
Srisailam Devasthanam Vs Bhavani Prameelamma and Others

Appeal Against Order No. 161 of 1977 (with Cross-objections)

Court: Andhra Pradesh High Court

Date of Decision: Nov. 1, 1982

Acts Referred:

Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (CPC) " Order 41 Rule 22#Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 " Section 110D, 95(2), 96(4)

Citation: (1985) 58 CompCas 816

Hon'ble Judges: P.A. Choudary, J; N.S. Ramaswami, J

Bench: Division Bench

Advocate: P.M. Gopala Rao, for the Appellant; S. Parvatha Rao and S.V.R. Somayajulu, for the Respondent

Judgement

Ramaswami, J.

This civil miscellaneous appeal arises against the common judgment in O.P. Nos. 230 and 232 of 1975 on the file of the

court of the Motor Vehicles Accidents Claims Tribunal (First Additional District Judge), Guntur. The appellant herein is Srisailam Devasthanam,

hereinafter called "the Devasthanam", the first respondent in O.P.N. 230 of 1975. The lower tribunal awarded compensation to the petitioners in

O.P. No. 230 of 1975 in a total sum of Rs. 16,600. The Devasthanam filed the above appeal against the award limiting the liability of the insurance

company, hereinafter called "the company", viz., the second respondent in the said O.P., for a sum of Rs. 5,000.

2. The petitioners in O.P. No. 230 of 1975 laid their claim for a sum of Rs. 53,000 on various counts. As the lower tribunal granted only Rs.

16,600, dissatisfied thereby, they filed cross-objections for the balance amount of Rs. 36,400.

3. In this appeal, the Devasthanam impleaded the company as respondent No. 5 contending that the company has to bear the entire liability of Rs.

16,600 on the ground that the vehicle was insured with third party risks and that the company has undertaken to reimburse the unlimited liability in

terms of the insurance policy, Ex.B-1. The petitioners-legal representatives of the deceased are impleaded as respondents Nos. 1 to 4. The first

respondent is the widow; respondents Nos. 2 and 3 are minor daughters and the fourth respondent is the father of the deceased. For brevity, they

are called "claimants.

4. The facts leading to the filing of the claim petition are as stated hereunder : The Devasthanam is plying its bus, bearing registration No. APQ

4421, carrying the pilgrims on hire or reward. On April 24, 1976, at about 4 a.m., when the bus was going to Guntur, the driver drove the vehicle

in a rash and negligent manner and when it reached Perecherla level crossing, it left the road and fell into a ditch. In the said accident, Sri Bhavani

Venkateswarlu died instantaneously and two other persons sustained injuries. In this appeal, we are not concerned with the two other injured

persons, since they did not come up before this court by way of an appeal against the order in O.P. No. 232 of 1975. The claimants, as legal

representatives, laid their claim. The basis thereof was stated as under :

The deceased was aged about 35 years. He was in good health and would have lived for another 25 years in the normal course of his life. He was

earning about Rs. 25 per day easily as vegetable merchant. He left behind petitioners Nos. 1 to 4, i.e., widow, two minor daughters and father,

respectively. As a result of his untimely death, petitioners Nos. 1 to 4 are permanently deprived of their maintenance and support by the deceased

for a future period of 25 years (the future life expectation period of the deceased). Besides, they are subjected to severe mental agony. Further,

first petitioner (widow of the deceased) also suffered loss of consortium, being aged only 27 years.

The details of the amount claimed are given below :

Rs.

I. (a) Pecuniary loss suffered by petitioner No. 1 (widow 17,000 of the deceased) as legal representative-cum-dependant of the deceased, for a future period of about 20 years (period of loss of future earning of the deceased).

(b) Do. for the second petitioner (daughter, aged about 10 8,000 years, of the deceased) for a period of about eight years, i.e., till the attainment of majority and marriage, maintenance, education and marriage expenses, etc.

(c) Do. for the third petitioner (daughter, aged about 4 12,000 years, of the deceased) for a period of about 14 years, i.e., till the attainment of majority and celebration of marriage, maintenance, education and marriage expenses, etc.)

(d) Do. for the fourth petitioner (father, aged about 65 4,000

years, of the deceased) maintenance by the deceased for a period of about seven years.

II. Loss of consortium to the first petitioner 8,000

(widow of the deceased aged about 27 years only).

III. Pecuniary loss to the estate of the deceased, i.e.,

loss of expectation of the life of the deceased (about 25 years)

and mental pain and suffering to petitioners Nos. 1 to 4 on

account of premature and tragic death of the deceased. 4,000

Total : 53,000

(Rupees fifty-three thousand only)

5. The lower tribunal framed appropriate issues and after the adducing of evidence by the parties, the lower tribunal did not accept the evidence of

the driver (R.W. 1) explaining the cause of the accident and found that the accident had occurred due to the rash and negligent driving by the driver

(R.W. 1). It further held that the claimants are entitled to compensation without proof of rash or negligent driving by R.W. 1 as the deceased

cannot be held liable for the accident. The Devasthanam is liable for payment of compensation to the claimants. With regard to the quantum, it held

that the deceased was earning not more than Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a day and the daily profits be fixed at Rs. 6. The profits are worked out at Rs. 2,190.

