

BEFORE THE MOTOR ACCIDENTS CLAIMS TRIBUNAL,  
(DISTRICT AND SESSIONS COURT, TIRUPATTUR)

TIRUPATTUR DISTRICT

Present: **Tmt.J.Nagalakshmi @ Vijayarani,B.A.,B.L.,**  
**Motor Accident Claims Tribunal Authority,**  
**Special Subordinate Judge, Tirupattur.**

Monday, 16<sup>th</sup> day of March 2026

MCOP. No. 129 of 2026

C.N.R.No.TNTU04-000130-2026

(MCOP.No. 169/2021 on the file of III Addl District and Sessions  
Court, Thirupathur)

1. Dhandapani,(42 years),  
S/o. Palani.
2. Geetha,(32 years),  
W/o. Dhandapani.  
Both are residing at Min Nagar,  
Kasinayakkenpatti Village & Post,  
Tirupathur Taluk & District.

...Petitioners

//vs//

1. Saranraj,  
S/o. Jaisankar,  
Gudipala,  
Chitoor Taluk & District,  
Andhra Pradesh.

2. The Divisional Manager,

The United India Insurance Co. Ltd.,  
Vellore.

... Respondents

The claim petition originally filed before III Additional District and Session Court, Thirupattur taken as MCOP.No. 169/2021 and transferred to this court as per the proceedings of Honourable District and Sessions Judge, Thirupathur in Dis. No.555/2026 dated 27.01.2026 and taken on file of this court, the case came up for final hearing on today 16.03.2026 in the presence of this day in the presence of **Thiru.S.Sundarrajan,B.A.,B.L.**, counsel for the petitioners, and 1<sup>st</sup> respondent set exparte and **Tmt. Sukanya Asaithambi,B.Sc., B.L.**, counsel for the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent after hearing arguments and upon perusing the documents this court passing the following:-

### ORDER

This claim petition was filed under section 166 of M.V.Act seeking his tribunal to pass an award of Rs.25,00,000/- as compensation to the petitioners and directing the respondent to pay along with interest from the date of the accident and costs.

2) The averments contained in the petition is as follows:

The 1<sup>st</sup> petitioner is the father, 2<sup>nd</sup> petitioner is the mother of the deceased Akshiya. On 03.05.2021 at about 5.45 P.M. the 1<sup>st</sup>

respondent driver K. Sudhakar drove Taras Lorry bearing Reg.No. AP 39 W 4527 in a very rash and negligent manner towards Tirupattur to Krishnagiri Main Road, near Min Nagar, Indian Madan Matric School opposite, the said vehicle hit behind the deceased Akshiya, one who she was proceeding by her Hero Honda Splendor Plus Motor Cycle bearing Reg.No. TN 83 T 1282 on the extreme left side of the road towards Kandhili. Due to the above accident, the deceased sustained grievous head injuries and lost her conscious. Immediate to the accident she was taken into Tirupathur GH and died on the same day. The Post-mortem was conducted at Tirupathur GH and the body of the deceased handed over to the petitioners for funerals. The petitioners engaged a van and taken the deceased body to their native place. The said deceased Akshiya was a school student and part time beedi worker and earning more than Rs.5,000/- per month and was maintaining her family from her income. The petitioners were depending upon only income of the deceased. She was hale and healthy and she could have lived up to 70 years and would have been maintained her family. Due to her sudden death, the petitioner's who are the family members completely affected and they were kept in dark and suffering for their daily bread. A case was registered U/S 279, 338 & 304(A) IPC against the driver of the AP 39 W 4527 Taras Lorry by the Kandhili Police Station in Cr.No. 112/2021 and the same is pending for investigation. Since the accident took place only by the fault of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent driver. The 1<sup>st</sup> respondent is the owner and

the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent is the insurer of the Taras Lorry bearing Reg.No. AP 39 W 4527 and hence the respondents are jointly and severally liable to pay compensation along with interests and costs.

