

IN THE COURT OF MOTOR ACCIDENT CLAIM TRIBUNAL
JUDGE/CHIEF JUDGE, CHENNAI,
CHENNAI DISTRICT.

Present: **P.Mathusuthanan, B.A., B.L .,**
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Judge/Chief Judge, Chennai.

Tuesday, the 11th day of August, 2026.

M.C.O.P.No.7092/2024
(CNR NO.TNCH09-012910-2024)

1. Punthyala Anuradha, W/o.Late. Manubolu Subbarayudu,
2. Manubolu Shanmuka Priya (Minor), D/o.Late. Manubolu Subbarayudu,
*(2nd Petitioner is minor, rep by her Mother
and Next friend Punthyala Anuradha)*

Both are residing at No.1-786, West Street,
Nallapareddypalli, Atmakur, SPSR Nellore,
Andhra Pradesh – 524 322.

...Petitioners

-Vs-

1. Chandadi Ramakrishna, S/o.Chandadi Ramesh Kumar,
D.No.10-22-4, Christan Peta, 4th Line, Kavali,
SPSR Nellore, Andhra Pradesh – 520 002.
2. National Insurance Company Ltd.,
Motor Third Party Claims, No.66, Grems Road,
Chennai – 600 006.
3. Manubolu Balamma. W/o. Late. Venkata Subbaiah,
Sadu Setty, Yeguvagadda Street, Rajampet Town,
Kadapa – 516 115.

...Respondents

This petition came up before me for final hearing on 31.07.2026 in the presence of M/s.K.Nagarajan, G.Thulasiraman and E.Prabhakaran, Learned Counsels appearing for the petitioners and M/s.M.Krishnamoorthy, Learned Counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent and M/s.K.Govindharaju,

D.Sathishkumar and M.Muthazhagan, Learned Counsels appearing for the 3rd respondent and **the 1st respondent called absent and set exparte** and upon hearing the arguments of both sides and upon perusing the case records and having stood over till this day for consideration, this court passed the following:

AWARD

Petition filed u/s 166 of Motor Vehicles Act to claim compensation of Rs.99,00,000/- from the respondents 1 and 2 jointly and severally for the loss caused to the petitioners due to the death of Mr.Manubolu Subbarayudu in a road accident, which took place on 14.03.2023.

2. Brief averments of the petition are as follows:-

(i) On 14.03.2023 at about 06.00 hrs, while the deceased was riding his Motorcycle bearing Registration No.AP 04 K 0873 on RTC Garage of Kavali Town, SPSR Nellore, at that time, a Hire RTC Bus bearing Registration No.AP 26 TE 7388 was driven in a rash and negligent manner came from behind and dashed the deceased's motorcycle. As a result, the deceased sustained severe head injury and died on the spot.

(ii) This accident happened because of the unmindful, rash and negligent driving of the driver of the 1st respondent's Hire RTC Bus. Had the driver of the 1st respondent vehicle been cautious, the accident could have been averted. The petitioners contended that the 1st respondent being the owner and the 2nd respondent being the insurer of the offending vehicle are vicariously and statutorily liable to pay compensation to the petitioners with interest and costs. Hence the petition.

3. Brief averments of the counter statement filed by the 2nd respondent are as follows:-

(i) The 2nd respondent denied all the averments contained in the petition except those that are specifically admitted in the counter statement. The Central Government has notified that the provisions of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 came into force with effect from 01.04.2022. Section 166(3) of the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 2019 provides that *"no application for compensation shall be entertained unless it is made within six months from the date of the occurrence of the accident."* In the present case, the accident occurred on 14.03.2023, whereas the claim petition was filed only on 19.11.2024, well beyond the prescribed period of limitation. Hence, the claim petition is liable to be dismissed in limine as being barred by limitation. Further, the accident occurred in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the insurance policy was issued in Andhra Pradesh, and the petitioners are also residents of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, no part of the cause of action arose within the territorial jurisdiction of Chennai. Consequently, the Motor Accident Claims Tribunal, Chennai, has no territorial jurisdiction to entertain and adjudicate the present MCOP. The petitioners have to prove the validity of vehicle records, the driving license of the driver and the insurance coverage of 1st respondent's vehicle at the time of accident. They denied the manner of accident. The accident occurred only due to the rash and negligent riding of the deceased. The petitioners have to prove the age, avocation and income of the deceased, the date, place and time of the accident. The petitioners have to establish their legal

relationship with the deceased. Hence, the petition may be dismissed with the costs of this respondent.

