

IN THE COURT OF SENIOR CIVIL JUDGE- 2 AIZAWL DISTRICT: AIZAWL, MIZORAM

MONEY SUIT NO. 25 OF 2010

Plaintiff:

Mr. Laldawngkima (Minor)
Through his father
Mr. Thangzuala
Tualbung- Mizoram

By Advocates

: 1. Mr. L.H. Lianhrima
2. Mr. Lalhriatpuia

Versus

Defendants:

1. The State of Mizoram
Represented by the Chief Secretary to the
Govt. of Mizoram
Mizoram- Aizawl
2. The Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram
Power & Electricity Department
Mizoram- Aizawl
3. The Engineer in Chief
Power & Electricity Department
Govt. of Mizoram- Aizawl
4. The Superintending Engineer
Power and Electricity Department
Govt. of Mizoram
5. The Executive Engineer
Power & Electricity Department
Maintenance Division- I, Aizawl
6. The Executive Engineer
Power & Electricity Department
Maintenance Division- II, Aizawl

By Advocate's

: Mr. R. Lalremruata, AGA

Date of Arguments : 08-06-2011

Date of Judgment & Order : 13-06-2011

BEFORE

Dr. H.T.C. LALRINCHHANA, Sr. CJ- 2

JUDGEMENT & ORDER

GENESIS OF THE CASE

This is a suit for payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 36,00,000/- (Thirty six lakhs rupees) with pendente lite interest @ 12% per annum by the defendants to the plaintiff due to alleged negligence of the defendants which resulted in electrical accident of the plaintiff namely – Mr. Laldawngkima S/o Thangzuala, Tualbung on Dt. 26-12-2007, the plaintiff in his plaint submitted that the plaintiff being a minor plays with his elder brother near Electric Transformer which is installed by the defendants.

Since there was no proper fencing of the same, the plaintiff run into the said enclosure, where the electric transformer was installed and after he entered into the said enclosure, he was burnt by the live electric current from the transformer on Dt. 26.12.2007. On because, the plaintiff was fell down and was in unconscious, taken into Hospital and therefore suffered grievous hurt to his right arms and stomach, later on his right arm was amputated on 25/1/2008. He was discharged from the hospital on 28/1/2008. The medical board also certified that his disability is at 65% by issuing Disability Certificate. Thus, by violating the provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, there was no proper fencing of the said electric transformer, no danger sign as imposed by R. 35 of the said Rules was also stuck up. It is also further fails to comply S. 44-A of the said Rules to submit a report thereof. The plaintiff also paid a requisite court fees at Rs. 5000/-. Further submitted that although served legal notice to the defendants, the defendants eschewed on the matter.

Hence, prayed compensation in the following terms-

A. Pecuniary Damages

(a) Loss of earning capacity	= Rs. 5,00,000/-
(b) Medical, hospital and nursing expenses	= Rs. 2,00,000/-
(c) Loss of matrimonial prospect	= Rs. 3,00,000/-
(d) Special Diet	= Rs. 1,00,000/-

B. Non pecuniary damages

(a) Loss of expectation of life	= Rs. 5,00,000/-
(b) Loss of amenities of life	= Rs. 4,00,000/-
(c) Impairment of physiological functions	= Rs. 5,00,000/-
(d) Impairment of anatomical structures	= Rs. 5,00,000/-
(e) Pain and suffering	= Rs. 3,00,000/-
(f) Mental suffering	= Rs. 3,00,000/-

Total **= Rs. 36,00,000/-**

The defendants in their written statements contended and denied that no proper fencing was made and also further unknown the plaintiff but known one Mr. Malsawmdawngkima @ Malsawmdawnga who accidentally touch electric wire of transformer at Tualbung village. Thus, enclosed Birth Certificate of the said Mr. Malsawmdawngkima. The date of occurrence as submitted in the plaint and in the Discharge Certificate from Hospital is also contradictory and the name of person discharged in the hospital is also Laldawngkima, the defendants were not aware of accident for doing verification and making reports as imposed by the Rules. In regards to fencing of the said electric transformer, at the time of commission, it was fencing with net and steel gate, due to stolen of the said steel gate, the gate was properly closed with wood. The father of the plaintiff/victim himself is rather alleged negligence to care and protect of the said victim child. The claim amount of the plaintiff is also excessive and its calculation is exaggerated form. Thus, prayed to dismiss of the suit with exemplary costs.

ISSUES

The following issues are framed on 20-10-2010 as follows-

1. Whether the suit is maintainable in its present form and style
2. Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed or not. If so, to what extend.

