

## **D.S. Jaspal and Others Vs State of Punjab and Others <BR> State of Punjab and Another Vs Kanwar Sandhu and Another etc. etc.**

**Court:** High Court Of Punjab And Haryana At Chandigarh

**Date of Decision:** April 20, 2010

**Citation:** (2010) 5 RCR(Civil) 799

**Hon'ble Judges:** A.N. Jindal, J

**Bench:** Single Bench

### **Judgement**

A.N. Jindal, J.

This judgment of mine shall dispose of four connected appeals No. 179 of 1990 and 276 to 278 of 1990 preferred by the

claimants and five appeals No. 222 to 226 of 1990, preferred by the State, against the award dated 3.10.1989 passed by the Motor Accident

Claims Tribunal, Chandigarh, awarding compensation to the claimants as under:

Name	Nature of claim	Amount awarded
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Kanwar Sandhu	For the injuries	Rs. 1,20,000/-
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Bittu Sandhu	For the injuries	Rs. 1,15,000/-
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Harvinder Singh	For the injuries	Rs. 25,000/-
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D.S. Jaspal	On account of death of	Rs. 1,00,000/-
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his wife

Shiv Lal	For damage to the car	Rs. 35,000/-
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2. There are some aspects of human life which are capable of monetary measurement, but the totality of human life is like the beauty of sunrise and

the splendor of the stars, beyond the reach of monetary tape-measure. The determination of the damages for loss of human life is an extremely

difficult task. Different formulas are carved and calculations are made, but no amount of compensation could restore the human life. Similarly, the

man is like a bubble on flowing water on the heavy trafficking roads. A little negligence some times results into vanishing of the same as a whole,

rendering their as helpless orphans and leave dependents to collect his remains and also to look forward to the owners, drivers and insurer to

compensate them for such deaths gently living in castles come on the roads and cry for help. That apart, if a scratch is made on the bubble then this

human frame stand disturbed having gone crippled for the rest of his life. No amount of compensation could restore the physical frame of such a

person having a sufferer from an accident, that is why it has been said by the Courts that whenever any amount is determined as compensation

payable for an injury suffered during accident, the object is to compensate such injury so far as the money can compensate because it is impossible

to equate the money with the human sufferings and personal deprivations. Money cannot renew a broken and shattered physical frame. Similar

observations were made in case R.D. Hattangadi Vs. M/s. Pest Control (India) Pvt. Ltd. and Others, .

3. The present case relates to a tragic accident in which a staff correspondent Kanwar Sandhu, his wife Bittu Sandhu, their driver Harvinder Singh

had suffered injuries. However, Mrs. Harvinder Jaspal, the wife of an IAS officer namely D.S. Jaspal, had expired and their car was damaged.

4. As an after math of the aforesaid accident, all the four sufferers filed claim petitions.

5. The factual matrix of the case is that on 14.4.1987, the aforesaid occupants while travelling in car bearing registration No. PUV 1413 driven by

Harvinder Singh were coming from Gurudwara Nadha Sahib to Chandigarh. When they reached the barrier put near the over-bridge and the road

coming from Chandigarh Railway Station, on Chandigarh-Panchkula high way, the driver stopped the car for checking at the barrier. A bus was

already parked ahead of the car of the claimants. The respondent-driver Tarlochan Singh (herein referred as "the respondent No. 3") while driving

the bus bearing registration No. PJG1323 came from the side of Mani Majra and banged into the stationery car occupied by the claimants.

Resultantly, the car of the claimants was pushed ahead and having become sandwich between the two buses was completely damaged.

Consequently, all the occupants except a child of Kanwar Sandhu suffered injuries. However, Mrs. Harvinder Jaspal succumbed to the injuries

later on. Besides, criminal case against respondent No. 3, claimants preferred five claim petitions.

6. In M.A.C.T. Case No. 30 of 1987, Kanwar Sandhu being 32 years of age being a staff correspondent in "The Tribune" sought compensation

to the tune of Rs. 5 lacs on account of the injuries and disability to the extent of 20% on his body.

7. In M.A.C.T. Case No. 31 of 1987, Mrs. Bitu Sandhu sought compensation to the tune of Rs. 3 lacs on account of the fracture of pelvis,

fracture of shaft, right femur, abdominal and other injuries.

8. In M.A.C.T. Case No. 32 of 1987, Harvinder Singh, claiming himself to be aged about 21 years old, having suffered fracture of scaphold

carpal bone, left wrist and multiple abrasions, sought compensation to the tune of Rs. 60,000/-.