(ii) In additional counter the 2nd respondent further stated that the petitioners have filed another claim petition M.V.O.P. No.244/2025 before the VI Additional Motor Accident Claims Tribunal at Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, and the same is pending. Thus the claimants have filed one claim petition before this tribunal and another claim petition before the VI Additional Motor Accident Claims Tribunal at Nellore within whose jurisdiction the accident occurred and the parties including the petitioners are residing claiming compensation for the death of Mr.Manubolu Subbarayudu.

4. Brief averments of the counter statement filed by the 3rd respondent are as follows:-

The 3rd respondent submitted that she is the mother of the deceased, Mr. Manubolu Subbarayudu, and that she is also entitled to an equal share in the compensation awarded in the present claim petition.

DISCUSSION

5. **On perusal of the records** and in view of the rival submission of the learned counsel for either side, the following points are seems to be appropriate to determine this case in effective manner:-

1. Who is responsible for the accident?
2. Who is liable to pay compensation to the petitioners?
3. Whether the petitioners are entitled to compensation? If so, what is the quantum?

6. On the side of the petitioners, the 1st petitioner was examined as PW1, the ocular witness of the said accident was examined as PW2 and marked Ex.P1 to Ex.P20. The employer witness was examined as CW1 and Ex.X1 to Ex.X5 were marked. On the side of the 2nd respondent no witness was examined and no documents were marked. In such a circumstance, after the above case was reserved for order by 11.08.2026, on 10.08.2026 the 3rd respondent filed an advance hearing petition along with petition under Section 151 of CPC to reopen the case to enable her to examine herself and to mark the 1st Page of Bank Passbook, Aadhaar Card and PAN card on her side and the same was allowed and thus, she was examined as RW1 and Ex.R1 to Ex.R3 were marked.

ARGUMENTS:

7. The Learned Counsel appearing for the petitioners would contend that the deceased, aged 43 years had been working as a Principal in Avenue International School, Nellore. In such a circumstances, on 14.03.2023 at 06.00 a.m. when the deceased riding on his motorcycle on RTC Carriage of Kavali Town, SPSR Nellore, the driver of the offending bus, in a rash and negligent manner, at high speed came on the same direction hit the deceased vehicle from behind. In that impact, the deceased suffered head injury and died on the spot itself. He would further contend that in order to prove the income of the deceased he examined CW1 and in the course of chief examination of CW1, the Ex.P.11/payslip, Ex.P.12/Attendance Register, Ex.P.13/I.D. Card and Ex.P.14/Bank Statement of the deceased were marked. As per the pay slip

issued by the school administration and marked through CW1, monthly income of the deceased was Rs.63,250/- while the deceased was working in the above institution and he would further contend that no contra evidence was adduced on the side of the respondent to dispute either negligence on the part of the offending bus or the income of the deceased. Hence he argued for allow this application as sought for.

8. **Per contra**, the learned counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent would contend that the claim petition has been filed with inordinate delay without petition for excuse the delay and he would further contend that since the medical records indicates the head injury of the deceased, it is needless to say that the deceased while riding vehicle was not wearing helmet. Hence contributory negligence is taken into account while arriving quantum of compensation and also would contend that TDS may be deducted out of the income of the deceased.

Points No.1 & 2:-

9. Ex.P1 is the First Information Report. It is stated in the FIR that on 14.03.2023 at 06.00 a.m. the driver of RTC hire bus bearing Registration No.AP 26 TE 7388 while proceeding to garage side from RTC bus stand drove his bus in a rash and negligent manner, at high speed and dashed against the bike of the deceased while he was coming to RTC bus stand side. In that impact, the deceased suffered head injury and died on the spot itself.

