



सत्यमेव जयते



अग्नि सेवा, नागरिक सुरक्षा एवं गृह रक्षक

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P R E F A C E

The Minutes of the meetings of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee/Council from 1st to 38th have been compiled and printed in a book shape which is now in your hands.

It is a useful document consisting of detailed recommendations made by the Standing Fire Advisory Council in its various meetings.

I appreciate the efforts of Sh. D.K. Shami, Fire Adviser and officials of Fire Cell for their sincere efforts for tracing and compiling all the Minutes of the meeting since the year, 1956 and getting it printed.

Place : New Delhi

Date : March, 2018

(Prakash Mishra)
Director General FS,CD & HG

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**Minutes of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee Meeting held at 20-Travancore House
Hutments, Canning Road, New Delhi , on 9th,10th and 11th February , 1956.**

Present:-

1. Shri M.G. Pradhan , ----- Chairman
Commandant, National Fire Service College, Rampur
2. Capt. C.M. Gogerly ,
Director, West Bengal Fire Services, Calcutta.
3. Shri S.F. Lakhani,
Fire Adviser,Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
4. Shri A.B. Advani,
Chief Fire Officer, Delhi State Fire Service, Delhi.
5. Capt. M.J.B. Maneck ji,
Commandant General Home Guards and Hon. Fire Adviser,
Bombay.
6. Shri P.N. Mehrotra,
Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Allahabad.
7. Shri John Koshi,
District Fire Officer, Vellore, Madras.
8. Shri S.K. Bose,
Chief Fire Officer, Allahabad, U.P.
9. Shri N.M. Karanjia,
Fire Superintendent, Central Railway, Bombay.
10. Shri C.S. Chandrasekhar,
Deputy Director, Indian Standards Institution, Delhi.

1. Morning Session - 10:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. on 9th February, 1956.

Shri L.G. Mirchandani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, opened the meeting with a short inaugural address, in which, he broadly gave the members a general outline of the various item on the agenda and the necessity of finalizing certain of the matters connected with the Fire Services in the Country. He concluded his speech with a request to the members to extend their best co-operation and advice based on their long years of experience in the Fire Service and wished 'Gods speed' to the deliberation of the meeting.

With the reassurance and encouragement extended through the inaugural speech of the Deputy Secretary Shri L.G. Mirchandani the members commenced the task assigned to

them with Shri M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, Rampur, in the chair.

The members took up consideration of the agenda, item by item and commenced discussion on the "Fire Drill Manual" prepared by the Commandant, National Fire Service College, which was proposed to be circulated for adoption by all the Fire Services in the Country, as agreed upon at the Fire Chiefs Conference held in August, 1955.

A detailed discussion ensued on each drill and with the exception of certain minor modifications, the drills as prepared by the Commandant, was generally approved by the Committee.

Following are some of the modification recommended by the Committee.

- a) **Squad drill:-** The members stated that although it was agreed at the Fire Chiefs Conference held in August, 1955, that all movements in the Squad drill should be as per part 1 of the Fire service Drill Book of U.K. Home Office, Fire Service Department (Pages 1 to 16 of the revised edition 1951), they felt that this should be reproduced in our Drill Manual with the permission of the U.K. Home Office . The only change, the members considered to be necessary was that, our ' Drill Manual ' should incorporate Hindi words of Command along with the English words, as far as possible, as have been now introduced in the Indian Army.

There was some discussion on the correct position of "Stand at Ease" as regards the holding of hands at the rear, and after discussion, it was agreed that, the correct position should be as under:-

Stand-at-Ease:- Keep the legs straight, carry the left foot about one foot length to the left so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet, at the same time, carry the hands behind the back and place the back of the right hand in the palm of left hand, grasping it lightly with the fingers and thumb, and allowing the arms to hang easily at their full extent.

- b) **Physical Drill:-** The Committee recommended that since the Chief Fire Officers of each service, have been following different kinds of the physical drills, it would be worthwhile to call for details of these drills from various Chief Officers, for being considered if necessary, at any future meeting of this committee. For the present, it was agreed that the physical drill need not be standardised.
- c) **Trailer Pump Drill:-** According to the decision taken at the last Fire Chief Conference held in August, 1955, it was agreed that there should be a "Five Men Drill" in case of a trailer fire pump.

The members of the committee after going through the "Five Men Drill" put up by the Commandant, felt that since the trailer fire pump would necessarily be accompanied by a towing vehicle, it would be proper to follow the "Six Men Drill " in this case also, as put up for "Motor Pump Drill" to avoid confusion by having too many different fire drill standardized. This was unanimously agreed too.

- d) **Motor Pump Drill:-** The “Eight Men Motor Pump Drill” incorporated in the drill manual for the benefit of Fire Services in the South was proposed to be deleted, since the members felt, that although such concession for certain periods can be made, these should not be incorporated in the manual.

2. **Afternoon Session -2:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.**

- e) **Extension Ladder Drill:-** The members felt that the drill should only termed as “Four Member Drill” without any mention of the “inclusion” or “exclusion” of motor driver, as stated by the Commandant . This was agreed too.
- f) **First Aid Appliance Drill:-** The committee recommended that this drill be termed as “First Aid Hose Reel Drill” and should only be confined to “Three Men Drill”. The necessary changes as suggested by members for the “Three Men Drill” were incorporated in the manual.
- g) **Crash Tender Drill:-** This drill was not specifically entered in the drill manual, as it was thought that the “Six Men Motor Pump Drill” would be equally applicable for the crash tender. Shri P.N. Mehrotra of the Civil Aviation Department however felt that it would be necessary to have a separate drill for the crash tender and as the members considered that since this drill would be more needed in his department and as he is well conversant with the peculiar needs at an air crash, they requested him to prepare the details for this drill and pass the same, on to the commandant.
- h) **Fire Boat Drill:-** The Fire Conference held in August,1955 had approved of adopting the “Fire Boat Drill” as explained in the Fire Service Drill Book (revised edition 1951) published by U.K. Home Office, Fire Services Department (Page 90 to 101). The Members of the Committee considered it proper to include these drills in details, as at pages 90 to 101 after securing permission to the same of the U.K. Home Office, Fire Services Department.
- (i) **Saluting:-** On going through details of rules governing a “salute” in the Fire Services, the members proposed certain modification as follows :-
- (1) In Rule (2) it was suggested that “Officers of Sub-Officers and higher ranks” should be considered as “entitled to a salute” instead of “officers of station officer and higher ranks” as proposed in the draft manual.
 - (2) In Rule (4) the words at the end of the sentence “who will himself also receive the salute” were proposed to be replaced by “and will himself salute”.
 - (3) In Rule (5) the sentence “all members of the party will salute” were proposed to be replaced by the senior most will follow the procedure as laid down at Rule (4) above and the word ”receive” wherever it occurs, to be replaced by word “acknowledged”.
 - (4) In Rule (7) the word “members” to be replaced by the word “Officers”.
 - (5) In Rule (8) the word “Officer-in-charge” was proposed to be changed to officers-in-charge and the words “will himself only” in the second line were proposed to be replaced by “all Officers will”.

3. **Morning Session– 10:30 A.M. to 1:30 P.M ON 10TH February. 1956.**

Discussion on the “drill Manual” was continued and the standard knots as proposed in the draft manual were approved with the recommendation that the paragraph on “Standard Terms” should be incorporated at the beginning of the chapter on “Standard Knots” and before the “Overhand knot or the Thumb Knot”.

Pumping signals and Standard Message were there after approved with the recommendation as desired by Shri P.N. Mehrotra of the Civil Aviation Department that a note be added in the end, to the effect that “Standard Message in vogue on aerodromes will continue to be followed”.

The committee there after considered the “standard tests” and recommended that these tests should also be fully incorporated in our “Drill Manual” as given on pages 124 to 143 in the U.K. Fire Services Drill Book (revised edition 1951) published by the U.K. Home Office, Fire Service Department with the permission of the authorities.

Shri John Koshi suggested one modification in the “Standard Tests” for extension ladder, in which he proposed that while testing the rounds of each section of the extension ladder, the ladder should be divided. This was accepted by the Committee.

Afternoon Session -2:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

After completion of the first item on the agenda, the committee took up consideration of Item no.2 Viz. The proposal to observe a “Fire Week” in India during the autumn of 1956.

The members went through the note prepared by the Ministry and discussed the matter in all its aspects such as preparation of publicity material, finances required for the activities of such a week and the appropriate time in the year at which the observance of such a ‘Fire Week’ would prove more useful, beneficial and educative to the public at large. After discussion, the committee adopted the following resolution.

OBSERVATION OF A FIRE WEEK IN INDIA .

“The Committee Unanimously approves that a Fire Prevention week should be observed all over India simultaneously once annually, preferably before the Diwali week. The Committee recommends that States- wise Fire Prevention Week Committees be formed for organising and implementing the activities of the week. The committee, however opines that publicity material in English & Hindi be supplied to the states by the Government of India.

The committee further recommended that an approach should be made to the Education Ministry and the information & Broad-casting Ministry for helping in the preparation of the publicity material and in propagating the same through-out the country.

“The committee went through the tentative programme for the observance of the Fire prevention week, as prepared by the Ministry and has generally approved the same and further observed that details in this regard may be left to be worked out by the State Fire Prevention Committee that are recommended to be formed in the foregoing paragraph”.

The members then proceeded to consider item nos. 3 (a) (b) &(c) pertaining to standardisation of ranks, badges of ranks and uniform clothing for the fire service personnel.

The committee considered the various ranks that were previously suggested by the Fire Experts committee appointed by the Government of India the year 1950 and those that were suggested by the Chief Fire Officers, Delhi State Fire Services. The committee also considered the modification to the badges of ranks suggested by the Director of West Bengal Fire Services and the standardisation of uniform clothing proposed by the Commandant National Fire service College. After careful consideration, the committee came to the conclusion that in view of the fire services in most of the states not yet being under state control it would be difficult to standardize the ranks, badges of ranks and uniform clothing for the Fire Services at present.

The committee therefore unanimously recommended that in the interest of the country as a whole the State Government should again be requested to consider the possibility of bringing the fire services under an appropriate department of the State Government, wherever the fire services are not so. Wherever the fire services at present are state-controlled or brought under state control, as per the above recommendation, the Committee was of the view, that the fire service organisation should form a separate department as has been recommended previously by the Fire Experts Committee in 1950.

Item no.4 regarding finalisation of proformae for the collection of statistics relating to fire services and fire losses was then taken up for discussion.

The members went through the proformae in details and the suggestion of Sarva Shri Advani and Pradhan and proposed that proformae be split into two forms viz. Form 'A' covering the information of a permanent nature such as pertaining to the area covered by the Fire Service, fire risks covered, water resources, types and construction of building and their average heights, accessibility to fire appliances and such other points, useful for assessing the potential fire risk of the place. The second Form 'B' should include information pertaining to the set up the Fire Service at the place such as, the number of fire station, area served by them, number of fire appliances, types of fire fighting engines, ladder and other appurtenances, the total staff with different ranks, reserves, uniforms and accoutrements, First Aid and Ambulance Services, if any, attached to the Fire Service, training facilities, any special facilities provided for the staff, annual expenditure, authority maintaining the service etc.

The committee recommended, a third form to be termed as Form 'C', which should cover the annual statistical information such as the total number of fires, loss due to fire, estimated value of property saved from fire, lives lost, injured and saved from fire and causes of fire etc. In this connection, the Committee compiled a list of 23 supposed causes of fire which should accompany form 'C' the guidance of the Fire Services to fill up this form.

The Committee after discussion authorised Shri M.G. Pradhan Commandant, National Fire Service College, to prepare these forms on the lines suggested above.

After the completion of the above item, the committee took up item Nos. 5(a) & (b) and commenced going through the pamphlet "Save Your Home From Fire" and after completing the first chapter, the meeting was adjourned, it being 5:30 P.m. The members, finding that there were still three items to be completed agreed to meet at 10:00 A.M. on Saturday 11th February, 1956.

Morning Session – 10:00 A.M. to 1:30 P.M. on 11TH February,1956.

The members continued their task of going through the pamphlet "Save Your Home from Fire" chapter by chapter, and generally approved of the text with slight modifications. The Committee, however, recommended, that since this booklet was intended to be circulated for the use of general public and educational institution, a fresh booklet on the lines indicated in the pamphlet, should be prepared by entrusting this work to a person, who has experience in writing short stories useful for general public and students.

The committee also observed that the sketches that had been shown in the draft pamphlet, were not suggestive enough, and required to be improved upon, so as to make them attractive, more receptive and interesting, and above all, conveying the real objective behind the publication of such a booklet.

As regards the draft booklet "Fire Safety in homes" which was intended for wide circulation all over country, the Committee unanimously recommended that material for publication of the booklet and pictorial scripts should be called for from various sources including the Fire Chiefs in the country, as well as from a few foreign organisations. The Committee was of the opinion that each subject of household fire prevention, should be shown in a series of cartoons in the proper sequence of each incident. Thus, the Committee felt, would be more interesting and more instructive, and in greater measure, more acceptable to the general public and students.

During discussion, the committee observed that Shri John Koshi of the Madras Fire Service had prepared a few cartoons with catchy slogans for his service, and therefore the Committee felt that his help in editing this matter should be sought after various suggestions from Fire Chiefs and other similar organisations had been received.

The Committee then proceeded to consider Item No.6 Viz. Booklet on "Rescue Technique".

After going through the "Introduction" to this booklet which explains the aims, objects and the necessity of publishing such a booklet for wide circulation in the country, the Committee observed that such a booklet comprising of forty-four pages dealing with an important subject like "Rescue" will have to be carefully gone through in details and since the members had not had sufficient time either to study themselves or to go through in details in the limited time left at their disposal, the committee decided that a booklet on such an important subject should not be rushed through.

The committee therefore unanimously decided that consideration of the said booklet should be postponed to the next meeting.

The members then started informal discussion as desired by the Ministry, in regard to the minimum instructional equipment required for the National Fire Service College at Rampur, for starting the first course of training Junior Officers and Instructors and for suggesting ways and means for making up the deficient equipment until supplies ordered by the Ministry actually materialised.

The three statements viz. (A) list of instructional equipment recommended for a Fire-Fighting Training Institute by the Fire Experts Committee in 1950, (B) list of instructional equipment for which indents were placed with the Director General of Supplies & Disposal, New Delhi, together with position of supply and (C) list of instructional equipment, offered by state for the National Fire Service College, were studied by the members.

Before suggesting the minimum requirements of instructional equipment and appliance for the college the member felt that the college should have been located at an impotent industrial city with airport and harbour facilities, where most of the expensive and large size training equipment could have been had from the local fire services, of the place and the training in all types of risk with which, fire services, should be familiar, could have been successfully and readily given. The members in this connection, referred to the recommendation made previously by the Fire Experts Committee in 1950.

The chairman explained that since it was not possible to locate suitable accommodation at any industrial city with the type of risks as have been brought out by the members, there was no way left for the Ministry, but to make a start of the Fire College at Rampur where suitable accommodation was available. The members, however still felt that the choice should have been made from among Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for locating the Fire College.

The members further stated that if Government approved by their views as regards location of the college at an industrial city, it would be possible for the college to obtain the use of immediate requirements of major fire-fighting equipments and appliance from the local Fire Services in those cities, so that the college could start functioning and carry on until such time as the college acquired its own appliance and equipment.

The members observed that with the college located at Rampur as at present, where training in specialised risks would be more theoretical the trainees sent for advance courses from major industrial cities and ports would not benefit sufficiently from the training at the college and therefore they felt that it was a matter of extreme urgency and importance that the college should be located at the right place where it could cater to the needs of the trainees coming from all over India. The chairman there upon explained to the members that it was decided to take the trainees out on tour to an industrial city during each course, to overcome the deficiencies of Rampur.

The Committee then went through the items of instructional equipment indented through the Director General of Supplies & Disposals and finalised the list of minimum instructional equipment that it considered necessary for the first course of training of Junior Officers and Instructors to be started at the college. The said list is appended herewith.

As regards sparing of further instruction equipment on loan basis for use at the college at Rampur the members of the committee felt that the different Fire Services in the country could not spare any more equipment to let it go out of their own areas.

While concluding the meeting, the members of the committee regretted the absence of the Chief Officer of the Bombay Fire Brigade, who was also proposed to be included in the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, and desired that the benefit of his advice and experience should be made available for future deliberation by including him in the Committee as a member.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting concluded at 1:30 P.M.

**List of minimum instructional equipments considered necessary for the first course at
the National Fire Service College, Rampur.**

Sl. No.	Name of the Article	Quantity	Remarks
1	Breathing Apparatus protos 1 hour type.	2	With an extra cylinder each.
2	Salvus Breathing (Rs.1/2 hour type)	2	With an extra cylinder each.
3	Compressed Air Sets.	2	With an extra cylinder each.
4	Trailer Pump small 120-180 G.P.M.	1	
5	Trailer Pump medium 180-250 G.P.M.	1	
6	Trailer Pump large 350-500 G.P.M.	1	
7	Tender Van large	1	
8	Escape Ladders	1	
9	Extension Ladders.	2	
10	Foam Equipment.	1	
11	F.B. 2 Foam Branches and Knapsack Tank.	2	
12	F.B. 10 Foam Branches.	1	
13	10 Inline and 'W' type Inductor.	1	
14	Hook Ladders with Pompier belt.	2	
15	Delivery Hose 2 ½ in 75' lengths	3000	
16	Delivery Hose 2 ½ Rubber lines in 50' lengths.	1000	
17	Blower and Exhauster.	1	
18	Mobile Motor Tank Pump.	1	
19	Oxyacetylene Cutting Outfit.	1	
20	Lighting Generator Portable.	1	
21	Chemical Extinguishers Soda Acid 'A' type.	1	
22	Chemical Extinguishers Foam type.	6	

23	Chemical Extinguishers Soda Acid 'B' type.	6	
24	Chemical Extinguishers CTC type.	3	
25	Chemical Extinguishers CTC ½ Gal. size	2	
26	Chemical Extinguishers CO2 2 ½ lbs size.	3	
27	Chemical Extinguishers CO2 15 lbs size.	2	
28	Chemical Extinguishers Dry Powder type.	2	
29	Foam Trolley 34 gallon.	1	
30	Ancillary equipment.		As per amended List (attached) supplied by the Commandant National Fire Service College, Rampur
31	Sound Projector with screen.	1	
32	Tape Recorder.	1	
33	16 MM Movie Camera	1	
34	Major CO2 and Foam Crash Tender.	1	
35	Major Pump Escape.	1	
36	Major Turntable Fire Escape.	1	
37	High Pressure Manual booster for charging cylinder with oxygen and compressed air.	1	

LIST OF ANCILIARY EQUIPMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the article	Quantity in Nos.
1	Axes, large	12
2	Axes, Fireman's	24
3	Basket , Strainer (Wicker)	10
4	Branches, Copper	18

5	Branches, jet and spray (hand controlled)	6
6	Branches, Fog	6
7	Branches, revolving	6
8	Breaching 1 into 2 (Dividing)	6
9	Breaching 2 into 1 (Collecting)	6
10	Breaching dividing (hand controlled)	6
11	Breaching three-way suction collecting head to fit suction inlet	6
12	Couplings, double male	6
13	Coupling double female	6
14	Keys hydrants	6
15	Keys hydrants cover	6
16	Keys hydrants Lower valve with bar	6
17	Mallock iron	12
18	Nozzles (various size) two each off ½ “5/8,7/5, 1” and 1¼ “and six of ¾ “.	16
19	Nozzles spray	3
20	Powras Complete	12
21	Saws Carpenter	6
22	Shovels	12

Minutes of the 2nd Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held from the 3rd July,1956 to the 6th July,1956 at the National Fire Service college, Rampur (U.P.)

PRESENT:-

1. Shri M.G.Pradhan, - Chairman
Commandant National Fire Service College, Rampur
2. Shri S.K.Bos, Chief Fire Officer, Allahabad.
3. Shri N.M. Karanjia, Fire Superintendent, Office of the Security Officer, Central Railways Bombay.
4. Shri John Koshi, District Fire officer, Vellore, Madras.
5. Shri S.F. Lakhani, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
6. Shri P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Ministry of Communications, Allahabad.
7. Shri Syod Sayeed Hassan, State Fire Force Commander, Hyderabad (Deccan).
8. Shri S.G.Vengsarkar, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, Bombay.
9. Shri A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi State Fire Service, New Delhi.

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1. Capt C.M. Gogerly, Director, West Bengal Fire Services Calcutta, Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, Deputy Director, Indian Standard Institution, Delhi, and Commandant General M.J.B. Manekji, Fire Adviser to the Government of Bombay informed their inability to attend and expressed their good wishes for the success of the Meeting
2. The Chairman then started that he was glad to inform the Member of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee that they had amongst themselves Shri Syed Sayeed Hassan, State Fire Force Commander, Hyderabad State, who had been specially co-opted to this Standing Fire Advisory Committee Meeting and on the Committee's behalf the Chairman extended him a welcome to the meeting.
3. The Committee agreed to postpone item Nos. 1, 2, and 4 till the arrival of Shri S.F. Lakhani, Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Defence.

4. Item No: 3:- Standardisation of Fire Station in the Country:-

The Committee Members discussed the question of standardization of fire stations in the country and went through the various plans that were put before them. After discussing the matter the members stated that it would not be possible for any particular plan for a fire station to be standardized since this would depend on the lay-out of the plot in each individual case.

Members brought out the question of the two types of duty-system that were prevalent in the Fire Services in the country, namely the 24 hours continuous duty system and the shift system. They felt that if a particular plan was finalized for standardization of a Fire Station, it might not work out for the two separate duty systems, and also that actual design would vary in each case according to the layout and location of the plot. They, therefore, decided that instead of recommending a specific design for fire stations, it would be advisable to give the general idea of the requirements of one-pump, two-pump, three-pump, four-pump and more-than-four-pump fire stations separately for each system.

Following minimum dimensions were recommended for each of the requirements of Fire Stations:-

REQUIREMENTS OF AN AERODROME FIRE STATION

S. No	Type of accommodation.	One appliance Station.	Two appliance Station.	Three appliance Station.	Four appliance Station.	Five appliance and over station.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Appliance room , with doors according to local requirements. (Height will depend on the type of ladders/overall height of appliance in use but will not be less than 12 ft.)	36'X16'X14' High	The floor area should be double of the one appliance station.	The floor area given under one appliance station should be multiplied by 3.	The floor area given under one appliance station should be multiplied by 4.	Multiplied the floor area given under the appliance station by the no. of pump.
2.	Office	120 sq. ft.	120 sq. ft.	180 sq. ft.	180 sq. ft.	240 sq. ft.
3.*	Watch room	120 sq. ft.	120 sq. ft.	120 sq. ft.	120 sq. ft.	180 sq.ft.
4.	Store	180 sq. ft.	180 sq. ft.	200 sq. ft.	200 sq. ft.	300 sq.ft.
5.	Work room (For minor repairs)	150 sq.ft.	200 sq. ft.	200 sq.ft.	250 sq.ft.	300 sq.ft.
6.	Rest room/Recreation Room.	200 sq. ft.	200 sq.ft.	250 sq.ft.	300 sq. ft.	300 sq.ft.

