

108. THE RAILWAY SERVICES (EXTRAORDINARY PENSION) RULES, 1993

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules, namely :—

1. Short title and commencement.—(1) These rules may be called the Railway Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 1993.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

¹[2. Application.—These rules shall apply to all railway servants, other than those to whom the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923) applies (subject to Para 6 of Schedule III whether their appointment is permanent or temporary, on the scale of pay or fixed pay or piece-work rates who are under the rule making control of the President of India :

Provided that, nothing contained in these rules shall apply to the railway servants appointed on or after the 1st day of January, 2004.

Note.—No award shall be made under these rules in respect of a railway servant who is deputed on foreign service under United Nations' bodies on or after the 1st January, 1958 and who is allowed to join the United Nations' Joint Staff Pension Fund as an 'Associate Member'.]

3. For the purpose of these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "*accident*" means,—

- (i) a sudden and unavoidable mishap; or
- (ii) a mishap due to an act of devotion to duty in an emergency arising otherwise than by violence out of and in the course of service;

(2) "*date of injury*" means—

- (i) in the case of accident or violence, the actual date on which the injury is suffered or such date, not being later than the date of the report of the Medical Board, as the President may fix; and
- (ii) in the case of disease, the date on which the Medical Board reports or such earlier date as may be fixed by the President with due regard to the opinion of the Medical Board;

(3) "*injury*" means an injury as is mentioned in Schedule I, Permanent Total Disablement shall be deemed to result from every injury specified in Part I of Schedule I or from any combination of injuries specified in Part II of that Schedule where the aggregate percentage of loss of earning capacity (percentage of disability)

1. Subs. by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013)..

amounts to hundred per cent or more. Every injury specified in Part II of Schedule I shall be deemed to result in Permanent Partial Disablement.

- (4) "disease" means a disease as is mentioned in Schedule II;
- (5) "Pay" means basic pay as defined in clause (i) of Rule 1303 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code which a person was drawing on the date of his death of injury and also includes non-practicing allowance granted to Medical Officers in lieu of Private Practice :

Provided that in the case of a person remunerated by piece-work rates pay means the average earning of the last six months ending with the date of his death or injury;

- (6) "Schedule" means a schedule annexed to these rules;
- (7) "Violence" means the act of a person who inflicts an injury on a railway servant—
 - (i) by assaulting or resisting him in the discharge of his duties, or in order to deter or prevent him from performing his duties; or
 - (ii) because of anything done or attempted to be done by such railway servant or by any other public servant in the lawful discharge of his duty as such, or
 - (iii) because of his official position.

4. (1)(a) Disablement shall be accepted as due to railway service provided that it is certified that it is due to wound, injury or disease which,—

- (i) is attributable to railway service, or
- (ii) existed before or arose during railway service and has been and remains aggravated thereby.

(b) Death shall be accepted as due to railway service provided it is certified that it was due to or hastened by,—

- (i) a wound, injury or disease which was attributable to railway service, or
- (ii) the aggravation by railway service of a wound, injury or disease which existed before or arose during railway service.

(2) There shall be casual connection between,—

- (a) disablement and railway service,
- (b) death and railway service,

for attributability or aggravation to be conceded. Guidelines in this behalf, as provided in the Appendix appended to these rules shall be treated as part and parcel of these rules.

Clarification.—It will be seen from the new (revised) Forms C, D and E that these forms of medical certificates have been so designed that they would indicate whether the entitlement criteria laid down in Rule 4 have been satisfied or not, and, therefore, normally, no other separate certificate in that behalf may be necessary. It is essential for the Administrative Officer as well

as the Accounts Officer concerned to satisfy themselves that the death or disability is, in fact, attributable to or aggravated by the railway service which alone makes an Extraordinary Pension Award admissible and for that purpose, it is essential for both of these authorities to satisfy themselves in that behalf and certify the nexus and causal connection between disablement and railway service or between death and railway service (as the case may be), in any particular case, as laid down in the Rule 4 on the basis of the medical and other documents regarding the case. If a railway servant had died in such circumstances and that a medical report could not be secured, even then, the nexus and the casual connection between death and railway service has to be established before conceding acceptance of death due to Government service. (Railway Board's letter No. PC III/78/EOP/3 Main, dated 18.12.1981.)

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the degree of default or contributory negligence on the part of a railway servant may be taken into consideration in making an award under these rules in favour of such railway servant, but, shall not be taken into account where such award is made in favour of the family of such railway servant.

Note.—The provisions of this rule shall cover cases of death after discharge or invalidating from service.

¹[5. The Ministry of Railways shall have the power to grant disability or family pension covered under these rules and shall exercise these power, wherever necessary, in consultation with the Financial Commissioner, but the cases which are not covered strictly in terms of the Government guidelines and instructions, reference shall be made to the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare.]

6. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, an award made under these rules shall not affect any other pension or gratuity for which the railway servant concerned or his family may be eligible under any other rules for the time being in force; and the pension granted under the provisions of these rules shall not be taken into account for fixing the pay of pensioner in his continued employment or re-employment in railway service.

7. No award under these rules shall be made in respect of,—

- (i) an injury sustained more than five years before the date of application, or
- (ii) death which occurred more than seven years,—
 - (a) after the injury due to violence or accident was sustained; or
 - (b) after the railway servant was medically reported as unfit for duty on account of the disease of which he died.

²[8. ***]

9. (1) The percentage of disability due to an injury or injuries shall be as specified in Schedule I, or failing that, as certified by the Medical Authority.

1. Subs. by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013).

2. Rule 8 omitted by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013).

(2) The percentage of disability due to a disease or diseases specified in Schedule II, shall as certified by the Medical Authority.

¹[(3) The extent of disability or functional incapacity shall be determined in the following manner for purposes of computing the disability element forming part of benefits—

Percentage of disability assessed by Medical Board	Percentage to be reckoned for computation of disability element
Up to 50	50
More than 50 and up to 75	75
More than 75 and upto 100	100

Provided that, the above broadbanning shall not be applicable to railway servants who are retained in service.

Note 1.—The findings of the Medical Board on the extent of disability may be treated as final and binding unless the employee himself seeks a review by preferring an appeal to an Authority immediately superior to the one who had constituted the Board and in case the appeal is accepted and a review Medical Board is constituted, the findings of the Board shall be binding on all parties. The extent of disability as determined and accepted shall be treated as final and the employee shall not be required to appear before the Medical Board periodically for the purpose of obtaining a certificate that the disability continues to persist.

Note 2.—A railway servant may appeal against the decision of the Medical Board which examined him for the purpose of this rule :

- (i) The findings of the examining Medical Board shall be made known to the railway servant concerned as soon as possible after the receipt of the medical report by the Head of the Office or Department and the railway servant concerned shall, if he desires to appeal against such decision, do so together with requisite evidence in support of his case within one month from the date on which the findings of the Medical Board were made known to him. Ordinarily there is no right of appeal from the findings of an examining medical authority, but if Government is satisfied on the evidence placed before them by the railway servant concerned, of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the examining medical authority, it shall be open to them to allow re-examination by a second Medical Board.
- (ii) If any medical certificate is produced by the railway servant as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of an examining medical authority who had examined him in the first instance, the certificate shall not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner who gave the certificate to the effect that it has been

given in full knowledge of the fact that the person concerned has already been examined by a Medical Board who have given their opinion as to the injury or disease in respect of which the railway servant had applied for benefits under extraordinary circumstances.

