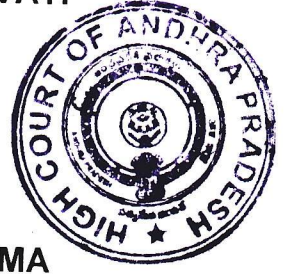


IN THE HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT AMARAVATI

FRIDAY, THE TWENTY FIRST DAY OF MARCH
TWO THOUSAND AND TWENTY FIVE



PRESENT

HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE A. HARI HARANADHA SARMA

MOTOR ACCIDENT CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPEAL No.3209 of 2017

Between:

Andhra Pradesh State Road, Transport Corporation, Rep. by its
Regional Manager, O/o. Kurnool Regional Office, New Bus Stand
Kurnool, Kurnool District.

...Appellant/Respondent

AND

1. K. Nageswaramma, W/o. Late K. Nagamaddilety, Hindu, Aged about 42
years, Housewife, R/o. Pardempadu Village, Kurnool District.

...Respondent/Claimant

2. B. T. Venkateswarlu, S/o. B.T. Pullanna, Major, Aged not known, Driver
of the Bus bearing No: AP 21 Z 515, II Depot., APSRTC, New Bus
Stand, Kurnool, Kurnool District.

(R-2 not necessary in this MACMA)

...Respondent/Respondent

Appeal is filed under Section 173 of M.V.Act, being aggrieved by the
Order and Decree dated 04.09.2017 in M.V.O.P. No.168 of 2015 on the file
of the Chairman, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal - Cum - I Additional
District Judge, Kurnool, Kurnool District.

This appeal coming on for hearing and upon perusing the grounds of Petition, the Order and Decree of the Trial Court and the material papers in the Petition and upon hearing the arguments of Sri Aravala Rama Rao (SC for APSRTC), Advocate for the Appellant and of Sri D Bhaskar Yadav, Advocate for Respondent No.1.

This Court doth Order and decree as follows:

1. That the appeal be and the same is hereby allowed in part;
2. That the compensation awarded by the MACT at Rs.2,95,000/- with interest at 9% per annum is hereby reduced to Rs.2,70,200/- with interest at the rate of 9% per annum.
3. That the claimant is hereby entitled to withdraw the compensation amount at once on deposit.
4. That the impugned award and decree dated 04.09.2017 are hereby modified accordingly.

**SD/- SRI B. CHITTI JOSEPH
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR**

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To

1. The Chairman, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal - Cum - I Additional District Judge, Kurnool, Kurnool District.

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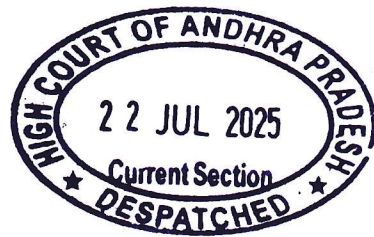
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HIGH COURT

DATED: 21/03/2025

DECREE

MACMA.No.3209 of 2017

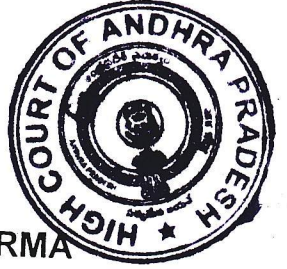


ALLOWING THE MACMA IN PART

IN THE HIGH COURT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AT AMARAVATI

FRIDAY, THE TWENTY FIRST DAY OF MARCH
TWO THOUSAND AND TWENTY FIVE

PRESENT



HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE A. HARI HARANADHA SARMA

MOTOR ACCIDENT CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS APPEAL No.3209 of 2017

Appeal is filed under Section 173 of M.V.Act, being aggrieved by the Order and Decree dated 04.09.2017 in M.V.O.P. No.168 of 2015 on the file of the Chairman, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal - Cum - I Additional District Judge, Kurnool, Kurnool District.

Between:

Andhra Pradesh State Road, Transport Corporation, Rep. by its
Regional Manager, O/o. Kurnool Regional Office, New Bus Stand
Kurnool, Kurnool District.

...Appellant/Respondent

AND

1. K. Nageswaramma, W/o. Late K. Nagamaddilety, Hindu, Aged about 42 years, Housewife, R/o. Pardempadu Village, Kurnool District.

...Respondent/Claimant

2. B. T. Venkateswarlu, S/o. B.T. Pullanna, Major, Aged not known, Driver of the Bus bearing No: AP 21 Z 515, II Depot., APSRTC, New Bus Stand, Kurnool, Kurnool District.