7.	Drill tower-cum-hose drying tower.	15'X15'X40' high	15'X15'X40' high	15'X15'X40' high	15'X15'X40' high	15'X15'X40' high
8.	Petrol Store.	According to exiting petroleum regulations.				
9.	Static Tank.	5000 galls. Cap. With parapet wall not exceeding 3' and depth not less than 3' with a sump of 2'x2'x2'	500 galls. Cap. With parapet wall not exceeding 3' and a depth not less than 3' with a sump of 2'x2'x2'.	10,000 galls. Cap. With parapet wall not exceeding 3' and a depth not less than 3' with a sump of 2'x2'x2'.	10,000 galls.cap. With parapet wall not exceeding 3' and a depth not less than 3' with a sump of 2'x2'x2'.	Two tanks of same capacity as for one pump station.
10.	Hose Washing Trough.	40'x3'x2' deep.	40'x3'x2' deep	40'x3'x2' deep	40'x3'x2' deep	40'x3'x2' deep
11.	Smoke Chamber	8'x8'x8 high	8'x8'x8' high	8'x8'x8' high	8'x8'x8' high	8'x8'x8' high
12.	Hydrants.	One of each type.	One of each type	One of each type	One of each type	One of each type.

13.	Record Room.	Nil	Nil	150 sq.ft.	150 sq.ft.	180 sq.ft.
14.	Class Room.	Nil	Nil	225 sq. ft.	225 sq.ft.	300 sq. ft.
15	Drill Ground	200 ft.x50 ft.	200 ft.x50 ft.	200 ft.x50 ft.	200 ft.x50 ft.	

16.	Dormitories#	An area of 10 ft. x5 ft. per person for the total number of persons on duty at a time.
17.	Sanitary facilities.	To be provided at a scale of one lavatory and one bathroom for each 5 persons on duty at any time subject to a minimum of 1 set
18.	Residential accommodation	(a)At training centre – Single accommodation, messing facility and other connected services for 100 persons should be provided as close as possible to the Aerodrome. (b)At all Station – Residential accommodation for all Fire Service staff should be provided as close to the Aerodrome as possible.

Appliance means all Fire Service Vehicles including Ambulances

* The watch room should be on the top of the Stations.

In case of upper floors, separate sliding pools should be fitted between each floors.

The Committee unanimously approved the suggestion that administrative authorities should be asked to earmark sufficient land for fire stations in the sub urban localities under development.

5. The committee conformed the minutes of the First Standing Fire Advisory Committee Meeting held from 9th to 11th February, 1956 at 20 – Travancore House Hutments, New Delhi.

6. **ITEM NO. 2:- Improvement of the Fire Service In the States.**

The members took up item no.2 for consideration which pertained to improvements of Fire Services in the states. The detailed recommendations proposed by the Government of India were carefully considered and members generally approved of the formula put up by the

Government, namely to provide for 100 gallons per minute pumping capacity for every 10,000 population and a water reserve of one gallon per head for fire fighting purpose only for towns and cities having a population of two lakhs and over. The members however, further stated that since factors like accessibility to fire engines, types and construction of building, communication system and special fire risk in built – up areas would be required to be inspected by fire experts, they felt that such recommendation as would be made by the fire experts after a survey should be considered separately at a later stage when appropriate.

It was however, pointed out by the member that were piped water supply was provided, the sizes of mains for Industrial and residential areas should be as follows:-

- a) For industrial and commercial areas the main pipe line should not be less than 6”in dia and should be capable of supplying a minimum of 1,000 gallons per minute at a pressure of not less than 10 lbs. Per sq. inch.
- b) For residential areas, the main pipe line should not be less than 4” in dia and should be capable of supplying a minimum of 500 gallons per minute at a pressure of not less than 10 lbs. Per sq. inch.

As regards the normal types of ladders to be used in fire fighting in relations to the height of the building (Para 15 (b) of the notes relating to item no. 2 of the agenda), the members recommended that 35 ft. extension ladders should be provided in places where the building have a ground and two upper floors only, and that where there are more than two upper floors, 50-60 ft. fire escapes and hook ladders should be used. They further recommended that the use of turntable ladders may be considered where the height of the buildings exceeds 60 feet.

Regarding the communications system for cities and towns with a population of two lakhs and over (Para 15(c) of the notes relating to item no. 2 of the agenda), the committee recommended that installation of street fire alarm system on the lines of those in use in Bombay and Calcutta may be considered. As an alternative the committee recommend that the number of public call offices should be increased and that these should be located at strategic points.

A further improvement can be achieved by introducing radio telephony for communication between the fire ground and the fire control room.

The committee further recommended that a coordination between the fire services and other works brigades should also be established for mutual help.

As regards special fire risk which should be specifically attended to (Para 15 (d) of the notes relating to item no. 2 of the agenda), the members felt that a list of all such special fire risk would be too large. The committee, therefore, agreed to consider a comprehensive list of such fire risk which could be elaborated. The members however considered certain special fire risk a list of which is appended here with (Appendix I).

As to the rate of water supply for firefighting purposes (Para 15 (e) of the notes relating to items No. 2 of the agenda), this has already been dealt with in Para 6 (a) of the minutes.

Regarding augmentation of water supply available from the city water works (Para 15 (f) of the notes relating to item No.2 of the agenda), the committee approved the suggestion made by the Government so far as the provision of water fountains and water ponds were concerned.

It was, however felt necessary to add to this list static water supply owned by private industrial establishments, with proper approaches for firefighting machines.

As regards the augmentation of water supply in rural areas (Para 15 (g) of the notes relating to item No. 2 of the agenda) the committee members felt that natural resources in rural areas, such as, wells, ponds, creeks, rivers and rivulets should be made approachable by Fire Engines by suitable constructions.

Regarding the question as to which cities should be given priority for development of fire fighting services (Para 15 (h) of the notes relating to item No. 2 of the agenda) the committee agreed that such cities and towns which have populations of 2 lakhs and over should be given priority for development of fire fighting services; and preference should be given to the cities which have industrial establishments of National importance.

7. **Item No. 6 :- Levy of Fire Tax.**

The committee then took up item No. 6, namely levy of fire tax for consideration. The Chairman explained to the members that apart from the question of constitutional legality for the levy of the fire tax, the sources of revenue of all State Governments and local authorities were already being fully tapped for the implementation of the five year plan. After discussion the members felt that it may not, perhaps, be appropriate to levy such a tax at this stage. They however unanimously decided to recommended that a fire tax should be levied on all fire protected areas, agriculture and farm lands and vacant and waste lands and that the rate of fire tax should not be less than half percent of their ratable value. While making this recommendation, the members fully realized that it would not meet the full cost of the maintenance of the fire service.

As regards the areas where such fire tax should be levied, the committee recommended that all existing fire protected areas and towns and cities, with a population of two lakhs and over, should be included for such a levy.

8. **Item No. 4 :- Scheme for the improvement of fire fighting arrangements in industrial establishments.**

The committee next took up for consideration item No. 4, namely scheme for the improvement of fire fighting arrangements in Industrial Establishments:

The variables mentioned in paragraphs 2 of the note namely:-

1. Number of workers employed.
2. Area covered.
3. Accessibility from outside and within the installation.
4. Degree of fire risk involved in the different type of industrial installations, e.g. textile factories, explosive factories, rubber works, paint factories, distilleries etc.
5. Water Supply available from all sources within a reasonable distance of the factory.

Were discussed and the committee unanimously approved of the following general formula: -

Re: (1) Number of workers employed: - The committee felt that the number of workers in a factory had no bearing on the fire risk of the factory. It was only indicative of the extent of the factory and therefore the committee felt that the number of worker needs not be considered for determining the extent of fire protection required.

Re: (2) Area covered: - The committee recommended that the area should be considered under four categories, namely (A) the total areas in Sq. ft. of all floors including galleries in all buildings of the factory.

(B) The total area in Sq. ft. in all floors and galleries inclusive of open spaces in which combustible materials are handled or stored.

(C) The total area of all floors over 50 ft. above ground level.

(D) The total area of all floors of combustible construction.

The number of gallons of water per minute required should be worked out as $A + B + C + D$ divided by 1000.

NOTE I :- If any of the areas under B,C or D, is protected by permanent automatic fire fight installation, the same should be halved for the purposes of the calculation.

NOTE II :- Where the fire risk involved does not require use of water, such areas may also be halved for the purposes of the calculation.

Based on the above formula, the number of fire pumps require for the premises should be worked out as follows:-

Less than 120 Galls. Per minute

No power driven pump required.
First Aid Fire Appliances should be
Provided as recommended by the local
Fire Officer.

120 to 200 Galls. Per minute
Over 200 Gallons. Per minute

One Light Trailer Pump required.
Two or more power driven pumps which
will give the required capacity.

WATER SUPPLY :- The water supply requirements should be based to give 100 minutes working supply at the rate of the pumping capacity worked out as above. 50 percents or this water supply or 1 lac of gallons, whichever less, should be in the form off static supply. Where piped supply is provided, the size of the mains should not be less than 6 inches in diameters and it should be capable of supplying a minimum of 1000 gallons per minute at a pressure of not less than 10 lbs. Per sq. inch.

In working out the number of pump required, in the formula given above, the pumping capacity may be reduced by 25 percent in cases where outside aid from an established city or town fire service is available within 5 minutes of the outbreak of fire. But this, should not reduce the total water storage capacity recommended for 100 minutes work.

Sarvshri S.F. Lakhani and P.N. Mehrotra pointed out the committee that the formula worked out above for industrial establishment will not work out for the Defence of the Civil Aviation installations as they stated that the pumping capacities and water requirements for such installations would be much higher and their respective departments have their own scales laid down in this connection. It is therefore proposed that the above formula should not be made applicable to such installations.

The Committee considered the question of gradation of fire risk as proposed by the Government in Para 6 and decided that with the formula proposed above, gradation is not necessary. As regards the suggestions of the Government that expenditure incurred on essential fire fighting appliances and their maintenance be treated as Revenue expenditure for the purpose of assessment of Income Tax, Super Tax etc. the Committee unanimously endorsed this proposal. The Committee also unanimously agreed that necessary amendments under the factories Act of 1948 may be carried out.

9. **Item No. 5 (a) :- suggestion from Delhi State Government for modification regarding ranks of Fire Services :-**

The committee next took up item No.5 (a) for consideration which related to the ranks for fire service personnel in India. Observations made by the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi were fully considered and the committee after discussion came to the conclusion that the following ranks should be adopted for fire services in the country : -

1. Fire Force Commander.
2. Deputy Fire Force Commander or Chief Divisional Fire Officer.
3. Divisional Fire Officer.
4. Assistant Divisional Fire Officer.
5. Station Officer.
6. Sub Officer.
7. Leading Fireman.
8. Driver Operator.
9. Fireman (inclusive of selection grade.)

As regards the ranks of Deputy Fire Force Commander and Chief Divisional Fire Officer it was felt that these two should be considered of equal ranks with the distinction that Deputy Fire Force Commander will assist the State Fire Force Commander at his headquarters while the Chief Divisional Fire Officer would be an officer stationed in the mofussial exercising control over Divisional Officers.

Although the Committee Recommended the above ranks for the fir services, they felt that might not be necessary for several small fire services to have officers of some of the intermediary ranks in which case the discretion for filling up these ranks should be left to the authorities concerned.

10. **Item No. 5 (b) :- Suggestions from the Director West Bengal Fire Services for modifications of the badges of the ranks of the services.**

While considering item No.5 (b) pertaining to the standardization of badges of ranks, the Committee considered the observation made by the director, West Bengal Fire Services, and after discussion, came to the conclusion that the officer's peak cap badge, as recommended by the Fire Experts Committee of 1950, should be retained. They further recommended the following shoulder markings for the various ranks:

1. Fire Force Commander :

Large impeller 1"dia. in a semicircular wreath surmounted by two small impeller each $\frac{3}{4}$ " dia. placed in line with the large impeller, made out of white metal worn on both shoulders strape.

2. Deputy Fire Force Commander or Chief Divisional Fire Officer:

Large impeller 1"dia. in a semicircular wreath surmounted by one small impeller $\frac{3}{4}$ " dia. placed above, made of white metal worn on both shoulder steps.

3. Divisional Officer :

Large impeller 1"dia. in a semicircular wreath made out of white metal worn on both shoulder straps.

4. Assistant Divisional Fire Officer :

Three smalls impellers $\frac{3}{4}$ " dia. Made out of white metal placed one above the other worn on both shoulder straps.

5. Station Officer

Two smalls impellers $\frac{3}{4}$ " dia. placed one above the other, made out of white metal worn on both shoulder straps.

6. Sub- Officer:

One small impeller or $\frac{3}{4}$ " dia. made out of white metal worn on both shoulder straps.

7. Leading Fireman :

One bar $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and one $\frac{1}{2}$ " long with semicircular cross section with flat bottom surface and round surface on the top made out of white metal to be worn $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the bottom end of both shoulder straps.

8. Driver Operator :

2" dia. three spoked steering wheel embroidered in white on blue background worn on th right sleeve half way between the shoulder and the elbow.

11. Item No. 7:- Consideration of the material for producing certain documentary films.

The committee considered the proposal for the production of documentary films, as proposed by the Government of India and suggested that these films should only confine to the aspects of fire prevention for householders and first aid for everybody as put up in the material for the production of these films. The committee, further suggested that some documentary films, should also be produced for showing the elementary fire fighting operations of householders and also educating the public with regards to their co-operation with the fire services in the matter of keeping fire hydrants free from any obstruction or misuse, giving the right of way to fire fighting vehicles while attending the calls, keeping note of nearest fire alarm, telephone or fire station with the telephone number of the fire service etc.

12. Item No. 8. :- Consideration of the final proformae for the collection of fire statistics, as recommended in the first meeting.

The committee next took up for consideration the final proformae for the collection of fire statistics as recommended in the first meeting of the standing Fire Advisory committee. The forms were considered item by item and with certain modification and minor additions were duly approved by the committee.

The modified forms as approved by the committee are appended here – to (Appendix II).

13. Item No. 10.:- Production of articles by the members of the S.F.A.C. for publication during the ensuing “Fire Week”.

After this the committee took up for consideration Item No. 10. relating to the production of articles by members for publication during the “Fire Prevention Week”.

Several Members stated that publication of the articles through Newspapers is not likely to bring about the desired fire consciousness amongst the public since it would be of interest to a very limited section of the public. They also stated that it would be very difficult to convey to the general public, particularly to children and illiterate masses, the masses of fire prevention and fire fighting through publications of such articles. The members, therefore, recommended that instead of publishing articles on these subjects supplements to newspapers should be published containing sketches, cartoons, drawing, pictures, slogans and rhyme which would certainly be more interesting to convey the objects of fire prevention and fire fighting.

Shri A. B. Advani, Chief fire officer, Delhi produced before the committee several picture which he had prepared for cinema slides and publicity posters through his fire service.

The committee also recommended that some of the pictures produced by the Ministry in the book entitled “Fire Safety in Home “as improved according to suggestions given by Shri John Koshi, should also be considered for such publicity.

Several pictures posters prepared by the Ministry were put up before the members when it was suggested that, where the pictures depict the wrong way, it should show the right way, also side by side. The Members recommended that the poster and publicity

material prepared on these lines should be circulated to various Ministries and State Governments in advance for distribution during the Fire Prevention Week.

A suggestion was put forward by Shri N.M. Karanjia, that the post and Telegraphs department may be requested to consider the possibility of issuing special postage stamps during the Fire Prevention Week and to deface the mail by special seal bearing a Fire Prevention Slogan.

14. The Members of the committee were requested to point out specific cases of procurement of fire fighting equipment through the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal where such equipment was not according to the indents or specification and also to point out specific cases and the nature of difficulties experienced by them in procuring the equipment. The Members were of the opinion that enquiries in this respect should be made officially from the various State Government as they said that they had no authority to furnish this information. Members again put forward their request that the consumer should have the opportunity to scrutinize the tenders and offer his comments and also to inspect the equipment as far as possible.

15. Item No.9:- Consideration of the item postponed from the last meeting regarding booklet "Rescue".

The committee next took up for consideration item No. 9. namely, Booklet in Rescue Technique. The booklet termed "Elementary Principles of Rescue was gone through item by item by the committee and certain corrections and modifications, as proposed by the members, where necessary, were incorporated in the same (Appendix III).

The Committee however made following recommendations relating to the booklet:-

1. The title should be 'Elementary Rescue'.
 2. The book should be re – rewritten in 3rd person singular.
 3. Portion on "How to Rescue a Drowning person" (page 34, section 13), is sketchy and requires more details.
 4. Consistent with the introduction, the book should also deal with rescue from floods, and location and rescue of marooned persons. Details of such rescues should be had from agencies who undertake such work else – where.
 5. The book should be divided into sections, so that there is separate section for each type of rescue.
 6. Provision for establishing leadership at the initial stage of rescue operations should be made.
16. The committee next considered the matter of introduction of Hindi Words of Command for fire services drills. Various Hindi words were proposed by members for different fire fighting operations. It was pointed out by Shri S.F. Lakhani, Fire Advisor Defense Ministry that Hindi words of command for the Defence Forces were being worked out by the Ministry of Education. The committee thereupon recommended that

this work of framing Hindi words of command for the fire services should in the first instance be referred to the Ministry of Education to be later reviewed by this committee.

17. A suggestion was put up at this committee meeting that a service motto and emblem should be prescribed for Indian Fire Services. This matter was considered by members at length. Since some members requested some time for consideration, the committee decided that this subject be taken up at their next meeting.
18. The Chairman before concluding the meeting read out the members letters No. BDC/SFAC, dated 25th June, 1956, from Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara, Deputy Director (building), Indian Standards institution, to apprise members of the progress made in the drawing of Indian Standards specifications for fire fighting equipment.
19. Shri A.B. Advani, Chief fire officer, Delhi, in his D.O. No. 39/ G- 894, dated the 20th June, 1956, had submitted certain observation as regards the new fire drills. These were generally consider by members and it was decided that a sufficient trial should be given to the fire drill as finalized in the "Drill manual " before making any modification in them.

RESOLUTION NO.1

20. The members of the committee feel that it would be of great advantage if the future meeting of the committee are held in rotation at important fire service centers, such as
 1. Madras.
 2. Hyderabad.
 3. Bombay.
 4. Calcutta.
 5. Allahabad.
 6. Delhi.

This will give an opportunity to the members of the committee to gain first hand knowledge of the working of the Fire Service Organization in those centers and thus equip them better to deal with the varied problems pertaining to the 'Service' and will also keep the interest of the members alive. It will also afford and opportunity for discussions on important matters between the members of the committee and the senior officers of the Various Fire Services on the 'Service' problems. The feasibility of convening the next meeting at Hyderabad is recommended to be taken up for consideration.

21. The Members of the committee thanked Shri Syed Sayeed Hassan, State Fire Force commander, Hyderabad, for his valuable advice and assistance in the deliberations of the committee. The members felt that with his vast fire service experience, his services should be sought for future deliberations of the committee.

The members therefore unanimously proposed that he be included as a full member of the standing Fire Advisory Committee.

The meeting came to a close at 5: 30 P.M. on 6th July, 1956, with a vote of thanks to the chair.

LIST OF TRADES INVOLVING SPECIAL FIRE RISK

Acetylene Engineers.	Cork Merchants.
Acid Manufactures.	Cotton Goods.
Agricultural implement. Manufacturers.	Curriers and Tanners.
Ammunition Dealers and Manufactures.	Decorators.
Analysis.	Drapers.
Artificial Flowers.	Druggists.
Ammonia Manufacturers.	Dyers and Cleaners.
Asphalt and Bitumen.	Electrical Supply.
Auctioneers.	Enamellers.
Automobile Engineers.	Muslin Clippers.
Bag Manufacturers.	Envelope Makers.
Bakers and Confectioners.	Exhibitions.
Basket Manufactures	Explosive Manufacturer.
Bazaars	Export Packers
Bedding and Mattress Manufacturers	Fancy Box Makers and Good Trades
Billposters	Farmers
Biscuits Manufacturers	Factories and Workshop
Blacksmiths and ferriers	Fish Curers and Fried Fish Shop
Boarding Establishments	Floor Cloth Manufacturers
Boat Builders	Flour Mills
Bookbinders	Forage Merchants
Boot and Shoe Factors	Founders
Bottle Merchants	French Polishers
Brewers	Furriers.
Bronze Powder Manufacturers	Galvanizers
	Gas Singers and Cloth Pressers

Brush Makers	Glass Works
Builders and Applied Trades	Glovers
Butchers and Tripe Boilers	Glue Merchants
Cabinet Makers	Gramophone and Record Trade
Cap and Hat Makers	Grocers, Coffee Roasters
Carbide of Calcium Makers	Gunsmiths
Carmen	Hairdressers
Carpenters	Hatters
Carriers	Hay and Straw Dealers
Case Makers	Hops
Caterers	Hosiers
Cellulid. Good Manufacturers	Hospitals
Cement Manufacturers.	Hotels
Chair Makers	Hot Pressers
Chemical Manufacturers	Incandescent Mantle Makers
Chemist	India rubber and Gutta-perch
Cinemas and Cinematograph Stores	Manufacturers
Clothiers and outfitters	Ink Printing Manufacturers
Coach Builders	Iron Founders
Coal and Coke Merchants	Iron mongers
Color Manufacturers	Jewelers
Comb Manufacturers	Job Masters
Concert Halls	Joiners
Contractors	Lace Manufacturers
Coopers	Lacquer Manufacturers
Laundries	
Lithographic printers	
Marine Store	

Meat Salesman
Metal Workers
Monition Makers
Millers
Milliners
Millwrights
Motors, Works, and Garages
Musical Instrument Makers
Official, Retail Shops, and Stores
Oil Merchants
Oilmen and Domestic Stores
Packing Case Makers
Painters
Paper Bag and Box Makers
Photographers
Piano Manufacturers
Plumbers and Gas Fitters
Printers
Rag and Waste Dealers
Restaurants
Rubber Goods
Sac and Bag Manufacturers
Saw mills
Ship builders
Ship Chandlers
Silk
Skin Dressers
Soap Boilers

Spice Grinders

Stables

Stationers

Tanners

Tarpaulin Makers

Theaters

Timbers

Timber Merchants

Tobacco Traders

Turkish Baths

Upholsterers

Varnish Manufacturers

Water proofers

War fingers

Wheel wrights

PROFORMA 'A'

Particular to be collected from all Fire Service in the country.

Name of service _____

Name of town _____

District _____

State _____

1. Area in square miles and rateable value:

2. Population.

3. Fire Risk covered.) a) Textile, woolen, silk and artificial silk No.

(Rayen etc. Mills.)

b) Ginning Mills _____

c) Cotton Presses. _____

d) Oil Mills _____

e) Petrol and Oil storages and refineries. _____

f) Match Factories, Fire Works and Explosive manufacture _____

g) Explosive Stores _____

h) Process involving dangerous Petroleum products _____

i) Cinematograph films, celluloid, plastics and Bakelite work _____

j) Timber and Wood Working, paper manufacture _____

k) Chemical works _____

l) Gas and Electricity Undertakings _____

m) Docks, Railway and Air Port installations _____

n) Ware Houses, God Yards and God Shades _____

o) Manufacture of rubber goods. _____

p) Others (give details) _____

4. Fire risks around the town.

(Details to be given).