- (iii) The expenditure incurred in assembling the Review Board shall be borne by the Government, provided that the railway servant shall be required to pay a prescribed fee which shall, be refunded if his appeal is upheld by the Review Board.
- (iv) To ensure uniformity of procedure, all appeals shall at first be referred to the Ministry of Railways who shall advise on the evidence produced as to whether there is an error of judgment on the part of the examining Medical Board who first conducted the Medical examination and whether the appeal shall be accepted or not and if accepted, by whom such re-examination shall be conducted.]

1[10. (1) When disablement of a railway servant is conceded as due to railway service in terms of Rule 4, he shall be awarded disability pension in terms of sub-rule (2) or lump sum compensation in terms of sub-rule (3) of this rule in accordance with the percentage of disability (suffered by him) as certified by the Medical Authority concerned.

(2) If the railway servant is boarded out of railway service on account of his disablement, the quantum of disability pension for one hundred per cent disability shall be as specified in Schedule III and the quantum of disability pension for lower percentage of disability shall be, "proportionately lower" in accordance with the provisions of Rule 9.

(3) If the railway servant is retained in service in spite of such disablement, he shall be paid a compensation in lump sum (in lieu of the disability pension) on the basis of disability pension admissible to him in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (2), by arriving at the capitalized value of such disability pension with reference to the Commutation Table, in force from time to time :

Provided that, the broadbanding as provided in sub-rule (3) of Rule 9 shall not be applicable in such cases.]

2[10-A. The pensioner who are drawing disability pension under the provisions of Rule 10 for one hundred per cent disability and are completely dependent on other for day to day activities, shall also be granted in addition to disability pension, the Constant Attendant Allowance in accordance with the instructions issued from time to time.]

11. When death of a railway servant is conceded as due to railway service in terms of Rule 4, his widow and children shall be awarded pensionary benefits in accordance with ³[Schedule III].

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2. Ins. by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013).
3. Subs. by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013).

Note.—If a railway servant dies leaving behind two or more widows, the pension admissible under this rule to the widow shall be divided equally among all the widows.

¹[12. (1) If the deceased railway servant has left neither a widow nor a child, an award shall be made to his parent or parents and in the absence of the parent or parents to his minor brothers and sisters in accordance with Schedule III hereto annexed, if they were largely dependent on the railway servant for support and are in pecuniary need :

Provided that, the amount of the award to minor brothers or sisters shall not exceed one half of the pension that would have been admissible to the widow under Rule 11.

(2) Any award made under sub-rule (1) of this rule shall, in the event of an improvement in the pecuniary circumstances of the pensioner, be subject to review in such manner as the President may by order prescribe.

Note.—If any of the widows, children, parents, minor brothers or sisters is denied any share in the property of the railway servant under a Will or deed made by him, such person shall be ineligible to receive any award under these rules and the benefit shall pass on to the next person eligible.]

13. (1) A family pension shall take effect from the date following the death of the railway servant or from such other date as the President may decide.

²[(2) A family pension shall ordinary be tenable—

- (i) in the case of a widow or mother until death or re-marriage, whichever occur earlier;
- (ii) in the case of minor son or minor brother, until he attains the age of twenty-five year;
- (iii) in the case of daughter during the period she is eligible for family pension under the Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993;
- (iv) in the case of sister, until marriage or until she attains the age of twenty-five year whichever occur earlier;
- (v) in the case of a father, life.]

Note.—The family pension of a widow shall cease on remarriage, but when such remarriage is annulled by divorce, desertation or death of the second husband, her pension may be restored upon proof that she is in necessitous circumstances and otherwise deserving.

14. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (1) of sub-rule (2) of Rule 13, a widow of an employee who remarries her deceased husband's brother and continue to live a communal life with, or contributes to the support of the dependents of the deceased shall not be disqualified for the grant of extraordinary pension, otherwise admissible to her under these rules.

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2. Subs. by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013).

15. ¹[(1) In respect of matters of procedure, all awards under these rules are subject to any procedure or rules relating to ordinary pensions for the time being in force, to the extent that such procedure or rules are applicable and are not inconsistent with these rules and also, if eligibility concerning pension is not covered under these rules but covered under the Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993, the Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993 shall be applicable, provided it is not repugnant to or inconsistent with the provisions of these rules.]

(2) When a claim for any disability pension or family pension arises, the Head of Office of the Department in which the injured or the deceased railway servant was employed shall forward the claim through the usual channel to the Railway Board with the following documents :

- (i) a full statement of circumstances in which the injury was received, the disease was contracted or the death occurred.
- (ii) the application for disability pension in Form 'A' or as the case may be, the application for family pension in Form 'B' set forth in Schedule V.
- (iii) in the case of an injury of railway servant or one who has contracted a disease, a medical report in Form 'C' set forth in Schedule V. In the case of a diseased railway servant a medical report as to the death or reliable evidence as to the actual occurrence of death if the railway servant lost his life in such circumstances that a medical report cannot be secured;
- (iv) a report of the Accounts Officer concerned as to whether an award is admissible under the rules and, if so, of what amount.

(3) Where the ²[sanctioning authority] is satisfied on the evidence placed before it by a railway servant in respect of whom a medical report for the purpose of grant of disability or other extraordinary pension has been received by it, of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the Medical Board which examined him, the ³[sanctioning authority] may direct a second Medical Board consisting of members other than those constituted the first Medical Board to examine the officer and submit a report to the ⁴[sanctioning authority] in the matter; pension shall be granted to the officer in accordance with the decision of the second Medical Board.

16. Application of orders and circulars not barred.—The provisions of these rules shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of any order or circular issued by the Railway Board and for the time being in force.

17. Repeal and Saving.—On the commencement of these rules, every rule (including those contained in Volume II of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Fifth Reprint) in force immediately before such com-

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4. Subs. by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013).

mencement shall, in so far as it provides for any of the matters contained in these rules, cease to operate.

APPENDIX

[See Rule 4(2)]

Guidelines for conceding attributability of disablement or death to Railway Servant

1. In deciding on the issue of entitlement, all the evidence (both direct and circumstantial) shall be taken into account and the benefit of reasonable doubt shall be given to the claimant. This benefit shall be given more liberally to the claimant in field service cases.

2. **Post-discharge claims.**—Cases in which a disease did not actually lead to the railway servant's discharge from service but arose within seven years thereafter, may be recognised as attributable to service if it can be established medically that the disability is a delayed manifestation of a pathological process set in motion by service conditions obtaining prior to discharge and that if the disability had been manifest at the time of discharge, the individual would have been invalidated out of service on this account. In cases where an individual in receipt of a disability pension dies at home, and it cannot, from a strictly medical point of view, be definitely established that the death was solely due to the disablement in respect of which the disability pension was granted :

- (a) the benefit of doubt in determining attributability, shall go to the family of the deceased, if death occurs within seven years from the date of his invalidment from service, unless there are other factors adversely affecting the claim; and
- (b) if death takes place more than seven years after the date of the man's invalidment from service, the benefit of doubt go to the State.

