

REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

CIVIL APPEAL NO. 3660 OF 2006

Shakti Devi

..... Appellant

Vs.

New India Insurance Co. Ltd. & Anr.

..... Respondents

JUDGMENT

R.M. LODHA, J.

A mother who lost her 22-year old son in a motor accident is in appeal, by special leave, aggrieved by the inadequate compensation awarded to her. The appellant and her husband Sachidanand Sinha lived at Badom Bazaar in Hazaribagh and their son Pravin Kumar Sinha resided with them. Pravin Kumar Sinha had

done B. Com (Honours) and was earning about Rs.1000/- per month from a general store being run from the house. On February 26, 1991 Pravin Kumar Sinha and his father travelled in a bus (UP 72-9015) to Ranchi. When the bus reached near Karmahi forest, a truck (PAX 4785) coming from the opposite direction collided with it. Both vehicles at that time were being driven rashly and negligently. As a result of the accident, two persons died on the spot and appellant's son Pravin Kumar Sinha suffered grievous injuries. He was taken to Nawjiwan hospital, Tumbagara, Manika where he died after few days.

2. The appellant and her husband filed a claim petition under Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (for short, 'the 1988 Act') before the Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Tribunal, Palamau, Daltonganj (for short, 'the Tribunal') claiming compensation for the death of their son in the sum of Rs. 2 lacs from the owners and insurers of the two vehicles. The appellant's husband died during the pendency of claim petition and, accordingly, his name was struck off.

3. The owners of the two vehicles who were impleaded as opposite party Nos. 1 and 2 neither appeared nor filed any written statement. The insurance companies filed separate written statement and contested the claim petition. The opposite party no. 3 – the insurer of the bus – blamed the truck for the accident while the opposite party no. 4 – insurer of the truck – stated that it was due to the rash and negligent driving of the bus driver that the accident occurred.

4. The Tribunal held that the claimant's son died in the accident caused by the bus (UP 72-9015) and the truck (PAX 4785) due to the negligent driving by the drivers of the vehicles. As regards the quantum of compensation, the Tribunal pegged the earning of the deceased at Rs. 1000/- per month and after deducting personal expenses to the extent of 1/3rd, fixed the annual dependency at Rs. 7920/-. The Tribunal applied the multiplier of 8 and held that the compensation so computed would come to Rs. 63,360/-. The Tribunal then made it a round figure of Rs. 60,000/- and after adjusting Rs. 25,000/- which was paid to the claimant towards no-fault liability held that the claimant was entitled to a further sum of Rs. 35,000/- and awarded her simple interest @ 10% p.a. from the

date of the award dated June 6, 2000 till its realization. The Tribunal apportioned the award equally between the insurance companies.

5. The appellant challenged the award passed by the Tribunal before the High Court of Jharkhand, Ranchi. However, her appeal was dismissed by the High Court on December 5, 2003.

6. The only issue for consideration in this appeal is with regard to the quantum of compensation. Mr. Braj Kishore Mishra, learned counsel for the appellant argued that the compensation of Rs. 60,000/- for the death of a 22-year old boy in a motor accident is too low and meager and the High Court seriously erred in maintaining the award although the Tribunal erred in arriving at the dependency as well as in applying the multiplier.

7. It must be stated at the outset that the multiplier method has been consistently applied by this Court in the claim cases arising out of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 as well as the 1988 Act. This Court emphasized in the case of *General Manager, Kerala State Road Transport Corporation, Trivandrum v Susamma Thomas (Mrs.) and Ors.*¹ that the multiplier method is logically sound and legally well

¹ (1994) 2 SCC 176

established and must be followed; a departure from which can only be justified in rare and extraordinary circumstances and very exceptional cases. We reiterate that the multiplier method should remain the only method, as it has been, for assessing the compensation under the 1988 Act. The multiplier method involves capitalization of the loss of annual dependency (i.e. multiplicand) by an appropriate multiplier. Thus, in an action under Section 166 of the 1988 Act, the Tribunal is required to first assess the annual value of the lost dependency. The first step in calculating the annual value of the loss of dependency is at the date of the deceased's death. The value of the dependency at the date of the deceased's death could then be revised in the light of the likely changes in the deceased's income that would have occurred taking into account future increase in the income. In *Davies & Anr. v Powell Duffryn Associated Collieries Ltd.*², Lord Wright stated, “ the starting point is the amount of wages which the deceased was earning, the ascertainment of which to some extent may depend on the regularity of his employment. Then there is an estimate of how much was required or expended for his own personal and living expenses. The balance will give a datum or basic figure which will generally be turned into a lump

