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

FAO-597-2010 (O&M)
Date of decision: 11.12.2025

Jaswinder Kaur and another

...Appellants

Versus

Daljit Singh and others

...Respondents

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE VIKAS BAHL

Present: Mr. Lalit Attri, Advocate for the appellants.

Mr. Gopal Mittal, Advocate for respondent No.4.

VIKAS BAHL, J. (ORAL)

1. The parents of the deceased Shamsher Singh @ Shera have filed the present appeal for enhancement. The Tribunal, vide award dated 14.05.2009, had awarded the amount of Rs.1,65,000/- to the appellants along with interest as compensation on account of death of their son which had occurred in a motor vehicular accident which took place on 26.12.2007.
2. Brief facts of the present case are that the present appellants had filed the claim petition under Section 163-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (hereinafter referred as "the 1988 Act"), for grant of compensation on account of death of their son. The Tribunal, in the said case under issue No.1, had observed that it had sufficiently been proved on record that Shamsher Singh had died in a motor vehicular accident which took place on 26.12.2007 with the offending bus bearing registration No.PB02Y-9976 which was being



driven by respondent No.3-Jasbir Singh at the relevant time. It is further observed that since the claim petition had been filed under Section 163-A of the 1988 Act, thus, the claimants/appellants were not required to prove the fact that the driver of the offending bus was negligent. The Tribunal held the appellants entitled to a total compensation of Rs.1,65,000/- and awarded the same along with interest and further directed the Insurance Company i.e., National Insurance Company to pay the said amount.

3. Learned counsel for the appellants has submitted that in the present case, the claim petition had been filed under Section 163-A of the 1988 Act and the factum with respect to the accident having taken place with the offending bus which was insured by the National Insurance Company had been proved before the Tribunal. It is submitted that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **"Ram Murti and others Vs. Punjab State Electricity Board"**, reported as **2023 ACJ 631**, in similar facts and circumstances, was pleased to grant compensation of an amount of Rs.5,00,000/- in a case where the negligence of the driver of the offending vehicle was not proved. In the said case also, although the accident had taken place on 23.05.1991 and the award in the said case was passed on 12.04.1994, yet the Hon'ble Supreme Court had given the benefit of the beneficial provisions of Section 164 of the 1988 Act, which provision had been incorporated by the Act 32 of 2019. It is submitted that in view of the same, the said amount be paid along with interest to the claimants from the date of the application till the date of the actual payment. It is submitted that the present case be treated as a case under Section 164 of the 1988 Act as amended.

4. Learned counsel for respondent No.4-Insurance Company has



submitted that in the present case, the accident had taken place on 26.12.2007 whereas the amendment increasing the amount to the extent of Rs.5,00,000/- was brought about in the year 2019 and thus, the benefit of the said amendment cannot be given to the present appellants.

5. This Court has heard learned counsel for the parties and has perused the paper book.

6. This Court in case bearing No.FAO-247-1991 titled as “Sushma Devi and others Vs. Tarlochan Singh and others” decided on 03.09.2024 while considering the case of no fault liability had, by placing reliance upon the judgment of the Hon’ble Supreme Court in case of **Ram Murti and others** (Supra), directed the Insurance Company to pay an amount of Rs.5,00,000/- to the claimants along with the interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum from the date of filing the claim petition till its actual payment. Relevant portion of the said judgment passed in the case of **Sushma Devi and others** (Supra) is reproduced hereinbelow:-

“6. Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, which was in force on the date of the accident i.e. 04.12.1989 provided that the compensation to the extent of Rs.25,000/- would be payable in the case of death of a person and in such a situation, the claimant was not required to plead and establish that the death or permanent disablement in respect of which the claim had been made was due to any wrongful act, negligence or default of the owner of the offending vehicle or vehicles concerned or any other person. The said Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 was amended in the year 1994 and the amount payable in the case of death was enhanced to Rs.50,000/-. The relevant portion of amended Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is reproduced as under: -

“140. Liability to pay compensation in certain cases on the



principle of no fault. –

(1) *Where death or permanent disablement of any person has resulted from an accident arising out of the use of a motor vehicle or motor vehicles, the owner of the vehicles shall, or, as the case may be, the owners of the vehicles shall, jointly and severally, be liable to pay compensation in respect of such death or disablement in accordance with the provisions of this section.*

(2) *The amount of compensation which shall be payable under sub- section (1) in respect of the death of any person shall be a fixed sum of [fifty thousand rupees] and the amount of compensation payable under that sub-section in respect of the permanent disablement of any person shall be a fixed sum of [twenty – five thousand rupees].*

(3) *In any claim for compensation under sub-section (1), the claimant shall not be required to plead and establish that the death or permanent disablement in respect of which the claim has been made was due to any wrongful act, neglect or default of the owner or owners of the vehicle or vehicles concerned or of any other person.”*

7. *By virtue of Act 32 of 2019, the above-said provisions of Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 were deleted and simultaneously Chapter XI was substituted and Section 164 of the said Chapter provided that a compensation of Rs.5,00,000/- in the case of death was to be provided and in such situation also, the claimant was not required to plead or establish that the death or grievous hurt in respect which the claim had been made was due to any wrongful act or neglect or default of the owner of the vehicle or any other person. The said Section 164 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 is reproduced herein below: -*

“164. Payment of compensation in case of death or grievous hurt, etc. --(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in any other law for the time being in force or instrument having the force of law, the owner of the motor vehicle or the



authorised insurer shall be liable to pay in the case of death or grievous hurt due to any accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle, a compensation, of a sum of five lakh rupees in case of death or of two and a half lakh rupees in case of grievous hurt to the legal heirs or the victim, as the case may be.