(R-2 not necessary in this MACMA)

...Respondent/Respondent

I.A. NO: 1 OF 2017(MACMAMP. NO: 5637 OF 2017)

Petition under Section 151 CPC is filed praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed in support of the petition, the High Court may be pleased to stay all further proceedings including the execution proceedings in M.V.O.P.No.168 of 2015 on the file of the Chairman, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal-cum-I Additional District Judge, Kurnool, Kurnool District.

Counsel for the Appellant: Sri Aravala Rama Rao (SC for APSRTC KKAC)

Counsel for Respondent No.1: Sri D Bhaskar Yadav

The Court made the following:

THE HONOURABLE SRI JUSTICE A. HARI HARANADHA SARMA

M.A.C.M.A.No.3209 of 2017

JUDGMENT:

1. One Smt. K. Nageswaramma (hereinafter referred to as "the claimant") filed M.V.O.P.No.168 of 2015 on the file of the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal-cum-I Additional District Judge, Kurnool (for short "the MACT"), claiming a compensation of Rs.3,00,000/- for the injuries suffered by her in a motor vehicle accident that occurred on 31.10.2014 and the learned MACT under the award and decree dated 04.09.2017 granted a compensation of Rs.2,95,000/- with interest at the rate of 9% per annum with certain incidental directions.

2. Feeling aggrieved by the same, the Respondent No.1 / A.P.S.R.T.C.has filed the present appeal questioning the propriety and sustainability of the award.

3. Respondent No.2 before the learned MACT is the driver employed by the A.P.S.R.T.C / Respondent No.1 and he remained *ex-parte*. The appellant / A.P.S.R.T.C claimed that his presence is not necessary in this appeal.

4. Heard learned counsel for the Appellant and the Respondent-Claimant.

Case of the claimant:

5(i). On the fateful day i.e. 31.10.2014, the claimant along with her husband on completing her agricultural work boarded Auto bearing No.AP 21 TY 1072 to go to her Village Padempadu and when they were near Jeevasudha

Church, one A.P.S.R.T.C. bus bearing No.AP 21 Z 515, while trying to overtake a lorry coming in front of the bus, came and dashed the auto in which the claimant was travelling and caused the accident. The claimant sustained fractures to both legs and hands apart from severe injuries all over the body. She was shifted to Government General Hospital, Kurnool. Her Husband died, while shifting to Government Hospital, Kurnool.

5(ii). A case in Crime No.313 of 2014 was registered against the driver of the A.P.S.R.T.C. Bus and he was subsequently charge sheeted for the offences under Sections 337 and 304(A) of IPC.

5(iii). It is further claimed that, claimant suffered injuries mentioned in the Ex.A3 wound certificate and became disabled on account of the accident. Hence she is entitled for a compensation of Rs.3,00,000/-.

6. Claim is resisted by the Respondent/A.P.S.R.T.C. contending that the claimant shall prove the pleaded accident, negligence of the driver of the RTC bus, absence of negligence on the part of the driver of the auto, age, occupation and income of the claimant and disability contributing for loss of income etc. Respondent / A.P.S.R.T.C attributed total negligence to the driver of the Auto.

7. On the strength of pleadings, the following issues were settled for trial by the learned MACT:

1. Whether the accident dated 31.10.2014 occurred due to rash and negligent driving of the driver of the vehicle bearing No.AP 21 Z 515 as stated in the petition?
2. Whether the petitioner is entitled to compensation? If so, to what amount, and from whom?
3. To what relief?

8. **Evidence before the learned MACT:**

	Description	Remarks
(i) For Claimant: (a) Oral evidence	P.W.1: K. Nageswaramma	Claimant
	P.W.2: Dr.D.Rajesh	Doctor who treated the claimant
(b) Documentary evidence	Ex.A1: Certified Copy of F.I.R. Ex.A2: Certified copy of charge sheet. Ex.A3: Certified copy of Wound Certificate. Ex.A4: Discharge card of petitioner dated 19.12.2014. Ex.A5: Discharge card of petitioner dated 30.07.2015. Ex.X1: Attested copy of Case sheet. Ex.X2: Prescription with 2 x-rays films.	On behalf of the petitioner
(ii) For Respondents:	-Nil-	On behalf of the Respondents, no evidence is adduced.

