, senior CMO (SAG) I/C C.G.H.S Wellness centre, Sector 45 ,Chandigarh and attended by following members:-

1. Sh. M.L PANGHOTRA,IA&AD Pensioners welfare Association Chandigarh(Mob. 9217912203)
2. Sh JASPAL SINGH, President DAPWA Chandigarh (Mob. 9815226310)
3. Sh. MS Toor , Comdt. P.M.F Retd. CGPW Society (Mob. 9876111633)
4. Sh. Vineet Goyal, Rep. Jai Ambika Medicos, ALC, SCO 361, Sector 35 Chandigarh(Mob.9988637709)

**Welcome Address :**

Dr.(Mrs) Sunita Chaudhary, , senior CMO (SAG) in-charge CGHS Wellness Centre No. 1 welcomed the members of the Advisory committee.

**Amenities to beneficiaries :**

No proposal for offering of alternative premises to CGHS has been received from the Chandigarh administration.

**Performance of Local Chemist :**

Some payment has been made to the chemist and supply of drug has been improved

**Availability of Drugs in Wellness Centre :**

As per records there are 150 Generic items and 10 proprietary items available in Wellness Centre.

**Staff Punctuality & Behavior :**

The conduct and behavior of the staff of the wellness centre has been good. They are courteous and helpful to the senior/ aged CGHS beneficiaries.

**Cleanliness & Maintenance of Wellness Centre :**

Under the prevailing circumstances, the upkeep of the premises is appreciable.

**Performance of Local Chemist :**

Some payment has been made to the chemist and supply of drug has been improved

**Availability of Drugs in Wellness Centre :**

As per records there are 150 Generic items and 10 proprietary items available in Wellness Centre.

**Staff Punctuality & Behavior :**

The conduct and behavior of the staff of the wellness centre has been good. They are courteous and helpful to the senior/ aged CGHS beneficiaries.

**Cleanliness & Maintenance of Wellness Centre :**

Under the prevailing circumstances, the upkeep of the premises is appreciable.

**Suggestion/ Grievance Redressal :**

The suggestion/complaint box was opened by Sh. M.L Panghotra and found three communications:-

1. One suggestion given by Sh. P.S Bedi ben. No. 3246168 said that CGHS beneficiaries requiring diagnostic tests are getting the authorization for various tests from CGHS M.O's on the computerized slips duly signed by with the M.O's stamp. Since the different diagnostic centers demand the original C.G.H.S authority slips , with the result that the incumbent CGHS beneficiary has to repeatedly come back to CGHS W.C for obtaining fresh slip for the leftover tests.

In the above case it was stated by the CMO in charge that separate slips are already being issued to the beneficiary for the different diagnostic test.

2. Sh. Harjinder Singh Ben. No. 4495959 said that some system is to be implemented for online registration .

It was informed that the online registration of the system was already in practice.

3. One unnamed person complained that some alternate manual record may be feed in computer later on as in Maharashtra when the functioning of computer is failed. Beneficiary should be attended manually.

The above matter was discussed in the advisory committee meeting and it was decided that due to heavy rush of patients in dispensary , manual practice is not possible.

The meeting ended with the vote of thanks.

**Extract of Section 158 of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019  
Production of certain certificates, licence and permit in certain case**

158. (1) Any person driving a motor vehicle in any public place shall, on being so required by a police officer in uniform authorised in this behalf by the State Government, produce—

- (a) the certificate of insurance;
- (b) the certificate of registration;
- (c) the pollution under control certificate;
- (d) the driving licence;
- (e) in the case of a transport vehicle, also the certificate of fitness referred to in section 56, and the permit; and
- (f) any certificate or authorisation of exemption that has been granted under this Act, relating to the use of the vehicle.

(2) Where, owing to the presence of a motor vehicle in a public place, an accident occurs involving death or bodily injury to another person, if the driver of the vehicle does not at that time produce the required certificate, driving licence and permit referred to in sub-section (1) to a police officer, he or the owner shall produce the said certificates, licence and permit at the police station at which the driver makes the report required by section 134.