In cases where an individual outlives a normal span of life, that is, there death takes place at the age of sixty years or above, the death shall be held to be due to normal causes and not to railway service.

Note.—Death of a disability pensioner, whose disablement has been accepted on the basis of aggravation, may also be accepted as due to railway service under Rule 4(1)(b) if the last assessment of disablement was fifty per cent or above. If the last accepted assessment of disablement was less than fifty per cent, death shall not be regarded as due to service.

The above procedure shall apply when death is established due to the disability in respect of which disability pension was granted. If this is not the case, the identification of the cause of death with the invaliding disability shall first be determined in accordance with the provisions of the guidelines. If the identity can be conceded thereunder, the procedure in the preceding subparagraph shall be followed for determining the further point whether entitlement to extraordinary family pension can be conceded in a case where an invaliding disability was aggravated by service.

3. (a)(i) Injuries sustained when the man is 'on duty' shall be deemed to have arisen in, or resulted from railway service; but in case of injuries due to serious negligence or misconduct, the question of reducing the disability pension shall be considered.

(ii) In cases of self-inflicted injuries while on duty, attributability shall not be conceded unless it is established that service factors were responsible for such action; in cases where attributability is conceded, the question of grant of disability pension at full or at a reduced rate shall be considered.

(b) A person subject to the disciplinary Code of the Central Armed Police Battalions, is 'on duty' :

- (i) When performing an official task or a task failure to do which would constitute an offence, triable under the disciplinary Code, applicable to him.
- (ii) When moving from one place of duty to another place of duty irrespective of the method of movement.
- (iii) During the period of participation in recreation, organized or permitted by service authorities, and during the period of travelling in a body or singly under organised arrangements.
- (iv) When proceeding from his duty station to his leave station or returning to duty from his leave station at railway expenses, that is, on railway pass/Privilege Ticket Order by Rail transport or when road mileage is paid for the journey.
- (v) When journeying by a reasonable route from one's quarter to and back from the appointed place of duty under organised arrangements or by private conveyance when a person is entitled to use of service transport but that transport is not available.

(c) In accident which occurs when a man is not strictly 'on duty' as defined above may also be attributable to service, provided that it involved risk which was definitely enhanced in kind or degree by the nature, conditions, obligations or incidents of his service and that the same was not a risk common to human existence in modern conditions in India. Thus, for example, where a person is killed or injured by someone by reason of his belonging to an Armed Police Battalion (and in the course of his duty in such service, he had incurred wrath of such person) he shall be deemed to be 'on duty' at the relevant time.

This benefit shall be given more liberally to the claimant in cases occurring on 'active service' as defined in the relevant acts/rules (such as those applicable to Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force etc., personnel).

Note 1. (a) Personnel of Railway Protection Special Force participating in (i) local, national or international sports tournaments as member of Railway teams, or (ii) mountaineering or gliding expeditions organised by the railway authorities, with the approval of Ministry of Railways shall be deemed to be 'on duty' for purpose of the entitlement rules for disability and family pension.

(b) The above personnel participating in the above-mentioned sports tournaments or in privately organised mountaineering expeditions or

indulging in gliding as a hobby, in their individual capacity, shall not be deemed to be 'on duty' for purposes of the rules, even though prior permission of the competent railway authorities may have been obtained by them.

(c) Injuries sustained by the above personnel in important games and sports outside parade hours, which are organised by, or with the approval of, the local railway authority, and deaths arising from such injuries, will be regarded as having occurred while 'on duty' for purposes of these rules.

Note 2. The above personnel deputed for training courses conducted by the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling or other similar recognised institutes, shall be treated on par with personnel attending other authorised provisional courses or exercises for the railway for the purpose of the grant of disability or family pensions on account of disability or death sustained during the courses.

4. In respect of diseases, the following rules shall be observed.—(a) Cases, in which it is established that conditions of railway service did not determined or contribute to the onset of the disease but influenced the subsequent course of the disease, shall fall for acceptance on the basis of aggravation.

(b) A disease which has led to an individual's discharge or death shall ordinarily be deemed to have arisen in service if no note of it was made at the time of the individual accepted for railway service. However, if medical opinion holds, for reasons to be stated, that the disease could not have been determined on medical examination prior to acceptance for service, the disease shall not be deemed to have arisen during service.

(c) If a disease is accepted as having arisen in service it must also be established that the conditions of railway service determined or contributed to the onset of the disease and that conditions were due to the circumstances on duty in railway service.

(d) In considering whether a particular disease is due to railway service, it is necessary to relate the established facts in the etiology of the disease and of its normal development, to the effect that conditions of service, e.g., exposure, stress, climate, etc. may have had on its manifestation. Regard must also be had to the time factor (also see Schedule II).

- (i) *Common diseases known to be affected by exposure to weather.*—Diseases such as bronchitis, rheumatism and nephritis—indeed most diseases of the respiratory system, joints and kidneys—are affected by climatic conditions. The period and the conditions of service at any particular place should be taken into account in determining causal connection with service.
- (ii) *Common diseases known to be affected by stress and strain.*—This should be decided with due reference to the nature of the duties which the individual has had to perform in railway service. It may be that in some cases the individual had been engaged on sedentary duties when he shall normally not qualify.
- (iii) *Disease endemic to certain areas.*—Diseases such as Malaria, Kalazar, Filariasis, Dysentery, Cholera, etc. are endemic in certain areas.

These diseases may also be introduced by movements of infected persons.

In determining causal connection with service, it shall have to be established that the conditions of railway service exposed the individual to the infection as a result of which he contracted the disease. Where there is medical evidence of the contraction of the diseases either prior to entry into service, or while off duty or on leave or desertion or unauthorised absence, etc. attributability shall not be accepted, unless the disease occur within the incubation period.

- (iv) *Diseases due to infections in service.*—Entitlement to pension shall be admitted if the exposure to infection arose from the circumstances of the member's railway service.
- (v) *Diseases known to be effected by dietary compulsions.*—The compulsions of service would also cover such cases as gastric disorders, e.g. gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, where it is established that the member was unable to follow a dietary regime required for his condition. The effect of service in such cases shall be limited essentially to the question of aggravation of a pre-existing constitutional condition. This shall not, normally, apply to individuals in sedentary occupation.
- (vi) *Diseases which run their course independently of external circumstances.*—There are certain diseases which would have run the same course whether the individual had been in Government service or not e.g. leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, etc. (see Part II of Schedule II). Such cases shall not be accepted as aggravated by service unless it is clear that owing to exigencies of service, the man did not receive treatment of a satisfactory character and standard of such treatment was so delayed, as to be less effective than it should have been.
- (vii) *Venereal disease.*—(1) Venereal disease shall normally be rejected but a sequel of the disease may sometimes be accepted as aggravated by service. In the case of such disease contracted during service, grounds for acceptance will rarely be found unless the member after treatment had returned to full duty and had been subjected to such strain as would produce one of the after effects of the disease sooner than would have normally been the case. The strain must have been of an exceptional nature.
- (2) In the case of disease contracted before service if the member had reached an age when such manifestation could be accepted, entitlement shall not be conceded. On the other hand, if the later manifestation had been produced or hastened by the strain of service in which case there should be evidence that the strain was of an exceptional nature, entitlement may be considered on the basis of aggravation.
- (3) In the case of disease due to heredity, entitlement must be determined as in para (2) above.