Findings of the learned MACT

9. Evidence of claimant as P.W.1 is clear and categorical as to the negligence of driver of the bus. Husband of the claimant sitting by the side of the driver of the auto, cannot be the basis to infer that the driver of the auto was unable to control the vehicle and dashed the bus and that he is responsible for the accident. There is positive evidence from the claimant but

there is no rebuttal evidence from the Respondent / A.P.S.R.T.C. Therefore, the accident and negligence relied on by the claimant stands proved.

10. Considering the nature of injuries by referring to the evidence of PW.2, X-ray, disability spoken by the doctor etc. and by taking the income of claimant at Rs.150/- per day and treatment from 31.10.2014 to 24.07.2015 i.e. nearly for 10 months, the learned MACT awarded a compensation of Rs.45,000/- for loss of earnings during treatment and bed rest period; Rs.1,50,000/- for pain and suffering; Rs.1,00,000/- towards disability and loss of earning capacity for balance life, totalling to Rs.2,95,000/- in all.

Arguments in the appeal:

11. Learned counsel for the appellant argued that P.W.1 has admitted about her husband sitting by the side of the driver of the auto. The learned MACT erred in ignoring the same and ought to have held that there was contributory negligence on the part of the driver of the auto and by considering the same ought to have reduced the compensation. Further, it is argued that the quantification of compensation is neither rational nor reflecting any kind of basis.

12. Per contra, learned counsel for the claimant submitted that the compensation claimed itself is minimal, the claimant suffered severe injuries and the disability is continuing. The prolonged treatment undergone by the claimant should be taken into consideration, and the claimant is entitled for more compensation than what was claimed, and there is no bar for awarding more than what is claimed.

13. Perused the record. Thoughtful consideration given to the arguments advanced by both sides.

14. The points that arise for determination in this appeal are:

(1). Whether the pleaded accident dated 31.10.2014 has occurred owing to the exclusive negligence of the driver of the A.P.S.R.T.C bus or whether there was any contributory negligence on the part of the driver of the auto?

(2). Whether the claimant is entitled for compensation, if so, to what quantum and what is the liability of the Appellant A.P.S.R.T.C.?

(3) Whether the impugned award dated 04.09.2017 passed by the learned MACT is sustainable in law on facts or whether any interference is necessary, if so, to what extent?

(4). What is the result of the appeal?

Point No.1:

15. Claimant (P.W.1) being an eye witness to the accident is not in dispute. What prevented the appellant/ A.P.S.R.T.C from examining its driver or summoning the driver of the auto or summoning any other witnesses cited in the charge sheet is not even whispered and at least there is no oath against oath. Therefore, it can be found that the appellant failed to discharge the burden shifted to contradict the negligence of driver of Bus spoken by PW.1, which stood corroborated with the recitals in Ex.A1: Certified Copy of FIR; Ex.A2: Certified Copy of charge sheet.

16. Learned counsel for the appellant would argue that there is admission of PW.1 that her husband who died in the accident travelled sitting by the side of driver of the auto. Therefore, negligence on the part of the driver of the auto should be taken into consideration. For this, the answer given by the learned MACT is that it is not shown with any cogent evidence that the sitting of husband of claimant by the side of the driver of the auto is the cause for accident. The finding of learned MACT is found rational and fit for acceptance when the same is seen in the light of the facts and circumstances of the case and the evidence placed before the Court.

17. Here it is relevant to note the observation of Hon'ble Apex Court made in ***Bimla Devi and Others vs. Himachal Road Transport Corporation and Others***¹ vide para No.15 wherein it is observed that the tribunal shall have a holistic view of the matter and that it is necessary to be borne in mind that strict proof of an accident caused by a particular bus in a particular manner may not be possible to be done by the claimant. The claimant was merely to establish their case on the touchstone of preponderance of probability. The standard of proof beyond reasonable doubt are not applicable in MACT cases.

18. For the reasons stated above, Point No.1 is answered against the appellant and in favour of the claimant(s) concluding that the exclusive negligence of the driver of the APSRTC bus is the cause for the accident.

¹(2009) 13 SCC530

Point No.2:

19. Claimant as P.W.1 deposed that, she met with an accident, suffered injuries mentioned in Ex.A3 Wound certificate. Negligence of the driver of the bus / offending vehicle is the cause for accident. There is sufficient corroboration for the evidence of claimant and findings as to negligence of driver of A.P.S.R.T.C bus and accident are given in favour of claimant under point No.1. Therefore, the claimant is entitled for compensation, and the appellant / A.P.S.R.T.C is liable to pay the same. The point remains for determination what is the just and reasonable quantum of compensation to which the claimant is entitled.

