

Study4Insurance

LIABILITY ACT

FOR GIPSA OFFICER PROMOTION EXAM

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Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991

I. Background and Purpose

Key Events:

- 1984: Bhopal Gas Tragedy Poisonous gas leak from Union Carbide, thousands dead/injured.
- o 1986: Shriram Chemicals tragedy in Delhi, large public impact.

• Reason for the Act:

- To protect general public interests after these disasters.
- Ensures all companies or individuals dealing with hazardous goods must have insurance.
- No fault or negligence needs to be proven for compensation—victims receive relief even if not employee (not covered by Workmen Compensation Act).

II. Main Provisions

Compulsory Insurance for Owners:

- From 1st April 1991, all owners/handlers of hazardous substances must take out an insurance policy within limits specified by the Act.
- Claim settlements handled by District Collector.
- List of hazardous chemicals attached to Act.

Nature of Liability:

- No Fault Liability: Victims given relief without needing to demonstrate owner negligence.
- o Immediate relief mechanism in case of accident due to hazardous substance.

• Who is Covered?:

- Any person affected by accidents involving hazardous substances (excluding workmen).
- Workmen's compensation is separately covered by Workmen Compensation Act, 1923.

III. Benefits and Importance of Public Liability Insurance

- Without insurance, potential claims against business could result in massive legal and compensation costs.
- Provides protection for injuries to visitors, employees, third parties, and properties.
- Not legally required for all businesses—but essential for those handling hazardous materials.
- Insurance cover can extend to:
 - Partners in firms
 - o Directors, managers, secretaries/officers in companies
 - Members in associations

IV. Covered Risks & Exclusions

What is covered?

- Accidents due to hazardous substance handling (manufacture, storage, transport, sale, etc.)
- o Death, injury, disability, sickness, and property damage.

• Exclusions:

- Intentional non-compliance with laws.
- Statutory fines, penalties, punitive/exemplary damages.
- Damage to property owned/leased/hired by insured.
- Damages due to war, invasion, nuclear/radioactive accidents.



V. Key Definitions (From Act)

- **Accident:** Sudden/unintended event during hazardous substance handling, causing death/injury/property damage. Excludes war/nuclear accidents.
- **Owner:** Person controlling hazardous substance at accident time; includes firm's partners, association's members, company's directors/managers/etc.
- Hazardous Substance: As defined under Environment Protection Act, 1986, exceeding Govt.-specified quantity.
- Collector: District official handling claims.
- **Handling:** Includes all activities like manufacturing, storing, transporting, using, selling, etc.
- **Advisory Committee:** Central Govt. constituted expert group on insurance matters under this Act.

VI. Statutory Duties of Owner

1. Insurance Policy:

- Must be obtained/renewed before expiry.
- o Amount: Not less than paid-up capital, not more than ₹50 crore.

2. Environment Relief Fund:

o Owner pays extra amount with premium to be credited to Fund (Sec. 7A).

3. Extension of Coverage:

Can pay extra premium to extend coverage to responsible officers/partners.

VII. Collector's Powers

- All powers of a civil court for claim settlement:
 - o Summoning, enforcing attendance, questioning under oath.
 - Document discovery and production.
 - Affidavit evidence collection.
 - o Requisition of public records/documents.
 - Issuing commissions for examination.

Dismissing applications for default/proceeding ex parte.

VIII. Inspection, Search, and Directions

- Government-authorized persons may inspect any premises/vehicle for compliance at any reasonable time.
- Central Govt. may issue written directions to stop/regulate hazardous substance handling or supply of utilities (water, electricity, etc.)
- Power to search and seize hazardous substances in case of violation.
 - Seized material may be disposed to prevent accidents, owner pays costs (recoverable as land revenue).

IX. Exemptions (Special Case for Owners)

- Owner can seek exemption under Sec. 4(3) by creating a fund (₹5 crores or paid-up capital, whichever lower) in a nationalized bank, with approval from Central Govt.
- Fund used only to settle liabilities under this Act, operated by administrator nominated by owner.

X. Claims and Compensation Calculation

- Claim relief under schedule:
 - o Medical Expenses: Up to ₹12,500 per case.
 - Fatal Accidents: ₹25,000 + medical expenses (max ₹12,500)
 - Permanent Disability: ₹25,000 + medical expenses
 - Wage Loss: Up to ₹1,000/month for a max of 3 months (temp/partial disability).
 - Property Damage: Up to ₹6,000 according to actual damage.
- Relief is additional to compensation under other laws (but total compensation reduced by relief paid under this Act).

XI. Offences and Penalties

Failure to comply (Sec. 4 & 12):

o Imprisonment: Min. 1 year, up to 6 years.

o Fine: Up to ₹1 lakh, or both.

Objection/Non-compliance to Directions (Sec. 15):

o Imprisonment: Up to 3 months

o Fine: Up to ₹20,000

Offences by Companies:

All responsible officers liable for offences.

 Liable even in case of consent/neglect; partners, managers, directors, secretaries included.



XII. Advisory Committee Structure

- Constituted by Central Govt.; members include:
 - 3 Central Govt. officers
 - 2 insurer representatives
 - 2 owners' representatives
 - 2 insurance/hazardous substance experts
- Chairman: One of the Central Govt. representatives, nominated.

XIII. Implementation Steps (Recent Initiatives)

- Pollution Control Boards directed to check for valid PLI policy at time of industrial permissions.
- Coordination between insurance companies and IRDA for standardized PLI policy.

- Awareness letters/advisories to industry bodies (FICCI, CII, CMA, ICC, etc.) to enroll and pay in ERF.
- Ministry works for improved implementation and compliance mechanisms.

XIV. Conclusion

- Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 protects public/employee interests against accidental harm from hazardous materials.
- Mandatory insurance for all industries/companies handling hazardous substances.
- Relief available only for direct, accidental injuries—not for indirect or long-term health issues from hazardous substance exposure.
- Liability limited to mandatory insurance coverage—no extra benefit except specified compensation.

References

The Public Liability Insurance Act 1991, PIB, lawyersclubindia.com, text of the Act, PPT source.



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