9. In M.A.C.T. Case No. 36, D.S. Jaspal, being legal representative of Mrs. Harvinder Jaspal, sought compensation to the tune of Rs. 6 lacs on

account of the death of his wife aged about 29 years performing house hold duties.

10. In M.A.C.T. No. 61 of 1987, Shiv Lal has sought compensation to the tune of Rs. 61,171, on account of the damage to his car.

11. The claim made on behalf of the appellants was combated by the respondents on diverse grounds. While denying the allegations, it was alleged

that driver of the offending bus was not rash and negligent at all. As a matter of fact, the said bus bearing registration No. PJG1323 was coming

from Shimla and car was going ahead of it on the Railway bridge near Panchkula barrier. The driver of the car suddenly stopped it ahead of the

bus without giving any signal near the barrier. The driver of the bus could not control the bus due to failure of brakes, as such, he could not be

attributed with any negligence. As such the claimants are not entitled to any compensation.

12. In all the five claim petitions, two issues each were framed.

13. The two crucial questions to determine in all the petitions, as conveyed through issues No. 1 and 2 are to determine the rashness and

negligence of respondent No. 3 and the quantum of compensation.

14. The Tribunal on consideration of the material on record and the evidence adduced on behalf of the parties while deciding issue No. 1 observed

that the accident took place as a result of rash and negligent driving of the bus by the respondent No. 3.

15. Consequently, while deciding issue No. 2, the claimants were awarded compensation as referred to above along with interest @ 12% per

annum from the date of filing of the application till realization of the amount. In case of compensation payable to the husband and children of the

deceased Harvinder Jaspal, it was ordered that D.S. Jaspal would be entitled to Rs. 30,000/- and rest of the amount would be deposited in the

fixed deposit in the name of the claimants No. 2 and 3 i.e. children of the claimant Harvinder Jaspal, in some scheduled bank which the claimants

would be entitled on attaining the age of maturity.

16. Against the said award, Shiv Kumar has not come in appeal, whereas, the other four claimants have preferred the appeals for enhancement.

However, the State has also filed separate five appeals against all the impugned award for dismissal of the claim petitions.

17. Arguments heard. Record perused.

18. Before taking up the appeals filed by the claimants for enhancement, I lay my hands to decide the question of negligence as raised by the State.

In order to establish the negligence of the respondent No. 3, the claimant Kanwar Sandhu while appearing in the witness box as PW-1 has

unfolded the sequence of events leading to the occurrence stating that after they reached near barrier of Railway Station on Panchkula Chandigarh

metalled road, their driver stopped the car behind a bus which was already parked for traffic checking. In the meantime, the respondent No. 3

while bringing his offending bus rashly and negligently struck from behind, resultantly, they suffered injuries, whereas, Harvinder Jaspal died. Mrs.

Bitu Sandhu (PW3) and Harvinder Singh (PW4) have corroborated the version as given by Kanwar Sandhu in all material particulars besides

explaining the injuries, treatment and the loss suffered by them due to the accident. To the contrary, Tarlochan Singh appeared as RW-1 and

reiterated the version as given by him in the written statement.

19. On critical analysis of the rival contentions and the evidence led on the file, the things are crystal clear and the circumstances and evidence

speaks for itself that the accused was at fault. The accident has not been denied by the respondent No. 3 but the only negligence has been denied

and the specific case has been set up that due to failure of the brakes he could not control the bus. Admittedly, the bus was coming from Shimla, a

hilly area, therefore, certainly, it must have started with a pre-check up of whole machinery including the brakes. The respondent No. 3 has

admitted that during the journey the brakes of the bus were in order. The mechanical report showing the failure of brakes has not been proved

according to law. The driver must have applied the brakes on the earlier occasions even while crossing the railway track. It is not his case that the

brakes were not working at that time. Thus, it does not appeal to the reasons that the brakes had failed only at the juncture where he was also to

stop the bus for traffic checking on the barrier. From the consistent testimony of the injured witnesses as well as from the circumstances of the

case, that an inescapable conclusion could be arrived that the respondent No. 3 was driving the bus at high speed, having failed to control the

same, it dashed in the car causing one casualty, rendering three occupants as seriously injured. The photographs reveal that the car has been

completely smashed, therefore, speed of bus could well be assessed. As such, there is no merit in the plea that the bus was being driven at the

speed of 5-6 kms per hour. Had it been so, as disclosed by the respondent No. 3, then such contingency would not have occurred.