(3) No person shall be liable to conviction for offences under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) by reason of the failure to produce the required certificate if, within seven days from the date on which its production was required under sub-section (1), or as the case may be, from the date of occurrence of the accident, he produces the certificate at such police station as may have been specified by him to the police officer who required its production or, as the case may be, to the police officer at the site of the accident or to the officer-in-charge of the police station at which he reported the accident: Provided that except to such extent and with such modifications as may be prescribed, the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply to the driver of a transport vehicle.

[Accessed on 12/09/2019 from <http://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2019/210413.pdf>  
\*\*\*\*\*



**No. RT-11028/15/2017-MVL  
Government of India  
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways  
(MVL Section)  
Transport Bhawan, 1, Parliament Street, New Delhi -11001**

Dated the, 19th November, 2018

To,

- I. The Director General of Police,
- II. The Principal Secretaries/The Secretaries, Department of Transport,
- III. The Transport Commissioners of all the states/UTs.

**Subject: Production of transport related documents in electronic form-reg.**

Madam/Sir,

Your attention is drawn to the amendment in rule 139 of Central Motor Vehicles rules, 1989 in regard to the production of licence and certificates of registration made through the Notification G.S.R.

1081(E) dated 2nd November, 2018. (copy attached).

2. As per amended provision, the citizen can produce the transport related documents such registration, insurance, fitness and permit, the driving licence, certificate for pollution under check and any other relevant documents, if required, in physical or electronic form of an demand by any police officer in uniform or any other officer authorized by the State Government in this behalf.

3. This would enable the use of digital platforms for carrying and verification of the documents and is a step towards citizen facilitation. In view of the above, it is requested to ensure compliance of the amendments made to rule 139 of the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and make the enforcement officer aware of the new provisions so that citizen are not harassed/inconvenienced.

Encls As Above

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Dharkat. R. Luikang)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Email dharkat@nic.in

Tel 011-23357125

[Accessed on 12/09/2019 from file:///C:/Users/HP/Downloads/12\_Sep\_2019%20AM\_17\_06.pdf]

\*\*\*\*\*

**Attention**

1. Your subscription period expires after .....
2. Pay your subscription immediately for renewal.
3. Subscription to be remitted through crossed cheque in favour of CCCGPA, Chandigarh or Cash/Money order in the name of the undersigned.
4. Subscription of Rs..... received vide receipt No ..... dated ..... for the period from ..... to .....
5. Write your Folio No. and Contact No. on the back side of the crossed cheque/draft.

R.N. Mehta

# 2536, Sector 40-C, Chandigarh, Mob.: 9815644693



Coordination Committee of Central Government Pensioners Association, Chandigarh			
Receipts and Payment Account for the year ending 31st March, 2019			
Receipts	Rupees	Payments	Rupees
To Opening Balance: Cash	7955.00	Office expenses	14753.00
State Bank of India	156346.68	Misc Expenses	405.00
	164301.68	Closing Balance	
To Contribution/Affiliation Fee	14550.00	Advance with Secy. General	
To Pensionery day Celebration	4375.00	Advance with Secy. Finance	4186.00
To Misc Receipts	120.00	Bank Deposit	171509.68
To Donations	1000.00		
To Interest by Bank	6507.00		
<b>Total</b>	<b>190853.68</b>		<b>190853.68</b>

(S.S. MALIK)  
Secretary Finance

Joginder Singh  
Secretary General

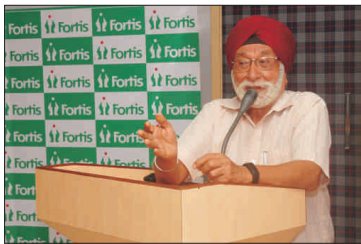
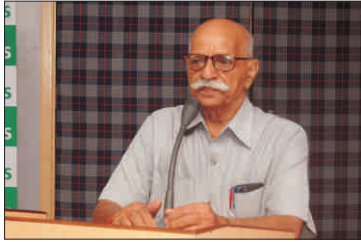
(G.S. SAIND)  
Chairman

CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS ASSOCIATIONS  
CHANDIGARH  
INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AS ON 31ST MARCH 2019  
PENSIONERS' CO-ORDINATOR