3. The averments of counter filed by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent in brief as follows:

The allegation made in the petition are denied except admitted herein. The petitioner are put to the strict proof of the same. The allegation that the accident was due to the rash and negligent driving of the vehicle Lorry bearing Reg.No. AP 39 W 4527 by its driver is not true and the petitioners were put to strict proof of the manner of accident. The allegation that the deceased Akshiya died in the accident, and about the monthly income of the deceased, her contribution to the petitioners, dependency of the petitioners, loss to the estate and other allegations to be proved by the petitioners. At the time of accident. She did not know the traffic rules and hence attempted to cross the road suddenly without showing any hand signal or indicator thus hit against the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent's Lorry coming behind her and died of the injuries. The driver of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent's Lorry is not responsible for the accident. Further her Two Wheeler had no insurance coverage on the date of accident. Further the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent's Lorry has not Fitness Certificate and permit on the date of accident which amounts to violation of policy terms and conditions. FC was issued on 05.04.2019 and valid till 04.04.2021 and the

accident happened on 03.05.2021 i.e. after the expiry of one month. There after only FC was taken again on 23.09.2021 extending up to 22.09.2023. The permit was issued on 04.05.2021, one day after the accident extending upto 04.04.2024. There was no FC and no permit on the date of accident. The amounts claimed under various heads were high. Hence the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent is not liable to pay compensation to the petitioners.

5) On the side of the petitioners, the 1<sup>st</sup> petitioner namely Dhandapani (Father of the deceased) examined as PW1 and Ex.P1 to Ex.P14 were marked. On the side of respondent, The 1<sup>st</sup> respondent remained exparte. RTO inspector of Chithoor examined as RW1, Ex.R1 to Ex.R3 were marked. The 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent side, the official of the insurance company examined as RW2 and Ex.Rw4 and Ex.R11 were marked.

**6) The Points for consideration are :-**

- i. Whether the accident happened due to the rash and negligent driving of the driver of the Lorry bearing Reg.No. AP 39 W 4527 belongs to the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent?
- ii. Whether the petitioners are entitled for compensation ?
- iii. If so, What will be the quantum of compensation?
- iv. who is liable to pay compensation?

**7) Point No.1 :- (Responsibility)**

The petitioners case is that, on 03.05.2021 at about 5.45 P.M. the petitioner's daughter Akshiya was proceeding by her Hero Honda Splendor Plus Motor Cycle bearing Reg.No. TN 83 T 1282 on the extreme left side of the road towards Kandhili. While nearing, the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent driver K. Sudhakar drove Taras Lorry bearing Reg.No. AP 39 W 4527 in a very rash and negligent manner towards Tirupattur to Krishnagiri Main Road, near Min Nagar, Indian Madan Matric School opposite, the said vehicle hit behind the deceased Akshiya and caused the accident. Due to that impact, the said minor sustained grievous head injuries and lost her conscious. Immediate to the accident she was taken into Tirupathur GH and died on the same day. After conducting postmortem the body of the deceased handed over to the petitioners for funerals. The petitioners were engaged a van and taken the deceased body to their native place. The petitioners are legal heirs of deceased Akshiya claim compensation due to death caused in the accident.

The respondent side contended that the driver of the lorry bearing Regn.No. AP 39 W 4527 at a moderate speed, following the traffic rules and the minor deceased who did not know traffic rules and hence attempted to cross the road suddenly without showing any hand signal or indicator thus hit against the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent's Lorry

coming behind her and died of the injuries. The driver of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent's Lorry is not responsible for the accident. The Two Wheeler had no insurance coverage on the date of accident and hence the deceased also liable for contributory negligence. .