20. Thus, the findings returned by the Tribunal on issue No. 1 would have to be affirmed.

21. During the last many decades, the Courts have centered around their concentration on determination of the criteria for awarding compensation

to the injured persons having suffered injuries in the accident which has touched new height not only in India but in different parts of the world.

There is no denying a fact that a normal human being having suffered fracture or different types of injuries is turned into shattered frame, unsafe for

survival, ready for renovation and repairs any time. In this backdrop, it would not be unsafe to say that such an injured person who has suffered

permanent incapacity or abnormality cannot be restored his amenities and normal human frame, but what courts could do to compensate him for

his smooth running of life in future that is why it has been said by the Courts that whenever any amount is determined as compensation payable for

any injury suffered during an accident, the object is to compensate such injury so as as the money can compensate because it is impossible to

equate the money with human sufferings or personal deprivations. Money cannot renew a broken and shattered physical frame. In case Ward v.

James (1965) 1 All ER 563 it was observed as under:

Although you cannot give a man so gravely injured much for his "lost years", you can, however, compensate him for his loss during his shortened

span, that is, during his expected "years of survival". You can compensate him for his loss of earnings during that time, and for the cost of

treatment, nursing and attendance. But, how can you compensate him for being rendered helpless invalid? He may, owing to the brain injury, be

rendered unconscious for the rest of his days, or, owing to the back injury, be unable to rise from his bed. He has lost everything that makes life

worthwhile. Money is no good to him. Yet judges and juries have to do the best they can and give him what they think is fair. No wonder they find

it well nigh insoluble. They are being asked to calculate the incalculable. The figure is bound to be for the most part a conventional sum. The judges

have worked out a pattern and they keep it in line with the changes in the value of money.

22. As such, the determination of compensation certainly involves some guess work, some hypothetical consideration, some amount of sympathy

linked with the nature of the disability caused but all these elements have to be viewed with objective standards.

23. It was also observed in case C.K. Subramonia Iyer v. T. Kunhikuttan Nair 1970 ACJ 110 (SC) as under:

In assessing damages, the court must exclude all considerations of matter which rest in speculation or fancy though conjecture to some extent is

inevitable.

24. The Apex Court while determining the compensation arrived at the conclusion that the compensation to be granted to the claimants for the

injuries or death should be just and reasonable. They also defined the words "just" and "reasonable" in the judgment delivered in case State of

Haryana and Another Vs. Jasbir Kaur and Others, as under:

7. It has to be kept in view that the Tribunal constituted under the Act as provided in Section 168 is required to make an award determining the

amount of compensation which is to be in the real sense "damages" which in turn appears to it to be "just and reasonable". It has to be borne in

mind that compensation for loss of limbs or life can hardly be weighed in golden scales. But at the same time it has to be borne in mind that the

compensation is not expected to be a windfall for the victim. Statutory provisions clearly indicate that the compensation must be "just" and it cannot

be a bonanza; not a source of profit; but the same should not be a pittance. The courts and tribunals have a duty to weigh the various factors and

quantify the amount of compensation, which should be just. What would be "just" compensation is a vexed question. There can be no golden rule

applicable to all cases for measuring the value of human life or a limb. Measure of damages cannot be arrived at by precise mathematical

calculations. It would depend upon the particular facts and circumstances, and attending peculiar or special features, if any. Every method or mode

adopted for assessing compensation has to be considered in the background of "just" compensation which is the pivotal consideration. Though by

use of the expression "which appears to it to be just" a wide discretion is vested in the Tribunal, the determination has to be rational, to be done by

a judicious approach and not the outcome of whims, wild guesses and arbitrariness. The expression "just" denotes equitability, fairness and

reasonableness, and non arbitrary, if it is not so it cannot be just.

25. This judgment was followed by the Apex Court in case New India Assurance Co. Ltd. Vs. Satender and Others, .

26. The principle of determination of compensation was considered on the rule of restitution in integrum which means that the compensation is

measured at the cost of repair or repairing the original position applies only when if and so far as the original position can be restored. If not

possible, the Tribunal must endeavour to give fair equivalent in money. Bodily injury shall be treated as deprivation which entitled the claimant to

damages. The compensation awarded should not be a token compensation but should be an adequate and reasonable to achieve the statutory

goal.