² (1942) 1 All ER 657

sum by taking a certain number of years' purchase". It is not necessary for us to further delve into the matter in this regard. Suffice, however to say that above statement of Lord Wright in *Davies case*² has been applied by this Court in large number of cases.

8. Recently in the case of *Sarla Verma (Smt.) and Ors. v. Delhi Transport Corporation and Anr*³, this Court observed in para 20 of the report as follows :

"20. Generally the actual income of the deceased less income tax should be the starting point for calculating the compensation. The question is whether actual income at the time of death should be taken as the income or whether any addition should be made by taking note of future prospects."

9. The Court in *Sarla Verma*³ then considered the decisions of this Court in *Susamma Thomas*¹, *Sarla Dixit (Smt) & Anr. v. Balwant Yadav & Ors.*⁴, *Abati Bezbaruah v. Dy. Director General, Geological Survey of India & Anr.*⁵ and in paragraph 24 of the report held thus :

"24. In *Susamma Thomas* this Court increased the income by nearly 100%, in *Sarla Dixit* the income was

³ (2009) 6 SCC 121

⁴ (1996) 3 SCC 179

⁵ (2003) 3 SCC 148

increased only by 50% and in *Abati Bezbaruah* the income was increased by a mere 7%. In view of the imponderables and uncertainties, we are in favour of adopting as a rule of thumb, an addition of 50% of actual salary to the actual salary income of the deceased towards future prospects, where the deceased had a permanent job and was below 40 years. (Where the annual income is in the taxable range, the words “actual salary” should be read as “actual salary less tax”). The addition should be only 30% if the age of the deceased was 40 to 50 years. There should be no addition, where the age of the deceased is more than 50 years. Though the evidence may indicate a different percentage of increase, it is necessary to standardise the addition to avoid different yardsticks being applied or different methods of calculation being adopted. Where the deceased was self-employed or was on a fixed salary (without provision for annual increments, etc.), the courts will usually take only the actual income at the time of death. A departure therefrom should be made only in rare and exceptional cases involving special circumstances.”

10. Then with regard to deduction for personal and living expenses, in *Sarla Verma*³ this Court again considered *Susamma Thomas*¹, *U.P. State Road Transport Corporation & Ors. v. Trilok Chandra & Ors.*⁶ and *Fakeerappa and Another v. Karnataka Cement Pipe Factory and Others*⁷ and held as under :

“31. Where the deceased was a bachelor and the claimants are the parents, the deduction follows a different principle. In regard to bachelors, normally, 50% is deducted as personal and living expenses, because it is assumed that a bachelor would tend to spend more on himself. Even otherwise, there is also the possibility

⁶ (1996) 4 SCC 362

⁷ (2004) 2 SCC 473

of his getting married in a short time, in which event the contribution to the parent(s) and siblings is likely to be cut drastically. Further, subject to evidence to the contrary, the father is likely to have his own income and will not be considered as a dependant and the mother alone will be considered as a dependant. In the absence of evidence to the contrary, brothers and sisters will not be considered as dependants, because they will either be independent and earning, or married, or be dependent on the father.

32. Thus even if the deceased is survived by parents and siblings, only the mother would be considered to be a dependant, and 50% would be treated as the personal and living expenses of the bachelor and 50% as the contribution to the family. However, where the family of the bachelor is large and dependent on the income of the deceased, as in a case where he has a widowed mother and large number of younger non-earning sisters or brothers, his personal and living expenses may be restricted to one-third and contribution to the family will be taken as two-third.”

