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(2011) 3 ALLMR 198 : (2011) LLR 524

Bombay High Court (Nagpur Bench)

Case No: First Appeal No. 60 of 2010

Narayan Bansilal

Vaishnav

APPELLANT

RESPONDENT

Vs

Champatrao

Tryambakrao

Deshmukh, (dead through L. Rs.), Smt.

Shakuntalabai

Deshmukh, Dr. Pravin

Deshmukh and

Pradeep Deshmukh

Date of Decision: Feb. 23, 2011

Citation: (2011) 3 ALLMR 198: (2011) LLR 524

Hon'ble Judges: R.M. Savant, J

Bench: Single Bench

Advocate: S.N. Gaikwad, for the Appellant; None, for the Respondent

Final Decision: Allowed

Judgement

R.M. Savant, J.

Heard Shri S.N. Gaikwad, the learned Counsel for the Appellant. None appears for the Respondents though served.

2. The above First Appeal takes exception to the judgment and order dated 14.11.2009 passed by the Commissioner, Workmen's

Compensation, Buldhana in W.C.A. No. 17/2004. By the said judgment and order, the application filed by the Appellant was dismissed. The facts

involved in the Appeal can be stated thus.

The Appellant is the original applicant in W.C. Application No. 17 of 2004. It was the case of the Appellant/applicant that he was serving as a

driver on Tempo Trax Jeep bearing No. MP09S1778. The said jeep belonged to the Respondent to the said application, namely Shri Champatrao

Tryambakrao Deshmukh. It was the case of the Appellant/ applicant that he was drawing Rs. 1200/per month as salary and Rs. 30/per day as

bhatta. The said Jeep met with an accident on 04.02.1999. In the said accident the Appellant/applicant 3 sustained injury to his right hand below

wrist for which he was immediately admitted in the hospital of of Dr. Borale at Malkapur. He was indoor patient for three days there, and

thereafter the said Doctor advised him to take further treatment in the Government Hospital at Aurangabad. Thereafter he was admitted in Ghate

Hospital at Aurangabad on 10.02.1999 and was operated there. In the said operation his right arm was amputated and he was discharged on

14.03.1999. It is the case of the applicant that he has spent more than Rs. 15,000/towards hospital expenses. It is further his case that since his

right hand has been amputed, he has suffered permanent disability and on account of which he is now unable to do any work, as he is not in a

position to drive the vehicle. It is further his case that he is the only earning member of his family which consists of 5 other members. The

Appellant/applicant therefore filed an application invoking the provisions of Workmen's Compensation Act and claimed Rs. 2 lakhs as and by way

of compensation.

3. The Respondent - employer appeared in the said proceedings. He admitted that the jeep, which the Appellant/applicant was driving, was

owned by him. However, it was his case that the Appellant/applicant had taken the said jeep for his personal use, he denied that the Appellant

/applicant was earning Rs. 1200/per month or that he used to pay him Rs. 30/per day towards Bhatta. He has also denied that on the fatal day i.e.

on 04.02.1999 he had asked the Appellant/applicant to carry the persons from Indira Apang Vidhyalaya at Khamgaon. The Respondent prayed

for dismissal of the application.

4. The learned Commissioner framed relevant issues and recorded a finding in favour of the applicant that he has proved that he was working with

the Respondent as driver, the learned Commissioner also held that the Appellant had proved that he was earning Rs. 1200/per month, however,

the learned Commissioner held that the Appellant had failed to prove his loss of earning capacity. Hence by the impugned judgment and order, the

application filed by the Appellant came to be dismissed.

5. On perusal of the impugned judgment and order of the W.C. Application No. 17/2004 it is revealed that the Appellant has not been granted

compensation merely on the ground that he had failed to prove the loss of his earning capacity. It is pertinent to note that the fact that the right hand

of the Appellant was amputed from the elbow downwards, was before the learned Commissioner, as also the fact that the Appellant was earning

Rs. 1200/per month which the 5 learned Commissioner has held to be proved. In the said circumstances, the finding of the learned Commissioner

that the Appellant has failed to prove the loss of earning capacity does not stand to reason. It does not require any debate that a person whose

profession is that of a driver, after loosing one arm and that too the right arm, obviously would not be in a position to drive any vehicle and the

same would, therefore, result in loss of his earning capacity. The said aspect has been totally overlooked by the learned Commissioner while

dismissing the application filed by the Appellant. The Appellant/applicant has also annexed his photograph to the present appeal, in which

photograph it can be clearly seen that his right arm has been amputed.

6. In my view, therefore, the impugned judgment and order of the learned Commissioner is required to be set aside and the matter is required to be

remanded back to the learned Commissioner for a denovo consideration. On such remand, the learned Commissioner would be required to take

into consideration the fact that the Appellant has lost one arm from the elbow downwards, as also to take into consideration that the Appellant was

earning Rs. 1200/per month prior to the said accident. It is on the touchstone of the aforesaid facts that the application filed by the applicant under

the 6 Workmen's Compensation Act would have to be adjudicated upon. The impugned judgment and order is, therefore, quashed and set aside

and the matter is remanded back to the learned Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Buldhana for denovo consideration in terms of the

directions as contained herein above. Needless to state that the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation would decide the said application on its

own merits and uninfluenced by the observations made hereinabove.

7. In view of the fact that the accident is of the year 1999, the learned Commissioner to decide the application filed by the applicant/Appellant

within a period of four months from the receipt of writ of this Court.

8. The First Appeal is accordingly allowed to the aforesaid extent. No costs.