10. Thereafter based on the complaint, a case in Crime No.20/2023 has been registered against the driver of the bus bearing Registration No.AP 26 TE 7388 by Kavali Town police station.

11. In order to prove the case of the petitioners, on the side of petitioners, wife of the deceased was examined as PW1. Since the said PW1 was not the ocular witness of the accident, one Mr.Nulu Chennakesavulu, who was the eye witness of the accident, was examined as PW2 to speak about the manner of accident and negligence on the part of the driver of the 1st respondent's bus bearing Registration No.AP 26 TE 7388. PW2 has stated in his chief-examination filed in the form of proof affidavit that the accident has occurred only due to the negligence on the part of the driver of the above said bus.

12. In the course of chief examination as well as cross examination PW2, has re-iterated the facts as averred in the Ex.P1 - FIR with regard to the manner of accident and the rash and negligent driving of the driver of said offending bus and further has affirmed that only on account of the negligence on the part of the driver of the offending bus alone the above said accident occurred. Though the PW2 was cross examined by the learned counsel for the 2nd respondent, nothing to discredit the evidence of PW2 in respect of the manner of accident, negligent driving of the driver of offending bus and the injury that led to the death of deceased at the material point of time, was brought out.

Whether this tribunal has jurisdiction ?

13. The learned counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent contended that the petitioners and the deceased are residents of Andhra Pradesh and that the accident also occurred in Andhra Pradesh. Therefore no cause of action arose in Tamilnadu and on that score only the petition is not maintainable before this forum. I do not find any force in the contention of the 2nd respondent herein who undisputedly resides and carries on business in Chennai. Hence this court, in which limits the 2nd defendant resides and carry on business, in view of section 166 (2) of MV Act, is a competent forum to entertain the present claim application. Hence, the contention of the 2nd respondent, in this regard, brushed aside for devoid of merits.

Whether this petition is barred by limitation?

14. The learned counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent in the course of arguments would contend that the petitioner herein has filed this petition belatedly without any application to condone the delay to file the claim application. I do not find any force in the said submission in the light of the judgment reported in *Malarvan Vs. Praveen Travels (P) Ltd. and two others (CRP No.2558/2023, order dated 18.03.2023)*. Apart from this, the very same defence has been raised by the 2nd respondent has already been answered in detail by my predecessor judge on the application MP no.02/2025 filed by him by the order of dismissal. Hence, the submission made by the learned counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent, by once again raising the same issue without challenging the above earlier order of this court before the appellate forum

cannot be countenanced. Therefore, the contention of the learned counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent deserves to be rejected.

Alleged non-wearing of headgear:

15. Similarly though the counsel appearing for the 2nd respondent would contend that the deceased was not wearing headgear at the time of the accident. However, the PW2, in this regard, in the course of cross examination, vehemently denied the same and has clearly deposed that, at the time of the accident, the deceased was wearing a helmet. However, to rebut the same, no independent witness was examined on the side of 2nd respondent. Hence, from the said evidence of PW2, it is made clear that the deceased was wearing helmet at the time of the accident. It is therefore, the contention of the 2nd respondent in this regard also deserves to be rejected.

16. Hence, considering the evidence of PW2 and documentary evidence, I hold that the driver of the offending bus alone is negligent and he was the cause for the accident. Thus I fix the negligence on the part of the driver of the offending bus bearing registration No.AP 26 TE 7388 and hold that the **1st respondent being the owner and the 2nd respondent being the insurer of the offending vehicle** herein are liable to satisfy if any award is passed. Thus the points No.1 & 2 are answered accordingly.

Point No.3:

17. The next and foremost point to be decided herein is that whether the petitioners are entitled for seeking compensation for the demise of deceased.

Ex.P4/Family Membership Certificate, it is made clear that the 1st petitioner is wife, 2nd petitioner is daughter of the deceased. Similarly, it is not in dispute that the 3rd respondent is mother of the deceased Mr.Manubolu Subbarayudu.