The 1<sup>st</sup> Petitioner is the father of the deceased and examined as PW1. He deposed the same facts in his evidence as PW1 as narrated in the petition. The evidence of Pw1 clearly shows that the deceased proceeded in the extreme left side of the road and the driver of the said lorry belonged to the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent drove the vehicle in a rash and negligent manner who came in the opposite direction dashed against the deceased Akshiya sustained severe head injury and died subsequently in hospital and the pillion rider minor Nisha also sustained injuries in accident . The FIR registered against the driver of the Taras Lorry bearing reg No. AP 39 W 4527 on the file of the Kandhili Police Station in Cr.No. 112/2021 marked as Ex.P1. The copy of Post mortem report of the deceased marked as Ex.P2. The death certificate marked as Ex.P9. The said document corroborates the petitioner's case that the minor died due to the fatal injuries sustained in the accident.

The said evidence putforth on the side of Petitioners not shattered at the time of cross examination regarding the manner of the accident. There is no rebuttal evidence adduced in order to deny the

the case of the petitioner. The evidence of RTO, Chitoor who examined as RW1 reveals that the permit of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent Vehicle inactivated after the accident in between period 22.09.2021 – 22.09.2023 due to death caused to the minor itself not supports the defence of the respondents. Though the official of the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent company examines as RW2 his evidence only self supporting who is an employee in order to safeguard the interest of the company and hence it cannot be relied upon. At the same time, the damages contained in Ex. R1 & R4 are supporting the case of the petitioners that the accident happened as per the manner stated in the petition.

Based on the evidence available on records the tribunal holds that the petitioners established their case. The respondent attributing negligence on the part of the deceased had failed to rebutted their case by substantive evidence. Therefore, it is concluded that the accident occurred only due to the negligence of the driver of Taras Lorry bearing reg No. AP 39 W 4527 belonged to the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent and termed as offending vehicle. The point No.1 is answered accordingly.

8) Point No.2 (Entitlement) :-

The petitioners 1 -2 are the parents of the deceased. The Photo copies of Aadhar cards of the Petitioners, Legal Heirship Certificate

etc., are all filed by the petitioners. The legal heirship Certificate Ex.P10 reveals that the petitioner No.1&2 alone the heirs of deceased and there is no dispute raised in this regard. The accident occurred due to the rash and negligence of driver of the Lorry /1st respondent in the course of employment as decided in point No.1. It is needless to mention the tribunal while assessing compensation had to taken into account the degree of deprivation and the loss caused by such deprivation to his parents/ petitioners. Hence, the tribunal holds that the petitioners are entitled to get compensation due to death of their daughter namely Akshiya. Thus the point no.2 is answered accordingly.

9) Point No.3 (Quantum):-

The quantum of compensation for the above claim petition is decided as per the guidelines given in the decision of the Honourable Supreme Court of India, reported in 2009(6) Supreme Court Cases at Page 121 Smt.Saralaverma and others /v/ Delhi Transport Corporation and another.

10) Multiplicand :-

It is stated in the petition that the deceased was a brilliant student and was part time Beedi worker and contributed his income to

the family. There is no documents from school regarding standard of class he was under going at the time of accident. It revealed from AADHAR ( DOB : 28.01.2007) the age of deceased at the time of accident only 15 years old. There is no adverse remarks found out regarding the age of the deceased. Hence, the tribunal holds that the income of the deceased fixed as **18**.

It is stated in the petition itself that the deceased was done part time work earned Rs.5,000/- p.m through Beedi work at the time of accident. Being of tenderness of age he could not expected to carry the business individually as stated in the petition. Therefore the tribunal considers that he had definitely given his assistance to his parents for house hold as well as future support. In case of the the life of the deceased minor boy would have been extended she can able to earn minimally after attaining majority cannot be overlooked. and hence the defense taken on the side of 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent side that she could comes under non earning person cannot claim compensation for dependency is herewith rejected.

It is settled law that a minor child who suffers death or permanent disability in a motor vehicle accident cannot be placed in the same category as a non-earning individual for the purposes of assessing the amount of compensation because the child was not engaged in gainful employment at the time of the accident. Therefore

notional income could be taken into consideration while assessing compensation had to be taken to account the degree of deprivation and the loss caused by such deprivation to the petitioners. Therefore the tribunal inclined to take notional income.