BRIEF ACCOUNT OF EVIDENCE

For the plaintiff:

The plaintiff had produced the following witnesses namely

1. Mr. Thangzuala F/o Laldawngkima @ Malsawmdawngkima, Tualbung (Hereinafter referred to as PW- 1)
2. Mr. C. Lalzarluaia S/o C. Taihranga (L), Tualbung (Hereinafter referred to as PW- 2)
3. Mr. T. Thinlaihnama S/o Hrangkhama (L), Tualbung (Hereinafter referred to as PW- 3)
4. Mr. Lalzarmawia S/o Vanhnuaithanga (L), Armed Veng South-Aizawl, ASI of Police, Saitual PS (Hereinafter referred to as PW- 4)

The PW-1 in his examination in chief deposed that his son namely Mr. Dawnga is also put as Malsawmdawngkima in his some documents like Birth Certificate and other documents but commonly known as Laldawngkima. The PW-1 being the plaintiff indeed reiterated the averments and submissions in the plaint as he himself is the plaintiff. He further deposed that-

Ext. P- 1 is a plaint submitted by him

Ext. P- 1 (a & b) are his true signatures

Ext. P- 2 is a photograph of Laldawngkima

Ext. P- 3 is a copy of Out Patient Card

Ext. P- 4 is a copy of Discharged Card

Ext. P-5 is a copy of Disability Certificate

Ext. P-6 is a copy of Police report

Ext. P-7 is a copy of acknowledgement issued by the YMA, Tualbung Branch

Ext. P-8 is a copy of acknowledgement issued by the President, Tualbung Village Council

Ext. P-9 is a copy of Legal Notice

Ext. P-10 (a) to 10 (i) are court fees amounting to Rs. 5000/- deposited by him

During his cross examination, he deposed that he is ascertain about the name of his son known as Malsawmdawngkima but filed the instant suit in the name of Laldawngkima, he denied that the instant Electric transformer have a fencing, the date of occurrence for electrocution of his son was 26.12.2007 and being illiterate, he did not aware about the Discharged report on the date of occurrence. He lodged FIR in the Police Station to ascertain the mishap.

The PW-2 in his examination in chief deposed that he is the President of YMA, Tualbung Branch and well acquainted with the victim and his father as the plaintiff. When incident for electrocution of the victim occurred on 26.12.2007, the said electric transformer did not have any proper fencing and also did not have any cover of the door. Whether in the main door or other portion, it can be entered easily. The arm of the victim was amputated due to electrocution. Only because of the negligence on the part of the department, the said electrocution was happened. Ext. P- 7 (a) is his true signature.

In his cross examination, he further deposed that he did not see while the victim Malsawmdawngkima was touch with electric live wire.

In his re-examination, he further deposed that the contents of Ext. P- 7 is true and correct.

The PW-3 deposed in his examination in chief that in the current term, he is the President of Village Council, Tualbung Village, the said electric transformer at Tualbung did not have any proper fencing and also did not have any cover of the door. Whether in the main door or other portion, it can be entered easily. If properly maintained the said transformer by the department, the victim Dawnga will not met the instant accident. The contents of Ext. P- 8 is true and correct. Ext. P- 8 (a) is my true signature.

During cross examination, he deposed that he denied that the said Electric Transformer was properly maintained by the Department but he did not see the victim Dawnga while he touched with electric live wire.

The PW- 4 in his examination in chief deposed that he had conducted enquiry on electrocution of the son of the plaintiff and found that the instant Electric Transformer was 11000 kilo Watt (hp) and the injury of the victim was caused by touching electric live wire. He therefore prepared enquiry report on that finding.

In his cross examination, he deposed as a fact that he is the person who duly enquired the instant incident, he did not know that a statement of the witnesses which he had examined were under eye witness or not. At the time of his enquiry, the said Electric Transformer had a fence.

For the defendants:

On the otherhand, the defendants had produced only one witness namely- Mr. Zothansanga, SDO, Saitual Power Sub-Division, Power & Electricity Department (Hereinafter referred to as DW), during his examination in chief, he deposed that he is holding the post of SDO, P&E, Saitual Power Sub-Division since January, 2008 and in short, he reiterated the contents of written statements in his examination in chief. He further deposed that-

Ext. D- 1 is a written statement

Ext. D-1(a) is a signature of Under Secretary to the GOM, P&E

Ext. D-2 is Birth Certificate of Malsawmdawngkima

Ext. D-3 is Acknowledgement issued by YMA, Tualbung Branch

Ext. D-4 is Acknowledgement issued by VCP, Tualbung

Ext. D-5 is accident report

Ext. D- 5 (a) is his true signature

During his cross examination, he deposed that as SDO, P&E, he had prepared and sent a report as form which is Ext. D-5 to the Chief Electrical Inspector, Zuangtui. Accordingly he duly filled up the said form and submitted to the concerned authority on 9th Jan., 2008 and the accident took place on 26th December, 2007 at 3.30 P.M, he did not know that whether the Chief Engineer, P&E had received an application of the plaintiff for compensation or not. He along with one Mr. Hmingthanzuala, JE visited the victims after he was discharged from the hospital. Although there is a little confusions on the name of the victim, he is a victim for electrocution and causing amputation of his right arm. He admitted that no compensation is yet given to the victim on such accident. He admitted that at the time of occurrence, the victim boy was at 5 years old.