Number and approximate

5. Water facilities : i) Hydrants. _____ Capacity _____
ii) Water Ponds _____
iii) Refilling places _____
iv) Wells, Rivers and Canals _____
iv) Other facilities like _____
Static Tanks, storage tanks, etc.

6. Communication system.

7. *Is there any* organisation for collection of statistics relating to losses due to fire in the town irrespective of whether such fires are attended to by the Fire Services or not.

8. If so, what statistics, if any are being collected

9. Any other special points not covered by No's 1 to 8 above.

Particular to be collected from all Fire services in the country

Name of Service _____

Name of Town _____

District _____

State _____

1.) Fire Applications :

- i) Motor pump with capacities _____
- ii) Water Tenders with capacities _____
- iii) Trailer pumps with capacities _____
- iv) Manual Pumps _____
- v) Towering Vehicles _____
- vi) Canteen vans _____
- vii) Fire boats _____
- viii) Fire Escape Ladders Extension Ladders etc. (with) max heights).
- ix) Turntable ladders _____
- x) Foam and crash Tenders _____
- xi) Emergency Tenders _____
- xii) Control post vans _____
- xiii) Rescue gears etc. _____
- xiv) House laying lorries _____
- xv) Breakdown vans _____
- xvi) Other vehicles _____

(Note:- In each case give the number of appliances not in working order in brackets.)

2.) Equipment : (a) wireless Scheme (If in Operation)

Users (Fire Brigade only or joint scheme) _____

No. of fixed Stations _____

No. of mobile stations _____

(b) Hose (total length in feet) _____

(c) Breathing apparatus (No. of sets) _____

(d) Oxy – Acetylene cutting outfits (No. of sets) _____

(e) Lighting sets: (i) Electric _____

(ii) Other Forms _____

(f) Foam Equipment (i) Generators _____

(Not exciting ushers) (ii) Foam Making Branch Pipes (Give capacities)

(g) Street Fire Alarms (total no.)

3.) Number of Fire Stations:

4.) Staff Superintendence:

Principle Officers
Scale of Pay and allowances
Whether entitled to free quarters
Other terms and conditions of service

5.) Staff Supervisory

Other officers
Scale of pay and allowances
Whether entitled to free quarters
Other terms and conditions of services.

6.) Firemen

Number of Personnel
Scale of pay and allowances
Whether entitled to free quarters
Other terms and conditions of service

7.) Drivers

Number of Personnel
Scale of pay and allowances
Whether entitled to free quarters
Other terms and conditions of service

8.) Other personnel if any

Number of Personnel
Scale of pay and allowances
Whether entitled to free quarters
Other terms and conditions of service

9.) Whether reserves are maintained

If so their conditions of service

10.) Whether any Auxiliary Fire Services are maintained. If so its strength and other details.

11.) Motor Cycles/Cars/Cycles (a) Whether Supplies for use of officer's staff.

(b) If so, details:

(c) Period for which issued

(d) Whether any allowances are admissible

12.) Uniform and personal equipment.

Whether provided free of charges:

Uniform prescribed (in detail)

Whether any allowances are admissible

13.)

Accoutrements:	Helmets Leathers or	Period for which
Fireman's axe	Steel	Issued

Badges of Rank

Buttons
(embossed)

Belts

Gas Mask

Others

14.) Whether the fire service maintain First Aid and/or Ambulance unit; if so staff:

Medical and other stores supplied:

15.) Training of personnel: Whether there is training school:

If so supply details of course, Syllabi, duration of each, courses, drills parades etc.

16.) Medical Facilities provided for staff.

17.) Games and other extracurricular activities:

What are the provisions?

18.) Whether the Fire Services is maintained by the State Government direct and if so, State under which department of the State Govt.

19. Whether the Fire Services is maintained:

By the Corporation /Municipality/Local board or by Private Bodies:

20.) Average annual expenditure on the brigade:

How the expenditure is met:

Is any fire tax being levied (details):

21.) Does the Brigade attend to fires outside the town: if so whether free of charges:

If any charges are levied, what are they :

Any mutual Aid in force?

If so give details

22.) Whether the Fire Services are also used for such purpose as watering roads, supplying water to public, pumping water due to floods, etc.

If so on what conditions:

23.) Does your Fire Fighting Equipment conform to standard specification of fire Appliances and equipment? If not please supply copies of specifications of your equipment.

24.) Which of your firefighting equipment are obtained from manufacturers in India or procured from foreign countries:

25. State your estimated annual requirements of all equipment.

26.) Any other special points not covered by Nos.1 to 25 above.

Statistics of annual loss of life & property due to fire for the year 19 ---- to 19 ----

Name of Service _____

Name of Town _____

District _____

State _____

- 1.) No. of fires annually and amount of fire losses each year for the preceding three year.
- 2.) No. of lives lost and saved due to fire each year for the preceding three years.
- 3.) Statistics of Fire for the year under report.

Type of Fires	No. of Fires				Estimated loss in 3 classes of fires.
	Small	Medium	Serious	Total	

i)House hold

ii)Textile woolen

Silk etc. Mills.

iii)Oil Mills, Factories, ginning & pressing work manufacturing concern

iv)Granaries

v)Storages, ware houses Goods Yards & sheds.

vi)Explosives/Fire/works/Match factories etc.

vii)Chemicals Fires

viii)Cellulose

spraying

& Lacquer manufacture

ix)Electrical Fires

x)Chimney Fires

x)Timber & Wood works etc.

xii)Cinematograph

films, celluloid,

plastics etc.

xiii)docks,

Airport & Rly. Installations.

xiv)Petroleum/Oil/refining
installations

xv)Shop Offices

and

Commercial establishments

xvi)Theatres, Cinemas,
Dances halls and places of
public assembly.

xvii) Educational institutions,
library, hospitals etc.

xviii)Gas electricity water
Sewage under taking

xix)Professional
establishment.

xx)Farm Lands Hay stocks,
crops hay ricks etc.

xxi)Forest & plantation

xxii)Rail & Road Vehicles &
polling stock

xxiii)Refuse and out door
storages

xxiv)Miscellaneous

Total

Note: 'small' fire - a fire with an estimated loss of Rs. 10,000/- and bellow.

"Medium" fire – a fire with an estimated loss of over Rs. 10,000/- and upto Rs. 50,000/-

“Serious “fire – a fire with an estimated loss of over Rs.50,000/-

Any fire, where in there are human casualties or deaths, to be considered as “Serious”
Fire even if the estimated loss may be anything up to Rs. 50,000/-

1) Total number of False Alarms of Fires:-

Malicious	Due to defective	With	Good	Total
	Alarms	intention		

2) Supposed Causes of Fires:

Causes	No. of cases
--------	--------------

Unknown

Miscellaneous

Chemical reaction

Spontaneous combustion

Careless smoking

Oven ,stoves or open fires

Technical heat or spark

Sparks from locomotion

Incendiaries

Gas, coal furnace

Electrical origin

Explosive fire works

Chimney

Naked light

Hot ashes

Radiations

Dust explosion

Careless burning of waste or grasslands

3) Types of Fire :

Types of Fire	No. of cases
Household	
Textile, woollen, silk etc. mills	
Oil mills, factories, ginning and pressing works and manufacturing concerns	
Graineries	
Storages and warehouses, goods yards and sheds	
Explosive fire works, match factories etc.	
Chemical fires	
Cellulose spraying and lacquer manufacture	
Electrical installation	
Chimney fires	
Timber and woodworks etc.	
Cinematograph films, Celluloid, plastic etc.	
Docks, Airports and Railway installation	
Petroleum and Oil and Refining installation	
Shops offices and commercial estates	
Theatres, cinema dance halls and places of public assemblies	
Institution, education, hospital, libraries etc.	
Gas, electricity, water sewerage undertakings	
Farmlands, hay stocks, crop hay ricks	
Professional establishments	
Forest plantation	
Rail and road vehicles and rolling stock	
Refuse and outdoor storages	
Miscellaneous	

Minutes of the 3rd Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held from the 16th October, 1956 to the 20th October, 1956 at 20 Travancorae House, Canning Road, New Delhi

Present

1. Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, - Chairman
National Fire Service College, Rampur
2. Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Allahabad
3. Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi State Fire Service, Delhi
4. Capt. C.M. Gogerly, Director, West Bengal Fire Services, Calcutta
5. Sh. C.S. Chandrasekhara, Deputy Director, Indian Standards Institute,
19 University Road, Delhi
6. Sh. S.F. Lakhani, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi
7. Sh. N.M. Karanjia, Fire Superintendent, Office of the Chief Security
Officer, Central Railway, Bombay
8. Sh. P.N. Mahrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Ministry of
Communication, Allahabad.
9. Sh. S.G. Vengsarkar, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, Bombay
10. Sh. Syed Sayeed Hassan, Commander, State Fire Forces, Somajiguda,
Hyderabad (Deccan)

Speech by Sh. L.G. Mirchandani :-

Gentlemen, I welcome you to the third meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. The problems connected with the fire services are now receiving more attention than before. We will certainly impress upon the various officers concerned with the Fire Services to see that everything possible is done to develop the services in the country. As regards our venture in the National Fire Service College itself, we find the response from the State has been very encouraging. The public has also taken a lot of interest with the result that we have to increase the capacity of the college from 40 to 50 seats and all the 50 seats have been taken up. We have got a long waiting list for months to come. Coming back to the fire services problem, we have tried to draft a Model Fire Bill for the fire services. Some states have peculiar problems. In some places the fire services are controlled by the Municipal Corporations, in others they are controlled by the Police and in some others they are directly under the administrative control of the States themselves. The Model Fire Bill is necessary as the Government of India wants to introduce unanimity of practice and procedure. We have made an effort to produce a draft Model Fire Bill and it has now been given to you for comments, from the user's point of view. You, as experts, should be able to tell us whether all the requirements have been covered or whether there are any other things which you will still like the Government to consider. As I say it is after you have given us the comments that the problem will be examined and thereafter it would be passed on to the State Governments for their consideration. We are conscious of the difficulties which the State may be facing. We have suggested that the State Governments should provincialize the fire services. Where the services are not provincialised and are being run modern lines it will perhaps be difficult for the State Governments to justify, the change over, unless the Corporations themselves are willing to part with the fire services. For the interim period perhaps things would differ from State to State.

2. The next question that I find on the agenda is the qualifications and the ranks of fire services. I find that in these qualifications great emphasis has been placed on the correspondence courses of the Fire Institute of England. I would suggest for the consideration of this Committee that it would be desirable to link up the qualifications with the course that are conducted at the college and if you feel we will certainly further modify the courses to suit the fire services. I would, therefore, again repeat that you keep that in mind and examine the problem.

3. Next item I find on the agenda is fire services in rural areas. Looking at this problem I find it is a very difficult problem whether at this stage our country's finances can afford these various things. I would, therefore, suggest for the consideration of this conference to try and have something simple for the local panchayat.

4. By the way I notice that 1,000 gallons tank vehicle for 3 tonner has been suggested this will be perhaps a little too heavy but that I leave to you to see.

5. The next item I find is compensation. Compensation to firemen is of course very important thing. I would suggest that when you examine this you keep in mind the specific questions that may arise and whether you have come across cases where no compensation was paid, or insufficient compensation was paid. The cases where more compensation may be paid, because unless we have got data it would be very difficult to put up proposal to the Finance or to the State Governments. I would suggest that as far as possible each one of you should produce the data on which we can base our views. With these words I would like to disappear from the picture because I have been really flooded by the folds. I better go and deal with these problems.

6. Sh. Pradhan thanked Sh. L.G. Mirchandani on behalf of the Committee.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting.

The members then took over their task of various items on the agenda and at the outset confirmed the minutes of the 2nd Standing Fire Advisory Committee held in July, 1956 at the National Fire Service College, Rampur.

Item No. 2 :- Consideration of the Draft Model Fire Services Bill.

The members went through clause by clause of the draft Model Fire Service Bill prepared by the Ministry and have suggested certain additions and modifications wherever considered necessary by them. A copy of the modified and approved Model Fire Services Bill is attached herewith. The Committee considered that a clarification as regards the agency which would collect the tax to be levied under Section 26(1) of the Draft Bill is required to be made in the said Bill. The members feel that this point may please be examined by the Ministry.

2. As regards Section 5(3) under Chapter II the members felt that the conditions of service in the State Fire Services should be brought on uniform basis as far as possible.

3. Sh. Vengsarkar of the Bombay Fire Service observed that Fire Services organization like those run very efficiently by large size Municipal Corporations without any subsidies, should

not be brought under provincialisations as contemplated under the Model Fire Services Bill, but should be excluded. He has however no objection for Fire Services under Local Bodies who are unable to run them efficiently to be provincialised under this Bill. Members agreed with this view.

Item No. 3 :- Prescription of qualifications for the various ranks of the Fire Services.

The members of the Committee considered in details the proposals put up by Capt. C.M. Gogery and the Convener – Member of the Committee as regards the different qualifications for the various ranks of Fire Services. After giving a careful thought the Committee recommends the following qualifications for the various ranks.

Qualifications:-

1. Physical Standards ; - Should be left to the discretion of the Heads of the Service for all ranks. The following tests for Physical fitness may be kept in view while fixing standards :-

- (a) Running a distance of 100 yards with a weight of 10 stones in one minute.
- (b) Lifting the hook ladder to a vertical position by the 3rd and 6th round.
- (c) Climbing a rope or vertical pipe to a height of 8 – 10 feet from the ground.

2. Age Limits :-

- (a) For Departmental candidates there will be no age limit.
- (b) For direct recruits or outsiders the age limits should be as follows :-

<u>Fireman</u>	-	Between 18 to 25 years of age
<u>Leading Fireman</u>	-	Between 18 to 25 years of age
<u>Driver</u>	-	Between 18 to 28 years of age
<u>Telephone Operator</u>	-	Between 18 to 25 years of age
<u>Sub-officer</u>	-	Between 18 to 25 years of age
<u>Station Officer</u>	-	Between 20 to 25 years of age
<u>Divisional & Asst. Divisional Officer</u>	-	Between 25 to 35 years of age
<u>Dy. Chief Officer or Asst. to Fire Force Commander or to Chief Fire Officer or to Director Fire Service or Chief Divisional Fire Officer</u>	-	Between 30 to 45 years of age
<u>Fire Force Commander-</u>		Between 30 to 45 years of age

or Chief Fire Officer or
Director Fire Services

3. Academic :-

(a) For Departmental Candidates :- For ranks from Sub-officer upwards, must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination.

(b) For Direct recruits or outsiders :-

Fireman : Must be able to read and write well any language.

Leading Fireman : Must have passed the Middle School Exam. (equivalent to III form or 7th Standard) relaxable in case of suitable Departmental candidates only.

Driver : Same as Leading Fireman

Telephone Operators : Must have passed Matriculation or equivalent examination relaxable in case of suitable Departmental candidates only.

Sub-Officer : Same as for telephone operators.

Station Officer : Must have passed Intermediate or equivalent examination preferably with Science or Engineering subjects.

Assistant Divisional Officer and above : There will be no direct recruitment unless he has already served in a whole time Fire Service and Possesses the minimum technical qualification and practical experience prescribed for such posts. In such cases the academic qualifications should be the same as for the Departmental candidates.

4. Technical :-

(a) For direct recruits, up to Station Officers' post no technical qualifications are essential if they possess the requisite educational (academic) qualification, physical standards and age limits prescribed for them under 1 to 3 above.

(b) For direct recruits above the rank of Assistant Divisional Officers, and for Departmental Candidates for all posts above the rank of a Fireman the following minimum technical qualifications should be essential :-

Leading Fireman :- Must pass the Departmental Examination for promotion to Leading Fireman. Seniority amongst the passes should be considered along with the seniority in service.

Driver :- Same as for Leading Fireman plus must be in possession of a current driving licence for heavy vehicles.

Sub-Officers :- Successful completion of the Elementary (General) Fire Service Course at a recognized Fire Training Centre.

Station Officer & Asstt. Divisional Officer : Must have successfully completed the Junior Officers' and Instructors' course at the National Fire Service College or must be in possession of the Graduateship diploma of the I.F.E. London.

Deputy Chief : Same as for Divisional Officers

Chief : Same as for Divisional Officers.

5. Practical Experience :-

- (a) For direct recruits up to Station Officers' post, no practical experience is essential if they possess the requisite educational (academic) qualification, physical standards and age limits prescribed for them under 1 to 3 above.
- (b) For direct recruits above the rank of Assistant Divisional Officers and for Departmental Candidates for all posts above the rank of a Fireman the following minimum experience should be essential :-

Leading Fireman :- Not less than 3 years' experience as a whole time fireman.

Driver :- Same as for Leading Fireman.

Telephone Operators :- Should be at the discretion of the Head of Service.

Sub-Officer :- Minimum of 2 years' service as a Leading Fireman or 5 years' total service in the Fire Service Department.

Station Officer & Asstt. Divisional Officer :- Minimum of 5 years' service in a whole time Fire Brigade out of which at least 3 years' should be as a Sub-Officer or Leading Fireman.

Divisional Officer :- Minimum of 7 years' service in a whole time Fire Brigade out of which at least 3 years' should be as a Station Officer or Assistant Divisional Officer.

Deputy Chief :- Same as for Divisional Officers.

Chief :- Minimum of 10 years' service in a whole time Fire Brigade out of which 3 years' should be in a Senior executive post carrying responsibility.

Note :- The Committee recommends that promotions to the various ranks in the Fire Services should be made as far as possible from amongst the ranks and other fire service personnel and direct recruitment should only be considered when suitable candidates for such appointments are not available.

Item No. 4 :- Consideration of the Specifications and details of a small fire pump for rural fire fighting and for use in small towns.

The members had before them the specifications for (i) the Electrical Generator and Sub-mobile pump, for (ii) Air Compressor and Pneumatic Sump Pump and tools and for (iii) a small pump mounted on a jeep Chassis for rural fire fighting. The members thought that the specifications proposed for the first two machines were impracticable to work with the conditions that are prevailing in the country. They therefore considered that these specifications cannot be recommended for acceptance.

2. As regards the third specification for a small pump mounted on a Jeep Chassis for rural fire fighting, the members had before them the specifications prepared by the Convener – Member and also those prepared by Sh. S.F. Lakhani which were produced by him for a similar type of machine. After giving due consideration, the members came to the conclusion that new specifications should be prepared in the following manner, taking note of the suggestions made by the Convener-Member and Mr. Lakhani :-

- (i) The equipment proposed should be suitable for
 - (a) Small Towns.
 - (b) Rural Areas.
 - (c) Hilly Areas.
- (ii) The specifications should include alternate equipment for each of the above area, keeping the same size jeep or similar chassis.
- (iii) The machine should be capable of carrying a crew of 5.
 - (a) Small Towns :- Where piped water supply has been provided for fire fighting purposes, the submersible and Electric Generator need not be provided. Minimum water tank capacity should be 100 gallons.
 - (b) Rural Areas :- Provision should be made for carrying portable Electric Generator and a Submersible Pump together with low pressure for equipment. The minimum water tank capacity on the machine should be 100 gallons.
 - (c) Hilly Areas :- A Portable Light Pump of reasonable capacity should be provided and carried on the machine as an additional equipment.

3. Sh. P.N. Mehrotra has been requested by the Committee to draft out specifications on the above lines, which the Committee decided to consider at one of their subsequent meeting.

Item No. 5 :- Compensation to the personnel of Fire Services in case of injury, disability or death :-

While considering this item the members had before them the benefits that are prevalent in the Bombay Fire Service. The members went through the statements produced by the representative from Bombay and the opinion of the Committee was that these benefits should be uniformly made applicable to all the Fire Services in the country. A copy of the benefits applicable to employees of the Bombay Fire Service is attached herewith (Appendix-II).

2. Mr. Karanjia of the Railways, however stated that the conditions that could prevail at fire operations of Industrial fire establishments such as Railways cannot be as severe as those with State Fire Services who have to handle all varieties of fire situations.

3. There is also the necessity for uniform service conditions for the different cadres of an Establishment in the interest of Labour – Administration relations and such liberal compensation provision will be difficult for railways etc. to arrange.

Item No. 6 :- Standard Code of Fire Prevention :-

While discussing this item Mr. Chandrasekhara pointed out that the Indian Standards Institution prepared a series of codes covering the three fire hazards viz. personal hazards, internal hazards and exposure hazards. He therefore, proposed that these codes should first be considered by the standing Fire Advisory Committee as to whether these cover adequately the field brought forth by Mr. Advani under this item. He offered to send all the members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, copies of these codes and suggested that item be considered at one of the subsequent meeting. The members unanimously agreed with his proposal.

Item No. 7 :- Water Supply for Fire Fighting :-

While discussing this item the members observed that the minimum requirements of piped water supply for (a) Industrial and Commercial areas, and (b) Residential areas was already suggested under Item No. 2 of the 2nd meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. The members, therefore, recommend that these minimum requirements for the two types of areas should be adhered to, while laying down new mains and the local fire service officer should be consulted in all such cases to enable him to give his requirements after taking into consideration the special fire risks that are to be covered.

Item No. 8 :- Annual reports of the Fire Brigades :-

While considering item No. 8, in connection with the circulation of the annual report of the fire services in the country, the Committee decided that a list of well established fire services in the country should be prepared and copies of the annual reports of these services may be sent to all of them for their information and general knowledge to help them to know all about their counterparts in other States.

2. This list of established Fire Services in the country was later prepared and is attached herewith (Appendix-I).

Item No. 9 :- Standard Fire Report Form :-

The members gave a careful thought to the standardization of the fire report forms. Members observed that it would not be possible to undertake this work at this stage when the Fire Services bill has not yet been adopted by the States and it is, therefore, not considered necessary to standardize this form for the present. The members also stated that it may perhaps not be necessary to bring about the standardization in the fire report form in view of the three forms standardized by them at their last meeting for collection of statistical information from various fire service organizations in the country.

Item No. 10 :- Scheme for provision of Wireless facilities for fire services in India:-

While considering this item the members had the benefit of the advice of Brig. M.N. Batra, Director of Co-ordination (Police Wireless) Union Ministry of Home Affairs, who explained to the members that the Indian Radio and Cable Board have now standardized V.H.F. frequency of modulation type of wireless communication service for use of the emergency services, like the police, fire services, ambulance services, etc. He also explained to the members that Bharat Electronics Bangalore, have undertaken to manufacture 50 Watt. Fixed trans-receivers working on mains supply and 15-20 Watts. Mobile trans-receivers working on batteries. The Bharat Electronics have also prepared a proto-type of these sets which were recently tried by Sh. Batra with his staff and they were able to maintain good communication within the range of 10 to 12 miles radius. He, therefore, advocated that while considering the scheme for wireless communication for Indian Fire Services, the Committee should give thought to these types of wireless sets which would be manufactured in large number in the country. He further stated that there would also be the facility of getting spares for these sets with maintenance facilities through the police services for such sets. As regards spectrum for the wave band, Brig. Batra said that his department specially reserved the 86 to 91 mega cycles per second band for emergency services other than the police service.