In the case of Master Ayush v. Branch Manager, Reliance General Insurance Co. Ltd. & Anr.,(2022) 7 SCC 738, while considering the grant of compensation to the parents on demise of their five year old child, it was observed that the assessment of the notional income of the child as Rs.15,000/- p.a., was not justified. The notional income should be calculated on the basis of minimum wages payable to a skilled worker.

As of April 1, 2021, minimum wages for skilled labour in Tamil Nadu were regulated based on specific industries, often divided into zones (A, B, C, D) based on the location's development. For instance, in shops and commercial establishments, basic pay for skilled/general categories (e.g. Accountant, Supervisor) was around Rs.5,548 – Rs.5,960 and hence the average of an amount of Rs.5754/- taken into consideration and rounded off as Rs.5750/- p.m . **Hence, the tribunal inclined to fix the Notional Income of as Rs.5,750/- per month.**

11) Future Prospects :-

Admittedly, the deceased is aged about 15 years at the time of accident. So as per the Sarala Varma case, the petitioner being a Private employed person, an addition of 40% of actual salary income of the deceased towards future prospects is to be considered, where the deceased is not possessing a permanent job and was below 40 years is considered. Hence, out of the total income of Rs.5,750/-, 40% future prospects of Rs.2,300/- is added towards the monthly income and thus the total monthly income is **Rs.8,050/-**

#### 12) Deduction :-

In view of decision of Honble supreme court in Sarala Verma case (2017) & United India Insurance Co.Ltd., Div office, Chennai /vs/ Mumtaj, 2014 (1) TN MAC 127 were kept silent with regard to deduction in case of death of minor child due to the accident. Though it has been arrived based on number of legal heirs of the deceased for bachelor -1/2, in case of 2 dependents – 1/2, in case of 3-4 dependents - 1/4 , in case of 4-6 dependents 1/5 and in case of more than 6 dependents 1/6 deduction has to be done.

In these circumstances, the guidelines of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Lata Wadhwa Vs. State of Bihar reported in (2001) 8 SCC 197 to be taken in to consideration for assessing the notional income of a child. The minors are concerned, they are non earning members and there is no occasion to spend money towards their personal

expenses and hence after fixing the notional monthly income of the minor applied the multiplier and taken the entire amount as the loss of dependency and no deduction was made for their personal expenses. *Therefore, the tribunal holds that no deductions towards personal expenses from the notional income of the deceased minor.*

13) Multiplier :-

The deceased is said to be 15 years at the time of the death as per the petition. The postmortem reveals age 15. The a Aadhaar reveals date of birth 28.01.2007. The Bonafide Certificate issued by Head master, Govt Higher Secondary School, Kasinaickenpatti marked as Ex.P13. It also reveals the the date of birth 28.01.2007 and hence the acutal age of deceased at the time of accident fixed as 15. age and as per Saralaverma Case, the proper multiplier is 18. Thus the compensation is worked out as follows :-

14) Loss of Dependency :-

The annual contribution to the family when multiplied by such multiplier gives the 'Loss of Dependency' to the family. So by multiplying the annual contribution with the multiplier 18, the entitled loss of dependency to the family is arrived as i.e., **Rs.8,050/- x 12 x 18 = Rs.17,38,800/-**

Age	Multiplier	Monthly Income + Future prospects	After Death of 1/4 Personal Expenses monthly income is	Annual Contribution	Loss of Dependency (Annual Income x multiplier)
15	18	Rs.5,750/- + Rs. 2,300/- =Rs.8,050/-	NIL	Rs.8,050/- x 12 = Rs.96,600/-	Rs.8,050/ x 12x 18= Rs.17,38,800/-

**15) Loss of estate, Loss of consortium and funeral expenses :**

The Honorable Apex court in National Insurance Company limited/Vs/ Pranaysethi and others (2017) has held that under the conventional heads of Rs. 15,000/- for loss of estate and Rs.15,000/- for funeral expenses and Rs. 40,000/- for loss of consortium be awarded and the aforesaid amount to be enhanced at the rate of 10% every three years.