11. As regards selection of multiplier, in *Sarla Verma*³, this Court on consideration of the earlier decisions in *Susamma Thomas*¹, *Trilok Chandra*⁶ and *New India Assurance Co. Limited v. Charlie and Anr.*⁸ prepared the following table:

Age of the Deceased	Multiplier Scale as envisaged in <i>Susamma Thomas</i>	Multiplier scale as adopted by <i>Trilok Chandra</i>	Multiplier scale in <i>Trilok Chandra</i> as clarified in <i>Charlie</i>	Multiplier specified in Second Column in the Table in Second Schedule to the MV Act	Multiplier actually used in Second Schedule to the MV Act (as seen from the quantum of compensation)

⁸ (2005) 10 SCC 720

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Upto 15 yrs	-	-	-	15	20
15 to 20 yrs	16	18	18	16	19
21 to 25 yrs	15	17	18	17	18
26 to 30 yrs	14	16	17	18	17
31 to 35 yrs	13	15	16	17	16
36 to 40 yrs	12	14	15	16	15
41 to 45 yrs	11	13	14	15	14
46 to 50 yrs	10	12	13	13	12
51 to 55 yrs	9	11	11	11	10
56 to 60 yrs	8	10	09	8	8
61 to 65 yrs	6	08	07	5	6
Above 65 Yrs	5	05	05	5	5

In the light of the above table, this Court held that in claim cases under Section 166 of the 1988 Act, the multiplier as mentioned in column 4 should be applied.

12. So far as the present case is concerned, at the time of accident, the deceased was 22-year old and not married. He was running a general store from his house and earning about Rs. 1000/- per month from the business. In *Sarla Verma*³, this Court stated that where the deceased was self-employed, the court shall usually take only the actual income at the time of death; a departure from there should be made only in rare and exceptional cases involving special circumstances. Does the present case involve special

circumstances? In our view, it does. The evidence has come that the deceased was to get employment in the forest department after the retirement of his father. Obviously the evidence is based on the government policy. The deceased, thus, had a reasonable expectation of the government employment in near future. In the circumstances, the actual income at the time of deceased's death needs to be revised and taking into consideration the special circumstances of the case, in our view, the monthly income of the deceased deserves to be fixed at Rs. 2000/-. As regards the personal expenses, since the deceased was not married, we are satisfied that the principle stated in *Sarla Verma*³ that 50% should be treated as the personal and living expenses of the bachelor may be applied. Seen thus, the annual loss of dependency would come to Rs. 12,000/-. Insofar as multiplier is concerned, the Tribunal applied the multiplier of 8. Learned counsel for the appellant argued that the multiplier of 18 should have been applied keeping in view the age of the deceased. The argument is devoid of any substance. In a case where the age of the claimant is higher than the age of the deceased, the age of claimant and not the age of the deceased has to be taken into account for the capitalization of the lost dependency. It is so

because the choice of multiplier is determined by the age of the deceased or that of the claimant, whichever is higher. The exact age of the claimant has not come on record. As per the evidence of AW1 (Pankaj Kumar Sinha), on the date of his deposition, the claimant's age was about 63 years. The date of deposition of AW-1 is not available. The accident occurred in 1991 and the date of decision of the Tribunal is June 6, 2000. Ordinarily, the Tribunal would not have taken much time after the evidence was complete. We may assume that the statement of AW-1 was recorded somewhere in 1998 or 1999. If that be so, the age of the claimant on the date of the accident would be about 54-55 years. As per the table prepared in *Sarla Verma*³, the multiplier of 11 would, therefore, be applicable. By multiplying the annual loss of dependency (Rs.12000/-) with the multiplier of 11, the claimant becomes entitled to the compensation in the sum of Rs. 1,32,000/-. The compensation determined by the Tribunal at Rs. 60,000/- and confirmed by the High Court in the appeal is manifestly erroneous and is enhanced to Rs. 1,32,000/-.

13. The appeal is allowed to the above extent. The enhanced compensation shall be paid by the insurance companies to the appellant with the simple interest of 10% per annum from the date of

Judgment of the Tribunal (June 6, 2000) till the actual payment apportioned equally in the manner directed by the Tribunal within two months from today. The parties shall bear their own costs.

..... J.
(Aftab Alam)

..... J.
(R.M. Lodha)

NEW DELHI,
NOVEMBER 9, 2010.