ARGUMENTS

By supplementing written argument, Mr. R. Lalremruata, learned AGA for the defendants stated that the amount claimed by the plaintiff is excessive and is not proportionate with the occurrence. Mr. Lalhriatpuia, learned counsel for the plaintiff after analyzing evidence submitted that as strict liability is invoke like in the instant case plus purely because of negligence of the defendants by not properly fencing the dangerous machine like Electric Transformer and failure to stuck up danger sign itself is liable for compensation to the victim. He mainly relied in the decision of Hon'ble Gauhati High Court in connection with RFA No. 8 of 2008 in the case of **State of Mizoram & Anr. Vs. Master Laldinpuia** decided on 26.5.2009, the ratio is to classify pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages. Mr. R. Lalremruata, learned AGA further argued that in the said decision of Hon'ble Gauhati High Court, the compensation amount awarded was Rs. 9,35,000/- only.

FINDINGS

Issue No. 1

Whether the suit is maintainable in its present form and style

No where in the plaint, the exact location of occurrence is found but on perusal of written statements submitted by the defendants and tallying both pleadings, it can be presumed at Tualbung. Another lacunae is also found in the plaint as it lacks the age of the victim including his Birth Certificate which will certainly effect determination of the amount of compensation if win/secure the case by the plaintiff. But presumably from the annexure in the written statement of the defendants that the date of birth of the plaintiff/victim appears 13.8.2003. Thus, at the time of occurrence, the age of the victim will be around 2007-2003=4 years of age. The plaintiff paid a requisite court fees, the plaint is also duly accompanied by verification and affidavit. Although found some irregularities, towards

justice, equity and good conscience, I find that such irregularities may not vitiate the proceedings.

Issue No. 2

Whether the plaintiff is entitled to the relief claimed or not. If so, to what extend.

By appreciating the above facts and its circumstances, the findings on the crux of incidents can be epitomized that-

- (1) The victim boy of aged 5 years while playing with his elder brother entered into the area of electric transformer at Tualbung, the said Electric Transformer was neither proper fencing nor stuck up of danger sign.
- (2) Being an innocent child of 5 years aged, the plaintiff minor was enmeshed into the area of Transformer and after undergoing medical treatment as grievous hurt in the hospital, the right arm of the plaintiff minor was amputated and the percentage of his disability is 65 %.
- (3) The defendants fails to comply rule 44A of Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 which imposed to conduct a report on occurrence of accident on electrocution and intimation of accident to the superior personnel, it says that-

“44A. Intimation of Accident- If any accident occurs in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of energy in or in connection with, any part of the electric supply lines or other works of any person and the accident results in or is likely to have resulted in loss of human or animal life or in any injury to a human being or an animal, such person or any authorised person of the State Electricity Board/Supplier, not below the rank of a Junior Engineer or equivalent shall send to the Inspector a telegraphic report within 24 hours of the knowledge of the occurrence of the fatal accident and a written report in the form set out in Annexure XIII within 48 hours of the knowledge of occurrence of fatal and all other accidents. Where practicable a telephonic message should also be given to the Inspector immediately the accident comes to the knowledge of the authorised officer of the State Electricity Board/Supplier or other person concerned.”

The sequence of legal implications and its environs in dynamism can be traced that S. 185 of the Electricity Act, 2003 repealed the old and archaic Indian Electricity Act, 1910, the said *Electricity Act, 2003* is made effective from June 10, 2003, the *Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2003* is also in force with effect from January 27, 2004 and *the Electricity (Amendment) Act, 2007* is in force with effect from June 15, 2007, *the Electricity Rules, 2005* framed under section 176 of the Electricity Act, 2003 is also notified under GSR 379 (E) Dt. 8th June, 2005.

The “Central Electricity Authority (Safety requirements for construction, operation and maintenance of electrical plants and electric lines) Regulations, 2008” under clause (c) of Section 73 read with sub-section (2) of Section 177 of the Electricity Act, 2003 was already framed but not known its effective date. Moreover, the Central Electricity Authority (Grid Standards) Regulations, 2006 framed as per provisions under section 34, Section 73(d) and section 177(2) (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 was also chalked out but yet effective, **the Central**

Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2007 under section 53 and read with Clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section 177 of the Electricity Act, 2003 was also framed out which is intended to repealed the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 by virtue of clause 31 of the said Regulation read with clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 185 of the Electricity Act, 2003, some of the contents of the Schedule I of the said Regulation is extracted that-

“VII Danger Notices:- The owner of every installation of voltage exceeding 250V shall affix permanently in a conspicuous position a danger notice in Hindi or English and the local language of the district, with a sign of skull and bones of a design as per the relevant ISNo.2551 on-

(a) every motor, generator, transformer and other electrical plant and equipment together with apparatus used for controlling or regulating the same;

(b) all supports of overhead lines of voltage exceeding 650V which can be easily climbed-upon without the aid of ladder or special appliances;

Explanation- Rails, tubular poles, wooden supports, reinforced cement concrete poles without steps, I-sections and channels, shall be deemed as supports which cannot be easily climbed upon for the purposes of this clause;

(c) luminous tube sign requiring supply, X-ray and similar high-frequency installations of voltage exceeding 650V but not exceeding 33 kV:

Provided that where it is not possible to affix such notices on any generator, motor, transformer or other apparatus, they shall be affixed as near as possible thereto, or the word ‘danger’ and the voltage of the apparatus concerned shall be permanently painted on it

Provided further that where the generator, motor, transformer or other apparatus is within an enclosure one notice affixed to the said enclosure shall be sufficient for the purposes of this regulation.