Out of that, it deducted 1/3rd towards maintenance of the deceased and the balance amount of Rs. 1,460 was treated as being spent for the

widow and the two minor children and it would be treated as annual dependence value to claimants Nos. 1 to 3, the wife and the minor children. If

the amount of Rs. 14,600 is kept in fixed deposit in a bank, then it would get an annual interest of Rs. 1,460. The age of the deceased was fixed at

40 years, and the expected span of life is fixed at 55 years. So, if the multiplication with 15 years of expected life is taken and 1/3rd is deducted

towards lump sum payment, the same amount of Rs. 14,600 was to be fixed towards loss of dependence value. Rs. 2,000 has been fixed for

mental pain and agony. Thus, in all, Rs. 16,600 was awarded. An amount of Rs. 14,600 was ordered to be divided equally between the widow

and the minor children. The amount of Rs. 2,000 fixed towards mental pain and suffering was ordered to be divided equally among the four

claimants, viz., wife, two minor children and the father. Interest at 6% per annum was awarded from the date of the petition. As stated earlier, the

liability of the company was limited to the extent of Rs. 5,000 and the remaining amount was ordered to be paid by the Devasthanam and also the

costs.

6. In this appeal, the fact that the deceased died instantaneously in the accident due to rash and negligent driving of R.W. 1, the driver of the

vehicle, is not disputed. Therefore, the finding of the lower tribunal that the accident had occurred due to rash and negligent driving of the driver,

R.W. 1, is confirmed.

7. Sri P.M. Gopala Rao, the learned counsel for the Devasthanam, raised two connections : firstly, he contended that the cross-objections filed by

the claimants are not maintainable. Section 110D of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (hereinafter referred to as "the Act"), does not provide for any

cross-objections. It provides only for a right of appeal against the award. The appeal being a creature of the statute, the claimants cannot file any

cross-objections. He relied upon a decision of this court in Madras Motor and General Insurance Co. Vs. Katanreddi Subbareddy and Others, .

The second contention raised is with regard to limiting the liability of the company to Rs. 5,000. According to him, the company has undertaken an

unlimited liability in the policy, Ex.B-1, and that though the statute provides the upper limit of Rs. 5,000, it is always open to the company to

undertake unlimited liability. Since the company has undertaken unlimited liability under the contract in Ex.B-1, they are liable to reimburse the

entire compensation awarded by the lower tribunal.

8. Sri Parvatharao, the learned counsel appearing for the claimants, contended that the statute provides for a right of appeal to the High Court. It

does not provide any specific procedure to be followed in regard to the method and manner in which the appeal has to be entertained and to be

disposed of. In its absence, the provisions of O.41, CPC, which provide the procedure is applicable to appeals filed under s. 110D of the Act and

O. 41, r. 22, provides for right of filing cross-objections. Therefore, the cross-objections filed by the claimants are valid and sustainable. He further

contended that the lower tribunal erred in not awarding consortium as claimed by the widow of the deceased, Venkateswarlu. She is aged about

27 years as on the date of his death. She lost the conjugal company of the deceased at a prime age. As a consequence, she is entitled to

compensation for loss of consortium in a sum of Rs. 8,000 as claimed by her. The lower tribunal is also not justified in awarding only Rs. 2,000

towards mental pain and suffering. It is undisputed that the age of the deceased was 35 years and the lower tribunal is wrong in putting the age of

the deceased as 40 years. The span of life is now considerably increased and as a result, there is expectation of life up to 70 years. Therefore, the

span of life of the deceased should have been taken as 70 years. That apart, there is sufficient evidence on record establishing that the deceased

was earning Rs. 25 per day and that the lower tribunal has grossly erred in fixing the earning capacity of the deceased at a miserably meager sum

of Rs. 6 per day. Even assuming, without conceding, that the earning capacity is Rs. 6 per day, taking the expectancy of the life span of the

deceased at 70 years, the Tribunal ought to have awarded the pecuniary loss on that basis. The lower tribunal is also not justified in limiting the

liability of the insurance company at Rs. 5,000.

9. Sri Somayajulu, the learned counsel for the company, contended that the statute has put the limitation to the maximum of Rs. 5,000 and that

there is a specific recital in the policy limiting the liability only to Rs. 5,000. Ex.B-1 is only a true copy of the policy and there is a mistake in not

incorporating Rs. 5,000 under column ""Limits of liability"" under s. II-I(i). Therefore, the lower tribunal is justified in limiting the liability only to Rs.

5,000. Even if this court comes to the conclusion on the construction of Ex. B-1 that the company has undertaken an unlimited liability, it should be

left open to the company to recover the balance amount, in the event of the claimants recovering the sum from the company, to seek restitution of

the same from the Devasthanam.

10. Upon the above contentions raised by the respective parties, the questions that arise for consideration in this appeal are :

(1) Whether the cross-objections filed by the claimants are maintainable ?

(2) If it is held that the cross-objections are maintainable, whether the lower tribunal is justified in awarding compensation in total at Rs. 16,600 ?

and whether there are grounds to increase the compensation on the basis of the evidence on record ?

(3) If the finding on point No. 2 is positive, i.e., the claimants are entitled to more compensation than what was awarded by the lower tribunal, then

the further question is whether the entire amount awarded shall be recoverable from the company or whether the liability of the company is limited

only to Rs. 5,000 and the balance is to be recovered from the Devasthanam ?

11. Before considering these questions seriatim, it must be held in the first instance that, as stated earlier, either the Devasthanam or the company

are not disputing that the accident had occurred on April 24, 1976, on account of the rash and negligent driving by its driver, R.W. 1, and as a

result, the deceased died instantaneously in the accident. It is also undisputed that the Devasthanam is vicariously liable for the tortious acts of its

employee, the driver. On these undisputed premises, the question for consideration is, what is the compensation the claimants-the legal

representatives of the deceased - are entitled to.