2. Brig. Batra gave approximate figures of costs for the sets that are being manufactured by the Bharat Electronics as follows :-

- i) 50 Watt. Fixed trans-receiver about Rs. 7,500/-
- ii) 15 to 20 Watt. Mobile Trans-receiver about Rs. 5,250/-

3. He also stated that the walkie-talkie sets which would be carried in harness on the back of fire service man, could be manufactured at an approximate cost of Rs. 1,500/- each.

4. The Committee thereafter considered the question of formulating a scheme for the provision of wireless facilities for the fire services in India and decided on the following points :-

- i) One 50 Watt. Fixed control set with as many number of relays as necessary depending on the area to be covered, along with stand-by e set should be provided for the main fire service control station. Arrangements should also be made for alternative electric supply in case of breakdown of the mains.
- ii) One mobile set 15-20 watts. Should be provided per fire station plus a similar set for each staff car control post vans and emergency and rescue tenders.
- iii) 20% reserve of mobile sets should be provided with a minimum of one such set.
- iv) Arrangements for maintenance of the equipment should be considered with the local police department.
- v) In case, arrangements for the maintenance of the equipment are possible with the local police Department, skeleton staff for day to day running maintenance should be appointed.
- vi) Coordination between local police and fire service should be established by arranging to maintain a mobile set tuned to each others frequency at the main control stations.
- vii) In cities where there are incidents of large fires, provisions of walkie-talkie sets should be considered.
- viii) The State Police Wireless Officer should be consulted in formulating details of schemes for any particular areas.

5. As regards requirements of wireless system for instructional purposes at the National Fire Service College, The Committee felt that it should have the followings :-

- i) One 50 Watt. Fixed trans-receiver.
- ii) Four 15-20 Watts. Mobile sets.
- iii) Four walkie-talkie sets.
- iv) 20% reserve for the mobile and walkie-talkie sets.
- v) The required maintenance staff should be appointed at the College.

The Chairman thanked members for their kind cooperation in the deliberations and expressed the hope that their assistance in all matters relating to the various problems pertaining to the Indian Fire Services would always be forth coming.

The Meeting thereafter came to a close at 1.30 P.M. on 20th October, 1956, with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

LIST OF ESTABLISHED FIRE SERVICES IN THE COUNTRY

Sl. No.	Name of the Established Fire Service
1	Ahmedabad
2	Andhra Pradesh Fire Service, Hyderabad
3	Greater Bombay
4	Poona
5	Kerala Fire Service
6	Indore Police Fire Service
7	Madras Fire Service
8	Nagpur City
9	Rajkot
10	Allahabad (U.P. Fire Service)
11	Delhi
12	Mysore State Fire Service
13	Patna
14	Orissa Fire Service, Cuttack
15	J & K Fire Service, Srinagar
16	Bhopal
17	Shillong
18	Amritsar
19	Simla
20	Bombay (Fire Supdt., Western Railway Property only)
21	Bombay (Central Railway)
22	Allahabad (Inspector General, Railway Protection Force)
23	Allahabad (Fire Officer, Civil Aviation)
24	Delhi (Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence)
25	Calcutta

Appendix – II

Benefits recommended to employees of Fire Services on operational side

Completed years of Qualifying Service	Invalidation (Ordinary)	Invalidation (Injured while on duty)	Death (Ordinary)	Death (on duty)	Voluntary retirement	Resignation	Remarks
(First Group) 1 to 4 yrs 11 months 29 days	<p>1) Only gratuity per annexure (2) attached.</p> <p>2) Not entitled for pension.</p> <p>3) Not entitled for death-cum-retirement gratuity period of qualifying service being less than 5 years.</p>	<p>1) The proportion of wound or injury pension will be as under :-</p> <p>i) If the wound or injury involved the loss of an eye or limb, or the use of a limb, or other incapacity equivalent in its effects to the loss of a limb, the pension shall be upto one third of his pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 200/- per mensem. A separate pension on this scale may be granted for each eye or limb of which he has lost the use.</p> <p>ii) If the wound or injury be</p>	<p>1) Gratuity the amount of gratuity will be subject to minimum of 12 times the pay of the servant at the time of his death.</p> <p>2) No pension.</p>	<p>1) Family pension or gratuity to the family may be granted whether the individual is permanent or otherwise who is killed or who dies of injuries received or disease contracted in the due performance of his official duties. Mode of pension will be as per statement attached.</p>	<p>1) No gratuity.</p> <p>2) No Pension</p>	<p>1) No gratuity.</p> <p>2) No Pension</p>	<p>Instruction:-</p> <p>Before a pension is granted to an individual under this rule it should be carefully considered whether he cannot be provided for in another post the conditions of which are deemed to be equal to those of his own and if it is found impossible to do so the reasons</p>

		<p>not of the nature described in clause (i) above, the pension shall be upto one – fifth of his pay, subject to a minimum of Rs. 500/- per mensem.</p> <p>iii) If the injury is caused to the health the pension shall be subject to a maximum of Rs. 25/- per mensem.</p> <p>iv) If it be a gratuity its amount shall be the equivalent of the pension admissible under clause (i), (ii) or (iii) above as may be appropriate in the case, but shall in no case exceed 24 times of his pay.</p>				<p>there for should be recorded in writing.</p> <p>A wound or injury pension shall be granted not necessarily for the life-time of the pensioner but for such period as the competent authority may direct. If granted temporarily in the first instance, it may subsequently be extended for such further period, as may be considered</p>
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							necessa ry.
(2 nd Group) 5 to 9 years 11 months 29 days	1) As above and in addition death-cum-retirement gratuity will be 9/20 of the pay of the servant for each completed year of qualifying service. 2) No Pension	Same as in 1 st Group					
(3 rd Group) 10 to 14 years 11 months 29 days	1) No ordinary gratuity but 2) Pension as per annexure (2) 3) Death-cum-retirement gratuity at rates stated as under :- Gratuity shall be at	Same as admissible for Group 2	----				

	the rate of 9/20 of pay for each completed year of qualifying service for first 10 years, at the rate of 9/10 of the pay for the next 10 years and at the rate of 9/20 of pay thereafter.						
(4 th Group) 15 to 19 years 11 months 29 days	Same as above and in the event of death of individual servant the pension will be payable for the unexpired portion of 5 years from the date of retirement.	Same as above and in the event of death of individual servant the pension will be payable for the unexpired portion of 5 years from the date of retirement.	In the event of death while in service the pension will be payable for 5 years from the date following the date on which the individual servant dies.	Same as above	Same as above	Same as above	-----
(5 th Group) 20 to 55 years Superannuation	Same as admissible for Group 4.	Same as admissible for Group 4.	Same as admissible for Group 4.	Same as admissible for Group 4.	No ordinary gratuity but 2) Pension as per annexure (2) gratuity shall be at	After 20 years service he is entitled to retire voluntarily.	-----

					the rate of 9/20 of pay for each completed year of qualifying service for 1 st to 10 years of qualifying Service at the rate of 9/10 of pay for the next 10 years and at the rate 9/20 of pay thereafter.		
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Completed years of qualifying service	Slab of gratuity or pension.	Maximum pension in rupees per annum
(a) Gratuity		
1	1 month's pay	
2	2 month's pay	
3	3 month's pay	
4	4 month's pay	
5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ month's pay	
6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ month's pay	
7	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ month's pay	
8	7 month's pay	
9	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ month's pay	
(b) Pension		
10	10/80ths of pensionable pay.	
11	12/80ths of pensionable pay.	
12	14/80ths of pensionable pay.	
13	16/80ths of pensionable pay.	
14	18/80ths of pensionable pay.	
15	20/80ths of pensionable pay.	
16	22/80ths of pensionable pay.	
17	24/80ths of pensionable pay.	
18	26/80ths of pensionable pay.	
19	28/80ths of pensionable pay.	
20	30/80ths of pensionable pay.	

Amount of Family pension to be granted in case of Fire Services employees who is killed in or in consequence of injuries sustained in the execution of his duties.

Designation	Pension per mensem	
	For the widow	For the child
Chief Fire Officer	25% of pay	7 % of pay.
Deputy Fire Officer	25% of pay	7 % of pay.
2 nd Officer	25% of pay	7 % of pay.
Station Officer	25% of pay	7 % of pay.
Mechanic	25% of pay	7 % of pay.
Sub-officer	25% of pay	7.5 % of pay.
Motor Driver	25% of pay	9 % of pay.
Fitter	25% of pay	9 % of pay.
Tindal	25% of pay	10 % of pay.
Fireman, Fireman Attendant	25% of pay	10 % of pay.

- (i) The pension to the widow will be for life provided that if the widow marries again, the pension payable to her shall cease.
- (ii) The pension to the child will be payable until the child attains the age of 21 years, or if the child is a female, until she is married, whichever is earlier.

Minutes of the 4th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held in Travancore House Hutments, Canning, Road, New Delhi, on the 3rd and 4th March 1958.

Present:-

1. Shri M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur.
2. Shri S.F. Lakhani, Fire Advisor, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.
3. Shri A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, New Delhi.
4. Shri C.S. Chandrasekhar, Deputy Director, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.
5. Shri P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Baurauli, Allahabad.
6. Shri John Koshi, District Fire Officer, Vellore, Madras.
7. Shri S.K. Bose Chief Fire Officer, Allahabad.
8. Shri M.N. Karanjia, Fire Superintendent, Central Railways, Bombay.
9. Shri Syed Sayed Hussian, Fire Force Commander, Hyderabad.
10. Shri S.G. Vengsarker, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay.

4th MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISOR COMMITTEE

The meeting opened with an inaugural address by Shri L.G. Mirchandani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs. A fire welcoming the members to the 4th meeting of the S.F.A.C., Shri Mirchandani touched the various items on the agenda. He mentioned that the idea of observing a fire prevention week has already caught the imagination of general public all over the country and was proving a great success. During 1958 Fire prevention week, Shri Mirchandani added, that certain additional items were being provided. A Film on 'Fire Prevention' is expected to be exhibited through-out the country during the week. The posts & telegraphs department are being asked to issue a special postage stamp during the week as was done by certain western countries like Canada. The franking of the letters has been proposed on an 'All India Basis' during the week. Shri Mirchandani added that this year there will be additional designs of fire prevention week posters, which will be printed in Hindi in addition to English.

Shri Mirchandani mentioned that the model fire bill has reached a stage of finality. He touched the question of state control of the fire services and mentioned that the proposals made by the S.F.A.C. had been carefully considered. Shri Mirchandani thought that the first criterion should be the efficient running of the fire service and that the state should take it over only if local body is unable to run the fire service on efficient lines.

Whilst mentioning the item relating to the specifications for a small trailer pump for rural fire prevention, Shri Mirchandani mentioned the steps that were being taken for encouraging local production of trailer pump. Presently as the country was placed, Shri Mirchandani thought that a start could be made only with one type of trailer pump and he gave some reasons for selecting the medium type trailer pump which will be produced in the country in the first instance. Shri Mirchandani mentioned that a scheme for centralised procurement of trailer pumps and production of pumping units in certain selected areas was under consideration.

Shri Mirchandani also requested the S.F.A.C. to give careful consideration and suggest a scale and specification of the towing vehicles that would be required for the trailer pumps.

Whilst mentioning the need for a 'Discipline code' Shri Mirchandani added that the discipline of the fire services should compare more with the police standards than with the Army standards. He was happy that a 'Discipline code' has been produced both by Shri Pradhan and by Shri Vengsarkar.

Whilst mentioning the item relating to the changes in the nomenclature of the various courses of the National Fire Service College, Shri Mirchandani mentioned that wherever facilities existed, the states were welcomed to give 'elementary training in fire fighting' to their firemen and leading firemen. Shri Mirchandani then stressed the desirability of a 'moto' and an 'emblem' for the fire services. He ended with a request to the members of the S.F.A.C. that proper recognition should be given for meritorious services rendered by fire service personnel. In this connection he mentioned that the fire and police medals could also be awarded to the fire service personnel, provided their name are sponsored by the fire officers concerned. Shri Mirchandani concluded by wishing God speed in the deliberation of the S.F.A.C.

Shri Pradhan, convenor member of the S.F.A.C. thanked Shri Mirchandani, on behalf of members of the committee for his address and stated that the members very much valued the advices and encouragement given by Shri Mirchandani to them from time and again and assured him that the committee would do its utmost to help Government in solving the several problems facing the fire services in the country.

The committee there after started their deliberation on the various item of the agenda with zest, having felt very much encouraged by the address of Shri Mirchandani, with Shri Pradhan in the chair. The items were taken up for consideration in the following order:-

ITEM NO. 2:- Reading and confirmation of the minutes of the 3rd meeting held at New Delhi from 16th to 20th October, 1956.

While considering this item regarding confirming the minutes of the 3rd meeting at Delhi in October, 1956, Shri John Koshi of Madras observed that the qualifications recommended for the various ranks in the minutes of the 3rd meeting, do not fully correspond with the ranks that were recommended by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee at their second meeting held at Rampur in July, 1956. He also pointed out to the members that the designations as provided in the model Fire Services bill do not correspond to the ranks which the committee had recommended at their second and third meetings. It was, therefore his suggestion that the ranks and designation should be distinguished from each other so as to remove the confusion likely to arise out of the indiscriminate use of ranks and designation in future.

The members considered his point of view and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sarvashri Koshi, Mehrotra and Vengsarkar to go into this question carefully and to draw up ranks and designations on a practicably workable basis.

With these exceptions the minutes of 3rd meeting were confirmed.

ITEM NO.3:- Report on the action taken on the various recommendations made by the Committee at its 3 meeting held in 1956.

FIRST MEETING:

1. Item (1) draft drill manual:

While considering the actions taken on the draft drill manual Shri Vengsarkar of Bombay observed that he had recently submitted his comments on the draft manual, as he was not in the past supplied with a copy of the draft. The committee considered Mr. Vengsarkar's point of view and decided that his comments be given due consideration by the Chairman, a revised draft drill manual be again prepared and cyclostyled and copies send to all members of the S.F.A.C. after final approval. After this is done and their further comments taken into consideration the manual can then be taken for printing.

2. Item (2) Observance of Fire Prevention Week.

The members of the committee were shown reports of the various activities all over the country during the fire prevention week of 1956 and were also informed that information on such activities during the fire prevention week of 1957 have been called for, from the various States Governments.

Members observed that while they were quite prepared to stage the fire prevention activities during the week on a better scale, their main difficulties were of getting sufficient financial sanction from their own State Government. They therefore proposed that the Ministry should either subscribe some funds from the centre to the extent of say 5% of the expenditure or in the alternative should impress on State Government to allocate sufficient funds for such activities during subsequent fire prevention week.

Shri Karanjia of the Central Railway stated that the posters which were supplied through the ministry, did not effectively attract the attention of the general public in Bombay to the extent it was expected and suggested that we might advise the State Government to display different banners in addition to the posters during the fire prevention week.

Shri Bose of the U.P. Fire Service was of the opinion that we should get films relating to 'fire' prepared through the agencies of Information & Broadcasting Ministry as also we should try to take out sufficient number of copies of films relating to fire from the various State Governments and distribute the same for display during the week.

Shri chandrasekhara of the I.S.I. also suggested that we might try to secure films relating to fire from the 'Unesco' in addition to such films as are usually available from the British Information Services and the United States Information Services.

Shri Vengsarkar, who was also supported by Mr. Chandrasekhara suggested that there should be a central pool of such films preferably at the National Fire Service College, from where copies of such films should be loaned to various State Governments during the 'Fire Prevention week' subject to the protection of copy right of such films.

3. Item (3a) suggestion from Delhi State Government for modification of ranks of fire services vis-a-vis recommendation of Fire Expert Committee of 1950.

Noted.

4. Item (3b) Suggestion from the west Bengal Fire Services that the badges of ranks of fire services as recommended by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee need modification.

While on this item, Shri Bose of U.P. Fire Services stated that he has been informed that the badges for caps used in the Defence Services of India are based on a five-pointed star which has some significance of five principles of peaceful coexistence while the eight-pointed star which was recommended previously by this committee relates to the Fire Services in the British Isles and the desired that we might get a clarification on this point from the Defence Services. Shri Lakhani, Fire Adviser, Defence Ministry observed on this proposal that the Ministry might address on this point to the 'Model and Badges Section' of the Defence Ministry and if considered necessary the eight-pointed star may be modified to a five-pointed star without any other changes.

5. Item (3c) Standardisation of uniforms for the fire services in the country.

This item was discussed by the members and while they agreed that the matter of standardising uniforms should be left out for the time being they suggested that the Ministry should call for the particulars and scales of uniforms from the major fire services in the country and thereafter a suitable type design and scale may be prepared and considered at one of the subsequent meeting of this committee.

6. Item (3d): Noted.

7. Item (4): Finalisation of proformae for the collection of statistics relating to fire services and fire losses.

Noted.

8. Item (5a): Consideration of draft pamphlet "Save Your Home From Fire" and item (No.5b) consideration of draft booklet "Fire Safety in Homes"

Noted.

9. Item (6): Consideration of the booklet on 'Rescue' technique.

Noted.

SECOND MEETING:

10. Item (2): Improvement of Fire Services in States.

Noted.

11. Item (3): Standardisation of Fire Station in the country.

While on this point, the chairman informed members that recently the Ministry of Home Affairs have-circulated, the standards for fire station in the country as recommended by the Committee, to all State Governments. Members observed that whenever such circular letters are sent to Governments or to other Ministries, it would be desirable that a copy of such circulars is endorsed to each member of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

12. Item (4): Scheme for improvement of firefighting arrangement in industrial establishment.

Noted

13. Item 5(a)&(b): Ranks and badges for Fire Services.

Shri Koshi of Madras observed that while the minutes of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee meetings are circulated to State Governments, a clear indication may kindly be given by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Governments as to which of these recommendations have been accepted by them to enable the State Government to implement them. The Committee desire that this may kindly be done in future by Ministry and for the past three meetings, similar action, if not already taken, may kindly be taken.

14. Item (6): Levy of Fire Tax.

Noted.

15. Item (7): Consideration of the material for the production of a documentary film.

The chairman informed the members that this documentary films has practically been completed with the kind help of the Bombay Fire Brigade and since the members were informed that it has come out with the Hindi and English versions only, members felt that it would be perhaps worthwhile to consider if such films can be dubbed in other state languages also.

16. Item (8): Production of articles by members of the standing Fire Advisory Committee for use during the Fire Week.

Noted.

17. Noted. The chairman requested members to kindly submit their suggestions as regards the Fire Prevention Stamp as well as the slogan to deface the mail which would be carefully considered at the Ministry.

18. Item (9): Re: Delays in supplies through Directorate General of Supplies and Disposal.

The committee was informed that the D.G.S.& D. were consulted in a few matters of specific delays in which the D.G.S.& D. has replied that due to certain organization difficulties in their offices, such delays might have occurred in the past but since they are now reorganising their machinery for procuring supplies such delays as far as possible in future, will be avoided. The Committee has therefore, noted this with satisfaction.

19. Item (10): Noted.

20. Item (11): Noted.

21. Item (12): Noted.

THIRD MEETING:

22. Item (2): Model Fire Bill

While considering the Draft Model Fire Bill as has emerged now the committee considered the provision regarding allowing certain concession to Fire Services Vehicle

proceeding to calls such as 'right of way' non-compliance with speed limits and observance of certain traffic rules and suggested that if this clause cannot be brought under the Fire Bill this provision may kindly be considered for inclusion in the Motor Vehicles (Traffic Regulations.)

Shri Koshi of Madras brought to the notice of the committee the fact that in section 7 clause 3 of chapter II of the Model Fire Service Bill, it has been mentioned that any members of the Fire Services under suspension will continue to be subject to the same responsibility, discipline and penalties and felt that the members cannot be subject to the same responsibility whilst under suspension and desired that the words "responsibility" should be deleted. The committee agreed with his suggestion.

The members of the Committee went through the revised draft Model Fire Bill and suggested certain further changes particularly addition of a subsection between sub-section 4 and 5 under chapter II by which certain area which came under the jurisdiction of fire services working under the Central Government Department such as, Civil Aviation, Railways, Defence etc. , for being excluded from the purview of the Act. They also suggested certain additions to section 20, rewording of section 27 and an additional clause covering the definition of "Damage due to Fire", and request that these suggestion may kindly be incorporated in the Act.

The suggestion of the committee was as follows:-

Sub-section to be inserted between sub-sections 4 and 5 under chapter II :-

Where certain area or areas come under the jurisdiction of a fire services constituted under Central Government Department such as Civil Aviation, Railways or Defence such areas for purposes of this Act shall constitute separate division and integrated fire control shall be established by agreement between the State Fire Services and the department or department concerned.

Addition to section 20:-

After the word 'operations' add "or required for maintenance of Fire Service".

Section 27 to be re-worded as follows:-

"Where members of the service are sent beyond the limits of any area in which this act is in force in order to extinguish a fire in the neighbourhood of such limits charges may collected for the service rendered from the State or local authority having jurisdiction over such area, at such rates as may be mutually agreed upon between the two neighbouring authorities."

Additional section as section 28 to be added after section 27:-

Damage due to fires :- "Any damage done on the occasion of fires by members of the service in the due execution of their duties, shall be deemed to be damaged caused by fire within the meaning of any policy of insurance against fire."

Existing section 28 and onwards, the sections should be renumbered as section 29 and so onwards.

23. Item (3): Qualifications for the various ranks of the services.

Noted.

24. Item (4): Consideration of the specifications and details of Small Fire Pump for rural fire-fighting and for use in small towns.

Noted.

25. Item (5): Compensation to the personnel of fire services in case of injury disability or death.

Noted.

26. Item (6): Standard code for fire prevention.

Regarding this item, Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara of the Indian Standards Institution observed that the necessary Standard Code of Fire Prevention are practically ready and four of these are likely to be circulated to all members within about a week or ten days, while three codes would be circulated a little later. These codes cover the internal, external and personal hazards as also they cover specification for items like sprinkler instalation etc. the members noted these observation of Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara.

27. Item (7): Water supply for fire-fighting.

Noted.

28. Item (8): Annual reports of the fire brigades.

Noted.

Shri Koshi of Madras observed that the Ministry may kindly request the various State Governments to circulated their annual reports amongst each other in addition to a copy being submitted to the Commandant, National Fire Services College, Nagpur, and one to the Ministry.

29. Item (9): Standard fire reports form.

Noted.

30. Item (10): Wireless facilities for fire services in India and for National Fire Service College..

Item No. 4 :- Scale of Towing Vehicles for Trailer Pumps.

The members felt that it would be appropriate to have a sliding scale of pumping units as follows:-

<u>Population in Lakhs.</u>	<u>Pumping Unit.</u>
Half a lakh.	One Unit.
One lakh.	Two Units.
One and a half lakh.	Three Units
Two lakhs.	Four Units.
Two and a half lakhs.	Five Units.
Three lakhs.	Six Units.

From three lakhs upwards, there should be one additional pumping unit per every lakh of population or a fraction there of.

In addition to above, the committee felt that for each town, a reserve of 20% of the total pumping units subject to a minimum of the one should also be provided.