XVII Display of Instructions for restoration of persons suffering from electric shock:

(1) Instructions, in English or Hindi and the local language of the District and where Hindi is the local language, in English and Hindi for the restoration of persons suffering from electric shock, shall be affixed by the owner in a conspicuous place in every generating station, enclosed sub-station, enclosed switch-station and in every factory as defined in clause(m) of Section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948(63 of 1948) in which electricity is used and in such other premises where electricity is used as the Chief Electrical Inspector or Electrical Inspector may, by notice in writing served on the owner, direct.

(2) Copies of the instructions shall be supplied on demand by an officer or officers appointed by the Central or the State Government in this behalf at a price to be fixed by the Central or the State Government.

(3) The owner of every generating station, enclosed sub-station, enclosed switch-station and every factory or other premises to which this regulation applies, shall ensure that all authorized persons employed by him are acquainted with and are competent to apply the instructions referred to in clause (1) of paragraph XVII of Schedule-I.

(4) In every manned generating station, sub-station or switch station of voltage exceeding 650V, an artificial respirator shall be provided and kept in good working condition.

XVIII Intimation of Accident:

If any electrical accident occurs in connection with the generation, transmission, supply or use of electricity in, or in connection with, any part of the electric supply lines or other works of any person and the accident results in, or is likely to have resulted in loss of human or animal life or in any injury to a human being or an animal, such person or any authorized person of the State Electricity

Utility/Supplier, not below the rank of a Junior Engineer or equivalent shall send to the Chief Electrical Inspector or Electrical

Inspector and Appropriate Commission a Telegraphic/ E-Mail/ Fax/ Mobile SMS report within 24 hours of the knowledge of the occurrence of the fatal accident and a written report in the form set out in Schedule XII within 48 hours of the knowledge of occurrence of fatal and all other accidents. Where practicable a telephonic message should also be given to the Inspector immediately the accident comes to the knowledge of the authorized officer of the State Electricity Utility/ Supplier or other person concerned."

In short, safety measures imposed by the said Regulation appended in various Schedules were very comprehensive and adequate to avoid accident like in the instant case. But, the effective date of the '*Central Electricity Authority (Measures relating to Safety and Electricity Supply) Regulations, 2007*' is yet not known. Hence, by virtue of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 185 of the Electricity Act, 2003, the relevant provisions of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 requires to look into, Danger Notice is required to display as mandate under rule 35 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956. In a nutshell, Chapter- IV of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956 embodied General Safety Requirements which is very stringent to comply with and to save an innocent child like the instant victim.

Besides the above, in compliance with section 3 of the Electricity Act 2003, the *National Electricity Policy* is further chalked out under No. 23/40/2004-R&R (Vol.II) Dated the 12th, February, 2005 for the improvement of Electricity in the Country with safe and secure mode of transmission.

Judicial intervention on electrocution is rampant that the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **M.P. Electricity Board vs. Shail Kumari and others** reported in [2002 (2) SCC 162] that the liability of the Electricity Board under Law of Torts to compensate for the injuries suffered cannot be denied on the basis that the Electricity Board has taken all safety measures since the liability of the Department is strict liability, relying upon the renowned and celebrated case on the issue, viz., *Rylands vs.,. Fletcher* (1868 (3) HL 330: 1861-73 All ER Rep.1). The Supreme Court has held as follows:

"8. Even assuming that all such measures have been adopted, a person undertaking an activity involving hazardous or risky exposure to human life, is liable under law of torts to compensate for the injury suffered by any other person, irrespective of any negligence or carelessness on the part of the managers of such undertakings. The basis of such liability is the foreseeable risk inherent in the very nature of such activity. The liability cast on such person is known, in law, as "strict liability". It differs from the liability which arises on account of the negligence or fault in this way i.e. the concept of negligence comprehends that the foreseeable harm could be avoided by taking reasonable precautions. If the defendant did all that which could be done for avoiding the harm he cannot be held liable when the action is based on any negligence attributed. But such consideration is not relevant in cases of strict liability where the defendant is held liable irrespective of whether he could have avoided the particular harm by taking precautions.

The doctrine of strict liability has its origin in English common law when it was propounded in the celebrated case of *Rylands v. Fletcher* (1868 (3) HL 330: 1861-73 All ER Rep.1). Blackburn, J., the author of the said rule had observed thus in the said decision: (All ER p. 7E-F) "[The true rule of law is that the person who, for his own purposes, brings on his land, and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it at his peril, and, if he does not do so, he is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape."