12. At this stage, it may be relevant to mention that the finding of the lower tribunal that the fourth claimant, the father of the deceased, was not

being maintained by the deceased, is not challenged. Therefore, that finding has become final. We have to proceed only on that basis. The lower

tribunal has awarded a share to the father only in the quantum of compensation with regard to mental pain and suffering, i.e., he was awarded Rs.

500 out of the amount of Rs. 2,000 on that count and it was ordered to be shared equally by the claimants. Therefore, except on this count, there

is no award made in favour of the father of the deceased, the fourth claimant.

13. In order to consider the grievance of the claimants for the rest of the claim disallowed by the lower tribunal, we must first decide the question

whether the cross-objections filed by them are maintainable since it has been disputed by the learned counsel for the Devasthanam. Therefore, the

question for consideration is whether the cross-objections filed by the claimants are maintainable. Before considering this question, it would be

profitable to consider the cases decided on the point whether the appeal is maintainable against an order or award or a decision rendered by a

regularly constituted court, entrusted by a competent Legislature, to adjudicate upon the rights and claims arising under a special enactment. As

early as in 1888, this question arose before a Full Bench of the Madras High Court in *Kamaraju v. Secretary of State for India* ILR (1888) Mad.

309. The question that arose therein was, whether a second appeal to the High Court would lie against the decision of the District Court

constituted as a Forest Court under the Madras Forest Act, 1882. An appeal is provided to the District Court against the decision of a Forest

Settlement Officer and there is no provision for a regular second appeal provided to the High Court. The aggrieved party filed a second appeal in

the High Court against the decision of a Forest Court (District Court). The question, therefore, that arose for decision before the Full Bench was

whether the second appeal is maintainable against the decision of the Forest Court (District Court). The learned judges, after considering the

provisions of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, held that (at p. 313).

It is hardly probable that the Legislature would have provided for the ultimate determination by the High Court of a class of accessory rights over

land while intending at the same time to bar the jurisdiction of the High Court in the determination of the title to the land itself.

14. Ultimately, the learned judges held that the second appeal does lie to the High Court from a decision of the District Court under s. 10 of the

Madras Forest Act, 1882.

15. The next decision which has become a locus classicus laying down the law in this regard is laid down by the House of Lords in the *National*

Telephone Co. Ltd. v. Postmaster-General [1913] AC 546 at p. 562. Lord Parker of Waddington has stated that :-

Where by statute matters are referred to the determination of a court of record with no further provision, the necessary implication is, I think, that

the court will determine the matters, as a court. Its jurisdiction is enlarged, but all the incidents of such jurisdiction, including the right of appeal from

its decision, remain the same.

16. Viscount Haldane, Lord Chancellor, had laid down the law as follows (p. 552) :

When a question is stated to be referred to an established court without more, it, in my opinion, imports that the ordinary incidents of the

procedure of that court are to attach, and also that any general right of appeal from its decisions likewise attaches.

17. The same question was considered by the Privy Council in *Secretary of State v. Chellikani Ramarao* AIR 1916 PC 21; ILR Mad 617. The

question that arose in that case is the same as in the Full Bench case of the Madras High Court (Kamaraju v. Secretary of State for India [1888]

ILR 11 Mad 309), namely, whether a second appeal would lie against the judgment of the District Court under the Madras Forest Act, 1882, and

whether an appeal would lie to the Privy Council against the High Court decision. It was contended that the appeal was incompetent. While

rejecting the said contention, their Lordships have laid down that :

Their view is that when proceedings of this character reach the District Court, that court is appealed to as one of the ordinary courts of the

country, with regard to whose procedure, orders and decrees, the ordinary rules of the CPC apply. This is in full accord with the decision of the

Full Bench, Kamaraju v. Secretary of State for India ILR (1888) Mad 309, a decision which was given in 1888 and has been acted on in Madras

ever since.

18. The same view has been reiterated in AIR 1934 81 (Privy Council) , AIR 1936 93 (Privy Council) , and AIR 1948 12 (Privy Council) .

19. The same question came up for consideration before their Lordships of the Supreme Court in National Sewing Thread Co. Ltd. Vs. James

Chadwick and Bros. Ltd. (J. and P. Coats Ltd., Assignee), . The question that arose for consideration was that when an appeal has been filed

under s. 76 of the Trade Marks Act to the High Court, whether a letters patent appeal would lie to the Division Bench against the judgment of the

learned single judge, under clause 15 of the letters patent. While considering that question, their Lordships have laid down the law thus (headnote) :

Ordinarily, after an appeal reaches the High Court, it has to be determined according to the rules of practice and procedure of that court and in

accordance with the provisions of the Charter under which that court is constituted and which confers on it power in respect to the method and

manner of exercising that jurisdiction. Thus, section 76, Trade Marks Act, confers a right of appeal to the High Court and says nothing more about

it. That being so, the High Court being seized as such of the appellate jurisdiction conferred by section 76, it has to exercise that jurisdiction in the

same manner as it exercises its other appellate jurisdiction and when such jurisdiction is exercised by a single judge, his judgment becomes subject

to appeal under clause 15 of the Letters Patent, there being nothing to the contrary in the Trade Marks Act, 1913.