Being the accident happened in the end of year, 2021 and hence, the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> petitioners are awarded a total sum of Rs. 96,000/- towards loss of Filial consortium. The tribunal also inclined to award

compensation towards Funeral expenses and loss of estate a sum of Rs.36,000/- and Transport expenses a sum of Rs.10,000/- .

Loss of Dependency	Loss of Spousal Consortium	Loss of parental consortium	Loss of filial consortium	Funeral Expenses & loss of estate	Transport Expenses	Total Compensation
<b>Rs.17,38,800/-</b>	<b>NIL</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>Rs.96,000/-</b>	<b>Rs.36,000/-</b>	<b>Rs.10,000/-</b>	<b>Rs.18,80,800/-</b>

16) This tribunal is empowered to award higher compensation than the claimed considering the facts and circumstances of the case. Thus the petitioners 1 & 2 who are the parents of deceased minor are entitled for a sum of **Rs.18,80,800/-** as compensation and out of which the 1, 2, petitioner's are entitled to a sum of **Rs.9,40,400/- each** and thus point no.3 is answered accordingly.

17) Point No.4- (Liability)

The 1<sup>st</sup> respondent is the owner of the Lorry bearing Reg.No. AP 39 W 4527 and the same could be revealed from Registration certificate( Ex.P.3). Being the owner of the said vehicle, the 1<sup>st</sup>

respondent is liable to pay the compensation for the negligence on the part of his driver as decided in Point No.1. The copy of insurance policy marked as Ex.P4. The said policy valid in force at the time of accident. The driving license of the driver of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent namely Sudhakar marked as Ex.P 5. There is no violation of policy of insurance expressed on the side of 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent.

At the same time, the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent made defence on technical grounds. For that purpose, the Inspector of RTO, Chitoor who appeared on summons examined as RW1 and the documents Ex.R1 – R3 were marked. It revealed from the evidence of Rw1 that the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent's vehicle Tarus lorry had possession of Valid national permit from 05.04.2019 – 04.04.2024. The offending vehicle holds valid permit at the time of accident. The said offending vehicle had obtained Fitness certificate in between the period 05.04.2019 – 04.04.2021. The accident occurred on 03.05.2021. It is clear from the evidence of Rw1 that and the vehicle of 1<sup>st</sup> respondent did not possessed valid FC at the time of accident. Hence, the tribunal holds that the offending vehicle not Possessed valid fitness certificate at the time of accident & violated the policy of Insurance with the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent..

At this juncture, it is pertinent to rely upon a judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in *(2004) 3 SCC 297 National Insurance Company Ltd., -Vs- Swaran Singh*. As per the dictum laid down in

the said Judgment, the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent insurance company cannot disown its liability. Based on the above said judgment, this tribunal direct the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent insurance company to pay the award amount to the petitioner and thereafter they are entitled to recover the same from the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent by taking recourse as per section 174 of MV Act. Hence, it is concluded that the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent shall pay the compensation to the petitioner. This point is answered accordingly.

18) The petitioners have to produced the attested copy of the 1<sup>st</sup> page of his/her bank passbook, PAN card and the xerox of the Aadhar card as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in CMA.No.428/2016 dated 11.03.2016 reported in 2016(1) TNMAC 433(DB).