NOTE :- A pumping unit means a self-propelled motor fire engine or a trailer pump complete with towing vehicle or a jeep fire engine having a capacity of 500G.P.M. approx.

The above scale should be made applicable only to cities and towns. As for the Industrial undertakings where the area is such as cannot be reached by manhauling of trailer pumps within reasonable time vehicle with towing attachments should be provided at the scale of one for every four trailer pumps with a minimum of one such vehicle to be available at all time.

In industrial cities and area of high fire risks the scale and types of additional fire fighting appliance should be determined by an actual survey of the area to be protected.

ITEM NO.5 :- CONSIDERATION OF THE SPECIFICATION SUGGESTED FOR A FIRE ENGINE FOR RURAL FIRE FIGHTING AND FOR HOUSES IN SMALL TOWNS.

The draft specification prepared by Shri P.N. Mehrotra were considered by the members in details and corrected clause by clause, as were thought necessary. Regarding the pumping unit required for these fire fighting machines, the members opined that the 150 G.P.M. at 100 lbs. Per Se. Inch type of pump as finalised under I.S.I. Specification No. BDC 22(257) would be better suited for the two chassis recommended under the specifications, while a portable pumping set of 60 G.P.M. at 60 lbs. P.S.I. also finalised under I.S.I. specification No. BDC 22(256) was considered adequate for most of the areas, for which such units were particularly, required, instead of having a deep well pumping unit and

submersible pump as specified by Shri P.N. Mehrotra. The members appreciated that the types of pumps specified by Shri P.N. Mehrotra were actually essential in certain areas, but it was considered that it would, at this stage, not be possible to incorporate such pumping units with this type of fire-fighting units.

The revised and corrected specifications as prepared by Shri Chandrasekhar.

ITEM NO.6 :- **CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT DISCIPLINE CODE FOR THE FIRE SERVICES.**

The members had before them a draft discipline code prepared by the Commandant, National Fire Service Collage and the one prepared by Shri Vengsarkar of Bombay. While going through these drafts the members found that the codes primarily dealt with the procedure to be followed in cases where the accused was charge-sheeted but no mention was made as regards the delegation of powers of punishment for various officers of the service as also it was considered necessary to co-relate the discipline code with the Fire Services Bill as having been brought about under a Section of the Act.

Sarvashri Koshi, Bose and Sayeed Hassan observed that they have discipline codes which are followed in their respective services as also Shri Karanjia has a code which is followed in the Railways. It was therefore, considered appropriate to study these different codes and thereafter, formulate a draft with the necessary modifications and consider the same at a subsequent meeting of this Committee.

The item was therefore postponed.

ITEM NO.7:- **SERVICE MOTO AND EMBLEM FOR THE FIRE SERVICES.**

The Members of the Committee discussed at length the basic functions of the Fire Services which in their opinion were required to be depicted in the 'motto' and the 'Emblem', and certain mottos like the following few, were suggested by members :

"To serve is our duty".

"For ever we serve".

"We serve to save".

"We strive to save".

"Defensive in prevention, aggressive in extinction".

The members suggested that Hindi or Sanskrit equivalents suitable to bring out the meaning of any of these can be considered as the Service motto.

Members further observed that the essential functions of the service such as, striving to save life and property from fire should be brought out in the motto as far as possible.

As regards the emblem, members have considered several sketches and designs that were produced before them at the meeting and have approved of the one produced by Shri Advani with slight modifications depicting a fireman over-powering the evil aspect of

'fire' represented by a huge ' fire dragon' emitting flames from its mouth. The sketch is attached.

ITEM NO.8:- CHANGES IN THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE COURSES AT THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR, AND ADDITION OF NEW COURSES.

While considering this item, the members stated that while they generally agree to the changes in the nomenclature as proposed by the Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur they feel that a separate syllabus for Elementary Course in Fire fighting should be prepared by the Commandant, National Fire Service College for being followed at the State Fire Training Schools wherever they are in existence, for the ranks of firemen and leading firemen. As for the Sub-officers course now followed at the National Fire Service College, the members felt that they should be allowed to conduct this course at the State Training Schools in addition to the College. Members also suggested that the Ministry should request again, such of the State Governments, who have training schools to accept trainees from outside their services and states as far as possible.

Members desire that the training schools, wherever they are in existence at present and those which are likely to be started in future, should be given affiliation to the National Fire Service College by satisfying certain basic conditions to be laid down in respect staff, equipment, training facilities etc.

As regards the addition of two Fire Prevention Courses, as prepared by the Commandant, National Fire Service College, members felt that there should be only one Fire Prevention Course covering general aspects of Fire Prevention, instead of two and the same should be open only to those, who have a minimum of 5 years experience in fire service and should have passed matriculation or equivalent examination.

EXTRA ITEM NO.9:- ESTABLISHMENT OF A FIRE RESEARCH STAION IN THE COUNTRY.

Shri C.S. Chandrasekhara of the Indian Standards Institution stated that the Ministry of Home Affairs had been supplied with necessary details regarding a Fire Research Station to be started in the Country. He observed further that establishment of a Fire Research Station was actually approved at the Fire Chief Conference in 1955 and since then a need for such Station is keenly felt owing to the rapid industrialization of the country and manufacture of various fire fighting and fire preventive materials which requires fire grading and tests. He therefore, proposed that the Ministry of Home Affairs may approach the Ministry of Scientific and Industrial Research with a request that the latter may kindly take up this question as soon as possible and establish a Fire Research Station in the country. Members generally approved Mr. Chandrasekhar's proposal.

ITEM NO. 10:- STANDARDISATION OF RANKS IN RELATION TO DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES.

The Sub-Committee appointed, while considering item No.2 of the Agenda, made the following recommendations in respect of the various ranks and designations to be adopted in the fire services.

The Committee recommended that ranks, be laid down according to the command and responsibilities involved as detailed below:-

S. No.	Rank	Responsibility or Command.	Badges of rank (As approved at the 2 nd meeting).
1.	Sub-officer	To be in charge of a one pump fire station or to be second in command to a Station officer.	One small impeller $\frac{3}{4}$ in dia.
2.	Station officer.	To be in charge of 2 to 3 pumping units and/or at least one fire station or equivalent staff duties.	Two small impellers $\frac{3}{4}$ in dia.
3.	Asst. Divisional officer.	To be in charge of 2/3 fire station or four to six pumping units or second in command to Divisional Officer or equivalent staff duties.	Three small impellers $\frac{3}{4}$ in dia.
4.	Divisional officer.	To be in charge of two to eight fire stations depending upon the size and importance of the station or equivalent staff duties.	Large impeller 1" in dia. In a semicircular wreath.
5.	Regional officer.	To be in command of at least two divisions or second in command to a Fire Force Commander of equivalent staff duties.	Large impeller 1" in dia. In a semicircular wreath, surmounted by one small impeller $\frac{3}{4}$ " dia.
6.	Fire force commander.	To be in over all command of the service where there are two or more regions.	Large impeller 1" dia. In a semicircular wreath surmounted by two small impellers each $\frac{3}{4}$ " dia.

NOTE:- The badges of ranks recommended for the Regional Fire Officer would be the same as were recommended at the second meeting for the Deputy Fire Force Commander and Chief Divisional Officer. These two terms now being replaced by a single rank of Regional Fire Officer.

The Committee further recommended that the designations of Fire Officers should be based on the posts held by them and not connected with the ranks as stated above. The designations suggested for Government controlled fire services and fire services under Municipal Corporations are detailed below:-

S. No.	<u>Government Fire Services.</u>	<u>Fire services under municipal corporation</u>
1.	Director Fire Services.	Chief Fire Officer.
2.	Deputy Director, Fire Services.	Deputy Chief Fire Officer.
3.	Asst. Director of Fire Service.	Asst. Chief Fire Officer.
4.	District Fire Officer.	District fire officer.
5.	O/C Fire Station.	O/C Fire Station.
6.	Deputy O/C Fire Station.	Deputy O/C Fire Station.

The Committee also recommended that the qualifications prescribed for appointment should be to the various ranks and not for the designation or post held.

The Committee unanimously agreed with this proposal and recommended that the same may be approved.

The members observed that the agenda usually placed by the Ministry is too heavy for the time allotted and they feel that the allotment of time for the meeting should be commensurate with the amount of work involved in future.

The Chairman thanked members for their kind cooperation in the deliberation and expressed the hope that their assistance in all matters relating to the various problems pertaining to the Indian Fire Services would always be forthcoming.

The Meeting thereafter came to a close at 6 P.M. on 4th march, 1958, with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Sd/-
(M.G. PRADHAN)
CHAIRMAN,
STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Minutes of the 5th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held from 5th to 8th of August, 1958 at 20 Travancore House Hutments, Canning Road, New Delhi.

Present

1. Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, - Chairman
National Fire Service College, Rampur
2. Capt. C.M. Gogerly, Director, West Bengal Fire Services, 13-D, Free School Street, Calcutta.
3. Sh. S.F. Lakhani, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi
4. Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi State Fire Service, Delhi
5. Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji, Commandant General Home Guards & Honorary Fire Adviser to the Government of Bombay, Old Secretariat Annexe, Bombay.
6. Sh. P.N. Mahotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Ministry of Communication, Allahabad.
7. Sh. John Koshi, P.A. to I.G. of Policy, Mylapur, Madras – 4.
8. Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad.
9. Sh. N.M. Karanjia, Fire Superintendent, Office of the Chief Security Officer, Central Railway, Bombay, V.T.
10. Sh. Syed Sayeed Hassan, Headquarters Fire Force, Commander, Fire Service Headquarters, Daru – Salem, Hyderabad – 1
11. Sh. S.G. Vengsarkar, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, Bombay
12. Sh. D.A. Ajitha Sinha & Sh. Omparkash, from I.S.I. representing
13. Sh. C.S. Chandrasekhers, Deputy Director, I.S.I. , 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi.

The fifth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee opened with an Inaugural address by Sh. Fateh Singh, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs. Sh. T.C.A. Srinivasavaradan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs also attended with the Joint Secretary.

After welcoming the members of the Committee, Sh. Fateh Singh stated that having taken over this branch recently, he was very happy to note that members of this Committee were rendering very useful service to the country by giving their expert advice on various problems relating to the Fire Prevention and Extinction and Fire Engineering since 1955 when this Committee was first set up. Sh. Fateh Singh also referred to the establishment of the National Fire Service College in 1956 and expressed the hope that with lapse of time, the College would supply an adequate number of trained persons to man the Fire Services in the country and thus play a very important role in the history of Fire Services in the country. He was happy to note that there were a few regional or local Fire schools in some States like Bombay, Madras, West Bengal, and Uttar Pradesh and expressed a desire that there should be some kind of relationship between these schools and the National Fire Service College.

Sh. Fateh Singh observed that Government had recently decided in consultation with the Ministry of Education to award certificates, diplomas and Associate Memberships to trainees attending the different courses in the National Fire Service College and the Government was considering the question of setting up a governing body competent to award such Associate

Membership. He, therefore, enquired of members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee whether or not the National Fire Service College, its governing body and its Associate Members might constitute an Indian Institute of Fire Engineers.

Sh. Fateh Singh reminded members that it was the responsibility of State Governments and of statutory local bodies wherever they existed, to make suitable provision of fire fighting facilities and therefore, in response to the recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and its predecessor bodies made in the past that the Fire Services should be nationalized, the Government of India has now proposed to circulate a Model Fire Bill to State Governments.

While concluding his speech, Sh. Fateh Singh informed members of the Committee that there was a proposal to observe the "National Fire Prevention Week" annually during April/May rather than in November from 1959 onwards, in view of the incidence of fire outbreaks during summer in all parts of the country. He also referred to the question of establishment of the Fire Research Organization which was under the active consideration of Government.

Sh. T.C.A. Srinivasavardan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs also spoke to the members expressing his appreciation of the expert advice given by members on various matters pertaining to safety of life and property from fire and assured members that all recommendations made by them would be given a careful consideration and that he would do all his best in implementing expeditiously the various schemes and proposals made by members which were finally accepted by Government. Sh. Srinivasavardan also expressed his desire to submit certain problems for consideration of members during their deliberations and stated that he would like to join in the discussions on items in which he had specific suggestions to make.

The Chairman, Sh. M.G. Pradhan, thanked the Joint Secretary, Sh. Fateh Singh on behalf of the Committee, for having inaugurated the conference and for making very valuable suggestions for the consideration of the members in his address. Sh. Pradhan also expressed the thanks of the members of the Committee to the Deputy Secretary, Sh. Srinivasavardan for assuring the members that Government would do their best in helping to implement the various recommendations of the Committee to the extent possible as has already been done in the past and to expedite such implementations personally and thus help in the establishments of efficient Fire Services in the country. Sh. Pradhan assured the Joint Secretary and the Deputy Secretary that the Committee would always render whatever help and expert advice on problems relating to the Fire Prevention and Extinction as also in Fire Engineering that would be sought by Government and to cooperate in the schemes formulated and sponsored by Government in these matters.

With the encouragement received from the Joint Secretary and the Deputy Secretary, the members got down to their deliberations on the various items on the agenda with Sh. Pradhan in the Chair.

The Items were taken up for consideration in the following order :-

Item No. 1 : Confirmation of the Minutes of the 4th Meeting held at New Delhi on 3rd and 4th March, 1958

While this item was put before members, Sh. S.K. Bose observed that under Item No. 5 “Consideration of the specifications suggested for a Fire Engine for rural fire-fighting and for houses in small towns”, the last sentence requires modifications, since it does not fully convey the decisions taken at the meeting. The revised and corrected copy of specifications was to be prepared by Sh. C.S. Chandrasekhara of the Indian Standards Institutions, and the same was to be reconsidered by this Committee at one of their subsequent meetings.

The members agreed with this view and proposed to modify the last sentence to read as “The revised and corrected specifications as prepared by Sh. Chandrasekhara of the Indian Standards Institutions, would be reconsidered by the Committee at one of their subsequent meetings.

Referring to Item No. of the minutes, it was pointed out that the sliding scale of the pumping unit on the basis of population in lakhs, the members of the Committee observed that the scale of pumping units for populations higher than three lakhs should be at the rate of one additional pumping unit for every lakh of population or a fraction thereof irrespective of the upper limit. The first sentence on page 11, therefore, should read “From 3 lakhs upwards, there should be one additional pumping unit for every lakh of population or a fraction thereof”.

The Committee further desired to clarify that the pumping unit should have a capacity of approximately 500 gallons per minute. Therefore, the note under item 4 should read, “A pumping unit means a self-propelled motor fire engine or a trailer pump complete with towing vehicle or a jeep fire engine having a capacity of 500 G.P.M. approx.”

The members further observed that two paragraphs after “Note” in Item 4 of the minutes, should read as follows:-

- (i) “In industrial cities and areas of high fire risks, the scales and types of additional fire-fighting appliances should be determined by an actual survey or the area to be protected”.
- (ii) “The above scale should be made applicable only to cities and towns. As for the industrial undertakings where the area is such as cannot be reached by man hauling of trailer pumps within reasonable times, vehicles with towing attachment should be provided at the scale of one for every four trailer pumps with a minimum of one such vehicle to be available at all times”.

With the above modifications, the minutes of the 4th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee were confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Scale of Towing Vehicles for Trailer Pumps.

- (i) The Committee has not advised against the Trailer Pumps. The members are of the opinion that self-propelled fire engines like the Jeep/Land Rover fire engines are preferable to Trailer Fire Pumps and Towing Vehicles, but where Trailer Fire Pumps are provided or have to be provided due to local conditions, the scale of

Towing Vehicles recommended is 'one per Trailer Fire Pump' (Please refer to 'Note' under Item 4 of the minutes of the 4th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee). This scale need not be applied to industrial undertakings where the area is such that the Trailer Fire Pumps could be man hauled within the premises, in which case a scale of one Towing Vehicle for 4 Trailer Fire Pumps would be adequate, subject to the provision of a minimum of one Towing Vehicle. The number of Towing Vehicles can be reduced by carrying light/portable pumping units on the Towing Vehicle itself, in which case, it could also tow a Trailer Pump behind and thus will give two pumping units per Towing Vehicle. In such case, necessary additional crew will also have to be carried on the Towing Vehicle for manning the light/portable pumping units.

- (ii) The Committee's preference for self-propelled pumping units does not necessarily mean the exclusion of Trailer Fire Pumps. The position has been clarified in the above para.
- (iii) In view of the clarification given in para (ii) above, No. (iii) does not arise.

Item No. 3 :- Draft rules for the provision of fire-fighting equipments in industrial Establishments.

The Committee went through clause by clause of the draft rules prepared by the Ministry of Labour under Sub Section 7 of Section 38 of the Indian Factories Act and have modified them suitably wherever considered necessary. A few clauses were also added to the draft rules so as to make them more comprehensive. A copy of the revised and corrected draft rules is attached.

The members of the Committee desired that wherever local fire services were existent, the advice of the local Fire Officer may be sought.

Item No. 4 :- Specifications for a Towing Vehicle.

The members of the Committee had gone through the draft specifications prepared by the Delhi Fire Service and were of the opinion that since these vehicles are urgently required, it would be necessary first of all to ascertain from the indigenous sources in the country as to the type of chassis in the two groups of petrol driven and diesel oil driven engines that are available in the country. After ascertaining the types available, the Committee members felt that a Chassis capable of carrying a load of 1 ton to 1 ½ tons should be selected for a towing vehicle as the engine should be capable of hauling up a trailer pump of medium size and the weight of the equipment and members of the crew with a reasonable speed in the semi-rural and rural areas.

Having ascertained the availability of chassis and made the selection, the Committee feels that the body work and stowage can then be specified so as to suit the available length and breadth of the chassis. The present specifications prepared by Delhi Fire Service closely conform to the Home Office specifications and could be adopted with advantage if the available chassis is suitable for accommodating these features.

The representative of the Indian Standards Institution has stated that the I.S.I. was prepared to assist the Committee in laying down specifications and that a similar specification as the one prepared by Delhi Fire Service was under preparation by the I.S.I. in case of future purchases or orders. He, therefore, observed that it was possible for the I.S.I. to chase up the work on any particular specification, if deemed necessary.

Item No. 5 :- Peak cap badges for the Fire Service Officers.

In view of the comments received from the Ministry of Defence, the members of the Committee felt that the eight pointed star as was previously recommended by them should be exclusively adopted for the Indian Fire Services. As regards the use of blue berets, the members of the Committee are of the opinion that since the fire services have a distinctive uniform, badges of ranks and cap badges of their own and since the question of the use of navy blue colour berets has never before been raised by the armed forces, their present objection does not seem to be appropriate, as there is no likelihood of the colours being confused with those of the armed forces.

Item No. 6 :- Standardization of ranks for the Fire Services Personnel.

The committee had before them for consideration Ministry's letter No. 54/3/58-ER.II dated 29.05.58, addressed to State Governments, and replies received from Sarvshri A.B. Advani, S.G. Vengsarkar and Capt. C.M. Gogerly.

After going through the observations made by these officers, the Committee felt that there was no need for any change in the recommendations previously made in these respects and the various difficulties brought forward by these officers could be overcome if departmental rules for appointment and promotions are framed by the appointing authorities to suit their local requirements.

Item No. 7 :- Rescue Vans for the Fire Services.

While this item was being considered, Sarvshri Vengsarkar, Koshi, Advani and Capt. Gogerly stated that they have been using their emergency tenders with all equipments and gears to serve as rescue vans at house collapses and such other calls where persons trapped have to be rescued.

The Indian Standards Institutions have already prepared a specification for emergency tender which is in the stage of finalization now. This specification includes the necessary specialized equipments to be carried for rescue purposes and the committee considers that this should be quite suitable to serve as specification for rescue van for the Fire Services.

As regards the suitable scale of such vans for fire services, the committee feels that there should be one such rescue van for every place having a population of 3 lakhs to 10 lakhs where it should be augmented by additional rescue van for every additional 10 lakhs. The Committee feels that apart from the attendance of rescue vans for such rescue calls, the regular fire engine with equipments can attend to supplement the service at such rescue calls.

The above recommendation does not cover the requirements of special areas like docks, mines, aerodromes etc. which may require special equipments for such purposes.

Item No. 8 :- Finalization of Draft Drill Manual.

The members of the Committee took up for consideration the finalization of the Draft Drill Manual prepared by the Chairman of the Committee, copies of which had previously been circulated amongst the members.

Comments on various drills and movements were received from Sarvshri Maneckji (Bombay), P.N. Mehrotra (Civil Aviation), Syed Saeed Hussain (Andhra Pradesh) and S.G. Vengsarkar (Bombay Fire Brigade) and these were carefully gone through by the members of the Committee.

Regarding the Squad Drill, the members of the Committee stated that although at the time of the Fire Chiefs Conference in August, 1955, they had proposed that the squad drills as published by U.K. Home Office (Fire Service Branch) in their Fire Service Book should be reproduced in the Drill Manual for Fire Services in India, they now feel that since squad drill for the Army in India has now been finalized, they desire that squad drill as followed in the Indian Army should now be incorporated in the Drill Manual in place of the one previously proposed. Members further observed that in view of the delay caused for finalization of the Drill Manual it would be proper now to follow the squad drills now in vogue in the Indian Army.

The Committee, therefore expressed their views that the Ministry of Home Affairs may kindly approach the Defence Ministry for obtaining the latest Indian Army drills which may be incorporated in the Drill Manual.

While discussing the different fire drills Sarvshri Vengsarkar and Advani members expressed that there should be standard movements for the various members of the crew according to members which should not be too different when command with movements in Hose Drills, Trailer Pump Drills, Motor Pump Drills and Ladder Drills. They further stated that as per the movement worked out at present in the revised Drills Manual, there has been a substantial change over in the different movements of the various numbers of members of crew for the different drills and it becomes too difficult for the members of the staff to know by heart, in what way their movements would change, for a particular drill, This was primarily due to No.2 of the crew, having been termed as a Driver/Pump Operator, who in some drills is non-existent. After a prolonged discussion, all members unanimously agreed that the different drills should be so revised as to term the last members of the crew as Driver/Pump Operator. This would automatically bring about standard movements for other members of the crew for different drills. The Chairman was authorized by the Committee to revise the Drill Manual on the above basis and get the same printed without further reference to them.

With the above fundamental changes, it has also considered necessary by the members of the Committee to add a four-man hydrant drill in the Manual and the Chairman was authorized to incorporate the same based on standard movements.

The members made general observation that all figures in the Drill Manual should be serially numbered and actual photo-plates as regards “the position of Attention from the front”, the position of attention from the side, the position of Stand - at – case from the rear, “Saluting to the front”, “Raising Extension Ladder”, “Extending Extension Ladder”, and “Operating Hook Ladder” (one man and two man), should be incorporated in the printed Drill Manual.

– Missing one page –

Recommended that the use of carillon calls the in fire services should be standardized.

Item No. 12 :- Formation of the Indian Institute of Fire Engineers.

In his inaugural address the Joint Secretary had referred to the question of setting up of an Indian Institute of Fire Engineers and enquired of this Committee whether the National Fire Service College, its governing body and its Associate Members might constitute such an Indian Institute in the country.