20. This principle has been reiterated in South Asia Industries Private Ltd. Vs. S.B. Sarup Singh and Others, , and Collector of Varanasi Vs. Gauri

Shankar Misra and Others, .

21. More or less under similar circumstances, a question arose before a Full Bench of this court in Public Prosecutor v. L. Ramayya [1974] 2

APLJ 305; [1975] CrL. LJ 144 under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act vis-a-vis the Cr.PC. Under s. 6C of the Essential

Commodities Act, the District and Sessions Court is constituted as ""judicial authority"" against the decision of D.R.O. confiscating the properties,

the subject-matter of the contravention under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act. The question that arose there was whether a

criminal revision petition would lie under ss. 435 and 439, Cr. PC, to the High Court. The Full Bench has answered the question that a criminal

revision petition would lie and one of the tests laid down in that regard was :

Where, by statute, matters are referred to the determination of a court with no further provision, the necessary implication is that the court will

determine the matter as a court. Its jurisdiction is enlarged with all the incidents of such jurisdiction.

22. This view of the Full Bench was approved by the Supreme Court in *Thakur Das (Dead) by Lrs. Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh and Another*, .

23. Thus, it is now a well-settled position of law that where a statute provides a right of appeal to an established court without anything more as to

the manner in which the appeal is to be disposed of, then the incidents of the right of appeal will carry with it the applicability of the rules of practice

and procedure of that court with regard to its power to entertain an appeal filed, its disposal, manner of exercise of that jurisdiction and the

incidents thereof. This principle with its logical consequence can be extended to filing cross-objections.

24. It is an indisputable fact that when a right of appeal has been provided under s. 110D of the Act without providing any procedure for its

disposal, the procedure of the appellate court has been prescribed under O.41 of the CPC. Order 41, r. 22, provides for a right to the respondent

to file the cross-objections after the receipt of the notice in the appeal. Admittedly, the Devasthanam has filed this appeal. The Devasthanam

impleaded the claimants as respondents Nos. 1 to 4. Notice was issued by this court and it was served on them. After the service of notice, within

the prescribed time of limitation, they filed cross-objections as provided under O.41, r.22, CPC. Therefore, in the light of the law laid down

above, the cross-objections filed by them are maintainable.

25. In this regard, this principle is also no longer *res integra*. Now, almost all the High Courts have uniformly taken the view that cross-objections

in an appeal under s. 110D of the Act do lie under O.41, r. 22, of the CPC. First, we shall take up a Division Bench decision of this court before

referring to the decisions of the other courts. In *Government of Andhra Pradesh Vs. K. Padma Rani and Others*, , a preliminary objection was

raised by the Government pleader that cross-objections are not maintainable. The Division Bench, after considering the entire case-law, held that

the cross-objections are maintainable. Instead of burdening this judgment with details reiterating the same principle by each High Court, it is enough

if we mention that the same is the view taken by other High Courts, namely, *Manjula Devi Bhuta v. Manjusri Raha* [1968] ACJ 1 ; *Delhi Transport*

Undertaking v. Raj Kumari [1972] ACJ 403 ; *Shanti Devi and Others Vs. General Manager, Haryana Roadways, Ambala and Others*, , W. S.

Bhagsing & Sons v. Om Prakash Kaith [1971] ACJ 324 (Delhi), *R.M.S. Shanmugham Chettiar and Others Vs. Gian Cheng Kiet*, ; *Automobiles*

Transport (Rajasthan) Pvt. Ltd. and Another Vs. Dewalal and Others, ; Kantilal and Bros. and Another Vs. Ramarani Debi and Others, . U.P.

State Road Transport Corporation Vs. Smt. Janki Devi and Others, . In the Full Bench decision of the Allahabad High Court referred to above, it

was specifically held that (at p. 533 of 55 Comp Cas) :

The word "award" has been used in the Act in the sense of a decree or akin to a decree since the award given by the Tribunal in such claim cases

determines the rights of the parties. Since the procedure contemplated by Order 41, rule 22 is applicable to the appeal preferred u/s 110D of the

M.V. Act, the word "court" may be read as "Tribunal" and the word "decree" may be read as "awards".

26. The Full Bench decision of the Punjab and Haryana High Court in Shanti Devi and Others Vs. General Manager, Haryana Roadways, Ambala

and Others, took the same view.

27. In view of this preponderate view of law laid down by almost all the High Courts, the decision of the learned single judge in Madras Motor and

General Insurance Co. Vs. Katanreddi Subbareddy and Others, , with great respect to the erudition of the learned judge, we are constrained to

hold that it was not correctly decided. Thus, the objection raised by Sri Gopalrao, the learned counsel for the Devasthanam, is overruled and we

hold that the cross-objections are maintainable.

28. The next question for consideration is whether the lower tribunal is justified in awarding compensation only in a sum of Rs. 16,600.

29. Before considering this question, it would be necessary to clear the ground regarding the age of the deceased. It was specifically stated in the

petition that the age of the deceased is only 35. It was substantiated in the evidence adduced in support thereof. There is no evidence contra.

Therefore, the finding of the lower tribunal that the deceased was aged 40 is an obvious mistake. So we conclude that the age of the deceased is

35.

30. The next question for consideration is as to what would be the expected longevity of the deceased. In this regard also, there are a catena of

decisions holding that in recent years, the life span of citizens in India has considerably increased.