27. Way back in the year 1998, the Apex Court in R.D. Hattangadi's case (supra) classified the damages to be awarded to the injured as

pecuniary and non-pecuniary and observed that pecuniary damages are those which the victim had actually incurred which are capable of being

measured in terms of money, whereas, non-pecuniary damages are those which are incapable of being assessed by arithmetical calculations. The

Apex Court further appreciated these two concepts while describing pecuniary damages as under:

Pecuniary damages may include expenses incurred by the claimant:

i) medical attendance;

ii) loss of earning of profit up to the date of trial;

iii) other material loss.

#### Non-pecuniary damages

So far as non pecuniary damages are concerned, they may include:

i) damages for mental and physical shock, pain and suffering already suffered or likely to be suffered in future;

ii) damages to compensate for the loss of amenities of life which may include a variety of matters, i.e. on account of injury the claimant is unable to

walk, run or sit;

iii) damages for the loss of expectation of life, i.e., on account of injury the normal longevity of the person concerned is shortened; and

iv) inconvenience, hardship, discomfort, disappointment, frustration and mental stress in life.

28. The Apex Court while defining the pain and sufferings and loss of amenities of life, observed that the special circumstances of the claimant have

to be taken into account including the age, unusual deprivation he has suffered and affect thereof on his future.

29. Now keeping in view the aforesaid parameters in mind and putting the same to the facts and circumstances of the case, I assess the

compensation as under:

FAO No. 276 of 1990 (MACT Case No. 30 of 1987)

30. Claimant Kanwar Sandhu has stated that he remained admitted in P.G.I. for two months with an advice of a second operation for hip fracture

of the left hip bone. He continued attending the hospital as an out door patient for two months after his discharge from the hospital. Due to the hip

fracture, he could not lift his left leg nor could he drive four wheeler. He spent about Rs. 6000/- on medicines and Rs. 5000/- on special diet. He

needed a sum of Rs. 1,25,000/- for the operation of the hip fracture in Sweden. He remained away from the job for three months and suffered loss

of Rs. 9000/-. According to the doctor, there was dis-location of both hips of Kanwar Sandhu and he was operated upon on 14.4.1987. He

further testified that he was advised physiotherapy till 18.7.1987 and on 10.11.1987, he determined his disability as 20% because he was having

difficulty in lifting his left lower limb. He is unable to squat. He could not run and feels difficulty in climbing the stairs. He further testified that there

was loose piece in the left hip and this hip bone could not be removed without any major operation in Sweden. Dr. Shivinder Singh Sandhu (PW5)

gave his abnormality in the hip joint as 50%. The claimant proved medicine bills Ex.P1 to Ex.P40 to the tune of Rs. 6193/- for the purchase of the

medicines w.e.f. 14.4.1987 to 3.10.1987. The Tribunal while calculating the amount of medicines, loss of income for three months and considered

loss of Rs. 5000/- on account of special diet, pain and sufferings, loss of enjoyment of life, permanent and partial disability and loss of efficiency

awarded a sum of Rs. 1,20,000/-. The compensation awarded to Kanwar Sandhu at the face of it appears to be quite un-reasonable. The details

of the amount so awarded were not given. Nothing was awarded for the attendant which he may have employed for three months and for the

future help. Nothing was awarded on account of transport which he must have used to make visits to P.G.I. Chandigarh for his indoor treatment as

well as follow up treatment.

31. No amount was awarded for damages on account of loss of expectation from life, shortening of normal longevity of life, inconvenience,

hardship, discomfort, disappointment, frustration and mental stress in life. As such, I do not disturb the amount of compensation awarded for the

purchase of medicines, salary and special diet which are Rs. 6000/-, Rs. 9000/- and Rs. 5000/- respectively, however, the compensation qua the

remaining heads, for which the claimant is entitled, is as under:

Head Amount

For the attendant in the hospital and at home during Rs. 10,000/-

his treatment for five months

Expenses on transport for his visits to the P.G.I. Rs. 10,000/-

Chandigarh for treatment

Loss of amenities of life, shortening of longevity of Rs. 50,000/-

life, inconvenience, hardship, discomfort,

disappointment and frustration

Permanent partial disability to the extent of 50% of the Rs. 50,000/-

hip and 20% of the whole body.