The above are consonance with a series of verdict and observations in the followings, such as –

*In the case of **Smti Maya Rani Banik And Anr. vs State Of Tripura And Ors.** decided on 3 December, 2004 reported in AIR 2005 Gau 64*

*In the case of **Surjya Das vs Assam State Electricity Board And Ors.** decided on 15 September, 2005 reported in (2006) ACC 36, AIR 2006 Gau 59, (2006) 2 GLR 387*

*In the case of **State Of Mizoram And Ors. vs H. Lalrinmawia** decided on 4/3/2008 reported in 2008 (2) GLT 32*

*In the case of **Edentinora Mawthoh vs State Of Meghalaya And Ors.** decided on 7/12/2007 and reported in 2008 (1) GLT 732*

*In the case of **State Of Tripura And Ors. vs Jharna Rani Pal And Anr.** decided on 25 July, 2007 and reported in 2008 (1) GLT 974*

*In the case of **Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board vs Shail Kumari And Ors.** decided on 11/1/2002 and reported in (2002) ACC 526, 2002 ACJ 526, AIR 2002 SC 551*

*In the case of **Smt. S.K. Shangring Lamkang And Anr. vs State Of Manipur And Ors.** decided on 16 November, 2007 and reported in AIR 2008 Gau 46, 2008 (1) GLT 32*

*In the case of **State Of Manipur And Ors. vs Hurilung Kamei** decided on 30/5/2007 reported in 2007 (4) GLT 342*

*In the case of **A.S. Zingthan vs State Of Manipur And Ors.** decided on 18/3/1997 reported in 1999 ACJ 904*

The next task becomes the true meaning and concepts of ‘Strict Liability’. In the case of **J.K. Industries Limited Etc.Etc vs The Chief Inspector Of Factories and Boilers & Ors.** decided on 25 September, 1996 and reported in 1996 (6) Suppl. SCR 798, 1996 (6) SCC 665, 1996 (7) SCALE 247, 1996 (9) JT 27, it was observed that-

“The offences are strict statutory offences for which establishment of mens rea is not an essential ingredient. The omission or commission of the statutory breach is itself the offence. Similar type of offences based on the principle of strict liability, which means liability without fault or mensrea, exist in many statutes relating to economic crimes as well as in laws concerning the industry, food adulteration, prevention of pollution etc. In India and abroad. 'Absolute offences' are not criminal offences in any real sense but acts which are prohibited in the interest of welfare of the public and the prohibition is backed by sanction of penalty. Such offences are generally known as public welfare offences.”

In the case of **Dineshchandra Jamnadas Gandhi vs State Of Gujarat And Anr** decided on 17 January, 1989 and reported in 1989 AIR 1011, 1989 SCR (1) 138, it was held that-

“12. The plea in the last analysis reduces itself to one of ignorance of the law. This would be no justification. Ten thousand difficulties, it is said, do not make a doubt. As the learned authors (supra) put it. "One who, being ignorant of the law, sells goods at a price in excess of the maximum fixed by the statute, could hardly be said to have been led astray by his conscience while the 'harm prescribed' lacks objective wrongness".

The Statute we are concerned with prescribes a strict liability, without need to establish Mens Rea. The Actus Reus is itself the offence. There might be

cases where some mental element might be a part of the Actus Reus itself. This is not one of those cases where anything more than the mere doing of the prescribed act requires to be proved.”

In the case of **Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board vs Shail Kumari And Ors.** decided on 11 January, 2002 reported in (2002) ACC 526, 2002 ACJ 526, AIR 2002 SC 551, the Supreme Court has observed that-

“7. It is an admitted fact that the responsibility to supply electric energy in the particular locality was statutorily conferred on the Board. If the energy so transmitted causes injury or death of a human being, who gets unknowingly trapped into it the primary liability to compensate the sufferer is that of the supplier of the electric energy. So long as the voltage of electricity transmitted through the wires is potentially of dangerous dimension the managers of its supply have the added duty to take all safety measures to prevent escape of such energy or to see that the wire snapped would not remain live on the road as users of such road would be under peril. It is no defence on the part of the management of the Board that somebody committed mischief by siphoning such energy to his private property and that the electrocution was from such diverted line. It is the look out of the managers of the supply system to prevent such pilferage by installing necessary devices. At any rate, if any live wire got snapped and fell on the public road the electric current thereon should automatically have been disrupted. Authorities manning such dangerous commodities have extra duty to chalk out measures to prevent such mishaps.

8. Even assuming that all such measures have been adopted, a person undertaking an activity involving hazardous or risky exposure to human life, is liable under law of torts to compensate for the injury suffered by any other person, irrespective of any negligence or carelessness on the part of the managers of such undertakings. The basis of such liability is the foreseeable risk inherent in the very nature of such activity. The liability cast on such person is known, in law, as "strict liability". It differs from the liability which arises on account of the negligence or fault in this way i.e. the concept of negligence comprehends that the foreseeable harm could be avoided by taking reasonable precautions. If the defendant did all that which could be done for avoiding the harm he cannot be held liable when the action is based on any negligence attributed. But such consideration is not relevant in cases of strict liability where the defendant is held liable irrespective of whether he could have avoided the particular harm by taking precautions.

9. The doctrine of strict liability has its origin in English Common Law when it was propounded in the celebrated case of *Rylands v. Fletcher* (1868 Law Reports (3) HL 330). Blackburn J., the author of the said rule had observed thus in the said decision:

"The rule of law is that the person who, for his own purpose, brings on his lands and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it at his peril; and if he does so he is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape."