(2) In any claim for compensation under sub-section (1), the claimant shall not be required to plead or establish that the death or grievous hurt in respect of which the claim has been made was due to any wrongful act or neglect or default of the owner of the vehicle or of the vehicle concerned or of any other person.

(3) Where, in respect of death or grievous hurt due to an accident arising out of the use of motor vehicle, compensation has been paid under any other law for the time being in force, such amount of compensation shall be reduced from the amount of compensation payable under this section.”

8. *The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Ram Murti (supra)** had granted the benefit of the beneficial provisions which have been enacted by the Parliament and accordingly, granted the compensation of Rs.5,00,000/- to the claimants therein. In the said case also, the accident as well as the award were much prior to the coming in force of Section 164 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Hon'ble Supreme Court in view of the fact that it was a beneficial provision, applied the provisions of Section 164 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. The relevant part of the said judgment is reproduced as under: -*

“xxx xxx xxx

2 The appeal has arisen from a judgment of a Single Judge of the High Court of Punjab & Haryana dated 10 March 2009 in FAO No 1461 of 1994.

*3 The High Court was considering an appeal arising from an award of the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Bhatinda **dated 12 April 1994**. The Tribunal dismissed the application*



filed by the appellants under Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988. However, the claim under Section 140 was allowed and the appellants were held entitled to receive an amount of Rs 25,000 on account of the death of Ved Parkash.

4 *The High Court has affirmed the judgment of the Tribunal in regard to the dismissal of the claim under Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988. However, having due regard to the amendment of the provisions of Section 140 in 1994, the amount payable has been enhanced from Rs 25,000 to Rs 50,000.*

5 *We have heard Mr Narender Singh Yadav, counsel appearing on behalf of the appellants and Ms Uttara Babbar, counsel for the respondent.*

6 ***There is no cogent basis for this Court to entertain the challenge against the findings of fact which have been recorded concurrently by the Tribunal and by the High Court while dismissing the claim under Section 166 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988.***

7 ***The provisions of Section 140 which formed a part of Chapter 10 of the Motor Vehicles Act 1988 were omitted by Act 32 of 2019. Simultaneously, Chapter 11 was substituted of which Section 164 provides for payment of compensation in the case of death in the amount of Rs 5 lakhs and in the case of grievous hurt of Rs 2.5 lakhs.***

8 ***We are inclined to give the appellants the benefit of the beneficial provisions which have been enacted by Parliament. Hence, in modification of the order of the High Court, we direct that the appellants shall be entitled to an amount of Rs 5 lakhs as compensation. However, if the amount of Rs 50,000 which has been awarded by the High Court has already been paid over, the balance (or the entirety of Rs 5 lakhs if no amount has been paid) shall be paid over to the appellants by 30 November 2022.***

9 *The appeal is accordingly disposed of.*



10 Pending applications, if any, stand disposed of.”

9. Even the judgment of the High Court, passed in FAO No.1461 of 1994 decided on 10.03.2009, from which judgment the SLP was filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the above-said judgment was rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court, has been referred to by the learned counsel for the appellants to highlight the fact that in the above-said case the accident had taken place on 23.05.1991, which was even prior to the amendment in Section 140 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and thus, the present case is squarely covered by the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

10. Thus, keeping in view the above-said facts and circumstances, this Court is of the view that in the interest of justice, the present claim petition be treated as a claim petition under Section 164 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and by applying the ratio of law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above-said judgment, the award of the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Hoshiarpur dated 09.10.1990 is set aside and the respondents No.2 and 3 are directed to pay an amount of Rs.5,00,000/- to the present appellants/claimants along with interest @ 7.5% per annum from the date of the claim petition till the date of actual payment within a period of two months from today.”

7. A Coordinate Bench of this Court in case bearing No.FAO-5204-2006 titled as “Chhailu and another Vs. Ashok Kumar and another” decided on 23.01.2024, while considering the claim petition which was filed under Section 163A of the 1988 Act had, after taking into consideration the judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of **Ram Murti and others**, observed that the said judgment of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was applicable in a case initially instituted under Section 163A of the 1988 Act.

8. In the present case, it is not in dispute that the accident had taken



place with the bus owned by respondent No.2 which was insured by respondent No.4 and Shamsher Singh @ Shera had died in the said accident. In the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 32 of 2019, Section 164 is the provision which deals with payment of lumpsum compensation in the case of death etc. without the claimant having to establish neglect/default etc. of the owner/any other person and keeping in view the law laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Ram Murti and others** (Supra), the claimants are entitled to an amount of Rs.5,00,000/-. With respect to the rate of interest, this Court is consistently awarding rate of interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum, which rate of interest is also reasonable in the present case but is to be awarded to the claimants from the date the amendment was enforced i.e., 01.09.2019.

9. Keeping in view the abovesaid facts and circumstances, the present appeal is partly allowed and the award dated 14.05.2009 is modified and the present appellants are held entitled to additional amount of compensation of Rs.3,35,000/- and respondent No.4-Insurance Company is directed to pay the amount of Rs.3,35,000/- to the claimants/appellants along with interest at the rate of 7.5% per annum w.e.f. 01.09.2019 (the date on which Act No.32 of 2019 was enforced) till its realisation within a period of six weeks from today.

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

11.12.2025*Pawan***(VIKAS BAHL)
JUDGE****Whether speaking/reasoned:- Yes/No
Whether reportable:- Yes/No**