Analysis of Evidence:

20. Claimant as PW.1 deposed that, she sustained five grievous injuries and injuries all over the body. She has claimed that she was treated at the Government General Hospital, Kurnool for a period of one month and spent Rs.50,000/- towards medical expenses etc. During her cross-examination, she has admitted that the treatment was given under Rajiv Arogya Sree Scheme. She did not file any prescription or bills as to spending of Rs.50,000/- towards medicines. She, denied the suggestion that she did not spend any amount and she also denied that her claim is excessive.

21(i). Wound certificate reflecting the five grievous injuries. P.W.2 doctor who treated the claimant deposed after identifying the claimant before the

Court that she was treated as I.P.No.59536 for the injuries sustained in road traffic accident on 31.10.2014. He found the five injuries and they are:

1. Lacerated wound over left parietal area of scalp
2. Left fore arm swelling deformity present
3. Left shoulder and clavicle swelling and deformity present
4. Left thigh swelling and deformity present
5. Left side of the chest tenderness present

21(ii). PW.2 has further stated that initially, claimant was admitted in Neuro Surgery for management of head injury conservatively. On 08.11.2014 she was transferred to N.T. ward and she was operated on 13.11.2014 for fracture shaft and femur by using interlocking nail. On 27.11.2014, she was operated for fracture both bones left fore arm by using plate and screws and nails. Fracture clavity, fracture ribs and fracture pelvis were managed conservatively. She was discharged on 19.12.2014 and advised to attend Ortho O.P. for follow up treatment. On 03.02.2015, she came to Orthopaedic O.P. for follow up treatment. Ex.X1 is the case sheet.

21(iii). On 27.01.2015 she was again admitted in the Orthopaedic ward for removal of implants in the left fore arm. She was operated on 24.07.2015 and discharged on 30.07.2015.

21(iv). On 08.07.2017, it is found that the fracture of femur united, fracture clavity united, fracture ribs and pelvis united and she was recovered from head injury completely. Left fore arm infected nail present in the ulna bone

and fracture radius was in non-union and deformity of left wrist and fore arm present. Softness noted in the left wrist joint and elbow joint. She cannot lift weights with the left hand and she cannot have attend her regular works. She needs further surgery to the left hand. The disability to the left hand will be at 15% temporary.

21(v). During cross examination, he has stated that under Rajeev Arogya Sree Scheme, treatment was given to claimant and claimant never came with any complaint from 30.07.2015 to 08.05.2017. He has denied the suggestion that temporary disability is spoken by him is on high side. The evidence of PW.2 is found natural, rational, logical and convincing.

Inference from the Evidence:

22. From the evidence placed, the following aspects are clear:

1. Claimant is a victim of accident.
2. Claimant suffered five grievous injuries
3. Claimant has undergone three operations in total.
4. The claimant may have to undergo another operation for the removal of nails.
5. Disability is at 15% and temporary in nature.
6. Disability restricted to left hand.
7. Treatment was given free of cost under Rajeev Arogya Sree Scheme. However, claim might have included reasonable expenditure for treatment.
8. Treatment, medication and visiting of the hospital for around 10 months is clear. Loss of income for that period is probable.

9. Transport expenses and attendant charges are quite natural and possible of circumstances in the case.
10. Claimant might have certainly suffered pain and suffering due to the injuries and while undergoing operation etc.
11. Nervous shock etc. are fit to be taken into account.
12. Claimant has no control over the occurrence of the accident. Hence, it is a case of composite negligence as against the claimant(s). Contributory negligence cannot be taken into consideration.
13. She was attending labour work. The income of Rs.150/- per day taken by the tribunal is acceptable, which can be considered as inclusive of future prospects in the income.

Precedential guidance as to quantum of compensation:

23(i). With regard to awarding just and reasonable quantum of compensation, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Baby Sakshi Greola vs. Manzoor Ahmad Simon and Anr.***², arising out of SLP(c).No.10996 of 2018 on 11.12.2024, considered the scope and powers of the Tribunal in awarding just and reasonable compensation within the meaning of Act, after marshaling entire case law, more particularly with reference to the earlier observations of the Hon'ble Supreme Court made in ***Kajal V. Jagadish Chand and Ors.***³, referred to various heads under which, compensation can be awarded, in injuries cases vide paragraph No.52, the heads are as follows:-