10. There are seven exceptions formulated by means of case law to the doctrine of strict liability. It is unnecessary to enumerate those exceptions barring one which is this. "Act of stranger i.e. if the escape was caused by the unforeseeable act of a stranger, the rule does not apply". (vide Page 535 Winfield on Tort, 15th Edn.)

11. The rule of strict liability has been approved and followed in many subsequent decision in England. A recent decision in recognition of the said doctrine is rendered by the House of Lords in *Cambridge Water Co. Ltd. v. Eastern Counties Leather Plc.* {1994(1) All England Law Reports (HL) 53}. The said principle gained approval in India, and decisions of the High Courts are a legion to that effect. A Constitution Bench of this Court in *Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India* and a Division Bench in *Gujarat State Road Transport Corporation v. Ramanbhai Prabhatbhai* had followed with approval the principle in *Rylands v. Fletcher*. By referring to the above two decisions a two Judge Bench of this Court has reiterated the same principle in *Kaushnuma Begum v. New India Assurance Co. Ltd.* {2001 (2) SCC 9}.

12. In *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India* this Court has gone even beyond the rule of strict liability by holding that

"where an enterprise is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous activity and harm is caused on any one on account of the accident in the operation of such activity, the enterprise is strictly and absolutely liable to compensate those who are affected by the accident; such liability is not subject to any of the exceptions to the principle of strict liability under the rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher*."

13. In the present case, the Board made an endeavour to rely on the exception to the rule of strict liability (*Rylands v. Fletcher*) being "an act of stranger". The said exception is not available to the Board as the act attributed to the third respondent should reasonably have been anticipated or at any rate its consequences should have been prevented by the appellant-Board. In *Northwestern Utilities, Limited v. London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited* {1936 Appeal Cases 108}, the Privy Council repelled the contention of the defendant based on the aforesaid exception. In that case a hotel belonging to the plaintiffs was destroyed in a fire caused by the escape and ignition of natural gas. The gas had percolated into the hotel basement from a fractured welded joint in an intermediate pressure main situated below the street level and belonging to the defendants which was a public utility company. The fracture was caused during the construction involving underground work by a third party. The Privy Council held that the risk involved in the operation undertaken by the defendant was so great that a high degree care was expected of him since the defendant ought to have appreciated the possibility of such a leakage.

14. The Privy Council has observed in *Quebec Railway, Light Heat and Power Company Limited v. Vandry and Ors.* {1920 Law Reports Appeal Cases 662} that the company supplying electricity is liable for the damage without proof that they had been negligent. Even the defence that the cables were disrupted on account of a violent wind and high tension current found it sway through the low tension cable into the premise of the respondents was held to be not a justifiable defence. Thus, merely because the illegal act could be attributed to a stranger is not enough to absolve the liability of the Board regarding the live wire lying on the road."

The Supreme Court in the case **Syed Akbar V. State of Karnataka**, 1980 ACJ 38: (AIR 1979 SC 1848) dealt with the scope and applicability of the maxim 'res ipsa loquitur' and observed that

"Res ipsa loquitur (telling speaks for itself) is a principle which, in reality, belongs to the law of Torts."

It has been further observed that at page, 1852 (of AIR)

"as a rule mere proof that an event has happened or an accident has occurred, the cause of which is unknown, is not evidence of negligence. But the peculiar circumstances constituting the event or accident, in a particular case, may themselves proclaim in concordant, clear and unambiguous voice the negligence of somebody as the cause of the event or accident. It is to such cases that the maxim 'res ipsa loquitur may apply,' if the cause of the accident is unknown and no. reasonable explanations as to the cause is coming forth from the defendant. To emphasise the point, it may be reiterated that in such cases, the event or accident must be a kind which does not happen in the ordinary course of things if those who have management and control use due care. But, according to some decisions, satisfaction of this condition alone is not sufficient for res ipsa to come into play and it has to be further satisfied that the event which caused the accident was within the defendant's control. The reason for this second requirement is that where the defendant has control of the thing which caused the injury, he is in a better position than the, plaintiff to explain how the accident occurred."

It is therefore very clear that strict liability is liable to invoke in electrocution cases like in the instant case. In Google, "**Strict liability** is

explained that in law, strict liability is a standard for liability which may exist in either a criminal or civil context. A rule specifying strict liability makes a person legally responsible for the damage and loss caused by his or her acts and omissions regardless of culpability (including fault in criminal law terms, typically the presence of mens rea). Strict liability is prominent in tort law (especially product liability), corporations law, and criminal law.

In tort law, strict liability is the imposition of liability on a party without a finding of fault (such as negligence or tortious intent). The plaintiff need only prove that the tort occurred and that the defendant was responsible. Strict liability is imposed for legal infractions that are malum prohibitum rather than malum in se, therefore, neither good faith nor the fact that the defendant took all possible precautions are valid defenses. Strict liability often applies to those engaged in hazardous or inherently dangerous ventures.