- (4) The above refers only to late manifestations or squal of venereal diseases as neuro-syphilis or cardio-vascular syphilis.
- (vii) *Invalidation on amount of indulgence in drugs or drinks.*—Entitlement shall not be conceded if the disability or death on which the claim is based, resulted from indulgence in drugs or drinks which was within one's own control.

5. Unforeseen effects of service medical treatment.—(a) Where unforeseen complications arise as a result of treatment (including operative treatment) given for the purpose of rendering a member fit for service duties, any disablement resulting shall normally be accepted as attributable to service.

(b) Where the treatment is given for other reasons, the position regarding any unforeseen complication differs according as the condition which necessitated treatment was or was not, either attributable to or aggravated by service. If it was so attributable or aggravated any disablement resulting from the treatment shall normally be accepted as attributable to service. If it was not, no responsibility shall be accepted for the additional disablement unless neglect, delay, fault technique or lack of reasonable skill can be held responsible for the untoward outcome, or the exigencies of service before, during or after the treatment can be held to have caused or aggravated the condition.

(c) The above considerations apply whether the treatment is given in a railway hospital or under railway arrangements in any other hospital but will not apply if the treatment is undertaken under private arrangement by an individual.

6. Assessment.—(a) The assessment of a disability is the estimate of the degree of disablement it causes, which can properly be ascribed to service as defined below.

(b) The disablement properly referable to service shall be assessed as under :

- (i) At the time of discharge from the railway service,—

Normally the whole of the disablement then caused by the disability.

This rule shall apply irrespective of whether the disability is actually attributable to service, or is merely aggravated thereby. In the latter event, part of the disablement on discharge may have been brought about by the natural progress of the disability during service. But, as it is impossible, for so long as the strain and stress of service continues, to apportion quantitatively.

Special consideration should be given to cases in which the disablement has been or may have been worsened by the improper or excessive use of alcohol, tobacco or drugs or by venereal diseases. In such cases, the effects of these shall be excluded in assessing disablement ascribable to service.

The effects of service and non-service factors, the entire disablement at the time of discharge shall be taken into account. For example :

- (1) Where a person who had a partially disabled hand, sustains an injury to the same hand which renders it less useful than before, or a person with an impaired foot injures the other as a result of service, thus increasing his defect in locomotion; or
 - (2) Where a person gives history of cough and cold prior to enrollment and is invalidated out of service for chronic bronchitis held to be aggravated by service, pension shall be admissible for the total disablement.
- (ii) *On resurvey of disability after discharge from the service.*—The whole of the disablement then caused by the disability, less the followings :—
- (1) The part due to non-service factors, such as individual habits, occupation in civil life, accident after discharge, climatic environment after discharge;
 - (2) Any worsening due to the natural progress of the disability since discharge apart from the effect of service.

Deduction (1) shall be made in all cases; while deduction (2) above shall apply only in case where the disability is accepted as aggravated by, but not attributable to service.

(c) In cases accepted as aggravated by service, although a percentage of disablement, equal to more than twenty per cent, may be assessed on medical re-survey, after discharge from service, accordance with Para (b)(ii)(2) above, disability pension shall cease to be payable as soon as the effects of the aggravation by service have passed away, e.g., where a person with disease, e.g. Fibrositis, Bronchitis, Eczema, etc. held to be aggravated by service, in invalidated out and on re-survey was found by the Medical Board to have been restored (a) to his pre-service condition or (b) the condition in which he may have been normally at that time even if he had not joined Government service aggravation by service shall be deemed to have passed away.

(d) *Paired organs.*—(i) Paired organs, namely eyes, ears, arms and legs shall be considered together, where disablement due to service occurs in one of a pair of organs, assessment on discharge shall be made with reference to the diminution of the functional capacity of the organs working together. Therefore, assessment shall include functional defect of the pair of organs.

(ii) Subject to the exceptions specified below, any subsequent increase in the non-service disablement and non-service disablement arising after discharge whether due to injury or disease shall be excluded from the assessment.

(iii) Cases arise in which at the time of discharge, there is damage by service to one only of the paired organs (namely, eyes, ears, arms including hands) and leg (including feet) and the other is, either normal or impaired in a minor degree. Where the disablement acceptable under clause (ii) above and the disablement of the other limb or organs are together assessable at any subsequent date at 100 per cent the assessment for pension purposes shall be increased by one-half of the difference between the current assessment and 100 per cent. For instance, a pensioner receiving an award at the forty per cent rate for the loss of an eye to later loses the sight of his other eye through a

non-service cause, shall have his award increased to seventy per cent rate; and a pensioner with an award at eight per cent for a gun shot wound of an arm, who later develops severe arthritis of this other arm, thereby being 100 per cent disabled, shall qualify for a revised award at ninety per cent rate. Where the combined disablement of the pair of organs is less than 100 per cent, but is more than twice as serious as the disablement acceptable under clause (ii) above, the assessment shall be increased to one-half of the combined disablement. If, for example, a pensioner with an award at thirty per cent rate for the loss of vision of one eye partially loses the sight of the other eye through a non-service cause, and the defective vision of both eyes together is assessable at eighty percent his award shall be increased to forty per cent.

(iv) The provisions of the preceding sub-clause are applicable even where the second of a pair of organs has been disabled by some generalised disability (e.g., rheumated arthritis) which would have also disabled the first of the pair if it had not been lost or damaged as the result of service.

(e) *Composite assessments.*—Where there are two or more disabilities due to service, compensation shall be based on the composite assessment of the degree of disablement. Generally speaking, when separate disabilities have entirely different functional effects, the composite assessment shall be arithmetical sum of their separate assessments. But where the functional effects of the disabilities overlap, the composite assessment will be reduced in proportion to the degree of overlapping.

(f) *Nil disablement.*—Where, although a definite disability is or has been in evidence the Medical Board consider that any disablement resulting therefrom has ceased or has become so small as not to admit of assessable compensation the assessment shall be expressed as “Nil disablement”.

Where the disability due to service has no connection with the pre-existing disability, as for example, a person who had lost finger prior to enlistment, loses a great toe by service, compensation shall be restricted to the loss of the great toe only.