²2025 AIAR (Civil) 1

³2020 (04) SCC 413

S. No.	Head	Amount (In ₹)
1.	Medicines and Medical Treatment	xxxxx
2.	Loss of Earning Capacity due to Disability	xxxxx
3.	Pain and Suffering	xxxxx
4.	Future Treatment	xxxxx
5.	Attendant Charges	xxxxx
6.	Loss of Amenities of Life	xxxxx
7.	Loss of Future Prospect	xxxxx
8.	Special Education Expenditure	xxxxx
9.	Conveyance and Special Diet	xxxxx
10.	Loss of Marriage Prospects	xxxxx
Total		Rs. xxxxxx

23(ii). A reference to parameters for quantifying the compensation under various heads addressed by the Hon'ble Apex Court is found necessary, to have standard base in the process of quantifying the compensation, to which the claimant is entitled.

23(iii) In **Rajkumar Vs. Ajay Kumar and Another**⁴ vide para No.19, the Hon'ble Apex Court summarized principles to be followed in the process of quantifying the compensation after referring to socio economic and practical aspects from which, the claimants come and the practical difficulties, the parties may face in the process of getting disability assessed and getting all certificates from either the Doctors, who treated, or from the medical boards etc., it is observed that :-

"...We may now summarise the principles discussed above :

(i) All injuries (or permanent disabilities arising from injuries), do not result in loss of earning capacity.

(ii) The percentage of permanent disability with reference to the whole body of a person, cannot be assumed to be the percentage of loss of earning capacity. To put it differently, the percentage of loss of earning capacity is not the same as the percentage of permanent disability (except in a few cases, where the Tribunal on the

⁴ 2011 (1) SCC 343

basis of evidence, concludes that percentage of loss of earning capacity is the same as percentage of permanent disability).

(iii) The doctor who treated an injured-claimant or who examined him subsequently to assess the extent of his permanent disability can give evidence only in regard the extent of permanent disability. The loss of earning capacity is something that will have to be assessed by the Tribunal with reference to the evidence in entirety.

(iv) The same permanent disability may result in different percentages of loss of earning capacity in different persons, depending upon the nature of profession, occupation or job, age, education and other factors..."

23(iv). In **Sidram vs. United India Insurance Company Ltd. and Anr**⁵ vide para No.40, the Hon'ble Apex Court referred to the general principles relating to compensation in injury cases and assessment of future loss of earning due to permanent disability by referring to **Rajkumar's** case, and also various heads under which compensation can be awarded to a victim of a motor vehicle accident.

23(v). In **Sidram's** case, reference is made to a case in **R.D. Hattangadi V. Pest Control (India) (P) Ltd**⁶. From the observations therein it can be understood that while fixing amount of compensation in cases of accident, it involves some guess work, some hypothetical consideration, some amount of sympathy linked with the nature of the disability caused. But, all these elements have to be viewed with objective standards. In assessing damages, the Court must exclude all considerations of matter which rest in awarding speculation or fancy, though conjecture to some extent is inevitable.

23(vi). The purpose of any system of justice is to provide remedies to the victims and to restore the parties involved in litigation to their original positions

⁵ 2023 (3) SCC 439

⁶ 1995 (1) SCC 551

to the extent possible. Therefore, the concerns of all stakeholders connected to the process of redressal and reparation should focus on providing adequate compensation. The development and culture of any society will be seen from how it treats its criminals and victims. The evolution of legal system from retribution to restoration is clear in this century. If the aim of the law is to restore what is lost and to undo the wrong, then providing compensation should be considered as important as punishing or reforming the wrongdoer. With this philosophy of law in mind, the claims for compensation from victims of any crime or tort require careful consideration and appreciation.

24. Depending on the context of the case, the quantum and the heads under which compensation can be awarded may vary. But, broadly, the heads under which the compensation is awarded in personal injuries are :

A) Pecuniary damages (Special Damages) :

- (i) Expenses relating to treatment, hospitalization, medicines, transportation, nourishing food and miscellaneous expenditure.
- (ii) Loss of earnings (and other gains) which the injured would have made had he not been injured, comprising:
 - (a) Loss of earnings during the period of treatment;
 - (b) Loss of future earnings on account of permanent disability.
- (iii) Future medical expenses.

(B) Non-pecuniary damages (General damages) :

- (iv) Damages for pain, suffering and trauma as a consequences of the injuries.
- (v) Loss of amenities.
- (vi) Loss of expectation of life.