Strict liability is distinct from absolute liability. Under absolute liability, only an actus reus is required. With strict liability, an actus reus, unintentional or not is all that is required. If the plaintiff can prove that the defendant knew about the defect before the damages occurred, additional punitive damages can be awarded to the victim. In strict liability situations, although the plaintiff does not have to prove fault, the defendant can raise a defense of absence of fault, especially in cases of product liability, where the defense may argue that the defect was the result of the plaintiffs actions and not of the product, that is, no inference of defect should be drawn solely because an accident occurs.

A classic example of strict liability is the owner of a tiger rehabilitation center. No matter how strong the tiger cages are, if an animal escapes and causes damage and injury, the owner is held liable. Another example is a contractor hiring a demolition subcontractor that lacks proper insurance. If the subcontractor makes a mistake, the contractor is strictly liable for any damage that occurs.

The law imputes strict liability to situations it considers to be inherently dangerous. It discourages reckless behavior and needless loss by forcing potential defendants to take every possible precaution. It also has the effect of simplifying and thereby expediting.”

So long as ‘Strict liability’ is invokable in electrocution case and as held in **M.P. Electricity Board vs. Shail Kumari and others (supra)**, whether negligent or carelessness of the defendants are immaterial under the aegis of strict liability. Like in the instant case, I find that the defendants also committed negligence by not properly maintain the fencing and lacks to stuck up danger sign in that danger machine, they are therefore liable to pay compensation to the plaintiff in the instant case.

ORDER

As submitted by learned counsel for the plaintiff at the time of argument, the observation of Hon’ble Gauhati High Court in **State of Mizoram & Anr. Vs. Master Laldinpuia (supra)** relied in **R.D. Hattangadi vs Pest Control**

(India) Pvt. Ltd decided on 6 January, 1995 and reported in 1995 AIR 755 = 1995 SCC (1) 551=JT 1995 (1) 304 = 1995 SCALE (1) 79, wherein, the Supreme Court has observed that-

“12. In its very nature whenever a tribunal or a court is required to fix the amount of compensation in cases of accident, it involves some guesswork, some hypothetical consideration, some amount of sympathy linked with the nature of the disability caused. But all the aforesaid elements have to be viewed with objective standards.

...17. The claim under SI. No. 16 for pain and suffering and for loss of amenities of life under SI. No. 17, are claims for non-pecuniary loss. The appellant has claimed lump sum amount of Rs 3,00,000 each under the two heads. The High Court has allowed Rs 1,00,000 against the claims of Rs 6,00,000. When compensation is to be awarded for pain and suffering and loss of amenity of life, the special circumstances of the claimant have to be taken into account including his age, the unusual deprivation he has suffered, the effect thereof on his future life. The amount of compensation for non-pecuniary loss is not easy to determine but the award must reflect that different circumstances have been taken into consideration. According to us, as the appellant was an advocate having good practice in different courts and as because of the accident he has been crippled and can move only on wheelchair, the High Court should have allowed an amount of Rs 1,50,000 in respect of claim for pain and suffering and Rs 1,50,000 in respect of loss of amenities of life. We direct payment of Rs 3,00,000 (Rupees three lakhs only) against the claim of Rs 6,00,000 under the heads "Pain and Suffering" and "Loss of amenities of life".”

In that **State of Mizoram & Anr. Vs. Master Laldinpuia (supra)**, a victim boy of aged 7 years while playing football near one Electric Transformer lacking proper fencing entered/ran into the said Electric Transformer, he was thereby burnt by live electric current and also taken into the hospital and unconscious. Both his arms were amputated due to the said accident and the Medical Board certified that the victim was 100% disability, the Hon’ble Gauhati High Court therefore awarded compensation at Rs. 9,35,000/- (Rupees nine lakhs, thirty five thousand) only for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damages. In the instant case, the plaintiff is seeking the following compensations-

A. Pecuniary Damages

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| (a) Loss of earning capacity | = Rs. 5,00,000/- |
| (b) Medical, hospital and nursing expenses | = Rs. 2,00,000/- |
| (c) Loss of matrimonial prospect | = Rs. 3,00,000/- |
| (d) Special Diet | = Rs. 1,00,000/- |

B. Non pecuniary damages

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (a) Loss of expectation of life | = Rs. 5,00,000/- |
| (b) Loss of amenities of life | = Rs. 4,00,000/- |
| (c) Impairment of physiological functions | = Rs. 5,00,000/- |
| (d) Impairment of anatomical structures | = Rs. 5,00,000/- |
| (e) Pain and suffering | = Rs. 3,00,000/- |
| (f) Mental suffering | = Rs. 3,00,000/- |

Total **= Rs. 36,00,000/-**

In view of the afore discussions and findings thereof and by making reliance in **State of Mizoram & Anr. Vs. Master Laldinpuia (supra)**, the defendants are directed to pay compensation amount to the plaintiff at the following rates-

A. Pecuniary Damages

(i) Loss of earning capacity	= Rs. 2,55,000/-
(ii) Medical, hospital and nursing expenses	= Rs. 20,000/-
(iii) Loss of matrimonial prospect	= Rs. 5,000/-
(iv) Special Diet	= Rs. 5,000/-