SCHEDULE I

[See Rule 3(3)]

Sl. No.	Description of injury	Percentage of loss of earning capacity
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PART I

List of Injuries deemed to result in Permanent Total Disablement

1.	Loss of both hands or amputation at higher sites	100
2.	Loss of a hand and foot	100
3.	Double amputation through leg or thigh, or amputation through leg or thigh on one side and loss of other foot	100

4. Loss of sight to such an extent as to render the claimant unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential	100
5. Very severe facial disfigurement	100
6. Absolute deafness	100

PART II

List of Injuries deemed to result in Permanent Partial Disablement Amputation cases—upper limbs (either arm)

1. Amputation through shoulder joint	90
2. Amputation below shoulder with stump less than 8" from tip of acromion	80
3. Amputation from 8" from tip of acromion to less than 4-1/2" below tip of olecranon	70
4. Loss of a hand or of the thumb and four fingers of one hand or amputation from 4-1/2" below tip of olecranon	60
5. Loss of thumb	30
6. Loss of thumb and its metacarpal bone	40
7. Loss of four fingers of one hand	50
8. Loss of three fingers of one hand	30
9. Loss of two fingers of one hand	20
10. Loss of terminal phalanx of thumb	20

AMPUTATION CASES—LOWER LIMBS

11. Amputation of both feet resulting in end-bearing stamps	90
12. Amputation through both feet proximal to the metatarsophalangeal joint	80
13. Loss of all toes of both feet through the metatarsophalangeal joint	80
14. Loss of all toes of both feet proximal to the proximal interphalangeal joint	30
15. Loss of all toes of both feet distal to the proximal interphalangeal joint	20
16. Amputation at hip	90

17. Amputation below hip with stump not exceeding 5" in length measured from tip of great trochanter	80
18. Amputation below hip with stump exceeding 5" in length measured from tip of great trochanter but not beyond middle thigh	70
19. Amputation below middle thigh to 3-1/2" below knee	60
20. Amputation below knee with stump exceeding 3-1/2" but not exceeding 5"	50
21. Amputation below knee with stump exceeding 5"	40
22. Amputation of one foot resulting in end bearing	30
23. Amputation through one foot proximal to the metatarsophalangeal joint	30
24. Loss of all toes of one foot through the metatarsophalangeal joint	20

OTHER INJURIES

25. Loss of one eye, without complications, the other being normal	40
26. Loss of vision of one eye, without complications or disfigurement of eye ball, the other being normal	30

Loss of—

A—FINGERS OF RIGHT OR LEFT HAND INDEX FINGER

27. Whole	14
28. Two phalanges	11
29. One phalanx	9
30. Guillotine amputation of tip without loss of bone	5

MIDDLE FINGER

31. Whole	12
32. Two phalanges	9
33. One phalanx	7
34. Guillotine amputation of tip without loss of bone	4

RING OR LITTLE FINGER

35. Whole	7
36. Two phalanges	6
37. One phalanx	5
38. Guillotine amputation of tip without loss of bone	2

GREAT TOE

39. Through metatarsophalangeal joint	14
40. Part, with some loss of bone	3

ANY OTHER TOE

41. Through metatarsophalangeal joint	3
42. Part, with some loss of bone	1

TWO TOES OF ONE FOOT EXCLUDING GREAT TOE

43. Through metatarsophalangeal joint	5
44. Part, with some loss of bone	2

THREE TOES OF ONE FOOT, EXCLUDING GREAT TOE

45. Through metatarsophalangeal joint	6
46. Part, with some loss of bone	3

FOUR TOES OF ONE-FOOT, EXCLUDING GREAT TOE

47. Through metatarsophalangeal joint	9
48. Part, with some loss of bone	3

Note.—Complete and permanent loss of the use of any limb or member referred to in this Schedule shall be deemed to be the equivalent of the loss of that limb or member.

SCHEDULE II

[See Rule 3(4)]

I. List and classification of diseases which can be contracted by service.**A. Diseases affected by climatic conditions.**

- (i) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- (ii) Pulmonary Oadema.
- (iii) Pulmonary Tuberculosis with pleural effusion.
- (iv) Tuberculosis—Non-pulmonary.
- (v) Bronchitis.
- (vi) Pleurisy, empyema, lung abscess and bronchitises.

- (vii) Labour pneumonia.
- (viii) Nephritis (acute and chronic).
- (ix) Otitis media.
- (x) Rheumatism—acute.
- (xi) Rheumatism—chronic
- (xii) Arthritis.
- (xiii) Myalgia.
- (xiv) Lumbago.
- (xv) Frost-bite leading to amputation of limb/limbs.
- (xvi) Heat Stroke.

B.—Diseases affected by stress and strain,

- (i) Psychosis and Psychoneurosis.
- (ii) Hyperpisia.
- (iii) Hypertension (B.P.).
- (iv) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- (v) Pulmonary Tuberculosis with pleural effusion.
- (vi) Tuberculosis—Non-pulmonary.
- (vii) Mitral Stenosis.
- (viii) Pericarditis and adherent pericardium.
- (ix) Endocarditis.
- (x) Sub-acute bacterial endocarditis, including infective endocarditis.
- (xi) Myocarditis—acute or chronic.
- (xii) Valvular disease.

C. Diseases affected by dietary compulsions.

- (i) Infective hepatitis (Jaundice).
- (ii) Diseases of stomach and deodenum.
- (iii) Worm infestations particularly Guinea worm and Round worm infections.
- (iv) Gastritis.
- (v) Food poisoning, specially due to tinned food.
- (vi) Gastric ulcer.
- (vii) Duodenal ulcer.
- (viii) Nutritional disorders.

D.—Diseases affected by training, marching, etc.

- (i) Tetanus, erysipeles, septicemia and pyaemia etc., resulting from injuries.
- (ii) Variapose.
- (iii) Ankylosis and acquired deformities resulting from injuries.
- (iv) Hernia.

- (v) Post-traumatic epilepsy and other mental changes resulting from skull injuries.
- (vi) Internal derangement of knee joint.
- (vii) Burns sustained through petrol, fire, kerosene, etc., leading to scars and various deformities and disabilities.
- (viii) Deformities of feet.

E. Environmental diseases.

- (i) Diseases contracted in the course of official duty of attending to a venereal or septicaemic patient or conducting a post-mortem examination.
- (ii) Diseases contracted on account of handling poisonous chemicals and radiation equipment.

II. Diseases not normally affected by service.

- (i) Malignant disease : Cancer and Carcinoma.
- (ii) Sarcoma (except in cases of sarcoma, bone with a history of injury, due to service, on the site of the development of the growth).
- (iii) Epithelioma.
- (iv) Rodent ulcer.
- (v) Lymphosarcoma.
- (vi) Lymphadenoma (hadghin's disease).
- (vii) Leukaemia.
- (viii) Pernicious anaemia (Addison's anaemia).
- (ix) Osteitis deformans (Paget's disease).
- (x) Goitre.
- (xi) Acromegaly.
- (xii) Cirrhosis of the liver—if alcoholic.

EYES

- (xiii) Errors of refraction
- (xiv) Hypermetropia
- (xv) Myopia
- (xvi) Astigmatism
- (xvii) Presbyopia Glaucoma—acute or chronic, unless there is a history of injury due to service or of disease of the eye due to service.

¹[SCHEDULE III

For determining the compensation payable for death or disability under different circumstances, the cases are categorized in five distinct categories, namely—

1. Subs. by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013).

Category 'A'—Death or disability due to natural causes not attributable to Government service, e.g. chronic ailments like heart and renal diseases, prolonged illness, accidents while not on duty, etc.

Category 'B'—Death or disability due to causes which are accepted as attributable to or aggravated by Government service because of continued exposure to a hostile work environment, subjected to extreme weather conditions or occupational hazards resulting in death or disability.

Category 'C'—Death or disability due to accident in the performance of duties e.g. accident while travelling on duty in Government vehicle or public transport, a journey on duty performed by service aircraft, mishaps at sea, electrocution while on duty, etc.

