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**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA AT
CHANDIGARH**

CM-1327-CII-1991 in/and
FAO-369-1991 (O&M)
Date of decision: 13.02.2025

Gurdev Kaur @ Gurdebo

...Appellant

Versus

Siri Krishan and others

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS BAHL

Present: Ms. Kanchan Sindhu, Advocate and
Mr. Sanjay Saini, Advocate for
Mr. Pritam Singh Saini, Advocate for the appellant.

Mr. Vinod Gupta, Advocate
for respondent No.3-Insurance Company.

VIKAS BAHL, J. (ORAL)

CM-1327-CII-1991

1. This is an application filed under Section 5 of the Limitation Act for condonation of delay of 2 ½ months in filing the main appeal.
2. For the reasons stated in the application which is duly supported by an affidavit, the same is allowed and delay of 2 ½ months in filing the main appeal is condoned.

Main case

1. The widow of Gurmit Singh, who had died in a road accident that had taken place on 03.04.1989, has filed the present appeal for modification of the award dated 16.08.1990 passed by the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Kurukshetra (hereinafter to be referred as “the Tribunal”), vide which compensation to the tune of Rs.2,56,000/- along with interest had been



awarded in favour of the present appellant.

2. The only issue which arises for consideration in the present appeal is as to whether the present appellant is entitled to an enhanced amount of compensation or not. The other aspects however have not been disputed before this Court.

3. Learned counsel for the appellant has submitted that in the present case, the benefit of future prospects had not been granted by the Tribunal and 40% of the income of the deceased was required to be taken into consideration on account of future prospects. It is further submitted that the multiplier which had been applied by the Tribunal in the present case was 16 which was not in accordance with law and the multiplier of 17 was required to be applied as the deceased was 26 years of age at the time of accident. It is further submitted that no amount had been given under the conventional heads whereas the present appellant is entitled to an amount of Rs.48,000/- on account of consortium and amount of Rs.36,000/- on accounts of funeral expenses and loss of estate. It is submitted that accordingly, the present appellant is entitled to an additional amount of Rs.2,08,800/- and that the said additional amount be granted to the present appellant by applying the rate of interest at the rate of 9% per annum from the date of filing of the claim petition till its realisation. In support of her arguments, learned counsel for the appellant has relied upon the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case titled as **Sarla Verma (Smt.) and others Vs. Delhi Transport Corporation and another** reported as **(2009) 6 SCC 121**, **National Insurance Company Limited Vs. Pranay Sethi and others** reported as **(2017) 16 SCC 680**, and **Magma General Insurance Company Limited Vs. Nanu Ram alias Chuhru Ram and others** reported as **(2018) 18 SCC 130**.



The chart submitted by learned counsel for the appellant is reproduced hereinbelow:-

“Deceased Gurmit Singh, Age-26 years

	<i>MACT</i>	<i>HIGH COURT</i>
<i>Income</i>	<i>24,000/- per annum</i>	<i>24,000/- per annum</i>
<i>Future prospects</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>40%</i>
<i>Deduction</i>	<i>1/3</i>	<i>1/3rd</i>
<i>Multiplier</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>17</i>
<i>Conventional Head</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>48,000/- + 18,000/- + 18,000/-</i>
	<i>2,56,000/-</i>	<i>24,000/- + 40% x 1/3rd x 17 + 84,000/-</i>
		<i>4,64,800/-</i>
	<i>MACT Amount</i>	<i>2,56,000/-</i>
	<i>Enhancement</i>	<i>2,08,800/- + Interest</i>

Sd/- Ms. Kanchan Sindhu, Adv.”

4. On the other hand, learned counsel for respondent No.3-Insurance Company has submitted that the rate of interest which is sought to be claimed by the counsel for the appellant is highly excessive and at best the additional amount of compensation be paid along with the interest at the rate of 6% per annum.

5. This Court has heard learned counsel for the parties and has perused the paper book and has also considered the said chart and the same has been found to be in accordance with law.

6. Hon’ble the Supreme Court in para 42 of *Sarla Verma’s case* (Supra) had observed as under:-

“We therefore hold that the multiplier to be used should be as mentioned in column (4) of the Table above (prepared by applying Susamma Thomas, Trilok Chandra and Charlie), which starts with an operative multiplier of 18 (for the age groups of 15



*to 20 and 21 to 25 years), reduced by one unit for every five years, that is **M-17 for 26 to 30 years**, M-16 for 31 to 35 years, M-15 for 36 to 40 years, M-14 for 41 to 45 years, and M-13 for 46 to 50 years, then reduced by two units for every five years, that is, M-11 for 51 to 55 years, M-9 for 56 to 60 years, M-7 for 61 to 65 years and M-5 for 66 to 70 years.”*

7. A perusal of the above would show that for the age of 26 years, multiplier of 17 is to be applied.

8. The Hon’ble Supreme Court in ***Pranay Sethi’s case*** (Supra), has held as under:-

“59. In view of the aforesaid analysis, we proceed to record our conclusions:-

59.1 The two-Judge Bench in Santosh Devi should have been well advised to refer the matter to a larger Bench as it was taking a different view than what has been stated in Sarla Verma, a judgment by a coordinate Bench. It is because a coordinate Bench of the same strength cannot take a contrary view than what has been held by another coordinate Bench.

59.2 As Rajesh has not taken note of the decision in Reshma Kumari, which was delivered at earlier point of time, the decision in Rajesh is not a binding precedent.

59.3 While determining the income, an addition of 50% of actual salary to the income of the deceased towards future prospects, where the deceased had a permanent job and was below the age of 40 years, should be made. The addition should be 30%, if the age of the deceased was between 40 to 50 years. In case the deceased was between the age of 50 to 60 years, the addition should be 15%. Actual salary should be read as actual salary less tax.