18. In the absence of any contrary materials on record, this court has no hesitation to hold that the petitioners and 3rd respondent are the legal heirs of the deceased and they are entitled to get the compensation for the demise of the deceased Mr.Manubolu Subbarayudu.

Age of the deceased:

19. The petitioners have stated that the deceased was **43** years old at the time of accident, the **Aadhaar Card and Driving License/Ex.P.5** shows that the date of birth of the deceased was 12.07.1979 and date of accident was 14.03.2023. Therefore, it is concluded that the age of the deceased at the time of accident was **43 years**.

Income of the deceased:

20. As far as quantum is concerned, it is stated on the side of the petitioners that during the period of accident, the deceased was working as a Principal at Avenue International School, SPSR Nellore and was earning Rs.65,000/- per month.

21. To substantiate their claim, the petitioners have examined Mr.Murali Krishna, Accountant of the Avenue English Medium High School, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, as CW1 and he produced Ex.X3/Pay Slips, Ex.X4/Salary Certificate and Ex.X5/Attendance Register. The petitioners also produced

Ex.P11/Payslips, Ex.P12/Attendance Register, Ex.P13/ID Card and Ex.P14/Bank Account Statement of the Deceased.

22. Ex.P11=Ex.X3 reveal that the deceased was receiving gross salary of Rs.63,250/- per month. Further, Ex.P14 Bank Statement shows that the net salary of the deceased was duly credited into his account every month. Therefore, the monthly income of the deceased is fixed at **Rs.63,250/- per month to arrive at a just and fair compensation.**

Future Prospects and Income Tax Deduction:

23. As per the Judgment of the **Hon'ble Apex Court in *National Insurance Co., Ltd., -Vs- Pranay Sethi and others [2017 (2) TNMAC 609 (SC)]***, considering the age of the deceased is **43 years, 25% future prospects** is added. The income tax is calculated after the addition of future prospects and the income Tax slab for the financial year 2022-23 is as below:

Deduction of tax after adding future prospects

Particulars	Rs.
Annual Income of the Deceased (Rs.63,250 x 12)	= 7,59,000
Add: 25% Future Prospects	= 1,89,750

	9,48,750

Less: Income Tax Payable + Cess @ 4% + Professional Tax

Taxable Income		Rs.	Rs.9,48,750
0-2.5 Lakhs	Nil	Nil	(for 2,50,000)
2.5 - 5 Lakhs	5%	12,500	(for 2,50,000)
5 - 7.5 Lakhs	10%	25,000	(for 2,50,000)
7.5 - 10 Lakhs	15%	29,813	(for 1,98,750)

	67,313		
<u>Add:</u>			
(i) Cess (67,313 x 4%)	2,693		
(ii) Professional Tax	2,500		

Total	72,506	=	72,506

Annual Income after Tax		=	8,76,244

Therefore the annual income of the deceased after deduction of income tax is fixed at **Rs.8,76,244/- to arrive at a just and fair compensation.**

Loss of Income/Dependency (1) :

24. This court has decided that the **petitioners and 3rd respondent** are legal representatives of the deceased and hence **1/3** of the annual income of deceased (**8,76,244 x 1/3 = 2,92,081.34**) has to be deducted towards his personal expenses, by deducting the same, the annual income of the deceased would come to **Rs.5,84,162.66/- (8,76,244 – 2,92,081.34).**

25. As per the Judgment of the Hon'ble Apex Court in ***Smt.Sarla Verma and others -Vs- Delhi Transport Corporation and another [2009(2) Tnmac 1 (SC)]***, considering the age of the deceased is 43 years, the multiplier of 14 is adopted and the loss of income to the claimants is calculated at **Rs.81,78,277/- (5,84,162.66 x 14).**

Loss of Estate, Funeral Expenses and Consortium (2 - 5):