Category 'D'—Death or disability, attributable to acts of violence by terrorists, anti-social elements, whether in performance of official duties or otherwise and apart from cases of death or injury sustained by personnel of the Central Police Organizations while employed in aid of the civil administration in quelling agitation, riots or revolt by demonstrators, other public servants including police-personnel, bomb blasts in public places or transport, indiscriminate shooting incidents in public, shall be covered under this category.

Category 'E'—Death or disability arising as a result of (a) attack by or during action against extremists, anti-social elements, and (b) enemy action in international war or border skirmishes and warlike situations, including cases which are attributable to (i) extremists acts, exploding mines, while on way to an operational area; (ii) kidnapping by extremists; and (iii) battle inoculation as part of training exercises with live ammunition.

Note 1.—Cases under Category 'A' are covered under the provisions of the Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993.

Note 2.—The cases covered under Categories 'B', 'C', 'D' and 'E', the family pension or disability pension shall be in the following scales, namely—

1. *Family Pension for Categories 'B' and 'C'*—(1) Distinction between widows without children or those with children, for determination of the quantum of extraordinary family pension stand abolished. The quantum of monthly extraordinary family pension for all categories of widows shall be in the following manner, namely—
 - (a) where the deceased railway servant was not holding a pensionable post : forty per cent of basic pay last drawn by the railway servant subject to a minimum of 4550; and
 - (b) where the deceased railway servant was holding a pensionable post(s) : sixty per cent of basic pay last drawn by the railway servant subject to a minimum of 7000.
- (2) In case where the widow dies or re-marries, the children shall be paid family pension at the rates mentioned at (a) or (b) above, as applicable, and the same rate shall also apply to fatherless or motherless children and in both the cases, the family pension shall be paid to children for the period during which they would

have been eligible for family pension under the Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993 and the dependent parents shall be paid family pension at one-half the rate applicable to widows or fatherless or motherless children.

2. *Family Pension for Categories 'D' and 'E'*—(1) If the railway servant is survived by the widow, she shall be entitled to family pension equal to the pay last drawn by the deceased railway servant and the said family pension shall be admissible to her for life or until her re-marriage.
 - (2) In the event of re-marriage of the widow, family pension shall be allowed at the rate of family pension and subject to the conditions laid down under the Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993 from the date following the date of her re-marriage.
 - (3) In the event of re-marriage of the widow or if the railway servant is not survived by a widow but is survived by a child or children, all children together shall be eligible for family pension at the rate of sixty per cent of basic pay, subject to a minimum of 7000 and the family pension shall be payable to the children from the period during which they would have been eligible for family pension under the Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993.
 - (4) When the railway servant dies as a bachelor or as a widower without children, dependent pension shall be admissible to the parents without reference to pecuniary circumstances, at the rate of seventy-five per cent of pay last drawn by the deceased railway servant for both parents and at the rate of sixty per cent of pay last drawn by the deceased railway servant for a single parent and on the death of one parent, dependent pension at the latter rate shall be admissible to the surviving parent.
 - (5) Where family pension or dependent pension is allowed under these rules, no other family pension or dependent pension shall be admissible under any other order or rules in consideration of death of the same deceased railway servant.
3. *Disability Pension for Categories 'B' and 'C'*—(1) Normal pension at the rate of fifty per cent of the emoluments or average emoluments received during the last ten months, whichever is beneficial to the railway servant and gratuity admissible under the Railway Services (Pension) Rules, 1993, plus disability pension equal to thirty per cent of basic pay, for hundred per cent disability shall be admissible and there shall be no condition of minimum qualifying service having been actually rendered for earning pension, if otherwise due and no service gratuity shall be admissible.
 - (2) For lower percentage of disability, the monthly disability pension shall be proportionately lower subject to the provisions of Rule 9 and subject to a minimum of 7000.
4. *Family Pension for Category 'D'*—(1) Disability pension comprising a service element equal to the pension at the rate of fifty per cent

of the emoluments or average emoluments-received during the last ten months, whichever is beneficial to the railway servant and gratuity to which the employee would have been entitled to on the basis of his pay on the date of invalidation but counting service up to the date on which he would have retired in the normal course and disability element equal in amount to normal family pension shall be admissible and there shall be no condition of minimum qualifying service having been actually rendered for earning pension, if otherwise due.

- (2) For lower percentage of disability, the disability element shall be proportionately lower subject to the provisions of Rule 9.
5. *Disability Pension for Categories 'E'*—(1) Disability pension comprising a service element equal to the pension at the rate of fifty per cent of the emoluments or average emoluments received during the last ten months, whichever is beneficial to the railway servant and gratuity to which the employee would have been entitled to on the basis of his pay on the date of invalidation but counting service up to the date on which he would have retired in normal course and disability element equal in amount to the pay last drawn in case of hundred per cent disability shall be admissible and shall be no upper limit of the 'pay last drawn', i.e. the aggregate of the service and disability elements of pension may exceed the 'pay last drawn' and there shall be no condition of minimum qualifying service having been actually rendered for earning pension, if otherwise due.
- (2) For lower percentage of disability, the disability element shall be proportionately lower subject to provisions of Rule 9.
6. *Additional benefits under the Employees Compensation Act, 1923 (8 of 1923) for Categories 'D' and 'E'*—The railway servants governed by the provisions of the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, shall also be eligible for the awards under these rules and where the benefits admissible under these rules is more than the benefits admissible under, the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the compensation admissible under the said Employees Compensation Act, 1923, shall not be separately payable. However, if the sum admissible under these rules is less than the amount payable as compensation under the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 (37 of 1963), they shall have a right to receive an amount equal to the difference between the sum admissible under these rules and the amount of compensation payable under the said Acts. For the purpose of determining such difference, the latter amount shall be converted, if necessary, into a recurring monthly payment as in the following illustration, by applying as provided in the table given below—

Illustration—Suppose the lump sum amount is 2437 and the age last birthday of the beneficiary is 43 year, the factor given in column (2) against age 43 of the table enclosed is 0.00652957 and

the equated monthly installment will be equal to 2437×0.00652957 , i.e., 15.91 (rounded to the nearest paisa).