Findings on quantum of compensation:

25. In the present case, total treatment and bed rest period considered by the learned MACT and believed by this Court as per the inferences from the evidence is for 10 months. Income of claimant is accepted by learned MACT is Rs.4,500/- per month at the rate of Rs.150/- per day, the same is adopted for quantification. For the 10 months period the compensation under the head of total loss of income for the period of treatment, bed rest period etc. at Rs.45,000/- awarded by learned MACT is found just and reasonable. Hence, the same is accepted. The disability is 15% in respect of left hand. It is said as temporary but how long the temporary period is not known. Therefore, considering the length of time of disability and its percentage in respect of total loss of income, the disability is notionally taken at 10% whereby loss of income comes to Rs.450/- per month and Rs.5,400/- per year. The claimant is aged about 42 years as per case sheet. For the age group of 40-45 years multiplier applicable in terms of **Sarla Verma's** case is '13' when the same is adopted, the entitlement of claimant for compensation under the head of disability and future loss of income is acceptable at Rs.70,200/- ($\text{Rs.5,400} \times 13 = \text{Rs.70,200/-}$). Hence Rs.70,200/- is fit to be awarded under the said head.

26. Under the head of pain and suffering she is entitled for Rs.10,000/- in view of the five grievous nature of injuries. Claimant is entitled for Rs.5,000/- under the head of attendant charges. Loss of amenities at Rs.10,000/-. Conveyance (Transport) charges at Rs.5,000/-. Special diet, extra

nourishment etc. at Rs.5,000/- Medical and incidental expenditure at Rs.10,000/- as claimant might have incurred reasonable expenditure for treatment although treatment is given under Arogya Sree Scheme.

27. In the light of precedential guidance and in view of the reasons and evidence referred above, the entitlement of the claimant(s) for reasonable compensation is as follows:

S.No.	Head	Granted by the MACT	Fixed by this Appellate Court
1.	a)Pain and suffering b)Five Fractures & grievous injuries	Rs.1,50,000/-	Rs.1,00,000/-
2.	Simple injuries	-Nil-	-Nil-
3.	Medical & incidental Expenditure	-Nil-	Rs.10,000/-
4.	Future medical expenditure	-Nil-	Rs.20,000/-
5.	a)Extra Nourishment	-Nil-	Rs.5,000/-
	b)Attendant Charges	-Nil-	Rs.5,000/-
	c)Transportation charges and special diet	-Nil-	Rs.5,000/-
6.	Loss of earnings and bed rest and treatment	Rs.45,000/-	Rs.45,000/-
	Loss of earnings, disability and Loss of earning capacity for balance life	Rs.1,00,000/- (In view of the stiffness of left wrist and left elbow)	Rs.70,200/-
7.	Loss of amenities	-Nil-	Rs.10,000/-
8.	Loss of expectation of life.	-Nil-	-Nil-
	Total:	Rs.2,95,000/-	Rs.2,70,200/-

28. For the reasons stated above, the entitlement of the claimant for compensation is found at Rs.2,70,200/- and Respondent / A.P.S.R.T.C is liable to pay the same. Point No.2 is answered accordingly.

Point Nos.3 & 4:

29. For the aforesaid reasons and in view of the findings of point Nos.1 and 2, point Nos.3 and 4 are answered as follows:

In the result, the appeal is allowed-in-part.

(i) The compensation awarded by the learned MACT at Rs.2,95,000/- with interest at 9% per annum is reduced to Rs.2,70,200/- with interest at the rate of 9% per annum.

(ii) The claimant is entitled to withdraw the compensation amount at once on deposit.

(iii) The impugned award and decree dated 04.09.2017 are modified accordingly.

As Sequel, miscellaneous petitions, if any, pending in this appeal shall stand closed.

**SD/- SRI B. CHITTI JOSEPH
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR**

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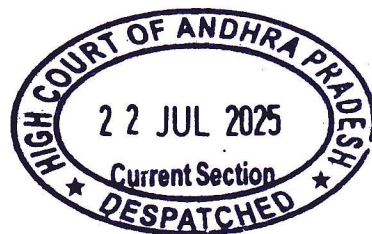
1. The Chairman, Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal - Cum - I Additional District Judge, Kurnool, Kurnool District. **(with records if any)**
2. One CC to Sri Aravala Rama Rao (SC for APSRTC), Advocate [OPUC]
3. One CC to Sri D Bhaskar Yadav, Advocate [OPUC]
4. The Section Officer, VR Section, High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Amaravathi. **(to dispatch the trial court records)**
5. Three CD Copies

HIGH COURT

DATED: 21/03/2025

DECREE

MACMA.No.3209 of 2017



ALLOWING THE MACMA IN PART