<b>Petitioner Name</b>	<b>Aadhar Card No.</b>
Dhandapani	7757 7618 8672
Geetha	5190 1477 9767

In the result, this petition is partly allowed with costs in the following terms:-

1. The petitioner No.1 & 2 are awarded a compensation of Rs.18,80,800 /-. (Less waiver of interest ordered if any). The 2<sup>nd</sup> Respondent is directed to deposit the award amount of

Rs.18,80,800/- (Less waiver of interest ordered if any) with interest at the rate of 7.5% from the date of the petition till the date of realization within 8 weeks from the date of order to the credit of the Bank Account No.42888610219, IFSC Code No.SBIN0000934, State Bank of India, Tirupattur Main Branch, directly by NEFT/RTGS Mode and then recover the same from the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent as per the theory of Pay and Recovery method.

2. The petitioners are directed to pay the balance court fee of Rs. 17,806/- if any within 15 days, otherwise the petitioners are not entitled any interest for the default period.
3. That the eligible Advocate fee fixed in this case as Rs.25,808/-.
4. The respondent is directed to pay a sum of **Rs.44,211/-** being the cost of petitioners tabulated there in.

19. That there is no need to prepare or draft the decree for this Award and further all the parties are entitled to get free copies of the award as per the Section 168(2) of the Act and Rules 20(6) of the Rules, as per order passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras in M/s Cholamandalam MS General Insurance Co., Ltd., Vs. Ayyanar and

others – Judgment dated 11.05.2020 in Tr.CMP Nos.264 to 281 of 2020.

**Other necessary Particulars**

<b>Date of petition</b>	<b>Respondent side</b>
Date of Award	16.03.2026
Amount of compensation claimed is	Rs.25,00,000/-
Amount of compensation awarded by this tribunal is	Rs.18,80,800/-
Court fee payable for the said amount is	Rs.18,181/-
Court fee already paid is	Rs.375/-
Balance court fee to be paid is	Rs.17,806/-

**Cost List for the Petitioner**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Petitioner side</b>	<b>Respondent's side</b>
Court fees	Rs.18,181/-	
Vakalath Nama	Rs.50/-	

Stamp		
Process fee	Rs.7/-	
Advocate fee	Rs.25,808/-	
Stamp of documents	Rs.65/-	
Typing charges	Rs.100/-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs.44,211/-</b>	

Dictated to the Steno Typist directly, typed by her through computer, after corrected pronounced by me on 16<sup>th</sup> day of March 2026.

Special Subordinate Judge(FAC),  
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal,  
Tirupattur District.

**Annexure :**

**Petitioners side witnesses :**

1. Dandapani

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**Exhibits on the side of Petitioners :**

1. Copy of FIR
2. Copy of the Post-Mortem Certificate of the deceased Aksaya
3. Copy of RC of the Lorry bearing Reg.No. AP 39 W 4527

4. Copy of the Insurance Policy of the Lorry
5. Copy of the DL of the driver of the Lorry
6. Copy of the Aadhar Card of the 1<sup>st</sup> Petitioner
7. Copy of the Aadhar Card of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Petitioner
8. Copy of the Aadhar Card of the deceased Akshiya
9. Copy of the Death certificate of the deceased Akshiya
10. Copy of Legal heirs certificate
11. Copy of Final Report made by the officers of the Kandili Police Station on the assault on the lorry driver.
12. Copy of Trip Sheet of Rs. 10,000/-
13. Copy of Bonafide Certificate of the deceased Akshiya
14. Copy of MVI Report

**Respondent side witnesses :**

1. Rajeshwara Rao
2. Seenivasan

**Exhibits on the side of the Respondent:**

1. Letter of Transport Department
2. Primary Permit details
3. Fitness detail Report
4. Copy of FIR
5. Copy of MVI Report of the Lorry
6. Copy of MVI Report of the Two Wheeler

7. Copy of Fitness Certificate of the Lorry
8. Copy of Fitness Certificate of the Lorry reissued from 23.09.2021 to 22.09.2023
9. Copy of Permit of Lorry dated 04.05.2021
10. Copy of Insurance Policy of the Lorry
11. Copy of DL of the driver of the Lorry

Special Subordinate Judge(FAC),  
Motor Accident Claims Tribunal,  
Tirupattur, Tirupattur District.