The matter was considered by the members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, and they have favoured this idea and have appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Sarvshri Saeed Hassan, John Koshi and P.N. Mehrotra, with Sh. Saeed Hassan as the Convener, to draw up the draft constitution, articles and bye-laws for the proposed Institute.

The Sub-Committee is requested to draw out the draft and submit it for consideration of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee at one of their subsequent meetings.

Item No. 13 :- Fire Prevention Week :-

The Joint Secretary also had referred in his address to the observation of the “Fire Prevention Week” throughout India and suggested that we might observe this week during April/May from 1959 onwards, rather than in November in view of the incidence of fire outbreaks during summer in all parts of the country.

The members of the Committee discussed the question of the observance of the Fire Prevention Week in view of the suggestion these observations made by the Joint Secretary. As it was explained that the observance of such a week annually preceding the Diwali festival is not convenient from the point of view of climatic conditions in some of the States, as also it was felt that larger section of the public is pre-occupied with the preparations for the Diwali festival, it is not fully appreciated or largely attended by the public. The Committee, therefore, recommends that this Week should be annually observed in the 2nd Week of February as far as possible, as the Committee feels this would be the most proper time from the point of view of climatic conditions throughout the country, as also it is very unlikely that major national festivals would fall in this month.

The Committee also feels that this Week should be observed throughout the country at one and the same time, as hitherto. This would tend to create greater publicity and better fire consciousness amongst the public.

The Committee further recommends that the next Fire Prevention Week scheduled to be observed in November, 1958, may be postponed to February, 1959.

Item No. 14 :- Scales for fire-fighting equipments for peace-time and emergency Requirements.

The D.S. (FS) Sh. Srinivasavaradan requested members of the Committee to give their expert opinion on :-

- (1) The scale of providing fire-fighting units on population basis for peace-time requirements.
- (2) The scale of fire-fighting equipments for emergency requirements.
- (3) If peace-time requirements are adequate, what priority should be assigned for bringing them to the emergency requirements.
- (4) If peace-time requirements are inadequate, in what manner and by what priority can these be raised to emergency requirements.

The members discussed the questions raised by the D.S. (FS) at length and thereafter, appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sarvashri S.F. Lakhani, (Convener), John Koshi, Vengsarkar, Advani and Capt. Gogerly. The Sub-committee later on submitted their recommendations which were unanimously accepted by the main committee.

The Committee unanimously recommended as follows :-

- (1) The existing scale of pumping units in major cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras were considered and the requirements of these major cities for peace-time fire protection according to the sliding scale of pumping units recommended at the 4th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee are considered adequate to meet peace-time requirements of cities and towns. It is, however, further recommended that in assessing the additional pumping units necessary to cover special or high fire risk areas, the local fire officer should take into account the local conditions and situations which may have to be faced. For Example, in the matter of location of fire stations the scale of one fire station for every 4 sq. miles should be made flexible so that the local fire officer can locate fire stations at closer or greater distances depending upon the topography, terrain etc. of the locality as well as the fire risk involved and the time taken to effectively cover such risk.
- (2) Requirements of pumping units in throughout of emergency should be based on the type of emergency according to which cities and towns may be classified as :-
 - (a) High Vulnerability,
 - (b) Moderate Vulnerability and
 - (c) Low Vulnerability

The scale of pumping units during emergency as compared to those in peace-time (P) should be in the following ratio :-

P:C:B:A as 1:2:3:7

The additional pumping units required in emergency, may be trailer pumps although self-propelled fire engines are preferable. The towing vehicles required for trailer pumps at the rate of one for every pump, may be made up by acquiring suitable vehicles and fitting them with towing attachments.

- (3) The difference between the peace-time requirements and the requirements during the time of emergency for vulnerable areas as per scale prescribed above should be made up progressively during peace-time, up to 50% of the total appliances and equipments in times of emergency.

The balance of the requirements in respect of the appliances and equipments should be stock-piled by the Government.

- (4) The deficiency between the existing inadequate equipment and the peace-time requirements as per scales recommended above should be made up immediately in respect of vulnerable areas by giving it the highest priority.

Item No. 15 :- Duties of various ranks of the Fire Services :-

Sh. S.G. Vengsarkar of Bombay Fire Brigade requested members to consider the desirability of laying down precisely the duties and functions of all ranks of the Fire Services as he felt that at present, there were no clear cut definitions of duties of various ranks of the Fire Service, with the result that disputes often occurred when fire personnel were asked to do certain jobs as part of their regular legitimate duties.

Members desired to have existing details of duties of various ranks at present framed in the Fire Services of various States. It was, therefore, decided that this information should be called from the various State Governments and Central Industries and thereafter the matter could be considered further by this Committee.

Members expressed their thanks to the Ministry of Home Affairs for appreciating their difficulties for attending to a heavy agenda in short time as expressed at the last meeting of the Committee and for allotting time for the meeting this time commensurate with the amount of work involved. They further observed that as the work of this Committee has progressively increased and now grown sufficiently large, involving a heavier burden on the Chairman, who is required to shoulder the work of finalization of different resolutions after discussions as also the compilation of the same in the little spare time that is at his disposal during the days when the meetings are held and later on to attend to the preparation of full minutes of the meeting etc. they felt that there was a need for attaching a separate official to work as Secretary to this Committee, preferably from the office of the Ministry, who is well conversant with this work and who would also be able to look after the entire work connected with the Standing Fire Advisory Committee meeting. Members unanimously request the Ministry to consider this proposal favourably.

The Chairman, Sh. M.G. Pradhan thanked all members for their continued co-operation and assistance rendered by them in attending to the problems referred to them and for giving their expert advice on all matters pertaining to the Indian Fire Services. He expressed his sincere hopes that all members would readily come forward to help him in whatever matters relating Fire Prevention & Extinction and Fire Engineering that would be referred to them in future.

The Meeting came to a close at 6.00 P.M. on 8th August, 1958, with a Vote of Thanks to the Chair.

Sd/
(M.G. Pradhan)
Chairman

Standing Fire Advisory Committee

LIST OF UNIFORM CLOTHING

Rank	Common	Summer	Winter	Remarks
Sub-Officer and above	<p>1) Fire Tunic Khaki (Light/heavy to be decided by local Fire Officer)</p> <p>2) Trouser khaki (Light/heavy to be decided by local Fire Officer)</p> <p>3) Shirts khaki Lus Talin Full Sleeves.</p> <p>4) The maroon blue</p> <p>5) Peak cap khaki serge superior with cloth peak and appropriate cap badge,</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Turban khaki muslin 7 yds. For Sikh officers with appropriate cap badge.</p>	<p>1) Bush Shirts khaki cellular full sleeves.</p> <p>2) Tunic open collar khaki drill superior.</p>	<p>1) Tunic khaki serge open collar.</p> <p>2) Heavy woolen coat khaki.</p> <p>3) Gloves woolen khaki.</p>	<p>Light khaki superior summer cloth Heavy khaki serge superior.</p> <p>Same as for it No. 1</p>

	<p>6) Socks woolen.</p> <p>7) Shoes black with oxford front toe cap.</p> <p>8) Pair of black leather wellington knee boots.</p> <p>9) Fire Helmet black leather.</p> <p>10) Lanyard and whistle (Lanyard to be maroon plated and whistle to be thunder-bolt chrome-plated).</p> <p>11) Belt khaki webbing with pouch and pocket line of 12 ft. white cotton cord.</p> <p>12) Axe Fireman with insulated handle.</p> <p>13) Buttons large and small white shining metal with markings.</p> <p>14) Badges of ranks as applicable as per Standing Fire Advisory Committee recommendation.</p> <p>15) Water –proof Coat.</p> <p>16) Epaulettes white metal for Fire Tunics.</p>			
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	17) Shoulder Titles white metal.			
All other ranks	<p>1) Fire Tunic Khaki (Light/heavy to be decided by local Fire Officer)</p> <p>2) Trouser khaki (Light/heavy to be decided by local Fire Officer)</p> <p>3) Beret khaki woolen with badge, or Turban khaki muslin 7 yds. For Sikh with badge.</p> <p>4) Socks woolen.</p> <p>5) Boots ankle leather black (Shoes for Driver operators)</p> <p>6) Gum Boots.</p> <p>7) Fire Helmet black leather.</p> <p>8) Lanyard maroon with whistle thunder-bolt for L/Fireman only.</p> <p>9) Belt khaki webbing with pouch and pocket line of 12 ft. white cotton cord.</p>	1) Shirts khaki cellular full sleeves.	<p>1) Tunic khaki woolen closed collar double breasted broad cloth.</p> <p>2) Jersey woolen khaki full sleeves with leather elbow protector, two small side pockets & slots for shoulder straps.</p> <p>3) Gloves woolen khaki.</p> <p>4) Heavy woolen coat khaki.</p> <p>5) Blanket woolen.</p>	<p>Light khaki drill superior Heavy khaki in broad collar.</p> <p>Same as for it No. 1</p>

	<p>10) Axe Fireman with insulated handle.</p> <p>11) Buttons large and small with shining white metal with markings.</p> <p>12) Badges of ranks as applicable as per Standing Fire Advisory Committee recommendation.</p> <p>13) Kit bag/box.</p> <p>14) Overalls khaki drill.</p> <p>15) Vests cotton white.</p> <p>16) Shorts khaki drill.</p> <p>17) Shoes canvas white.</p> <p>18) Shoulder Titles metal.</p> <p>19) Durries.</p>			
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Draft Model Rules under Sub-section 7 of Section 38 and Section 112 of the Factories Act, 1948

Rule 61 (A) : Fire Fighting Apparatus and water Supply.

- 1) In every factory there shall be provided and maintained the following fire fighting equipment :-

- (a) Two fire buckets of not less than 2 gallon capacity for every 1000 sq.ft. of floor area subject to a minimum of four buckets on each floor.
- (b) Every bucket provided under this sub-rule shall :-
 - (i) Conform to appropriate Indian Standards Specifications.
 - (ii) Be kept in a position approved by the Inspector and shall be used for no other purpose than fire extinguishing and
 - (iii) At all times be kept full of water, except where the principle fire risks arises from inflammable liquid or other substances where water cannot be used. It shall be kept full of clean, fine dry sand, stone dust or other inert material.

Provided that where the Chief Inspector is of the opinion that owing to the other adequate fire fighting apparatus provided in the factory building or room, he may issue a certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion revoke) specifying the extent to which the above requirements are relaxed in respect of that building or room.

- 2) In every factory, adequate provision of water supply for fire fighting shall be made and where the amount of water required as calculated from the formula $A+B+C+D$ divided by 1000 is 120 gallons or more per minute, power driven trailer pumps of adequate capacity to meet the requirement of water as calculated above shall be provided and maintained.

In the above formula :-

A = the total area in sq. ft. of all floors including galleries in all buildings of the factory;

B= the total area in sq. ft. of all floors and galleries including open Spaces in which combustible materials and handled or stored;

C= the total area in sq. ft. of all floors over 50 ft. above ground level ;
and

D= the total area in sq. ft. of all floors of all buildings other than those of fire resisting construction.

Provided that where the fire risk involved does not require use of water, such areas under B.C.D. may, for the purpose of calculations, be halved.

Provided also that where the areas under B.C. or D are protected by permanent automatic firefighting installations approved by any fire association or fire insurance company, such areas may, for the purpose of calculations, be halved.

Provided further that where the factory is situated at not more than 2 miles from an established city or town fire service, the pumping capacity arrived at by the formula above may be reduced by 25% but no account shall be taken of this reduction in calculating water supply required under the sub-rule 7.

- 3) Each Trailer Pump shall be provided with equipment as per schedule A. Such equipment shall conform to Indian Standards Specifications wherever they exist.

- 4) Fireman inclusive of Driver-operator and one leader for each Trailer Pump adequately trained in firefighting and in operation of trailer pumps shall be available during all times.
- 5) Trailer Pumps shall be housed in a separate shed/sheds which shall be sited close to a principal source of water supplies in the vicinity of the main risks of the factory.
- 6) In factories where the area is such as cannot be reached by man-hauling of trailer pumps within reasonable time, vehicles with towing attachment shall be provided at the scale of one for every four trailer pumps with a minimum of one such vehicle kept available at all times.
- 7) Water supply shall be provided to give flow of water as calculated under sub-rule (2) for at least 100 minutes. At least 50% of this water supply on 1 lakh gallons whichever is less, shall be in the form of static tanks of adequate capacities (not less than 10,000 gallons each) distributed round the factory with due regard to the potential fire risks in the factory. (where piped supply is provided, the size of the mains shall not be less than 6" diameter and its shall be capable of supplying minimum of 1000 gallons per minute at a pressure of not less than 10 lbs. per sq. inch.).
- 8) Firefighting drills and practices by Fire crew shall be held at least once a week and shall closely approximate to actual conditions of fire fighting including use of equipment.
- (9) (a) In factories having more than 1000 sq. ft. floor area and where fire may occur due to combustible materials other than inflammable liquids, electrical equipment and ignitable metals, soda acid or equivalent type of portable extinguishers at the rate of one for every 500 sq. ft. of area spaced at not more than 100 ft. apart subject to a minimum of one extinguisher shall be provided in addition to fire buckets as required under sub – rule (1).
 - (b) In factories where fires may occur due to inflammable liquids or grease or paint, the extinguishers to be provided at the scale laid down in clause (a) shall consist of foam, carbon tetrachloride, dry powder, carbon dioxide, chlorobromo methane or other equivalent type.
 - (c) In factories where fires may occur due to electrical equipment, the extinguisher to be provided at the scale laid in clause (a) shall consist of carbon tetrachloride, dry powder, carbon dioxide or other equivalent type.
 - (d) In factories where fires may occur due to magnesium aluminum or zinc dust or shavings of other ignitable metals, the use of liquids, carbon dioxide and foam type extinguishers shall be prohibited and an ample supply of clean, fine, dry sand, stone dust or other inert material shall be kept ready for segregating such fires.
 - (e) Every type of portable fire extinguisher shall be kept mounted in a position approved by the Inspector.

Provided that where the Chief Inspector is of the opinion that owing to other adequate firefighting apparatus or permanent automatic fire fighting installations approved by any recognized fire association or fire insurance company provided in the factory building or room, he may issue a certificate in writing (which he may at his discretion, revoke) specifying the extent to which the above requirements are relaxed in respect of that building or room.

- 10) (a) Every portable fire extinguisher to be provided under sub-rule (9) shall :-
 - (i) Conform to the appropriate Indian Standards Specification
 - (ii) be kept charged ready for use, properly mounted in a position approved by the Inspector and accompanied by the maker's printed instructions for its use, and
 - (iii) be examined, tested or discharged periodically in accordance with the makers' recommendations.
 - (b) The manager of every factory shall keep and maintain sufficient number of spare charges for each type of extinguisher provided in the factory with a minimum of 12 spare charges always in stock and readily available.
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- 11) Every worker of the factory should as far as possible be trained in the use of portable fire extinguishers, subject to a minimum of at least one fourth of number of workers, engaged separately in each section of the factory.
 - 12) Each factory shall detail a trained officer who shall be responsible for the proper maintenance and upkeep of all fire-fighting equipments.
 - 13) The Factory Management for the observance of factory discipline and orderliness, shall prepare a detailed "Fire Safety Plan" for proper enforcement of fire safety rules and for actions to be taken in proper sequence, in case of a fire in the factory.

Minutes of the 6th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Nagpur from the 19th November, 1958 to 23rd November, 1958

PRESENT

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Remarks
1	Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	Convener
2	Capt. C.M. Gorgery, Director, West Bengal Fire Services, Calcutta	Member
3	Sh. N.M. Karanjia, Asstt. Security Officer, Central Railways, Bombay	Member
4	Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh Fire Services, Allahabad	Member
5	Sh. S.G. Vengasarkar, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, Bombay	Member
6	Sh. Syed Sayeed Hassan, Headquarters Fire Services Commander, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	Member
7	Sh. John Koshi, P.A. to IG (P) Fire Service Branch, Madras	Member
8	Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Training Centre,	Member

	Barmauli, Allahabad.	
9	Sh. M.B. Chakanker, Asstt. Fire Adviser to M/o Defence, New Delhi	Member (Representing Sh. S.F. Lakhani Fire Adviser to M/o Defence, New Delhi)
10	Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	Member (Attended from the afternoon session on 19 th November, 1958)
11	Sh. Prem Prakash, Section Officer, MHA, GOI, New Delhi	

The 6th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was inaugurated by Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur, on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Sh. Pradhan informed members that it had not been possible for either the Joint Secretary or the Deputy Secretary of the Ministry to be present here to address the members due to heavy pressure of work and, therefore, he has taken the liberty to open the conference on their behalf. Sh. Pradhan reviewed the work of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee in the field of fire prevention, fire extinction and fire engineering, completed in the past and stated that Government has appreciated and valued the advice given by members of the Committee from time to time on various problems and matters pertaining to fire services in the country referred to them. He was happy to state that the work on standardization of fire-fighting equipments and methods of training had been practically finalized with the help and efforts of the Members and the National Fire Service College has also been functioning in its various fields fully by now.

Sh. Pradhan referred to some of the items on the present agenda and expressed a hope that the members would continue to take active interest in its deliberations as has been done by them till now and would contribute substantially in shaping the fire services organizations in the country. In this context Sh. Pradhan referred to the proposal of setting up of an Institution of Fire Protection Engineers in India and said that it was gratifying to note that members have formulated necessary details for the formation of this Institution in such a short time since the proposal was formally put before them by the Joint Secretary in his address at the last meeting in August, 1958. It was hoped that the Institution would finally take its shape in due course and would fulfill the need of the same, felt by all fire services organizations in the country. Sh. Pradhan next referred to the proposal of Publishing a Hand Book on Fire Services in India and informed members that Government had been receiving a large number of queries from various State Governments, Central Ministries and local and industrial fire service organizations regarding matters pertaining to fire services, their development, type of equipment, general

standards for personnel, water supply arrangements, problem relating to Fire Prevention arrangements etc., and, therefore, it was thought appropriate to bring out a publication of the type as has been prepared and put before the Committee for its consideration, so as to bring in a nut-shell, answers to most of these queries and thus enable the Ministry also to solve them whenever received by them. Sh. Pradhan requested members to kindly go through the draft in details and give their valuable suggestions for its improvement.

Sh. Pradhan informed members that perhaps the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India (Sh. L.G. Mirchanandani) may like to join in the deliberations of the Committee at a later stage if it was possible for him to find time to do so, in which case, members may have the benefit of his advice and opinion on some of the matters being discussed at the meeting.

The meeting thereafter opened with Sh. Pradhan in the Chair.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the Minutes of the 5th Meeting held at New Delhi from 5th to 8th August, 1958. (F.No. 41/2/58-ER-II)

While considering the minutes of the 5th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee for confirmation, it was pointed out by Sh. John Koshi and Syed Sayeed Hassan that the blue print for the design of cap badge for ranks below Sub-Officer was not in accordance with the decisions of this Committee previously taken. According to the previous decisions, they said that the State emblem was not included in the badge for ranks.

It was pointed out by the Chairman and some other members that the State Emblem was proposed to be added to this badge so as to let the lower ranks have the recognition that they belonged to the State Service and may be introduced in due course in services where this badge has been in use as per previous recommendations. The inclusion of the State Emblem in the badge would also bring the same in line with the badge for officers without the laural wreaths surmounting the badge.

It was further pointed out by Sharvashri John Koshi and Bose that the colour of socks as laid down in the list of uniform clothing also required modification to be in keeping with the change of colours of the footwear from brown to black. The colour of socks will therefore have to be navy blue instead of khaki, as this colour will also have to go with the colour of tie, lanyard and the head wire.

Item No. 2 :- Consideration of the Recommendations of the Sub-Committee on The formation of the Institution of Fire Protection Engineers. (F. No. 65/1/58-ER-II)

While discussing this item the Convener of the Sub-Committee Syed Sayeed Hassan placed before the Committee his report of the second meeting of the Sub-Committee which was considered by the main Committee (Attached herewith).

The Chairman observed that the proposal as it stands, envisaged qualifications to be granted by this Institution by holding examinations for Graduateship and Associate

Membership. He stated that this, in his opinion, will form a parallel institution to the National Fire Service College, whereas recently, Government has decided to award Diplomas and Associate Memberships as its qualifications for its trainees. If therefore, the Institution of Fire Protection Engineers also contemplates to award similar Diplomas, this would cause not only the duplication of standards for fire service organization, but would cause confusion. He, therefore, felt that this aspect of the Institution, as proposed, may be deleted from the proposal and instead, a Governing Body of the members of the Institution be formed for the various functions of the National Fire Service College which can, if still thought necessary, be improved upon, by and by, so as to bring the same to the standard as desired by members.

The Chairman further observed that with the exception of this aspect, he was in agreement with the proposal for the formation of this Institution, as drafted by the Sub-Committee.

Members had a detailed discussion on this proposal and the Convener Syed Syeed Hassan and the members of the Sub-committee explained what they had in mind when the draft was prepared. The members did not agree with the views of the Chairman and were of the unanimous opinion that these objections did not stand in view of the reasons explained in the minutes of the 2nd meeting of the Sub-Committee. They, therefore, desired that the minutes of the 1st and 2nd meeting of the Sub-Committee with which they are in agreement, be forwarded to Government.

Item No. 3 :- Specification for a small fire engine as corrected by the Indian Standards Institution. (F.No. 42/5/56-ER.II)

The Committee considered this item and went through details of Draft Indian Standards Specifications for small fire engine useful for:-

- a) Rural Fire-Fighting
- b) Fire-Fighting in hilly tracks, and
- c) Fire-Fighting in small towns and congested areas.

The specification as drafted out by the Indian Standards Institution under BDC 22(412) P, have been considered as appropriate except that the committee felt that the pump to be mounted on the two types of chassis should correspond to the pump specified under Indian Standards Specifications for the 680 LPM (or 150 GPM) trailer pump as finalized under BDC 22(257) or to the 1800 LPM (or 400 GPM) trailer pump as finalized under BDC 22(258) which should be optional in case of both the chassis according to the needs of the purchaser, Other specifications, viz. power-take-off, size of suction inlet and delivery outlets , cooling system etc., should correspond to the relevant Indian Standards Specifications for the size of the pump specified by the purchaser as has been done in case of other motor fire engines.

Item No. 4:- Fixing the Life and Annual Depreciation of Various Items of Firefighting Equipment. (F.No. 55/37/58-ER-II)

While considering this item, members observed that there are very large number of items of firefighting equipment and it would be necessary to categorize them so as to fix up their

life, annual depreciation and the residual value. Before this can be done, the members felt that it would help the Committee if the various State Governments and Central Ministries were requested to supply the information as regards the categories of various equipment of fire fighting formulated by them at present, together with the formulae for fixing the life, the annual depreciation and the residual value in each category. Members felt that it was not necessary to have a precise form in which such data was required to be collected.

The members also a gain observed that the life, annual depreciation and residual value of fire fighting equipments would very much depend on its quality, its method of maintenance and frequency of use and thought that whatever may be the formulae for fixing such details, the same will have to be flexible so as to be applicable to various fire services organizations, such as those in large cities and those in towns and smaller places.