Expenses on the operations which he had undergone Rs. 50,000/-

and which he must have undergone later for the hip fracture

Expenses for the future treatment on medicines Rs. 10,000/-

32. Thus, the claimant is entitled to compensation to the tune of Rs. 2,00,000/-.

33. Notwithstanding the fact that the claimant was a budding journalist and became a staff correspondence in a short span of life and had high hops

in future, certainly, on account of the accident, he became incapacitated which must have created hurdle in his career. However, though it would

not be possible to restore him his normal life, yet, the compensation being enhanced now by me may help him in his smooth running of the rest of



his life. Though the compensation may be on the lower side but the same is awarded keeping in view that he would also be entitled to interest from

the date of application till realization.

FAO No. 277 of 1990 (MACT No. 31 of 1987)

34. As regards the determination of the compensation to be awarded to Mrs. Bitu Sandhu, aged about 30 years, she was besides being a house

wife was casual news reader at the Radio Station, Chandigarh. According to the medical evidence, she suffered permanent partial disability to the

extent of 40%. As per Dr. Shivinder Singh Gill (PW2), she had suffered fracture of neck right femur with fracture pelvis. She was put on skin

traction which was later on changed to skeletal traction by an operation. She was kept on traction till her discharge from the hospital on

10.6.1987. She continued follow up treatment for six weeks. Her leg was shortened by 1-  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches. She has stated that she could not walk

without the help of stick. She was unable to squat or sit cross legs. She could not go upstairs without help and she has constant pain in her lower

abdomen. The Tribunal assessed the payment of medical bills Ex.P44 to Ex.P121 to the tune of Rs. 9000/-. The Tribunal while assessing the

income of the injured @ 600/- per month awarded a sum of Rs. 43200/- while applying the multiplier of 15 and had further awarded a sum of Rs.

71800/- on account of pain and sufferings, loss of pleasure of life, shortening of leg and permanent disability of 40% and expenses to be incurred

upon the attendant. The Tribunal appears to have not awarded anything on account of loss of income for five months during which she could not

perform her duties which comes to Rs. 3000/-. The injured having suffered the leg fracture and undergone operation must have maintained a

servant even after she was recovered from the injuries, as such, nothing was awarded to her on account of the expenses incurred on future help.

Thus, while applying the guess work in the absence of any evidence, a sum of Rs. 10,000/- is awarded on that account. The Tribunal has also not

awarded anything on account of transportation. The money spent for transportation and special shoes, loss on account of her diminishing the status

in the society and special diet, therefore, she deserves to be awarded Rs. 10,000/- on these counts. The injured was 31 years of age at the time of

accident, therefore, as per Sarla Verma and Ors. v. Delhi Transport Corporation and Anr. 2009 (3) RCR (Civil) 77 it was observed that in case a

person suffered injuries the multiplier of 18 should be applied, therefore, the Tribunal should have awarded a sum of Rs. 51840/- on account of

permanent disability suffered by her instead of Rs. 43200/-. Thus, the total sum payable, if calculated, payable to Mrs. Bitu Sandhu is as under:

Head Amount

Compensation on account of loss of income due to Rs. 51840/-

disability suffered by her while applying the

multiplier of 18

Pain and sufferings, loss of pleasure of life due to Rs. 71,800/-

shortening of leg, expenses incurred on the attendant

during treatment

Expenses incurred for servant for taking care of her Rs. 10,000/-

and her children till she is completely recovered

Special diet Rs. 10,000/-

Transportation Rs. 10,000/-

Special shoes and future treatment Rs. 10,000/-

Diminishing of status in the society Rs. 10,000/-

35. Thus, the claimant is entitled to compensation to the tune of Rs. 1,73,640/- which is rounded off to Rs. 1,74,000/-.

FAO No. 278 of 1990 (MACT No. 32 of 1987)

36. Claimant Harvinder Singh claimed a sum of Rs. 60,000/- on account of the injuries suffered by him. Dr. Shivinder Singh Gill (PW2) has

testified that he was having injury on his left wrist for which plaster was applied. Thereafter, he was admitted in the hospital again on 22.5.1987 for

his operation qua the fracture of the corpal bone of the left wrist. Again he was put under plaster for three months. He continued the follow up

treatment up till 10.8.1987. Dr. Shivinder Singh Gill (PW2) has further opined that he had lost of grip due to fracture of the wrist to the extent of

40%. He opined his permanent partial disability as 35%. The claimant Harvinder Singh while appearing in the witness box as PW-4 has further

testified that he spent Rs. 3000/- on his treatment. He had suffered loss of salary for four months as he was getting salary to the tune of Rs. 600/-

per month. He further deposed that due to the permanent disability he could not work as driver over any vehicle and his services had been

terminated.