26. As per the Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court reported in ***CDJ 2017 SC 1220 (National Insurance Company Limited Vs Praney Sethi and***

others), the petitioners are entitled to a sum of **Rs.15,000/-** towards loss of estate and **Rs.15,000/-** towards funeral expenses and as per the Judgment of Hon'ble Supreme court reported in ***United India Insurance Company Ltd., vs Satinder Kaur @ Satwinder Kaur & Others 2020 in SLP (Civil) No.28548/2014 CA.No.2705/2020*** the 3-Judge Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court reaffirmed the view on consortium. Hence, the 1st petitioner being the wife is entitled for **Spousal Consortium of Rs.40,000/-**, the 2nd petitioner being the daughter of the deceased is entitled for **Parental Consortium of Rs.40,000/-** and the 3rd respondent being the mother of the deceased is entitled for **Filial consortium of Rs.40,000/-**. Thus a **sum of Rs.1,50,000/-** is awarded under the head of loss of estate, funeral expenses and consortium [15,000 + 15,000 + 1,20,000 = 1,50,000].

27. Further as per the judgment reported in ***National Insurance Company Limited Vs Praney Sethi and others and Shri Ram General Insurance Co. Ltd. Vs Bhagat Singh Rawat on 27 March, 2023***, the compensation on the head of conventional (Loss of estate, consortium and funeral expenses) is to be **enhanced by 10% every three years from 31.10.2017 onwards**.

28. In the present case, as the accident occurred in the year 2023, a 10% enhancement is applicable for the period 2021–2023.

Year	Calculation	Amount
2017-2020 [Base amount]	-	1,50,000
2021-2023	1,50,000 x 10/100	15,000

Transportation Expenses including damages to personal belongings (6):

29. Further, this Court is inclined to award a sum of **Rs.10,000/-** towards transportation charges and damages to the personal belongings of the deceased.

Considering the above aspects, the compensation is calculated as below:-

Sl.No.		Rs.
1.	Towards Loss of Income	= 81,78,277
2.	Towards Loss of Estate	= 15,000
3.	Towards Loss of Consortium	= 1,20,000
4.	Towards Funeral Expenses	= 15,000
5.	Additional amount on conventional heads @ 10%	15,000
6.	Towards Transportation Charges including damages to personal belongings	= 10,000

	Compensation Payable	= 83,53,277

Compensation Payable (Rounded off to) = Rs.83,53,300/-.

Thus point No.3 is answered accordingly.

30. Conclusion:

1. **In the result**, the petition is partly allowed with proportionate interest and costs. Award is passed in favour of the petitioners and 3rd respondent against the 2nd respondent herein.

How to disburse the award amount:

2. This Court has decided to disburse the award amount in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in *Parminder Singh Vs. Honey Goyal & others, reported in 2025 (1) TN MAC 533 (SC)* and the Hon'ble High Court of Madras reported in *The*

Manager, The Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., -Vs- D.Salsa and others in CMA No.2064/2026 and CMP No.15896/2026, Dated: 08.07.2026.

3. Out of total Award amount of **Rs.83,53,300/- (Rupees Eighty Three Lakhs Fifty Three Thousand and Three Hundred Only)**, the **1st petitioner is entitled to Rs.40,00,000/-**, the **2nd petitioner is entitled to Rs.25,00,000/-** and the **3rd respondent is entitled to Rs.18,53,300/-** with proportionate interest and costs.

Payment of Deficit Court Fees, Advocate Fees and Costs by 2nd respondent:

4. The 2nd respondent is directed, within a period of **30 days** from this day, to pay the deficit court fee, if any, and deposit the Advocate fees and costs (Stamp on Vakalat and Stamp on Process) into the Tribunal's Account "Registrar (MACT), Court of Small Causes, Chennai **Account No.7103261207, IFSC: IDIB000M157, Indian Bank, Madras High Court Branch, Chennai.**

Transfer of amount to Court	Rs.
Deficit court fees (58,999.50 + 18,533) [Petitioners + 3 rd Respondent]	77,532.50
Advocate Fees	90,533.00
Costs (Vakalath + Process)	50.00

Transfer of Award amount to the 1st petitioner and 3rd respondent:

5. Thereafter, the 2nd respondent shall transfer the net award amount of **Rs.58,53,300/-**, together with accrued interest thereon at the rate of 7.5% per annum from the date of filing of the claim petition until the date of transfer, **to the credit of 1st petitioner and 3rd respondent respectively as detailed below, directly through NEFT/RTGS mode, within 60 days.**

Petitioner(s)	Account Details		Amount to be transferred (in Rs.)
1 st Petitioner	A/c.No.	05260100027349	40,00,000/-
	Name of the Bank	Bank of Baroda	
	IFSC Code	BARB0ECSTRE	

3 rd Respondent	A/c.No.	2482108065372	18,53,300/-
	Name of the Bank	Canara Bank	
	IFSC Code	CNRB0013204	

(The extract of bank account details are attached at the end of the order)

Transfer of amount to Petitioners	Rs.
Net award amount with 7.5%	83,53,300/- + 7.5%
Court fees already paid by the claimants	5,373/-

Payment of share amount to the minor petitioner:

6. The proportionate shares of the 2nd minor petitioner, a sum of **Rs.25,00,000/-** , together with accrued interest (7.5%), shall be deposited by the 2nd Respondent into the Tribunal's Account, namely **Registrar (MACT), Court of Small Causes, Chennai, Account No.7103261207, IFSC: IDIB000M157, Indian Bank, Madras High Court Branch, Chennai**, within the stipulated period. On such deposit, the 2nd Respondent shall furnish the Bank Advice to this Tribunal **with relevant MCOP Number**. The Tribunal shall thereafter invest the said amounts in interest-bearing Fixed Deposits in accordance with law till the minor attains majority. **The 1st petitioner being the natural guardian is permitted to withdraw the accrued interest once in three months from the bank directly for the benefit of the minor(s).**
7. The 2nd respondent/insurer after having made the above deposits shall be furnished the UTR Number and particulars of deposits to the Tribunal **with relevant MCOP Number**, by email address (*email address: chnccc.scc-tn@indiancourts.nic.in*) within 48 hours of such deposits, followed by physical proof of deposit on proper acknowledgement.
8. In the event of non-compliance by the 2nd respondent, the petitioners and 3rd respondent shall pay the deficit court fees and execute the award.
9. Advocate Fees is fixed at **Rs.90,533/-**.

10. **Only in the event** of the electronic transfer is returned, reversed, or remains unsuccessful on account of the bank account is being **inoperative, closed, incorrect, or for any other reason attributable to the Petitioners**, the respondent Insurance Company shall intimate this Tribunal along with proof, if any, and the concerned petitioners and 3rd respondent. The petitioners and 3rd respondent shall furnish **correct and operative bank account particulars** before this tribunal within **two weeks** from the date of such intimation, and the respondent Insurance Company shall **re-transfer the amount to the correct bank account** within the time fixed by this tribunal. Any delay attributable to such incorrect or inoperative account particulars shall not render the respondent Insurance Company liable for additional interest for the period of such delay.
11. There is no interest on the award for the period of dismissal for default if any.
12. The petition is dismissed with regard to the rest of the claim amount.
13. Following the judgment of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in Tr.CMP.Nos.264 to 281 of 2020 *M/s.Cholamandalam MS Genl. Ins. Co. Ltd. Vs. Mr.Ayyannar S. and others dated: 11.05.2020 reported in 2020 (4) CTC 272*, no decree is prepared.

Other necessary Particulars:

Date of filing of claim petition	: 19.11.2024
Date of taking the petition on file	: 12.12.2024
Compensation Claimed in the MCOP	: Rs.99,00,000.00
Compensation awarded in this petition	: Rs.83,53,300.00
Court fee for the total award amount	: Rs.82,905.50
Court fee already paid by the petitioners	: Rs.5,373.00
Deficit Court fee payable by the petitioners	: Rs.58,999.50
Deficit Court fee payable by the 3rd Respondent	: Rs.18,533.00

STATEMENT OF COSTS

<u>For the Petitioners</u>	<u>Rs.</u>	<u>For the Respondents</u>	<u>Rs.</u>
Stamp on Petition	82,905.50	----	
Stamp on Vakalat	10.00		
Stamp on Process	60.00		
Advocate Fees	90,533.00	---	
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Costs Allowed	1,73,508.50	---	
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This Order is dictated to the Stenographer Grade-III of this court, typed by her directly in the Computer, corrected and pronounced by me in open Court, this the 11th day of August – 2026.

