

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : **15.30 hrs.**

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION) (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I beg to move* :

15. 26 hrs.

MOTION UNDER RULE 388

SUSPENSION OF PROVIS TO RULE 66 IN RESPECT OF PERSONAL INJURIES (COMPENSATION INSURANCE) AMENDMENT BILL

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) I beg to move :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to motions for taking into consideration and passing of the personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Bill, 1971, in as much as it is dependent upon the personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1971."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do suspend the proviso to rule 66 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in its application to motions for taking into consideration and passing of the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Amendment Bill, 1971, in as much as it is dependent upon Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Amendment Bill, 1971."

The motion was adopted :

"That the Bill further to amend the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963 be taken into consideration."

The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act 1963 is the second of the twin Acts governing grant of relief during the last emergency, the first being the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act 1962, the extension of which to the present emergency the House has already considered. This Act was promulgated to provide for Payment of compensation to certain classes of workers like those in factories, mines, plantations and major ports, for personal injuries sustained during the emergency. This compensation is to be in addition to the relief provided under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act 1962 so that the total benefit received will be about the same as under the workmen's Compensation Act 1923. As I mentioned earlier, the liability to pay compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act 1923 and the Employees State Insurance Act 1948 ceases to exist in the case of such injuries and the workmen covered by these Acts draw relief under the two emergency enactments.

The Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act 1963 imposes on the employers of workmen liability to pay compensation in respect of personal injuries to the extent the amount of compensation payable under the workmen's Compensation Act 1923 exceeds the relief payable under the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act 1962. It also provides for compulsory insurance of the liability by the employers with Government based on the premium

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

rates which can be varied with reference to the actual nature or extent of the liability as it may exist from time to time. A scheme called the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Scheme 1965 was promulgated under the Act during the last emergency and it is proposed to extend the the same to the present emergency after the Act has been amended by the Bill under consideration. Every employer including a contractor, other than Government, is required to take out a policy of insurance from the Central Government, and this policy insures his liability under the Act. For the purpose of operating the scheme of insurance, Government appoints an agent on payment of remuneration. The L.I.C. was appointed as an agent during the last emergency and is proposed to be so appointed again new. The total amount of premium is fixed after the termination of the emergency. Meanwhile, advance payment against the final total premium is recoverable from the employers periodically at intervals of not less than a quarter of an year and the rate of advance premium is notified from time to time. A Fund called the personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Fund is created from the receipt under the scheme and if the amount in the Fund is not sufficient at any time, the Central Government pays into the Fund as an advance out of the general revenues such amount as may become necessary. Government carries its own risk and the Fund cannot be utilised to pay compensation to workmen employed by Government.

I will not take more time of the House and hope the House will appreciate the urgency and importance of this measure and give its approval to the Bill.

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Personal Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1963, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : There are no amendments.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted

15. 34 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration.”

As hon. members may be aware, protection to the dyeintermediates and aluminium industries is due to expire on the 31st December, 1971. The Tariff Commission has reviewed the performance of these industries and has submitted its reports thereon. Government's Resolutions containing their decisions on the reports, together with copies of other connected papers, were laid on the Table of the House on the 14th instant.

I shall now refer very briefly to the two industries under consideration, taking dyeintermediates first. This is a good example of an Indian industry which has developed greatly under protection. Starting with the