Table showing the equated monthly installments payable for life in lieu of a lump sum payment of 1 (One rupee) due at ages shown in column (1)

TABLE

Age last birthday of the beneficiary on the date of death of the employee (x)	Equated monthly installment for a lump sum payment of one rupee due at age (x) last birthday of the beneficiary (Rupee)	Age last birthday of the beneficiary on the date of death of the employee (x)	Equated monthly installment for a lump sum payment of one rupee due at age (x) last birthday of the beneficiary (Rupee)
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
15	0.00471732	46	0.00685763
16	0.00475242	47	0.00697478
17	0.00478911	48	0.00709629
18	0.00482604	49	0.00722304
19	0.00486170	50	0.00735539
20	0.00489705		
21	0.00493425	51	0.00749383
22	0.00497370	52	0.00763891
23	0.00501551	53	0.00779068
24	0.00505986	54	0.00794944
25	0.00510711	55	0.00811588
26	0.00515735	56	0.00828975
27	0.00521044	57	0.00847108
28	0.00526648	58	0.00866105
29	0.00532588	59	0.00885957
30	0.00538879	60	0.00906678
31	0.00545532	61	0.00928264
32	0.00552586	62	0.00950790
33	0.00560069	63	0.00974405
34	0.00567982	64	0.00999134
35	0.00576319	65	0.01024980
36	0.00585008	66	0.01051930
37	0.00593983	67	0.01080167
38	0.00603239	68	0.01109777
39	0.00612737	69	0.01140868
40	0.00622483	70	0.01173582
41	0.00632463	71	0.01207896
42	0.00642615	72	0.01243851
43	0.00652957	73	0.01281669
44	0.00663558	74	0.01321462
45	0.00674469	75	0.01363359

¹[SCHEDULE IV

[Omitted]

SCHEDULE V

[See Rule 15(2)(ii)(iii)]

(Forms 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E')

FORM A

Form of Application for Disability Pension

1. Name of the applicant and full Office address :
 2. Father's name :
 3. Full residential address (showing village, post office, district, State) :
 4. Present or last employment, including full particulars and address of the Establishment :
 5. Date of entry into service :
 6. Full particulars of service and length of service, including interruption (both qualifying and non-qualifying) :
 7. Percentage of Disability sustained due to Injury/disease (as certified by the Medical Authorities) and circumstances which resulted in that disability :
 8. Pay at the time of injury sustained, disease contracted (as certified by the Medical Authorities) :
 9. Pension claimed :
 10. Date of injury/disease (as certified by the Medical Authorities):
 11. Place of payment :
 12. Other relevant information, if any :
 13. ²[Date of applicant's birth by Christian era :
 14. Height :
 15. Identification Marks :
 16. Thumb and finger impressions :
- Thumb..... Fore finger.....
- Middle finger..... Ring finger.....
- Little finger.....
- Place :
- Dated :

Date on which the applicant applied for pension :

Signature of the applicant

Signature of the Head of Office

1. **Schedule IV omitted by Noti. No. S.O. 3118(E), dated 23.9.2013 (w.e.f. 17.10.2013).**
2. If not known exactly, please state on the best information or estimate and according to the best of your knowledge and belief.

Note.—Thumb and finger impressions and particulars of height and personal marks are not required to be given by such ladies, gazetted officers, Railway title holders and other persons, as per specifically exempted, by the Ministry of Railway by special orders in that behalf.

FORM B

Form of Application for Family Pension

Application for Extraordinary Pension for the family of late Shri/Smt..... killed, or died of Injury/Disease claimed as being attributable to Railway Injuries/ Diseases service.

I. Information regarding the claimant—

1. Full name and address, residence (showing village, Post Office District, State) :
2. Age and date of birth :
3. Height :
4. Identification Marks :
5. Present occupation and pecuniary circumstances :
6. Degree and nature of relationship with the deceased :
7. Full name, father's name, residence (indicating village, Post Office, District, (State) :

II. Information regarding the deceased

8. Particulars of post and service with full name and address of the Establishment :
9. Full particulars of service, Length of service etc. :
10. Pay at the time of death :
11. Date of birth :
12. Age at the time of death :
13. Nature of Injuries/Diseases causing death (as per the certificate of the Medical Authorities) and the circumstances in which the same resulted :

III. Other Information :

14. Amount of pension, etc. claimed :
15. Place of payment :
16. Date from which benefit(s) claimed :
17. Other relevant information if any :

IV. Names and age of surviving kindred of the deceased	Relation	Name	Date of birth by Christianera
Sons :			
Widows :			
Daughters :			
Father :			
Mother :			

Signature of the claimant

(Place)

(Dated)

Note 1.—Please strike out the word or words not applicable.

Note 2.—If the deceased has left no son, widow, daughter, father or mother surviving him, the “none” or “dead” should be entered opposite to such relative.

Place :.....

Dated.....

SEAL :

Signature of Head of Office

FORM C

Form to be used by the Medical Board when reporting on injuries/Diseases/Death

[Rule 15(2)(iii)]

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE MEDICAL BOARD WHILE PREPARING THE REPORT

(1) The Medical Board before recording their opinion should invariably consult the proceedings of the previous Medical Board, if any, as also all previous Medical/hospital documents connected with the railway servant brought before them for examination, or who has died.

(2) If the injuries/diseases be more than one, they should be numbered separately, giving percentage of disability for each, with full details.

(3) In answering the questions in the prescribed Form, the Medical Board will confine itself exclusively to the medical aspect of the case, and will carefully discriminate between the railway servant's/claimant's unsupported statement(s) and the documentary evidence available.

(4) The Medical Board will not express any opinion, either to the railway servant examined (or any of his relatives or friends, etc.) or in their Report, as to whether he or his family is entitled to compensation or as to the amount of it, nor will it inform the railway servant or any other person connected with the railway servant of anything about the nature of Medical Report given by it.

(5) The Medical Board shall give their Report herein below in the light of the provisions of Railway Board's letter number PC III/78/EOP/3/Main dated 22.6.1979 particularly Schedules 1 to IV and the Appendix annexed thereto.

(6) The Report of the Medical Board, on each occasion, shall be supported by all the necessary and full medical and hospital documents which shall be maintained and preserved for preference from time to time, as may be necessary, until the same would no longer be required for reference.

Proceedings of the Medical Board

CONFIDENTIAL

Proceedings of the Medical Board assembled by the order of.....for the purpose of examining and reporting on :

- (i) the present state of the injury/injuries/disease/diseases sustained/ contacted by, or
- (ii) death of, Shri/Shrimati.....on the.....
(please give date, month and year)
- (a) State briefly the circumstances under which the injury/injuries/ diseases was/were sustained/contacted or death occurred and the date thereof :
- (b) What is the railway servant's present condition ?
- (c) Is the railway servant's—
 - (i) present condition, or
 - (ii) death
 wholly due to injury/injuries/disease/diseases and reasons as claimed ?

If so, please explain fully how ?

If not, please state to what other causes the same is/are attributable.

- (d) From which date it appears that the railway servant has been/was incapacitated on that account :
- (e) Which is the date of injury/disease/death :

The opinion of the Board upon the question below is as follows :—

PART A

FIRST EXAMINATION

1. The percentage of disability due to injury/injuries/disease/diseases in.....%

Please give herein below full details/justification about the nature of the injury/injuries/disease/diseases and for percentage of disability certified supported by full/all medical and hospital documents with reference to Schedules I and II to the Railway Services (Extraordinary Pension) Rules, 1993.

2. For what period from the date of injury/injuries/disease/diseases
 - (a) has the railway servant been unfit for duty Form To
 - (b) the railway servant is likely to remain unfit for duty From To
3. Other relevant information, if any ?

Place : Signature of the Presiding Officer of the Medical Board.
Dated : Signature of the Member of the Medical Board.

PART B

SECOND OR SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATIONS

1. If the original degree of disability of the railway servant has changed, what is the percentage of disability now ?
(Please give the details of justification in support of your view along with all further medical and hospital documents in full).

2. For what period from the date injury/injuries/disease/diseases,—
 - (a) has the railway servant been unfit for duty ?
 - (b) the railway servant is likely to remain unfit for duty ?