31. In Smt. Manjushri Raha and Others Vs. B.L. Gupta and Others, , their Lordships of the Supreme Court have held that (p. 1162) :

... in the present economic conditions, the life of an average Indian has increased more than two-fold. It is, therefore, reasonable to expect that if

the deceased had not died due to accident, he would have lived at least up to the age of 65 years, if not more, ...

32. A Division Bench of the Delhi High Court consisting of the Hon"ble Justice K. S. Hegde (as his Lordship then was), and the Hon"ble Justice,

I. D. Dua (as his Lordship then was), in Union of India v. Viranwali [1967] ACJ 41 , had considered the question of life span and held that in

recent years, the longevity has appreciably increased in this country. Therefore, in a matter like this, there can be no hard and fast rule. It is

essentially a question of estimation. But that question must be a judicial one taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case.

33. In Shiv Prasad Gupta Agarwala Vs. S.M. Sabir Zaidi, the Allahabad High Court has fixed the longevity at 70 years. In T.V. Gnanavelu and

Another Vs. D.P. Kannayya and Others, the Madras High Court has fixed the longevity between 70 and 75 years. In Sukhdev Singh v. Pepsu

Road Transport Corporation [1969] ACJ 197, the Punjab and Haryana High Court fixed the longevity at 70 years. In view of the decisions

referred to above, it is reasonable to hold that the longevity has appreciably increased up to 70 to 75 years.

34. In this case, there is no dispute that the deceased is aged about 35 years with robust health and there is no evidence contra adduced to prove

that he was suffering from any disease or infirmity. Therefore, we can reasonably conclude that the deceased would have lived, in the normal

circumstances, even up to the age of 70 years, more particularly when he is a person hailing from the working class. But, as extracted earlier, in

their claim petition, the claimants themselves have restricted the longevity of the deceased to 60 years and claimed that he would have been a

breadearner for 25 years and that the compensation has to be determined on that basis. Therefore, we have to conclude, on the facts in this case,

that the deceased would have lived up to 60 years.

35. The next question for consideration is whether the first claimant is entitled to compensation for loss of consortium and whether the lower

tribunal is justified in not awarding the same. In this regard, it may be straightway stated that the lower tribunal did not assign any reasons for not

granting any compensation for loss of consortium to the first claimant. As stated earlier, she claimed a sum of Rs. 8,000 on this count.

36. It is an undisputed fact that the first claimant is aged about 27 years and it is now held that the deceased is aged about 35 years. Having taken

the normal expectancy of life of the deceased being confined to 60 years, the first claimant would have had enjoyed married life and conjugal

society with the deceased for a period of 25 years. She would have enjoyed the association, assistance, care and affection from her husband for

the said period of 25 years. The children also would have had the love and affection of their father for a considerably long period.

37. A Division Bench of the Calcutta High Court in Pijush Kanti Ghosh Vs. Sm. Maya Rani Chatterjee and Others, awarded compensation

towards loss of consortium in a sum of Rs. 4000. In K. Narayana Reddiar Vs. P. Venugopala Reddiar, a sum of Rs. 4,000 was granted towards

consortium. In G. Venkatesham Vs. The General Manager, Andhra Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Musheerabad, a Division Bench

of this court has confirmed the award granting compensation to the husband for the loss of the company of the wife in a sum of Rs. 6,000. As held

by us, the first claimant would have enjoyed the company of her husband for nearly 25 years had the accident not occurred. But giving a margin to

the vagaries in health and the resultant consequences, the loss of consortium can be put at Rs. 6,500. Therefore, we hold that the first claimant is

entitled to a sum of Rs. 6,500 towards loss of consortium.

38. The next question for consideration is whether the lower tribunal is justified in granting Rs. 2,000 on the ground of pecuniary loss to the estate

of the deceased, i.e., loss of expectation of life of the deceased and mental pain and suffering to the claimants on account of the tragic death of the

deceased. The first claimant is at the prime of her married life and the tragic instantaneous death of the deceased would have caused great shock,

mental pain and anguish and it is not unreasonable to conclude that the first claimant would have suffered great mental pain and suffering due to the

untimely demise of her husband at the prime of their marital life. Similarly, the young children aged 10 and 4 years respectively would have had the

parental affection and love of their father for a long period and that the untimely death of their father would have caused great pain and anguish to

them as well. Similarly, the fourth claimant, the father, who expects in his old age the assistance of his son and maintenance by him would have

normally suffered great pain on the death of his son.

39. The Supreme Court in Gobald Motor Service Ltd. and Another Vs. R.M.K. Veluswami and Others, , has confirmed the decree for a sum of

Rs. 5,000 awarded towards mental pain and suffering and loss of dependents. But, in this case, the claimants themselves have laid their claim for a

sum of Rs. 4,000 on this count. We are aware that normally the findings of the original Tribunal on quantum awarded may not be disturbed. But

when it is found that the compensation awarded is too low or ridiculously meagre or not just commensurate with the loss suffered by the legal

representatives of the deceased, or relevant factors were not taken into account, the appellate court can reassess the evidence and come to its own

conclusion. While assessing the compensation, the lower tribunal should make a fair estimate of the compensation, taking into account the

economic value of the deprivation to the wife of her husband's company for ever and the shock felt by the children. The Tribunal also should take

into account that the death of the deceased creates a serious economic problem to his family which he leaves behind and out of their problem not

only for eking out their livelihood but also settlement to have a sustained living. Therefore, the award of the Tribunal is reversed and a sum of Rs.

4,000 is awarded to the claimants.