37. Undisputedly, the claimant has not led any evidence regarding his medical treatment except that he (Harvinder Singh) while appearing as PW-4

has supported the fact that he had suffered fracture for which he was treated. Regarding medical expenses, the claimant has admitted that he had

spent only Rs. 3000/- and if loss of salary for four months, during which he remained admitted is calculated then it comes to Rs. 2400/-. Since the

doctor has nowhere stated that the claimant was in any way incapacitated to work for whole of his life and was unable to perform his job, no

pecuniary loss could be assessed, but, while calculating the non-pecuniary loss, ends of justice would be met if compensation awarded to him is

enhanced to Rs. 40,000/-.

FAO No. 179 of 1990 (MACT No. 36 of 1987)

39. Mrs. Harvinder Jaspal was 29 years old and was a house wife. Her husband was an IAS officer. She died while leaving two minor children

behind. D.S. Jaspal while appearing as PW-8 has stated that she was a graduate and used to manage the house hold and look after the children.

She also used to cook food and stitch clothes for the children and sent them to school. After her death, he had to engage a private tuition for the

children which cost him Rs. 1000/- per month. The Tribunal while examining all the facts assessed the dependency of Harvinder Jaspal @ Rs.

500/- per month. On that basis, applying the multiplier of 16, awarded compensation to the tune of Rs. 96000/-. On scrutiny of the entire

evidence, the compensation awarded to D.S. Jaspal claimant appears to be quite inadequate. There is definite evidence on record that the

deceased was the house wife. A house wife besides performing her matrimonial duties have also to perform further multifarious services. They

manage the entire family affairs. They not only take care of their husband and children, but also their parents. As such, the courts while taking into

consideration the entire circumstances should assess the value of their services rendered to the family. In the instant case, the Tribunal while

ignoring the evidence on record that due to her untimely and unfortunate death, he had to employ a person at a monthly salary of Rs. 1000/-,

assessed her income @ Rs. 500/- which totally lacks reasons. Since the appellant was spending Rs. 1000/- per month for maintaining her children,

cooking food and to leave the children to school and then certainly her notional income even in the absence of any data and taking into

consideration his multifarious services and duties rendered to the family could be assessed at Rs. 1000/- per month. Though in case Lata Wadhwa

and Others Vs. State of Bihar and Others, assessed the notional income of a house wife @ Rs. 3000/- per month and Rs. 36,000/- per annum,

yet in the instant case, keeping in view that the accident took place in the year 1987 and the value of the money was higher at that time, I assess the

income of the deceased @ Rs. 1000/- per month and Rs. 12,000/- per annum and the income assessed by the Tribunal cannot held to be just and

reasonable. Thus, while assessing her income @ Rs. 1000/- per month as she was rendering services towards family worth Rs. 1000/-, no

deduction requires to be made qua her own dependency. She was 29 years old and was very active in life, maintaining whole of the family

including her husband and children. As such, appropriate multiplier of 18 to be applied in this case would be quite reasonable and while calculating

the same, claimants would be entitled to receive compensation to the tune of Rs. 2,16,000/-. Besides, the claimants who are the husband and

children are also to some amount of compensation on account of lose of love and affection and consortium, therefore, a sum of Rs. 14,000/- is

awarded on these heads. As such, the claimants would now be entitled to receive compensation to the tune of Rs. 2,30,000/-.

40. No appeal has been preferred by Shiv Lal claimant.

41. As a result of the aforesaid discussions, while dismissing the State appeals No. 222 to 226 of 1990, I hereby partly accept the appeals No.

179 of 1990 and 276 to 278 of 1990 and award compensation as under:

FAO No. 179 of 1990 Rs. 2,30,000/-

FAO No. 276 of 1990 Rs. 2,00,000/-

FAO No. 277 of 1990 Rs. 1,74,000/-

FAO No. 278 of 1990 Rs. 40,000/-

42. It is further mentioned that the Tribunal had awarded interest @ 12% per annum which may be appropriate at the time when the award was

passed, however, keeping in view the Reserve Bank of India's guidelines and the interest prevalent in the Nationalised Banks, it would not be

inappropriate to hold that the claimants would be entitled to interest on the enhanced amount @ 8% per annum from the date of filing the petition

till realization of the enhanced amount.

43. Parties are left to bear their own costs.