

deceased Yogeshwar Sharma. Father of the deceased is not held to be dependent upon his earning. In the life time of father of the deceased, brother of the deceased shall not be entitled to compensation. In the given scenario, deduction for personal expenses would be 50%. However, as the deceased was 20 years old, admissible multiplier is 18. The claimants shall be entitled to benefit of increase in income for future prospects at the rate of 40%. In this view of the matter, loss of dependency comes to **Rs.1,36,080.00** (Rs.1,94,400.00 i.e. $900 \times 12 \times 18$ + Rs.77,760.00 (40% future prospects) – Rs.1,36,080.00 (50% deduction).

Under conventional heads, claimants shall be entitled to Rs.30,000.00, in the light of judgment of Hon'ble the Supreme Court *National Insurance Company Limited v. Pranay Sethi and others, 2017 SC 1270*, detailed hereunder:-

Expenses of funeral and last rites	Rs.15,000.00
Loss of estate	Rs.15,000.00

Total compensation is calculated at Rs.1,66,080.00 (Rs.1,36,080.00 + Rs.30,000.00) and additional amount is Rs.1,24,080.00 (Rs.1,66,080.00 – Rs.42,000.00) payable with interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum from the date of petition till realization to mother of the deceased.

The appeal is partly allowed in the aforesaid terms.

(Rekha Mittal)
Judge

15.05.2018
mohan bimbra

Whether speaking/reasoned: Yes/No
Whether reportable : Yes/No