40. The next question for consideration is whether the lower tribunal is justified in fixing the daily-earning capacity of the deceased at Rs. 6 and

computing his expected age of living at 55 years. We have already held that the expected life span of the deceased would have been 70 years. But

since the claimants themselves have confined to 60 years, we have held that the deceased could have had his expected life up to 60 years. The

only question then remains to be considered is, what is the earning capacity of the deceased. The claimants have stated that, at the time of the

death of the deceased, he was earning daily profit of Rs. 25 being a vegetable merchant. In support thereof, oral and documentary evidence was

adduced. It was suggested to P.W. 3, the younger brother of the deceased, that the deceased would not have been earning more than Rs. 5 to Rs.

6 per day. Obviously, the lower tribunal has taken this as the basis and determined the daily profit of the deceased at Rs. 6. But we may

straightway say that except making suggestions to the witnesses that the deceased would be getting a profit of Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 per day, there is no

tangible evidence adduced in rebuttal either by the Devasthanam or by the company. On many an occasion, it is proved that the suggestions in the

cross-examination would be a desperate attempt either to cast a doubt or slur on the veracity of the evidence or credibility of the witness or in

matters of monetary consideration, an attempt to minimise the liability that may be fastened on the respondents. Therefore, the court has to take

care to see whether there are justifiable grounds available on record either from documentary, oral or circumstantial evidence in support thereof

and if it is found that there are grounds to accept the suggestions, then, sometimes they may be accepted, otherwise, they have to be considered as

suggestions in desperation. In this case, P.W. 3 is no other than the brother of the deceased. Therefore, he is intimately connected with the

business of the deceased. It is his case that he has been assisting his brother in business. Therefore, it can be inferred that he would be having

intimate knowledge regarding the earning of his brother and the profits he would be deriving. P.W. 5 is a neighbouring vegetable vendor doing the

same business. Therefore, he too is also not only having his personal knowledge in the earning they would be deriving in the business of vending

vegetables but also the profits which the deceased would be earning from the business of vending vegetables. No evidence contra was adduced.

The lower tribunal did not give any reasons, much less cogent, to discard the evidence of P.W. 3 and P.W. 5 and no satisfactory reasons have

been given satisfying the judicial conscience of the court to limit the earning of the deceased at Rs. 6. We have carefully considered the evidence of

P.Ws. 3 and 5 and we are convinced that their evidence is trustworthy and was not embellished on any ground and can be relied upon. Relying

upon their evidence and giving a slight margin, we have no hesitation to hold that the daily net earning of the deceased would be not less than Rs.

10 per day.

41. Taking the earning capacity as held above to be at Rs. 10 per day and his expected life span being at 60 years, then what would be the net

income which he would have derived had he lived up to 60, is to be determined. Calculating the net income at the rate of Rs. 10 per day, the

monthly net income would be Rs. 300. Then we can reasonably expect that the deceased would be having his expenses for himself and

transportation charges and giving a margin of Rs. 150 per month for his expenses and transport, the balance amount would be considered to be

spent towards the maintenance of his family and education of the children. Therefore, Rs. 150 would be the probable amount that would be spent

towards claimants Nos. 1 to 3 and that would be loss they had suffered. Calculating the loss at Rs. 150 per month and the expected remaining life

span as held by us being 25 years, the deceased would have spent on the claimants Rs. 45,000 on the first petitioner, and the marriage, education,

etc., on claimants Nos. 2 and 3 and, therefore, Rs. 45,000 would be the probable amount. But since the claimants themselves have confined their

claim for a sum of Rs. 37,000, we hold that Rs. 37,000 will be the compensation to the claimants on this count.

42. The next question for consideration is when we are awarding a lump sum amount to claimants Nos. 1 to 3, whether any deduction should be

made from the amount now to be awarded to them. It is an admitted fact that the deceased died on April 24, 1976, and 6 1/2 years have elapsed

from the date of death till date and they did not realise any amount so far. In the interregnum, cost of living has been mounting up and the official

figures put the value of the Rupees at twenty-two paise per rupee. Taking these factors into consideration, the lapse of time would be taken as ""set

off"" for deduction from the lump sum amount we have held that the claimants are entitled to. The fact that there is steep fall in the value of money

has received judicial notice by the highest court of this land in Motor Owners" Insurance Company Limited Vs. Jadavji Keshavji Modi and Others,

, wherein their Lordships of the Supreme Court have held thus (at p. 457 of 52 Comp Cas) :

The delay in the final disposal of motor accident compensation cases, as in all other classes of litigation, takes the sting out of the laws of

compensation because an infant child who seeks compensation as a dependant of his deceased father has often to await the attainment of majority

in order to see the colour of the money. Add to that the monstrous inflation and the consequent fall in the value of the rupee : compensation

demanded say, ten years ago, is less than quarter of its value when it is received today.

43. In Union of India v. Viranwali [1967] ACJ 41 , a Division Bench of the Delhi High Court consisting of their Lordships, Chief Justice Hegde (as

his Lordship then was) and I. D. Dua (as his Lordship then was) have held in paragraph 13 that :

The benefit of getting a lump sum payment is offset by the increase in prices and the progressive decrease in the value of the rupee.

44. Following the law thus laid down, we hold that the loss of the value of the money in the interregnum, i.e., between April 24, 1976, till date of

receipt of compensation, be the ""set-off"" and no deduction need be made from the total compensation awarded to the claimants. No doubt, it can

be said that this amount is given as a windfall due to the fortuitous circumstances of the death of the deceased. In a recent decision rendered by

their Lordships of the Supreme Court in Smt. Manjushri Raha and Others Vs. B.L. Gupta and Others, , the deduction as set-off was not accepted.