Item No. 5:- Introduction Of Training In Motor Driving at National Fire Service College, Nagpur. (F. NO. 33/8/58-ER-II)

The Chairman explained to the members that the College accepts trainees from the level of Sub-Officers and above for training. As such, training in motor driving cannot form a part of the functions at the College, which is expected to be either fulfilled in the Fire Services themselves or at Regional Fire Training Centers.

It was further pointed out by the Chairman that the trainees who attend the courses at the College with the present syllabi, as approved by the members of Standing Fire Advisory Committee, have, as it is, been finding it extremely difficult to follow and assimilate the training given to them and they have actually to work extremely hard to become successful, and therefore, to add anything like training in motor driving, would impose burden on them. Besides, the expensive heavy fire fighting machines cannot be entrusted to be handled by a large number of raw hands and, therefore, such a kind of training cannot be introduced even by a separate course at the College.

Members agreed with this view and decided not to introduce such a training at the National Fire Service College.

Item No. 6:- Award of Diplomas to the Trainees who Successfully Complete the Various Courses at the National Fire Services College. (F. No. 26/7/57-ER-II.)

In view of the recommendation made for the formation of the Institution of Fire Protection Engineers in Item No. 2, above, Shri S.K Bose desired that this item to be postponed.

The item was therefore postponed.

Item No. 7:- Standardization of Uniforms (F.No. 54/12/58-ER-II)

Shri S.K Bose remarked that although the articles of uniform clothing were standardized as per recommendation made at the 5th meetings of the S.F.A Committee, it was necessary in his opinion to lay down the scale of supply of uniform as also details of uniform, to be worn by officers and other ranks on ceremonial occasions, operational fire fighting and non –operational duties as also for physical training of the ranks.

The Chairman informs Shri S.K Bose that this Committee had agreed at their last meeting that the scale of uniform and its periodicity of issue would depend on local conditions and these should be decided individually by the fire authorities concerned. Therefore we need not fix up these scale of issue as desired by him.

Regarding his suggestion to specify the dress to be worn at different occasion. The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Shri John Koshi as the Convener and the Sarvashri P.N. Mehrotra , S.K. Bose and Capt. Gegerly as members. The Sub-Committee prepared details of orders of dresses to be worn by:-

- (1) Sub-Officers and above, and (2) Ranks below Sub-Officers, for
 - (a) Ceremonial Dress
 - (b) Operational Dress
 - (c) Non-Operational working dress and
 - (d) Dress for physical training (in case of other ranks).

The orders worked out by the Sub-Committee were considered by the main Committee and with certain modifications the same were accepted for being recommended.

The orders of dress for Fire Services to be worn at different occasions as finally approved by the Committee are as follows:-

(I) **ORDERS OF DRESS FOR SUB-OFFICERS AND ABOVE**

(A) **CEREMONIAL DRESS**

1. Peak Cap navy blue serge superior with cloth peak and appropriate cap badge (Turban for Sikhs) or Fire Helmets when riding fire appliances.
2. Shirts khaki Lus Talin Full sleeves.
3. Tie navy blue.
4. Tunic open collar khaki drill superior with cloth belt for summer or Tunic khaki serge open collar for winter.
5. Trouser khaki.
6. Socks navy blue woollen.
7. Shoes black with oxford front toe up.
8. Lanyard and whistle.
9. Badges of rank and shoulder titles, any
10. Decorations (if any).

(B) **OCCASIONAL DRESS:-**
(FOR TURN OUT AND FIRE DRILLS).

1. Fire helmet.
2. Fire Tunic khaki with epaulettes according to rank.
3. Trousers khaki.
4. Pair of black leather knee boots.
5. Lanyard and whistle.
6. Web belt khaki pouch, pocket line and axe.

(C) **NON-OPERATIONAL WORKING DESS:-**

1. Peak cap navy blue serge superior (Turban for Sikhs).
2. Bush Shirt khaki cellular full sleeves for summer or Tunic khaki serge open collar for winter.
3. Trouser khaki.
4. Socks navy blue.
5. Lanyard and whistle.
6. Shoes black.
7. Badges of rank and shoulder titles.

(II) **ORDER OF DRESS FOR RANKS BELOW SUB-OFFICER**

(A) CEREMONIAL DRESS:-

1. Beret navy blue woollen with badge (Turban for Sikhs) or Fire Helmet while riding Fire appliances.
2. Shirts khaki cellular for summer and tunic khaki woollen closed collar for winter.
3. Trouser khaki.
4. Web Belt, pouch, pocket line and axe.
5. Socks navy blue.
6. Boots Ankle leather black (shoes for Driver Operators).
7. Lanyard and whistles. (for Leading Fireman only).
8. Badges of rank and shoulder titles.
9. Decorations (if any).

(B) OPERATIONAL DRESS

(For turn out and fire drills).

1. Fire Helmet.
2. Fire Tunic Khaki.
3. Trouser Khaki.
4. Socks Navy blue.
5. Gum Boots.
6. Web Belt, Pouch, pocket line and axe.
7. Lanyard and whistle (For Leading Firemen Only)

(C) NON-OPERATION WORKING DRESS :

(For Squad Drills & Station Duties).

1. Beret navy blue (Turban for Sikhs).
2. Shirt khaki cellular for summer and shirt with jersey woollen or winter.
3. Trouser Khaki.
4. Web Belt, Pouch, pocket line and size.
5. Socks, navy blue.
6. Boots Ankle leather black.
7. Lanyard and whistle (For Leading Fireman only)
8. Badges of rank and shoulder titles.

(D) DRESS FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING :-

1. Vests cotton white.
2. Shorts khaki drill.

3. Socks.
4. Canvas Shoes white.

**Item No. 8 :- Hand Book on Fire Service in India – Publishment of –
(F.No. 68/1/58-ER-II)**

Members of the Committee went through details of the Draft Hand Book prepared by the Ministry and after making a few corrections members felt that the whole draft requires proper editing so as to make it more readable and get the various aspects of fire services properly connected.

Certain additions were made by members in Chapter XI, (Att. Herewith) while members desired that Chapter XIII be connected with Appendix – X so as to specify responsibilities or Commands of different ranks along with the standard ranks and designations.

As regards the inclusion of report of Sub-Committee on fire-fighting of 1950, members desired that his report need not be included as it is, but references a such as those made in the setting up of a Central Institution on fire-fighting as we as certain matters on which modified decisions were taken at subsequent Standing Fire Advisory Committee meetings, should be deleted and the gist of the important matters of the remaining report need only be incorporated in the Hand Book. Appendices of the said report, such as Appendix Nos. I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII were proposed to be deleted while useful matters from Appendices II, III, IV of the Hand Book were recommended to be redrafted and then incorporated.

The Draft Hand Book with these improvements was recommended for being printed.

CHAPTER “IX”

**PROVISION FOR EMPLOYMENT OF FIRE BRIGAGE FOR PURPOSES OTHER
THAN FIRE FIGHTING WITH OR WITHOUT CHARGES.**

Examples :-

- 1) Special services free of charge in cases of all types of rescues of life.
- 2) Special services which should be charged, such as pumping out well or flood waters or attending to duties like fire protection at large assemblies or gatherings may be undertaken subject to the safe use of the equipment it can be spared.
- 3) Services rendered beyond limits of jurisdiction should be charged.
- 4) Fire fighting vehicle and appliances should not be used or duties like road sprinkling, supply of water, washing of places etc. except in case of emergency.

**Item No. 9:- Introduction of special course for Industrial Establishment at the
National Fire Service College (F. No. 34/2/58-ER.II)**

The Committee considered that syllabus as prepared by the Commandant, National Fire Service College, for candidates belonging to the industrial establishments who serve in the safety and fire security services and some members observed that in their opinion, the syllabus as prepared by the Commandant would only give trainees a mere theoretical background of the various subjects. They felt that the trainees attending this course should have some elementary practical training in some of the basic fire-fighting equipments so as to enable them

to appreciate the theory in a better way. It was therefore, considered necessary to include some of the basic drills for these trainees in addition to the subjects taught in the class.

The Sub-Committee consisting of Sh. S.G. Vengsarkar as the Convener and Sarvashri Advani, Karanjia, Chakankar and Syed Sayeed Hassan as members was formed and the syllabus as drafted by this Sub-Committee with small modifications was finally accepted by the main Committee. The syllabus as accepted is attached herewith (Appendix – I).

The Chairman observed that he was in agreement with the syllabus as prepared by the Sub-Committee although he felt that very minor adjustments as regards the time allotted for lectures and demonstrations in certain subjects may have to be done. The Committee thereupon authorized felt necessary without making any changes in the subjects as drafted.

Item No. 10 :- Scale of Towing Vehicles (F.No. 66/5/57-ER. II)

The Committee has given its recommendation regarding the above in Item No. 4 of the 4th meeting and in Item No. 2 of the 5th meeting. This recommendation applies only to number of pumping units maintained for the actual runs to fires and other calls and the scale as recommended would be applicable only to such of the units.

Regarding units for use, for other purposes than above, the scale may vary according to local conditions as found necessary by the local fire officers.

Item No. 11 :- Standardization of the Strength of staff for Fire Stations.

Members observed while discussing this item that requirements of staff at a Fire Station or for a Fire Service vary according to the types of fire fighting machines to be manned, the number of fire engines at the station, the system of work, such as continuous duty or shift duty and the extent or duties like inspection of hydrant and water resources, testing of fire alarms and the type of communication system at a place. They therefore appointed a Sub-Committee with Sh. A.B. Advani as Convener and Sarvashri Vengsarkar, Bose, Capt. Gogerly and Syed Sayeed Hasswan as Members, to go into the details and submit their concrete recommendations to the main Committee.

The Sub Committee after careful deliberations submitted its report to the main Committee which was considered at length and in proper details, and with necessary modifications the main Committee unanimously approved of the following strength of staff for standardization :-

(A) Station Officers & Sub-Officers :

The scale of Station Officers and Sub-officers at stations should be as under :-

1. Pump Station : 1 Station Officer or 1 Sub-Officer
2. Pump Stations : 1 Station Officer or 1 Sub-Officer
3. Pump Stations : 1 Station Officer or 2 Sub-Officer
4. Pump Stations : 2 Station Officer or 2 Sub-Officer
5. Pump Stations : 2 Station Officer or 3 Sub-Officer

6. Pump Stations : 2 Station Officer or 4 Sub-Officer

Note - I : Where the extent of fire risk may justify, Sub-officers may be replaced by Station Officers.

Note – II : - Reserve Staff :-

- (A) A 50% reserve to total staff of Station Officers and Sub-Officers on duty, to be provided for periodical relief to enable officers to avail 24 hours off after every 48 hours on duty.
- (B) A 10% of the total staff on duty and periodical relief to be provided as Training reserve.
- (C) A leave reserve of 15% on the total staff on duty, periodical relief and training reserve to be provided as replacement for all types of leave.

(B) LEADING FIREMAN :-

There should be one Leading Fireman per fire appliance and one for station and outdoor duties per station at all times.

(C) DRIVERS/OPERATORS :-

One driver/operator per motor vehicle plus a duty reserve which will ensure the Following minimum number to be provided at each station :-

- Station with 1 Motor Vehicles – 2 Drivers/Operators
- Station with 2 Motor Vehicles – 3 Drivers/Operators
- Station with 3 Motor Vehicles – 4 Drivers/Operators
- Station with 4 Motor Vehicles – 6 Drivers/Operators
- Station with 5 Motor Vehicles – 7 Drivers/Operators
- Station with 6 Motor Vehicles – 9 Drivers/Operators

(D) FIREMAN :-

The scale of Firemen will be six per fire appliance apart from one fireman for Fire alarm duties, two firemen for hydrant and water resources inspection, and one fireman for dispatch duties per station.

Note I :- There should be a reserve of 25% of the total number of Leading Firemen, Drivers/Operators and Firemen worked out according to the above scale of to serve as Training Reserve, and Leave Reserve of all types.

Note II :- Where two shift system is in vogue, the number of Leading Firemen, Driver/Operators and Firemen will be doubled.

Note III :- Where three shift system is in vogue, the number of Leading Firemen, Drivers/Operators and Firemen will be three times the scale mentioned above.

(E) WATCH ROOM OPERATORS :

Four Watch Room Operators for each station to be provided, one to be on duty for every 8 hours and the 4th man to be spare for relief work. In addition, an overall reserve of 25% for the service as a whole to be provided.

(F) CLERKS :-

Where the station functions as an independent unit and has its own cash and store work, one clerk may be provided.

(G) SWEEPERS/SCAVENGERS :-

These class of employees should be provided at the scale of one per 3,000 sq. ft. of covered area, and one per 7,000 sq. ft. of open area subject to a minimum of one at each station.

(H) GARDENERS :

One gardener for every half acre of land required to be maintained as a garden.

AT places having more than one station where headquarters of city fire Brigades exist; the staff required should vary from place to place depending on the strength of the crew. The following general observations may serve as a guide :-

OFFICERS :- The scale of officers with relation to their responsibility or command should be fixed as per recommendations made by this Committee under Item No. 10 of its 4th meeting held in March, 1958. It is however; considered necessary that there should be an Equipment Officer of the Rank of Divisional Officer, Assistant Divisional Officer, Station Officer or Sub-Officer depending upon the size of the Brigade.

TRAINING STAFF :- A minimum of one station officer, one sub-officer, one leading fireman, one driver/operator and six firemen should be provided if there is no full fledged training school attached to the service.

MINISTRIAL STAFF :- A Store-keeper, a Cashier, a Stenographer and an Accountant must be provided for the Fire Service. However, where considered necessary assistants should be provided to these posts while other ministerial staff should be provided as per actual requirement.

HEADQUARTERS/CONTROL ROOM :- A mobilizing officer holding a rank from a Divisional Officer to a Sub-officer depending on the size of the fire service should be provided to hold charge of the Control room. In addition, an adequate number of watch room operators working on three shift system should be provided.

FIRE AIDES :- One Fireman Aide for each officer above the rank of Station Officer should be provided.

OFFICE ORDERLIES :- These requirements for offices should be worked out separately as per scales laid down.

GENERAL :- In addition to above, the staff required for maintenance of hose, for arranging supply of water for fire-fighting and for fire prevention work should be engaged as per actual requirement.

These scale of staff required for manning the fire service workshop would depend on the size of the service and the number of motor vehicles and fire appliances and therefore will have to be worked out separately. The Committee would have no objection to work out these details in one of their subsequent meetings.

**Item No. 12 :- Proposed Organization of Salvage Wing in the Fire Services.
(F.No. 73/1/58-ER. II)**

Members observed that the work of salvaging goods involved or likely to be involved or likely to be involved in a fire has been carried out by a separate service called the Salvage Corps which is maintained by the Fire Insurance Associations. In U.K. such services are being run at London, Liverpool and Glasgow, while in this country there is a regular Salvage Corps established in Bombay and there are three private salvage Companies at Calcutta.

At a fire, the Fire Service personnel are much more concerned in localizing the fire as quickly as possible and therefore concentrate all their activities and energies in this direction. They would neither have the time nor the required extra personnel to perform the duties of salvaging goods.

Whatever little salvage work the Fire Services have to do is incidental to the fire-fighting work and is done to avoid further spread or damage by fire or water and for getting proper approaches to the seat of the fire for fighting it. The members, therefore, felt that in their opinion the Organization of a regular Salvage Wing within the Fire Services themselves would not be proper and this should be left to a separate organization but if it is desired to take over the complete work of Salvage, by the Fire Services, it would be necessary first to obtain complete details from the existing Salvage services and then formulate a scheme so as to organize a separate wing under the Fire Services, as this work would require several processes of salvaging goods, their protection after salvage and final disposal.

Item No. 13 :- Collection of Fire Statistics-Elaborated proformae relating to F.No. 6/12/58-ER. II.

To consider the details of the proformae as prepared by the Ministry, the Committee had to entrust the work to a Sub-Committee headed by Sh. John Koshi as Convener and Sarvashri Mehrotra, Chakankar and Karanjia as its members.

The Sub-Committee examined in details these proformae and revised the same wherever necessary. The Sub-Committee also combined a few of the Proformae thereby reducing the number of separate forms, for collection of statistics without minimizing any of the items important from statistical point of views.

The proformae as revised by the Sub-Committee were accepted by the Committee for recommendation and are attached herewith.

**Item No. 14 :- Draft Recruitment Rules for the Various Ranks in the Fire Services.
(F. 69/1/58- ER. II)**

While this item was being considered, several members stated that the item with accompanying note and draft recruitment rules as prepared by the Ministry, were received by members only after their arrival for the meeting and, therefore, they could not examine them carefully and with reference to the prevailing rules in their respective fire services.

The members unanimously felt that these rules require careful consideration and, therefore, decided that the item be deferred to a subsequent meeting.

**Item No. 15 :- Proposal for Associating Fire Officers in the country as paper Setters and examiners for the college examination.
(F.No. 26/35/58-ER.II)**

Sarvashri Vengsarkar and Mehrotra observed that in any training institute recognized by the Government, it is desirable that the instructional staff and examiners should as far as possible consist of separate persons. They, therefore, suggested that the question papers for the various courses conducted at the College may be set by outside Fire Officers as also outside Fire Officers should be invited to examine and assess all papers and for conducting practical examinations, viva voce tests etc., with the Commandant for the College being the Chairman of such a Board.

After discussions it was decided to recommend the Ministry to accept the above proposal in principle and to consider its implementation in due course.

Extra Item No. 16 :- Deputation of Fire Officers under the various Technical Aid Programmes.

Capt. Gogerly and Shri P.N. Mehrotra desired the Committee to take note of the fact that as a result of rapid industrialization of the country under the first two Five Year Plans, the first risk in the country had tremendously increased. Several new heavy industries including chemical industries, oil refineries, steel plants etc. including high fire risks have been established. There has also been vast development in the field of scientific research including atomic research, which has given rise to Institution, Laboratories, etc. involving fire risk of very great magnitude. They further stated that with the implementation of future Five Year Plans, such risks are bound to multiply rapidly while in comparison to this, there had been no concrete steps taken to ensure that fire fighting technique in the country was developed to meet the special needs of the day in the relation to the special hazards that have sprung up. They

therefore observed that it was essential that Fire Officers of the country were kept abreast of modern developments in the technique of fire fighting and fire prevention applicable to such special risks as referred to above. To achieve this, it was necessary that sufficient experienced officers of the Fire Service from the country, were deputed to other countries that were advanced in the field of Fire Engineering to learn new technique in the field, so that the fire fighting potential of the country could be developed and improved upon to meet the varying demands, made on it, as a result of industrialization.

The members discussed this proposal and were of the unanimous view that this would be a step in the right direction. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry should give serious consideration to this and take early steps to implement the same.

Extra Item No. 17 :- Supply of information relating to standard of training in various courses at the College.

Shri John Koshi and Syed Sayeed Hassan stated that it was necessary for the senior offices in the fire services of the country to know the details of syllabi and other standards expected and benefits derived at different courses conducted by the College to help them in selecting the right man for deputation to the courses as also help to judge the comparative merits of various aspiring for departmental promotions from amongst those trained at the College. To achieve this, it was necessary, in their opinion, that all details, including prices, standard of training, copies of examination papers, mode of examination etc. followed at the College be made known.

After a prolonged discussion, when the Committee had the benefit of the Dy. Secretary, Shri L.G. Mirchandani's presence amongst them, it was decided that the member of the Committee should put up their own suggestion in the matter also state where the standards of the various course are not clear as stated in the existing syllabi. These can, if necessary, be considered at a subsequent meeting.

Extra Item No. 18 : - Issue of diploma by National Fire Service College.

Shri S.K.Bose stated that since the National Fire Service College was still in its incipient stage and sufficient number of trained personnel had not yet come out of the College, the award of Diplomas of the College, as contemplated, to these few persons was likely to create a feeling of frustrations amongst many other in the fire services who still have to go through the course. He further observed that the authorities entrusted with the selection of candidates for fire service job, might tend to give preference to the diploma holders over otherwise deserving candidates whose only misfortune would be the want of attendance at the courses for no fault of theirs. He, therefore, proposed that the award of diploma of the College be deferred for the present and the College should continue to award certificates only as in the past.

The Deputy Secretary(ER) Sh. L.G. Mirchandani who was present during discussions informed members that it was not correct to say that sufficient number of trained personnel had not come out of College by now. He also explained further that the completion of training at the college and successfully passing at the College Examinations was necessarily to be recognized and as such, the award of diplomas by the College was appropriate.

Regarding the departmental promotions or for the selection of candidates for fire service job, three factors had to be considered, viz., the person's seniority, the person's merits and

general efficiency and the person's academic qualifications. Therefore, the only difference that these qualifications would be in the category of qualifications and therefore, there was no need fear that those who only attend the courses at the College and secure its diplomas would score over other who had not the privileged of going through the College. After a prolonged discussion thereafter, Sh. Bose desired to withdraw the item and the Committee agreed to the same.

Members expressed their sincere thanks to the Ministry for agreeing to allow them to hold their meetings at different places in the country as proposed by them in their second meeting as they got the opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of the Fire Service College and its working during their stay. They unanimously request the Ministry to arrange its next meeting at Calcutta by the middle of February 1959, to enable them to have an opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of the Fire Service Organization at that place and thus equip them better to deal with the various problems pertaining to the service. As previously expressed by them in their second meeting, they feel that this will afford them the opportunity for discussion on important matters with the senior officers of the various fire services on service problems.

At the conclusion of this item the Chairman of the Committee, Sh. M.G. Pradhan expressed his grateful thanks to all Members for their assistance and valuable advice in solving the various matters relating to the fire services of the country and stated that their continued help and constant co-operation has been greatly appreciated in advising the Government, on problems relating to fire risks in the country. He also expressed the hope to the Members that they would in future continue to render valuable assistance as before and also take advantage of the Committee in solving problems faced by them in their day to day work by putting up such matters before the Committee for its deliberations and advice.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting came to a close.