59.4 In case the deceased was self-employed or on a fixed salary, an addition of 40% of the established income should be the warrant where the deceased was below the age of 40 years.



An addition of 25% where the deceased was between the age of 40 to 50 years and 10% where the deceased was between the age of 50 to 60 years should be regarded as the necessary method of computation. The established income means the income minus the tax component.

59.5 For determination of the multiplicand, the deduction for personal and living expenses, the tribunals and the courts shall be guided by paragraphs 30 to 32 of Sarla Verma which we have reproduced hereinbefore.

59.6 The selection of multiplier shall be as indicated in the Table in Sarla Verma read with paragraph 42 of that judgment.

59.7 The age of the deceased should be the basis for applying the multiplier.

59.8 Reasonable figures on conventional heads, namely, loss of estate, loss of consortium and funeral expenses should be Rs. 15,000/-, Rs. 40,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- respectively. The aforesaid amounts should be enhanced at the rate of 10% in every three years.

60. The reference is answered accordingly. Matters be placed before the appropriate Bench.”

9. A perusal of the above judgment would show that it was observed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court that addition of some percentage of the actual salary to the income of the deceased towards future prospects was also required to be taken into consideration and the said percentage was specifically defined with respect to persons who were having a permanent job or/were self-employed or on a fixed salary. The chart as reproduced in para 42 of the judgment of ***Sarla Verma's case*** (Supra) was approved and a total amount of Rs.70,000/- on conventional heads namely loss of estate, loss of consortium or funeral expenses was also mentioned which required to be enhanced at the rate of 10% in every three years.



10. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Magma General Insurance Company Limited's case (Supra)*** had further observed that in death case, under the head of loss of consortium, the parents of the deceased are entitled to be awarded loss of consortium under the head of filial consortium, children are entitled to parental consortium. To the widow, spousal consortium is to be given. Relevant portion of the said judgment is reproduced hereinbelow:-

“21. A Constitution Bench of this Court in Pranay Sethi dealt with the various heads under which compensation is to be awarded in a death case. One of these heads is Loss of Consortium. In legal parlance, “consortium” is a compendious term which encompasses ‘spousal consortium’, ‘parental consortium’, and ‘filial consortium’. The right to consortium would include the company, care, help, comfort, guidance, solace and affection of the deceased, which is a loss to his family. With respect to a spouse, it would include sexual relations with the deceased spouse.

21.1 Spousal consortium is generally defined as rights pertaining to the relationship of a husband wife which allows compensation to the surviving spouse for loss of “company, society, co-operation, affection, and aid of the other in every conjugal relation.”

21.2 Parental consortium is granted to the child upon the premature death of a parent, for loss of “parental aid, protection, affection, society, discipline, guidance and training.”

21.3 Filial consortium is the right of the parents to compensation in the case of an accidental death of a child. An accident leading to the death of a child causes great shock and agony to the parents and family of the deceased. The greatest agony for a parent is to lose their child during their lifetime. Children are valued for their love, affection, companionship and their role in the family unit.

22. Consortium is a special prism reflecting changing norms



about the status and worth of actual relationships. Modern jurisdictions world over have recognized that the value of a child's consortium far exceeds the economic value of the compensation awarded in the case of the death of a child. Most jurisdictions therefore permit parents to be awarded compensation under loss of consortium on the death of a child. The amount awarded to the parents is a compensation for loss of the love, affection, care and companionship of the deceased child.

23. The Motor Vehicles Act is a beneficial legislation aimed at providing relief to the victims or their families, in cases of genuine claims. In case where a parent has lost their minor child, or unmarried son or daughter, the parents are entitled to be awarded loss of consortium under the head of Filial Consortium. Parental Consortium is awarded to children who lose their parents in motor vehicle accidents under the Act. A few High Courts have awarded compensation on this count 5. However, there was no clarity with respect to the principles on which compensation could be awarded on loss of Filial Consortium.

24. The amount of compensation to be awarded as consortium will be governed by the principles of awarding compensation under 'Loss of Consortium' as laid down in Pranay Sethi (supra). In the present case, we deem it appropriate to award the father and the sister of the deceased, an amount of Rs.40,000 each for loss of Filial Consortium."

11. In the abovesaid judgment, an amount of Rs.40,000/- each was awarded to the father and sister of the deceased and thus, the amount of consortium awarded was made dependent upon the number of claimants/legal representatives.

12. In the present case, this Court is of the opinion that the chart submitted by learned counsel for the appellant is in accordance with law and



the appellant is entitled to get the benefit of 40% of the salary of the deceased on account of future prospects. Even the multiplier of 17 is applicable in the present case as the deceased was 26 years of age at the time of the accident. The appellant is also entitled to amounts of Rs.48,000/- on account of consortium, Rs.36,000/- on accounts of funeral expenses and loss of estate and thus, is entitled to an additional amount of Rs.2,08,800/- over and above the amount awarded by the Tribunal. With respect to the rate of interest, this Court is consistently awarding the rate of interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum, which rate of interest is also reasonable in the present case.

13. Keeping in view the abovesaid facts and circumstances, the present appeal is partly allowed and award dated 16.08.1990 is modified and respondent No.3-Insurance Company is directed to pay an additional amount of compensation to the tune of Rs.2,08,800/- to the appellant along with interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum from the date of filing of the claim petition till its realisation within a period of six weeks from today.

14. All the pending miscellaneous applications, if any, shall stand disposed of in view of the abovesaid order.

13.02.2025

Pawan

(VIKAS BAHL)
JUDGE

Whether speaking/reasoned:- Yes/No

Whether reportable:- Yes/No