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal/
Chief Judge, Chennai.

List of Witness examined on the side of the Petitioner(s):-

Serial No.	Name	Remarks
PW1	Mrs.Punthyala Anuradha	1 st Petitioner
PW2	Mr.Nulu Chennakesavulu	Eye Witness

List of documents marked on the side of the Petitioner(s):-

Exhibits	Description of the document
Ex.P.1	True copy of First Information Report.
Ex.P.2	Copy of Postmortem certificate.
Ex.P.3	Copy of Death certificate.
Ex.P.4	Family Member Certificate.
Ex.P.5	Copy of Driving license and Aadhaar card of deceased.
Ex.P.6	Copy of B.A. Provisional and Convocation Certificate of the Deceased.
Ex.P.7	Copy of B.Ed., Mark Statement, Convocation and Transfer Certificate of the Deceased.
Ex.P.8	Copy of M.Sc., Mathematics Provisional certificate of the

	Deceased.
Ex.P.9	Copy of M.Sc., Applied Statistics Provisional and Convocation certificate.
Ex.P.10	Copy of Salary certificate of the deceased.
Ex.P.11	Copy of Salary Slips of the deceased (3 Nos).
Ex.P.12	Copy of Attendance register of the Deceased.
Ex.P.13	Copy of ID card of the Deceased.
Ex.P.14	Copy of Bank Account Statement of the deceased.
Ex.P.15	Copy of Registration certificate, Fitness Certificate, Insurance policy and Driving License of the driver of 1 st Respondent's Vehicle.
Ex.P.16	True copy of MVI Report of the 1 st Respondent vehicle.
Ex.P.17	True copy of Final Report.
Ex.P.18	Copy of 1 st Page of Bank Pass book, Aadhaar card and Pan card of the 1 st petitioner.
Ex.P.19	Copy of Aadhaar card of the 2 nd petitioner.
Ex.P.20	Copy of Aadhaar card of the PW2.

List of witness and documents on the side of the 2nd respondent :- -NIL-

List of witness on the side of 3rd Respondent(s):-

Serial No.	Name	Remarks
RW1	Mrs.Manubolu Balamma	Mother of the Deceased

List of documents on the side of 3rd Respondent(s):-

Exhibits	Description of the document
Ex.R.1	Copy of 1 st Page of Bank Passbook of the 3 rd Respondent.
Ex.R.2	Copy of Aadhaar Card of the 3 rd Respondent.
Ex.R.3	Copy of PAN Card of the 3 rd Respondent.

List of Court Witness:-

Serial No.	Name	Remarks
CW1	Mr.Muralikrishna	Accountant at Avenue International School, Nellore.

List of witness documents :-

Exhibits	Description of the document
Ex.X.1	Authorization letter of CW1.
Ex.X.2	Copy of ID Card and Aadhaar card of CW1.
Ex.X.3	Attested copy of Pay Slips of the deceased (3 Nos).
Ex.X.4	Salary Certificate of the deceased.
Ex.X.5	Copy of Attendance Register of the deceased.

Motor Accident Claims Tribunal/
Chief Judge, Chennai.

Extract of the bank account details of 1st petitioner and 3rd respondent :

Page No.
0

बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा
Bank of Baroda

याद रखें / Remember

- * आपके खाते में :
Your account st
- * अपनी पासबुक :
की विसंगति होने
Preserve your
should be notifi
- * कृपया अपनी छ
प्रकार की जानव
Please do not
for such inform
- * खाते के लिए प
First passbook

प्रत्येक अर्ध-वर्ष में 50 रुपये (स्थायी अनुदान, वकील/कॉल्लेक्टर/डिलीवरी चैनलों, सेवा प्रभागों से संबंधित प्रविष्टियों को छोड़कर) की अनुमति होगी. 50 प्रविष्टियों से अधिक होने पर स्टैंडर्ड इंस्ट्रक्शन, आल्टरनेट ट्रांजैक्शन एक्सेडिंग एबोव 50 विल बी चार्ज्ड।
Transaction exceeding above 50 will be charged.