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
OPENING BALANCE		PRINTING CHARGES	55,522
CASH 6796	5,155	POSTAGE	4265
BANK 31489	<del>38285</del>	STATIONERY	300
SUBSCRIPTION MEMBERS	44900		
ADVERTISEMENT	10000		
INTEREST	1143	CLOSING BALANCE	37241
		CASH	3962
		BANK	33279
	97328		97,328
		(R. N. MEHTA)	
		EXCT. EDITOR	

 R. N. MEHTA  
 Chairman Secretary Joint Pensioners' Association  
 Coordination Committee of Central Government Pensioners' Associations, Chandigarh

# GLIMPSES OF ANNUAL GENERAL BODY MEETING



		PATRON			
G S Bhangoo	5 sector 10, Chandigarh-	Ph: 0172-2743636		<b>Stamp</b>	
M. L. Panghotra	1148, Sector 60, Mohali	Ph: 4673147/9217912203			
		ADVISORS			
Joginder Singh:	686 sector 40A, Chandigarh	2688686/9417008686		jsingh1942@gmail.com	
G S Bains:	206 Phase 6, Mohali	9041451995		lawsolutions@gmail.com	
P S Bedi DIG (Retd)	2186 Sector 35-C, Chandigarh	2604002/9464835350		psbedi03@yahoo.co.in	
Pyara Singh:	3178 sector 50-C, Chandigarh	2673498			
		EDITORIAL BOARD			
Chief Editor:	G. S. Saini	3178, Sector 71, Mohali	Ph: 0172-2227666/9417178500	gs1950saini@gmail.com	
Editor	Harvinder Singh	447/2 Sector 45-A, Chd.	9815946447	harvinder48@gmail.com	
Exct Editor:	RN Mehta	2536 Sector 40-C, Chandigarh	2695007/9815644693		

**ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR DA / DR (Base year 2001= 100)**

Month	Jul,18	Aug,18	Sep,18	Oct,18	Nov,18	Dec, 18	Jan, 19	Feb, 19	Mar, 19	April 19	May, 19	June,19
AICPIN	301	301	301	302	302	301	307	307	309	312	314	316
Total 12 months	3462	3478	3494	3509	3523	3538	3357	3557	3599	3623	3648	3673
Yearly average	288.5	289.83	291.17	292.4 2	293.58	294.83	296.41	298.08	299.92	301./91	304	306.08
% Over 261.41	10.36	10.87	11.38	11.86	12.31	12.78	13.39	14.02	14.73	15.51	16.29	17.09

This indicates that DA / DR w.e.f 01 July,2019 will be 17 % ( increase of 5 %)

If undelivered please return to:  
**Executive Editor Pensioners Coordinator**  
 # 2536, Sector 40-C, Chandigarh

**CGHS CONTACT NUMBERS**

CGHS, New Delhi :  
 Help line : 1800-2088900  
 E mail: [helpline-cghs@nic.in](mailto:helpline-cghs@nic.in)  
 Add Director, CGHS, Chandigarh  
 Kendriya Sadan (4<sup>th</sup> Floor)  
 Sector 9 A, Chandigarh:  
 Ph: 0172-2740716 ( Enquiry),  
 Fax : 2740555 (A D CGHS)  
 E Mail : [cghs\\_chandigarh@yahoo.in](mailto:cghs_chandigarh@yahoo.in)  
 CGHS Wellness Center, Sector 45  
 Ph: 0172- 2630692 (Enquiry)  
 (CMO I/C)

Folio No.	_____
Name	_____
Address	_____
	_____
	_____
	_____

The opinions expressed in the articles are those of the authors. These do not reflect the views/opinion of the editor nor does the editor take responsibility for the inaccuracy, if any, of the statements contained therein. In regard to Court's Judgements/ Govt. of India Instructions/Order, original orders may be referred to for authentic version.

Published by Harvinder Singh for The Coordination Committee of Central Govt. Pensioners Associations Chandigarh H. No. 447/2, Sector 45-A, Chandigarh Printed by Saranjit Singh at Majestic Printing Press, Bay Shop. 7, Phase 7, Mohali-160 059, Ph. : 4646034/98726-20036  
 Editor Harvinder Singh

Price Rs. 20/-