The said decision was followed by a Division Bench of this court consisting of our learned brother, Madhava Reddy J. (as his Lordship then was)

and Ramachandra Raju J. in United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Lakkavajjula Anuradha [1980] 1 APLJ 34; [1981] ACJ 257

and held that (at p. 262 of [1981] ACJ) :

We are bound by the latter decision of the Supreme Court in Smt. Manjushri Raha and Others Vs. B.L. Gupta and Others, , referred to above.

Further by a judgment dated 1-8-1979 in C. M. As. Nos. 195 and 495 of 1976 to which one of us (Madhava Reddy j.) was a party, following

the above decision of the Supreme Court, awarded compensation by multiplying the net income spent on the family every month with the number

of years of life expectancy without making any deduction. We, therefore, do not see any reason to reduce the amount of compensation any further

when in fact the amount of compensation payable to the claimants in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in Smt. Manjushri Raha

and Others Vs. B.L. Gupta and Others, , would be much higher than what is actually claimed by them.

45. We respectfully agree with the reasoning of our learned brethren. In this case also, the claimants would have been entitled to more than what

they claimed as found by us, but for the facts that the claimants themselves have restricted their claim to the amounts referred to above. In view of

these facts, we are of the opinion that no further deduction need be made from the amount awarded. We, therefore, hold that claimants Nos. 1 to

3 are entitled in equal share to Rs. 37,000 under sub-counts (a) to (d) of count I, in the petition filed by them which extracted already, and Rs.

6,500 under count II, i.e., for loss of consortium to the first claimant; and under count III, claimants Nos. 1 to 4 are equally entitled to a sum of Rs.

4,000. As stated earlier, the lower court has awarded compensation to the father, the fourth claimant on the third count and ordered to receive in

equal share. We confirm the said finding. Therefore, this amount of Rs. 4,000 should be shared equally by all the four claimants. The fourth

claimant is entitled to Rs. 1,000 on this count. The claimants are entitled to interest at 6% per annum from the date of the petition as awarded by

the lower tribunal, on the amounts awarded by us as stated above.

46. Then the next question for consideration is as to who has to pay this compensation awarded to the claimants, i.e., whether the Devasthanam

should pay the entire amount limiting the liability of the company to Rs. 5,000 as held by the lower tribunal or whether the entire compensation has

to be recovered from the company as claimed by the appellant-Devasthanam.

47. Before considering the respective contentions of the learned counsel for the Devasthanam and the learned counsel for the company, it would

be profitable to extract the contract itself, namely, the insurance policy, Ex. B-1. Exhibit B-1 was admittedly produced by the company and

marked at their instance. Therefore, it has come from the custody of the company. So, they cannot dispute the specific recitals contained therein. In

Ex. B-1, under the count ""Limits of liability"", it is stated thus :

Limits of liability :

Limit of the amount of the company"s liability u/s II-I (i) in respect of any one accident.

Limit of the amount of the company"s liability u/s II-I (ii) in respect of any claim or series of claims arising out of one event Rs. 75,000.

48. Section II reads thus :

Liability to third parties. - Subject to the limits of liability, the company will indemnify the insured against all sums including claimant"s costs and

expenses which the insured shall become legally liable to pay in respect of :

(i) death of, or bodily injury to, any person caused by or arising out of the use (including the loading and/or unloading) of the motor vehicle.

(ii) damage to property caused by the use (including the loading and/or unloading) of the motor vehicle.

49. None of the provisos to sub-s. (1) of s. II have any application to the facts in this case. Therefore, they need not be considered.

50. Now, the question for consideration is whether the company has undertaken unlimited liability as contended by the counsel for Devasthanam or

whether the liability should be limited to Rs. 5,000 as contended by Sri Somayajulu, the learned counsel for the company and as held by the lower

tribunal has to be accepted.

51. The object of Chapter VIII of the M.V. Act, 1939, as stated by their Lordships of the Supreme Court in *New Asiatic Insurance Co. Ltd. v.*

Pessumal Dhanamal Aswani [1964] 34 Comp Cas 693, as follows :

Chapter VIII of the Act, it appears from the heading, makes provision for insurance of the vehicle against third party risks, that is to say, its

provisions ensure that third parties who suffer on account of the user of the motor vehicle would be able to get damages for injuries suffered and

that their ability to get the damages will not be dependent on the financial condition of the driver of the vehicle whose user led to the causing of the

injuries. The provisions have to be construed in such a manner as to ensure this object of the enactment.

52. In the same decision, the question whether the company is liable for the entire amount has come up for consideration. After considering all the

relevant provisions under this Chapter, their Lordships have held as follows (at p. 702) :

Thus, the contract between the insured and the company may not provide for all the liabilities which the company has to undertake vis-a-vis the

third parties, in view of the provisions of the Act. We are of the opinion that once the company had undertaken liability to third parties incurred by

the persons specified in the policy, the third parties" right to recover any amount under or by virtue of the provisions of the Act is not affected by

any condition in the policy. Considering this aspect of the terms of the policy, it is reasonable to conclude that proviso (a) of para 3 of section II is

a mere condition affecting the rights of the insured who effected the policy and the persons to whom the cover of the policy was extended by the

company, and does not come in the way of third parties" claim against the company on account of its claim against a person specified in para 3 as

one to whom cover of the policy was extended.