ब्याज की गणना दैनिक आधार पर होगी। समाप्ति के 15 दिनों के भीतर खाते में जमा किया जाएगा।
Interest is calculated on daily basis and credited to accounts within 15 days of end of quarter.

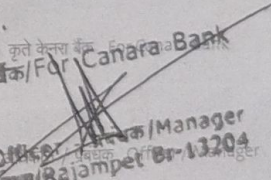
इल नंबर एवं ई-मेल आईडी अद्यतन होने चाहिए।
KYC Nomination, Mobile number & Email ID.
सबुक पर हस्ताक्षर न करें. पासबुक को नियमित रूप से अद्यतन करें. किसी भी प्रकार
your signature on passbook. Get passbook updated regularly. Any discrepancy
पिन पासवर्ड, सीवीवी संख्या किसी को न बताएं. कॉल या ई-मेल के माध्यम से इस
किया जाना चाहिए.
ser IDs, PINs, Password, CVV number to anyone. Any calls or e-mails requesting
anch.
के को भुगतान किए जाने पर डुप्लीकेट पासबुक उपलब्ध करवायी जाएगी.
book may be provided on payment of fee.

Branch Name : EC STREET, CHENNAI
Branch Address : P B NO 2004
Phone : 44-23454259, 23454261
Branch Email ID : ecstre@bankofbaroda.com
MICR Code : 600012006
Customer ID : B8A070598
Account No : 05260100027349
Account Name : PUNTHYALA ANURADHA
Address : C/O MANUBOLU SUBBARAYUDU 1-786 WEST STREET
ATMAKUR NL NALLAPAREDDYPALLI ATMAKUR
NELLORE AP 524322
Nominee Name : PADMAHA

CKYC NO : NA
IFSC : BARBOECSTRE [Fifth character is zero]
PPO No : NA
A/C opening : 07-08-2025

बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा
Bank of Baroda
CHENNAI
ब्रंच / CHENNAI
स्ट्रीट / EC Street

बैंक ऑफ बड़ौदा
Bank of Baroda
CHENNAI
ब्रंच / CHENNAI
स्ट्रीट / EC Street

 केनरा बैंक Canara Bank	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF BRANCH: RAJAMPET-II CANARA BANK HOTEL MARUTHI PRASANNA LODGE, CHENNAI ROAD, RAJAMPET. ANDHRA PRADESH - 516115 RAJAMPET ANDHRA PRADESH-516115 IFSC Code: CNRB0013204 MICR Code: 516015017 Tel No: 0 Fax No: Email ID: cb13204@canarabank.com Foreign Exchange/SWIFT Code: CNRBINBBFD	
Contact details of Branching Centralized Receipt and Office of Banking Subsidy Reserve Bank of India 4th Floor, Central CHANDIGARH-160001 Toll Free No. 144 Fax No: Online Complaints	
	
Account No: 2482108065372 Product Name: CANARA SB GENERAL Product Code: 101	
NAME(S) Occupation Address	MANUBOLU BALAMMA HOUSE WIFE W OM VENKATA SUBBATAH, DNO 5518 B EGUVAGADDA STREET RAJAMPET, KADAPA-516115-ANDHRA PRADESH-INDIA PIN/ZIP number: 516115 DOB/DOR : 01-JAN-1945 30-JAN-2015
Customer ID : 93125432 A/C Opened On Mode of Operation: N/A Mobile: 919966342016 PAN NO: Nominee Reg: Y Nominee Name:	PB Issue Date: 20-JAN-2025 Email: KYC Identifier: PPO No: Nominee Reg No:
 कृते केनरा बैंक For Canara Bank अधिकारी/Officer/Manager राजमपेट शाखा/Rajampet Br-13204	

Draft / Fair Order
MCOP.No.7092/2024
Date : 11.08.2026