Place : Signature of the Presiding Medical Officer of the Medical Board.

Dated : Signature of Member of the Board.

Note.—Please score out the word/words not applicable.

FORM D

(Please *see* also Forms 'C' and 'E')

Report on Accidental and Self-inflicted injuries

1. Declaration by the injured person.

I.....hereby declare that the injury did* sustained by
(Number, rank, name and unit)
me on.....occured while I was in the performance did not* of railway
duty(Medical Officer before whom the declaration is
made) (injured person)
Station.....Date..... Station.....Date.....

2. Nature, location and severity of injury.

Note.—Hospital to be notified at once if wound is believed to be self-inflicted.

.....
(Medical Officer)

3. Short statement of the circumstances of the case.

(Signed statements of witness giving a detailed account of the circumstances of the accident must be attached to this Form, Place or sketch of place of accident and how it occurred in case of lorry, motor car or cycle accidents).

4. Opinion of the Commandant/Head of Office

(a)(i) Was the individual in the course of performance of an official task or a task the failure to do which would constitute an offence triable under the disciplinary code applicable to him ? (Indicate the nature of the task, by whom it was ordered and when.)

(ii) Did the accident occur during the journey or transport by a reasonable route under organised arrangements from the individual's quarter to or back from an appointed place of duty? Cite and attach copies of standing instructions or other orders in support, if the journey or transport was officially organised, also a sketch showing the reasonable route from the individual's quarter to the place of duty.

Or

(iii) Was the individual participating in recreation organised or permitted by service authorities ? Indicate the nature of the recreation, e.g., P.T. exercise including games. In case of games and sports out of parade hours, cite and

attach copy of official orders to indicate that it was permitted by competent authority.

Or

(iv) Was the individual travelling either in a body or singly under organised arrangement ? [Cite and attach copy of official order to indicate that the arrangements were organised by competent authority]

(v) Was the individual proceeding to his leave station on returning to duty from his leave station ? In either case, was the journey at public expense or was performed on concession voucher or at individual's own expenses ? [Give—]

- (1) the date of commencement and termination of the period of leave;
- (2) the name of the leave station; and
- (3) particulars of the direct route from the place of duty to or from the leave station.

(b) Was the accident due wholly/partially to :

(i) serious negligence

And/Or

(ii) misconduct of the individual? (Indicate the nature of the serious negligence or misconduct and the grounds on which the opinion is based).

(c) Was anyone to blame for the accident ? (If so, indicate how and to what extent).

(d) Was the individual under the influence of intoxicating drink or drug at the material time ?

(e) Has any Court of Enquiry been held or will be held? [If so, indicate the date and the place of the enquiry, and attach the Enquiry Report (in original)] @ Station.....

.....
Officer Commanding

.....
Head Office

Dated.....

5. The injury/disability/death occurred in peach/field/operational area and/is not attributable to railway service.

.....
Head of State
Frontier D.G.

Dated..... Station.....

.....
Head of Office
.....
Head of Department

Death, Court of Enquiry must be held; so also in respect of disability exceeding 20%.

To be completed and signed by OC unit if injury is not severe and no Court of Inquiry is held.

FOR USE OF FIELD SERVICE ONLY (Items 6-8)

(To be completed in all field service cases where injuries are/or, are suspected to be self-inflicted)

6. (a) Opinion of the Unit Commander

(b) disciplinary action taken, or proposed, whether against individual or another.

.....
Commandant of Unit

To
Dy. I.G.
State
7. Forwarded with reference to my causality signal No.....

Dated.....
.....
Commanding D.I.G.
State

To
I.G.
Frontier,
DECISION OF I.G.....

8. The causality should be reported as.....

Dated.....
.....
General Officer Commandant
I.G. Frontier

To
D.G.,
.....

Note.—If the I.G. decides that the causality to be reported as self-inflicted, he should indicate how far he concurs with the opinions expressed above.

FORM E

[See also Forms 'C' and 'D']

Form for report on cases (other than those due to injuries) which have ended fatally or are proposed for invaliding

PART 'A'

(To be filled by the M.O.)

Station.....

Dated.....

Name.....Service No.....Designation.....Unit.....
 Service.....Force.....Other full service particulars and office address,
 etc.....disability.....outcome of the case, i.e. died or to be in-
 validated.....

.....
Medical Officer

PART B

(To be answered by the Officer Commanding Unit)

Circumstances of the case

1. Was the individual in your opinion of
 average physique and stamina when
 he joined the unit ?
2. (a) Was the individual, as far as you
 are aware, in his normal health prior to
 the onset of illness ?
 (b) If you are aware of any previous
 illness from which he suffered (which
 is not recorded in his medical
 history), state its nature and duration
3. Was the individual employed on
 sedentary duties/sheltered occupa-
 tion ? If so—
 (a) Had he to do P.T. and/or Parades ?
 (b) Was he doing it regularly prior to
 falling ill or had been exempted
 therefrom on account of ill-health ?
4. (a)(i) Mention any circumstances of
 exposure giving details thereof, and/or
 (ii) State periods and conditions of
 service, at any particular place, which
 you consider caused or aggravated
 the illness.

- (b)(i) Give the nature of duties he had to perform in Government service
- (ii) Was he subject to stress and strain by such duties ? If so, was it of an exceptional nature ? Give details.
- (c) Diseases endemic to certain areas of disease due to infection :
- (i) If disability or death was due to infection, is there any evidence that the exposure was due to negligence or misconduct on his part ?
- (ii) Did he live in unit lines or was he permitted to live outside with his family ?
- (iii) How many out passes was he granted during the previous months and what was the date of the last out pass ?
- (iv) Was the disease endemic to the area he was serving in and during this period or immediately preceding it were there other cases of the same disease in the unit ? If so, give the number of such cases, details or movements of infected persons and state any other circumstances which might have been responsible for the disease.
- (v) Give the date of last leave and places where the leave was spent. His illness start during leave? If shortly after return from leave, state date on which the illness commenced.
- (d) Venereal Diseases (further information on the points mentioned below)—
- (i) When was it contacted?
- (ii) Period of treatment.
- (iii) Whether after treatment the man returned to full duty?
- (iv) Whether after return to duty post hospital surveillance and treatment was continued according to existing regulations?

- (v) After return to duty, was the man subjected to any stress of an exceptional nature? If so, mention the nature of exceptional stress.
5. Do you consider that the death or disability was attributable to or aggravated by service?
- Date.....
-
Officer Commanding
.....
Head of the Office
.....
Head of the Department

PART C

(To be completed by Medical Officer concerned in all death cases)

- (i) How many cases of this disease were treated during six months prior to admission of this individual?
- (ii) How many cases of this disease were received from this unit? Give details of such patients in chronological order?
- (iii) Was the infection endemic or was there any outbreak of it in the local garrison?
- (iv) Was there an outbreak of the disease in the neighbouring city or village?
- (v) What is your view of the source of infection? In all cases state whether you consider the death was attributable to or aggravated by service and give the reasons on which you base your opinion
-
Commanding Officer, Hospital
1. Chief Medical Officer, Presiding Officer of the Medical Board.
 2. Medical Officer, Member of the Medical Board.
 3. Medical Officer, Member of the Medical Board.
-