53. Sri Somayajulu, the learned counsel for the company, also contended that s. 95 of the M.V. Act provides the upper limit of Rs. 5,000 and that

the lower tribunal has correctly limited the liability only to Rs. 5,000. It is contended that in the original policy of Ex. B-1, the liability is limited to

Rs. 5,000 though it was not carried out in Ex. B-1 and, therefore, the liability should be limited only to Rs. 5,000. As stated earlier, it is the

company that produced the certificate, Ex. B-1. If really there is a mention in Ex. B-1 that their liability is limited only to Rs. 5,000, it is beyond

one's comprehension as to what prevented them from incorporating the same in Ex. B-1. It is not open to the company now to contend that Ex.

B-1 is not correctly stated and that it is open to the company to contend for the said position. It is normally expected that it is their very duty to

correctly incorporate all the items in several clauses limiting their liability. Their omission cannot be said to be accidental. Therefore, we should

conclude that the company did not limit its liability to Rs. 5,000 as enjoined under s. 95(2)(b)(ii) and that they have undertaken unlimited liability.

Then immediately the question that arises for consideration is whether the company can undertake unlimited liability though the statute provides for

its liability to a limit of Rs. 5,000. In this regard, except raising the contention, the learned counsel for the company did not refer to any relevant

decided cases in support thereof. On the other hand, we find that there are three decisions of the Gujarat High Court holding that it is open to the

company to undertake unlimited liability even though the statute provides the liability to a limited extent. It is a contract between the insurer and the

insured and the insurer-company can always enter into a contract with the insured to any limit. This contract is not opposed to public policy.

Therefore, there is no illegality in the company entering into a contract with the Devasthanam to undertake unlimited liability.

54. In United India Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd. Vs. Minaxiben Harishcandra Joshi and Others, , a Division Bench of the Gujarat High

Court, the judgment of which was rendered by Sri Justice S. H. Sheth, has held that (headnote) :

It is always open to a company to insure it for a higher amount. If the company insures a vehicle for a higher amount, it always does so for the

benefit of the insured. Therefore, if an insured is held liable to pay to the claimants more than the statutory limit prescribed by s. 95, the company is

liable to make good the additional liability within the overall limit of its contractual liability.

55. The same is the view taken by another Division Bench of the same court in Gujarat Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. Vs. Varjubhai

Lallubhai Bhil and Others etc., and yet another Bench in Premier Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Gambhirsing Gallabsing AIR 1975 Guj 133. Thus, we hold

that the company has undertaken unlimited liability and that the company shall pay the entire compensation awarded to the claimants in this case.

56. Sri Somayajulu, the learned counsel, raised a further contention that even though we were to hold that the company is liable, the question

should be left open for recovery of the excess amount from the Devasthanam and in support thereof, he relied upon sub-s. (4) of s. 96 of the

Motor Vehicles Act, which reads thus :-

If the amount which an insurer becomes liable under this section to pay in respect of a liability incurred by a person insured by a policy exceeds

the amount for which the insurer would apart from the provisions of this section be liable under the policy in respect of that liability, the insurer shall

be entitled to recover the excess from that person.

57. We are afraid that the said sub-section has no application to the facts in this case. In view of our finding that the company has undertaken

unlimited liability to pay the compensation, the company cannot fall back upon sub-s. (4) of s. 96. Therefore, the contention of the learned counsel

for the company, that the company cannot be saddled with any liability more than the statutorily limited one, has to be rejected.

58. For these reasons, we hold that the insurance company is liable to pay the entire amount and the claimants are entitled to recover from the

company the amount awarded to them.

59. Before parting with the case, we have to state that in recent times, it is a wide talk in the corridors of the courts and elsewhere that the benefits

in the award are not being received in full by the legal representatives of the deceased or the victims of the accident. The middlemen and in some

cases, the person involved in the adjudicatory process are making hay taking advantage of the illiteracy, ignorance and innocence of the legal

representatives of the deceased or the victims of the accident. Many of the poor citizens are ignorant to their right and are not aware of how to

vindicate their right and realise the fruits thereof. As a result, a major part of the amount awarded is being knocked off by the middlemen and, in

some cases, by the persons involved in the adjudicatory process also and only a paltry sum is being received by the legal representatives of the

deceased or the victims, as the case may be. With a view to put an end to this pernicious evil percolating into the portals of the courts, to maintain

the administration of justice unsullied and to continue to infuse confidence of the public in the administration of justice, we feel it expedient and

absolutely necessary to indicate that the Claims Tribunal should take care to see that the amount awarded is received in full by the legal

representatives of the deceased or the victims of the accident. In that process, we are of the opinion that one of the methods is that the Claims

Tribunal should direct the claimants or the legal representatives to open a savings bank account either in the nearest nationalised bank or the post

office and the number of that account should be furnished to the Tribunal and the Tribunal should deposit the respective shares of the claimants to

the said account so that the fruit of the award would be realised by the claimants to mitigate their hardship. In this case, we direct that the amount

payable to the minors-claimants Nos. 2 and 3 should be kept in fixed deposit in any nearest nationalised bank till they attain majority and the

interest accrued thereon should be paid to the minors for their education and maintenance and that, after their attaining majority, the amount should

be paid in the manner indicated above. The amount to be paid to the first and fourth claimants should be deposited to the credit of their account as

indicated above. Costs awarded may be paid direct to the claimants.

60. The appeal and cross-objections are allowed with costs to the extent indicated above.