Sub- total = Rs. 2,85,000/-

B. Non pecuniary damages

(i) Loss of expectation of life	= Rs. 50,000/-
(ii) Loss of amenities of life	= Rs. 50,000/-
(iii) Impairment of physiological functions	= Rs. 1,00,000/-
(iv) Impairment of anatomical structures	= Rs. 1,00,000/-
(v) Pain and suffering	= Rs. 5,000/-
(vi) Mental suffering	= Rs. 50,000/-

Sub- total = Rs. 3,55,000/-

The total amount for compensation will be **Rs. 6,40,000/-** (Rupees six lakhs and forty thousand) to be paid by the defendants to the plaintiff with interest rate at 12% per annum till realization from 25-05-2010 when institution of the suit.

At the last stage, costs of the suit is the essence for justice like in the instant case as very recently held in the case of **Vinod Seth vs Devinder Bajaj & Anr.** disposed of on 5 July, 2010 in connection with Civil Appeal No. 4891 of 2010 [Arising out of SLP [C] No.6736 of 2009], the Supreme Court has held that-

“23. The provision for costs is intended to achieve the following goals: (a) It should act as a deterrent to vexatious, frivolous and speculative litigations or defences. The spectre of being made liable to pay actual costs should be such, as to make every litigant think twice before putting forth a vexatious, frivolous or speculative claim or defence. (b) Costs should ensure that the provisions of the Code, Evidence Act and other laws governing procedure are scrupulously and strictly complied with and that parties do not adopt delaying tactics or mislead the court. (c) Costs should provide adequate indemnity to the successful litigant for the expenditure incurred by him for the litigation. This necessitates the award of actual costs of litigation as contrasted from nominal or fixed or unrealistic costs. (d) The provision for costs should be an incentive for each litigant to adopt alternative dispute resolution (ADR) processes and arrive at a settlement before the trial commences in most of the cases. In many other jurisdictions, in view of the existence of appropriate and adequate provisions for costs, the litigants are persuaded to settle nearly 90% of the civil suits before they come up to trial. (e) The provisions relating to costs should not however obstruct access to courts and justice. Under no circumstances the costs should be a deterrent, to a citizen with a genuine or bonafide claim, or to any person belonging to the weaker sections whose rights have been affected, from approaching the courts.”

In **Salem Advocate Bar Association, Tamil Nadu Vs. Union of India** in connection with Writ Petition (civil) 496 of 2002 decided on 02/08/2005 reported in 2005 AIR 3353, 2005 (1) Suppl. SCR 929, 2005 (6) SCC 344, 2005 (6) SCALE 26, 2005 (6) JT 486, the Hon'ble Apex Court held that-

“...The costs have to be actual reasonable costs including the cost of the time spent by the successful party, the transportation and lodging, if any, or any other incidental cost besides the payment of the court fee, lawyer’s fee, typing and other cost in relation to the litigation.”

By showing more lenience to the defendants, the defendants are further directed to pay only costs of lawyers fee and court fee at Rs. 12,000/- (Rs. 7000/- for lawyers fee + Rs. 5000/- for court fees) to the plaintiff with interest rate at 12% per annum from the date of this order till realization. No other costs for typing, transportation, time spent for the suit etc.

The case shall stand disposed of.

Give this copy and decree to both parties and all concerned.

Dr. H.T.C. LALRINCHHANA

Senior Civil Judge- 2
Aizawl District: Aizawl

Memo No. MS/25/2010, Sr. CJ (A)/

Dated Aizawl, the 13th June, 2011

Copy to:

1. Mr. Laldawngkima Through his father Mr. Thangzuala, Tualbung-Mizoram through Mr. L.H. Lianhrima, Adv.
2. The State of Mizoram Represented by the Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram, Mizoram- Aizawl through Mr. R. Lalremruata, Asst. Govt. Advocate, District Court- Aizawl
3. The Secretary to the Govt. of Mizoram, Power & Electricity Department, Mizoram- Aizawl through Mr. R.C. Thanga, Govt. Advocate, District Court- Aizawl through Mr. R. Lalremruata, Asst. Govt. Advocate, District Court- Aizawl
4. The Engineer in Chief, Power & Electricity Department, Govt. of Mizoram- Aizawl through Mr. R. Lalremruata, Asst. Govt. Advocate, District Court- Aizawl
5. The Superintending Engineer, Power and Electricity Department- Govt. of Mizoram through Mr. R. Lalremruata, Asst. Govt. Advocate, District Court- Aizawl
6. The Executive Engineer, Power & Electricity Department, Maintenance Division- I, Aizawl through Mr. R. Lalremruata, Asst. Govt. Advocate, District Court- Aizawl
7. The Executive Engineer, Power & Electricity Department, Maintenance Division- II, Aizawl through Mr. R. Lalremruata, Asst. Govt. Advocate, District Court- Aizawl
8. P.A. to Hon’ble District & Sessions Judge, Aizawl Judicial District- Aizawl
9. Case record

PESKAR