இந்திய தனிப்பட்ட அடையாள ஆணைய அமைப்பு

இந்திய அரசாங்கம்  
Unique Identification Authority of India  
Government of India

பதிவு அடையாளம் / Enrollment No.: 2043/88552/00298

To

தண்டபாணி பழனி

Dhandapani Palani

S/O Palani

KASINAYAKANPATTI TIRUPATHUR

Kasinayagampalli

Periyakasinackempatti

Tirupathur Vellore

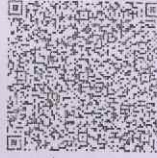
Tamil Nadu 635901

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உங்கள் ஆதார் எண் / Your Aadhaar No. :

**7757 7618 8672**

ஆதார் - சாதாரண மனிதனின் அதிகாரம்



இந்திய அரசாங்கம்

Government of India

தண்டபாணி பழனி

Dhandapani Palani

பிறந்த நாள் / DOB: 10/01/1979

ஆண்பால் / Male



**7757 7618 8672**

ஆதார் - சாதாரண மனிதனின் அதிகாரம்

தகவல்

- ஆதார் அடையாளத்திற்கான சான்று குடியரிமைக்கு அல்ல.
- அடையாள சான்றை இணையதளம் மூலம் உறுதிப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவும்.

INFORMATION

- Aadhaar is proof of identity, not of citizenship.
- To establish identity, authenticate online.

ஆதார் நாடு முழுவதிலும் செல்லுபடியாகும்.  
வருங்காலத்தில் அரசு மற்றும் அரசு சாரா சேவைகளை பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள ஆதார் உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும்.

- Aadhaar is valid throughout the country.
- Aadhaar will be helpful in availing Government and Non-Government services in future.

இந்திய தனிப்பட்ட அடையாள ஆணைய அமைப்பு  
Unique Identification Authority of India

முதலவர்

தந்தை / தாய் பெயர் பழனி.  
கசினாயக்கன்பட்டி. திருப்பத்தூர்  
கசினாயக்கன்பட்டி. வேலூர்.  
பெரியகசினாயக்கன்பட்டி. தமிழ்  
நாடு. 635901

Address:

S/O: Palani,  
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இந்திய தனிப்பட்ட அடையாள ஆணைய அமைப்பு

இந்திய அரசாங்கம்  
Unique Identification Authority of India  
Government of India

பதிவு அடையாளம் / Enrollment No.: 2043/50838/36296

To

கீதா

Geetha

W/O: Dhandapani

KASINAICKENPATTI TIRUPATTUR

Kasinayagampatti

Periyakasaickenpatti

Tirupathur Vellore

Tamil Nadu 635901

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உங்கள் ஆதார் எண் / Your Aadhaar No. :

**5190 1477 9767**

ஆதார் - சாதாரண மனிதனின் அதிகாரம்



இந்திய அரசாங்கம்  
Government of India

கீதா

Geetha

பிறந்த நாள் / DOB : 09/06/1989

பெண்பால் / Female



**5190 1477 9767**

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தகவல்

- ஆதார் அடையாளத்திற்கான சான்று குடியரிமைக்கு அல்ல .
- அடையாள சான்றை இணையதளம் மூலம் உறுதிப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவும் .

INFORMATION

- Aadhaar is proof of identity, not of citizenship .
- To establish identity, authenticate online .

ஆதார் நாடு முழுவதிலும் செல்லுபடியாகும் .

வருங்காலத்தில் அரசு மற்றும் அரசு சாரா சேவைகளை பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள ஆதார் உதவிகரமாக இருக்கும் .

Aadhaar is valid throughout the country .

Aadhaar will be helpful in availing Government and Non-Government services in future .



இந்திய தனிப்பட்ட அடையாள ஆணைய அமைப்பு  
Unique Identification Authority of India

முகவரி:

கணவர் பெயர் தண்டபாணி  
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