Sd/-
(M.G. Pradhan)
Commandant
National Fire Service College,
Nagpur

APPENDIX – I

SYLLABUS OF SPECIAL COURSE FOR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

(SIX WEEKS COURSE)

Sl. No.	Subject	Theory (in hour)	Practical (in hour)	Total No. of Hours
1	<u>ARSON:-</u> Lecture : Method of Investigation and appropriate actions to be followed	03	--	03

2	<u>BREATHING APPARTUS:</u> Lecture : Types, care maintenance and use of Practical : Demonstration	03	04	07
3	<u>CHEMISTRY :</u> Lecture : Chemistry of heat, Chemistry of combustion, risks associated with volatile liquids, chemical compounds etc. commonly in industrial use, susceptibility of fire spread in industries and chemical plants.	05	--	05
4	<u>DISCIPLINE :</u> Lecture : Importance of discipline and how to maintain it.	01	--	01
5	<u>ELECTRICITY:</u> Lecture : Industrial electrical hazards, head factors, insulation risk, risks with motors and transformers, gas-tight and flame-proof switches.	02	--	02
6	<u>FIRE-FIGHTING ORGANISATIONS & ADMINISTRATION FOR INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENT :</u> Lecture : Such as, issue of fire orders, warning posters etc.	03	--	03
7	<u>FIRST-AID APPLIANCES, EXTINGUISHERS PORTABLE AND OTHERS, HAND PUMPS, FIRST-AID HOSE REEL ETC.</u> Lecture : Description, types, construction, uses, advantages and disadvantages, care and maintenance etc.	04	04	08

	Practical : Demonstration			
8	<p><u>FIXED FIRE-FIGHTING INSTALLATIONS :</u></p> <p>Lecture : Automatic fire detection devices, their advantages and uses.</p> <p>Sprinkler & Drencher installations, wet, alternate and dry systems, operations and testing, spacing or sprinklers and drenchers in relation to fire risk to be covered. Mulsifiers and Carbon Dioxide installations.</p> <p>Rising mains, internal hydrant systems, dry risers, placing of fire resisting doors and shutters.</p>	06	--	06
9	<p><u>FIRE PROTECTION:</u></p> <p>Lecture : Principles of minimizing fire hazards, methods and basis for Fire Protection of hazardous and other storages and processes and for providing fire-fighting equipments.</p> <p>Covering of fire hazard by appropriate spacing of equipment and actions to be taken in case of an outbreak of fire.</p>	03	--	03
10	<p><u>FIRE PUMPS, TRAILER & FIRE ENGINES :</u></p> <p>Lecture : Types of fire-fighting engines, their uses with advantages & disadvantages, suitability for various areas</p> <p>Practical : Pump Drills & Pump Operations</p>	03	04	07
11	<p><u>FOAM & FOAM EQUIPMENT :</u></p> <p>Lecture : Chemical and mechanical foam, foam making branches with knapsack tanks, multiple</p>	03	03	06

	<p>jet inductors, inline inductors etc. and their uses.</p> <p>Practical : Standard drills with care and maintenance of liquid foam and foam equipment.</p>			
12	<p><u>HOSE & HOSE FITTINGS :</u></p> <p>Lecture : Care and Maintenance</p> <p>Practical : Hose Drills</p>	03	03	06
13	<p><u>HYDRANT & WATER SUPPLIES :</u></p> <p>Lecture : Types of hydrants in use, hydrant marking, operation of hydrants, cleaning and testing.</p> <p>Methods of assessing water requirements for fire-fighting natural supplies and water mains.</p> <p>Simple Hydraulics</p>	03	--	03
14	<p><u>MEANS OF ESCAPE :</u></p> <p>Lecture : What is “Means of Escape” its importance in factories and warehouses, the size of escape, the rates of travel, the time factor, the types of construction on which the means of escape is dependant.</p>	04	--	04
15	<p><u>PRECAUTIONARY FIRE DRILLS IN FACTORIES :</u></p> <p>Lecture : Necessity of fire drills in the factories, the type of drills, their mode of conduction and attendances by all staff and their final utility.</p>	03	--	03
16	<p><u>PRINCIPLES OF RESCUE :</u></p>	03	--	03

	Lecture : How rescues are to be affected, rescue by ordinary means and by fire service appliances, dangers involving rescues from various hazardous places, how to tackle them rescue of trapped persons in sewers, lifts, collapsed structures or machineries.			
17	<u>SALVAGAE :</u> Lecture : Importance of salvage in fires involving factories and warehouses, the special equipments required for draining or mopping up, reduction of water damages in machineries or finished products.	04	--	04
18	<u>SPECIAL RISKS :</u> Lecture : Storage, handling, processing, properties etc. of petroleum and other inflammable solid, liquids and gases as well as explosives, ammunitions and gas cylinders.	06	--	06
19	<u>TALKS :</u> Lecture : On latest development in the field of fire engineering and fire protection	02	--	02
20	<u>EXAMINATION :</u> Written Thesis on Fire Protection of his establishment and answering of a Questionnaire.			
		64	18	82

LECTURE : - 64 HOURS

PRACTICAL :- 18 HOURS

TOTAL : 82 HOURS

Mr. Chairman & Members of the S.F.A.C. Committee :

- Red :- (i) Item No. 12 of the 5th S.F.A.C. Meeting.
(ii) Item No. 2 of the agenda of the 6th Meeting of the S.F.A.C. Committee

To complete the formality as is customary, as the Convener of the Sub-Committee appointed for this purpose I would like to formally introduce this subject to you.

The preliminary draft has already been circulated to you. It was prepared after a very careful study of the Constitution, bye-laws etc. of the Institution of Fire Engineers U.K., and that of the Institution of Engineers (India), as the aims and objects of those Institutions are similar, and this is the usual practice adopted when framing the constitution of any proposed Association, from the perusal of the aims and objects of the proposed Association it would be revealed that the earlier it is formed the better it will be for the promotion and advancement of the science practice and business of fire technology in our country.

Some comments had been received from four of our brother-members. The copies of comments with the replies in detail to them are now being placed before you for your final consideration. I would, however, like to clarify here some of the salient features of them.

- (a) The contention of Sh. Pradhan stated in para 4 of his letter are correct. The institution is proposed to be formed as a Governing Body of all matters pertaining to fire prevention, fire extinction and fire engineering including the functioning of the National Fire Service College. When this is agreed and admitted upon his other observations get automatically suppressed, because, in that case, it would be upto the College to revise and reshape its technical activities in accordance with the policies of the proposed institution and not vice versa.
Further the observation that the proposed institution will merely function as a parallel organization to the National Fire Service College for conducting qualifying examinations in Fire Engineering is not correct, because, despite the existence of innumerable Engineering College, in our country the Institution of Engineers (India) is also functioning and conducting qualifying examination in Engineering, as a matter of fact such Associations come into existence only after some qualified personnel are available.
- (b) As regards the nomenclature of our proposed association the comments received from Sarvashri Gogerly and Karanjia are at variance with each other. One member considers that it will convey only a restricted interest and the other deems that it will convey such wider aspects that we will have to revise some of our bye-laws etc. to cover the greater field. Under the circumstances, therefore, there seems no necessity in altering the nomenclature.
- (c) Regarding the keeping in abeyance of the overseas branches as pointed out by Sh. Advani we are fully in agreement with it they will be kept in abeyance. The byelaws are however kept there only as stand-by.

I am very grateful to Sarvshri John Koshi, P.N. Mehrotra and Prem Parkash for their valuable assistance in completing this voluminous work.

Now I propose that the draft may be considered and your approval given to it.

Dated 18.11.1958

Sd/-
Syed Sayeed Hassan

Minutes of 2nd Meeting of the Sub-Committee on the proposed formation of the Institution of Fire Protection Engineers in India held at Nagpur on the 17th and 18th November, 1958

PRESENT :

1. Sh. Syed Saeed Hassan, Headquarters Fire Service Commander, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad :- Convener
2. Sh. John Koshi, P.A. to IG of Police (Fire Services Branch), Madras.
3. Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad.

(Sh. Prem Prakash, Section Officer, MHA, Government of India, New Delhi, also attended by special invitation).

Sh. John Koshi pointed out about some typographical errors in the minutes of the last meeting of the Sub-Committee and these were amended as under :-

- (1) In the Memorandum of Association prepared by this Sub-Committee, the words "Local Government" wherever they appear, should be substituted by the words "State Government".
- (2) On page 25 para 3 (b) of the minutes, the words "Associate Membership" in the fire line should be substituted by the word "Graduate ship" and the words "An Associate Member" in the 3rd line should be replaced by the words " A Graduate".

The Committee then took up for consideration the comments received from Sarvshri M.G. Pradhan, C.M.M. Gogerly, A.B. Advani and N.M. Karanjia. Copies of comments from the above members are enclosed with this report.

COMMENTS BY SH. M.G. PRADHAN

Para -1 : This Committee is of the view that the proposed Institution of Fire Protection Engineers will not be a parallel institution to the National Fire Service College for conducting qualifying examinations in fire engineering etc. It will be the highest technical institution in the field, in the country, concerned not only with the examination but also with the research work, testing of equipments, collecting all statistical data's and rendering technical advice to anyone as would be evident from the aims and objects of the Institution enumerated in the Memorandum of Association. The examinations proposed to be conducted by this Institution will be of a much higher standard than those conducted at present at the National Fire Service College. If, however, it is felt that the diploma and degrees of the College and the Institution are likely to cause confusion, the Sub-Committee suggests that this could be got over by abolition of the degrees and diploma issued by the College which could instead issue merely certificates to successful candidates of various courses conducted by the College.

Para -2 : Sh. Pradhan's contention that the proposed institute of Fire Protection Engineers would be a Semi-Government Institution is correct. It is the intention that this Institution will function as Governing Body of the College which will continue to be financed by the

Government of India. Similarly, the Fire Research Station, when found, will also be a wing of the institution and will have to be financed substantially, if not wholly, by the Government. In addition to these, the collection of statistics, setting up of museums and libraries, publishing of technical bulletins and testing of Fire protection equipment manufactured in the country will also be carried out by different wings of the institution. Hence, it would be clear that this institution will not in any way be parallel to the College but on the other hand the College would be functioning in the furtherance of the objects of the institution.

Para – 3:- Syllabi alone are no indication of the standard aimed to be achieved by the proposed institution through their examinations. As has already been said in reply to para 1 of Sh. Pradhan's comments, the standard of the institution's examinations will be much higher than that of the present College examinations and this as well as the standard of the College examinations will be controlled by the institution in its capacity as the Governing Body of the College. It may also be seen from the Syllabus that the proposed I.F.E. examinations embrace all aspects of fire engineering which is not covered by any of the courses conducted by the College singly. It is for this reason that this Sub-Committee has recommended 5 papers for the Graduate ship and Associate Membership examinations as against only 2 prescribed by the I.F.E. London.

Para – 4 :- The replies to the first three paras cover the points raised in this para.

COMMENTS FROM SH. C. M.GOGERLY

Para – 1 :- The name "Institution of Fire Protection Engineers" was evolved to ensure that there was no possibility of the Constitution being confused with other existing Fire Institution in the world. The term Fire Protection Engineering actually covers all aspects of fire engineering, such as prevention, extinction, design and development of equipment and techniques of fire-fighting etc. Hence there appears to be no need to change the proposed nomenclature.

Para – 2 :- Officers who attend the Station Officers' Course have either to pass the Sub-Officers' Course at the College with distinction or honours or do at least one year's service in a recognized Fire Brigade after passing the Sub-Officers' Course, or should have served in a well established Fire Service Organization for not less than three years and should at the time of application hold the rank of at least Sub-Officer or equivalent or should have satisfactorily completed a General Fire Course at a Regional Fire Training Centre/State Fire School and have served for one year in a well established Fire Organization in an Industrial city after passing that course. They have to spend 19 weeks at the College and if they pass the examination at the National Fire Service College, they get only a certificate. It is only then that they will get exemption from two papers and will still have to appear in 3 papers to get the degree of the Graduate ship of the Institution. Similarly, Officers who are Intermediate with Science and Engineering subjects and have served for five years in a well established Fire Service Organization or have passed the Station Officers' Course and have served for three year in a well established Fire Service Organization are admitted to the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers' Course at the College. This Course is of 13 weeks duration and they have to pass the examinations, at the College, before they can hope to get exemption from four papers of the Graduate ship examination of the Institution. Again, the Fire Prevention Course by itself gives exemption from one paper only, in the proposed G.I.F.P.E. Examination, although

admissions to this course in the National Fire Service College are limited to very senior Officers with at least five year's standing as Station Officer. Therefore, to obtain complete exemption from all the five papers, a man should have put in at least 5 to 7 years of service of which a minimum of five years should be in the rank of Station Officer, should have spent at least 13 weeks for the Divisional Officers' Course and another 12 weeks for the Fire Prevention Course in the College and must have passed both the examinations in the College. It will, therefore, be appreciated that the exemption proposed by the Sub-Committee for the Institution's Graduate ship do not make it cheap. At the same time it will also serve as an incentive to candidates to join the College and pass the different courses and thus will also promote the objects of the Institution.

Para – 3 - :- The Sub-committee agrees with Capt. Gogerly that the pass marks should be specified. They suggest that 60% should be the minimum for a "Pass" and 80% for a "Distinction". The Sub-committee, however, does not agree to the proposal that failed candidates may be allowed to appear only for the papers in which they failed and that they should be given only one chance to re-appear in the paper in which they failed. This matter can be decided by the Council of the Institution, when formed, in the light of the experience gained.

COMMENTS FROM SH. A.B. ADVANI

It was proposed to have the headquarters of the Institution at Hyderabad for reasons given in paragraphs 2(a) of the minutes of the 1st meeting of the Sub-Committee, already circulated to the members, which are self explanatory.

Regarding holding of the examinations of the Institute, the Sub-Committee's views have already been expressed in reply to Sh. Pradhan's comments above.

Regarding the overseas branches, only a provision has been made in the Constitution so that it would be put to use if and when considered necessary by the Council of the Institution. The Sub-Committee might explain that the process of amending the Constitution and bye-laws is a lengthy one and does not facilitate quick action if a need should arise at a future date to open an overseas branch.

COMMENTS FROM SH. N.M. KARANJIA

The Committee's views regarding the name for the proposed Institution have already been expressed in reply to Sh. Gogerly's comments above. As regards para 2 of Sh. Karanjia's comments, the Committee have also clarified the position in reply to Sh. Gogerly's comments.

We agree with Sh. Karanjia's suggestions regarding the coverage of various items in the syllabus as mentioned in his letter. This may be included in the detailed syllabus which will be worked out by the Council of the Institution.

The amendment proposed by SH. Karanjia on pages 5 and 6 of the minutes of the first meeting of the Sub-Committee is agreed to.

The Sub-Committee considered the introduction of the additional object as suggested by Sh. Karanjia and after careful consideration, are of the unanimous opinion that this may not be included in the Memorandum of Association. It may, however, be covered by the Discipline Code being drafted by the Home Ministry.

Admission to the Graduate ship examination of the Institution has been restricted to persons enumerated on page 20 of the minutes of the 1st meeting of the Sub-Committee, as the Sub-Committee, after careful consideration of this aspect, felt it desirable that the membership should be restricted to professional fireman only.

The Sub-Committee agrees with Sh. Karanjia's comments regarding page 23 of the minutes of its 1st meeting. Since the Council of the Institution will also be the Governing Body for the Natioal Fire Service College, it will be in a position to ensure that the required standard is maintained at the College examinations.

The Sub-Committee does not agree with Sh. Karanjia's views regarding holding an examination for studentship with withholding exemptions from papers II, III and IV.

The question of ensuring the suitability of the applicant for the I.F.P.E. membership is a matter of detail which can be worked out by the Council of the Institution when formed and does not require any amendment of the Constitution proposed by this Sub-Committee.

The remaining portions of Sh. Karanjia's comments have already been covered above in this report.

Sd/-
(John Koshi)
Member
18.11.58

Sd/-
(P.N. Mehrotra)
Member
18.11.58

Sd/-
(Syed Sayeed Hassan)
Convener
18.11.58

Copy of letter No. WBFS/6234, dated the 31st October, 1958, from Sh. C.M. Gogerly, Director, West Bengal Fire Services to Sh. Prem Prakash, Section Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Subject : - Proposed Indian Institution of Fire Engineers.

The Sub-Committee's proposal that this Institution should be styled as the "Institution of Fire Protection Engineers" in my opinion is not suitable in as much as the word "protection" if used will confuse the issue with prevention and extinction. By the word "protection" one will understand that only one aspect of the fire engineering is dealt with by the Institution of Fire Protection Engineers. But the Institution of Fire Engineers will cover all the aspects of the fire engineering such as prevention, protection, extinction design and development of fire engineering, mechanical and electrical sides of the fire engineering etc. Therefore, in my opinion this point should be reconsidered at the next conference when this matter can be discussed in details.

The Sub-Committee has also proposed 5 written papers for examination. I think there should be no objection to the papers, but the proposal to exempt candidates from certain papers by virtue of their attending certain courses at the National Fire Service College is not a healthy idea. This will give rise to the general public that if anybody gets admission at the National Fire Service College and the courses he is required to undergo at the College cover all these 5 papers and after he qualifies at the examination of the College entitles him to the degree of the Institution, in other words this will make the degree of the Institution, easy available and that will frustrate the purpose of the Institution.

I consider that the pass-marks of each paper should be stated and in the event of the candidates failing to achieve pass-marks in any particular paper or papers, only one chance may be given to the candidate for sitting for that particular paper or papers. If the candidate still fails to achieve pass-mark then he will be required to sit for all the papers.

Sd/-
(C.M. Gogerly)
Director
West Bengal Fire Service

DELHI FIRE SERVICE

Copy of letter No. ST-15/58-59/505, dated the 8th November, 1958, from Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service to Sh. Prem Prakash, Section Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

Subject :- Meeting of the Sub-committee on the proposed setting up of an Indian Institute of Fire Engineers held the 22nd and 23rd September, 1958 at Hyderabad.

With reference to your letter No. 65/1/58-ER-II dated 13th October, 1958, enclosing a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the aforesaid Sub-committee held at Hyderabad on the 22nd and 23rd September, 1958, I desire to make a few comments on the minutes of the meeting. I am sorry, due to pressure of work I have not been able to reply by 1st November, as requested.

While going through the minutes, it appears to me that the Scheme of setting up of the Indian Institute of Fire Engineers has been envisaged rather on an elaborate scale at the initial stage. In my opinion following three points need very careful thought and discussion before arriving at any final decision :

- 1) Location of the Institute.
- 2) Holding of the Examination of the Institute.
- 3) Over-seas Branches.

The location of the Institute requires very careful thought and discussion as all factors have to be taken into consideration. This I suggest should be discussed thoroughly in the ensuing Fire Advisory Committee's Meeting before arriving at the final decision.

As regards the matter of holding of Examinations by the Institute, I feel that the policy should be clearly laid down in view of the fact that the examinations are also conducted at the National Fire Service College after completion of the Courses and Diplomas awarded. As far as my information goes, no Diplomas are awarded for the examinations conducted by the National Fire Service College in U.K. Diplomas are, however, awarded for the examinations conducted by the Institute of Fire Engineers in U.K. Duplication of examinations and Diplomas as contemplated in the College as well as in the Institute, may lead to an un-healthy situation by way of recognition. In my opinion this matter should be very carefully discussed and a very careful thought should be given to it.

Regarding 3rd point, i.e. Over-seas Branches – I feel that it is too pre-mature to consider about Overseas Branches at this stage. Opening of Overseas Branches should be considered only after the Institute has worked successfully for at least three to five years in the country.

These are, however, my general observations which may kindly be placed before the Sub-Committee for consideration.

Copy of letter No. Nil, dated the 5th November, 1958, from Sh. N.M. Karanjia, Assistant Security Officer (Fire) to Section Officer, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi

Ref :- Minutes of the meeting dated 22nd/23rd September, 1958, of the Sub-Committee On the proposed Institute of Fire Engineers India, forwarded under your letter No. 65/1/58-ER-II dated 13th October, 1958.

Sir,

My views in the above connections are as under :-

Item No. 12 of the minutes of the 5th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee refers to the formation of the Indian Institute of Fire Engineers, whereas the Sub-Committee has considered the formation of an Institute of Fire Protection Engineers (India)

In this connection, I enclose a copy of the Educational and Experience of Qualifications for Fire Protection Engineers as defined by the Bureau of Placement of the War Man-power Commission USA, perusal of which would indicate that fire protection engineering covers a much wider scope and to that extent the Sub-Committee may have to review its proposals and enhance the syllabus and the standards for the examinations.

The design of Hydrant mains, Sprinklers, CO₂, Dry Chemical, Mulaifier and similar installations, the engineering of Fire Protection for industrial plants compelled to operate (in the interest of National economy) with over-age equipment, excessive over-loads or extra hazardous processes, Fire loss investigation estimating or litigation, the meeting of Insurance regulations and the carrying out of Insurance surveys etc. are some of the subjects that deserve consideration.

Page 5 & 6 – wherever “Fire Engineering” is mentioned it should read “Fire Protection Engineering”.

“To promote efficiency and just and honorable dealing and to suppress mal-practices in Fire Protection Engineering” should be one of the objects. The Institute of Fire Protection Engineers should where necessary help to break practices or even regulations that tend to serve special interests under a specious plea of protecting public safety.

Page 20 – In the prospective list of those who may apply, men from General Industry such as Insurance Inspectors, Fire Equipment designers and manufacturers, Mechanical and other engineers practicing as Fire Protection Engineers and Consultants, men working on research allied to Fire Protection Engineering etc. have been left out.

Page 23 - Exemptions should be decided after a study of the question papers set by Training Institutions concerned. Even the members of the S.F.A.C. have not seen the papers set at the N.F.S.C. and premature exemptions would not be correct.

Excluding Studentship examination (there should be an examination for this also) and papers as Nos. I and V exemptions should not be granted particularly where the ability to apply knowledge to practical problems is concerned.

The I.F.P.E. has to obtain for itself, proof of the suitability of the applicant on the date of his application in terms of :-

- a) The knowledge that he has been able to retain and improve by his own inquiry and continued reading;
- b) His ability to apply the same affectively to practical problems ; and
- c) It should concern itself with his while arranging its examinations and not whether he is first, pass or any class at it.

Graduate ship or membership of the Indian Fire Protection Engineer should be an indication of the effectiveness of a person to function as a Fire Protection Engineers and should not be confused or equated with Collegiate qualifications.

Those who qualify at examinations should be listed in alphabetical order only, men who distinguish themselves in examinations do not necessarily do so in practice, and the I.F.P.E. should not concern itself with distinguishing nor discriminating between a member and member of the same class which will be bad for the morale of the Institution.

The proposers also should not be permitted to be entirely Associate members. Where there are required, one should be a member and two may be Associate members. In the case of five, two should be members and 3 Associate members. Of course, there should be no objection to all being full members.

FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERS

The Bureau of Placement of the War Manpower Commission has offered the following defined Educational and Experience Qualifications for Fire Protection Engineers.

A fire protection engineer should have the minimum of a Bachelor's degree in Civil, Chemical, Electrical, Marine, Mechanical, Industrial, Fire Protection, or any other recognized branch or engineering. In cases where formal professional training is limited, evidence must be shown of many years of Progressive and Diversified professional experience which can be considered as equivalent to the formal education.

In addition to the above engineering education, the fire protection engineer must have had two years to more of experience in which fire protection has been his sole or primary responsibility, for example, as an engineer of an INSURANCE INSPECTION BUREAU, of a large Industry, of a public utility or equipment manufacturer, or as a public official. This experience must have been such as to make the engineer familiar with the principles, practices and terminology of all phases of fire protection engineering.

The fire protection engineer must show that he is familiar with a wide range of fire protection matters and that he deals frequently with the subjects in the following list :-

- (a) Quantities of water required for fire protection purposes : pressures at which they should be delivered; and the proper size, arrangement, and installation of pipes, valves, hydrants, reservoirs, tanks and pumps.
- (b) Occupancies of structures and their particular fire problems such as the storage or processing of a wide variety of materials with special hazards of technical nature.
- (c) Features on which the successful operation of automatic sprinklers fire alarm and special extinguishing system depends, such as number and spacing of units, sizes of pipe, controls and other equipment, including proper maintenance.
- (d) Review of plants for, and installation of heating, ventilation, lighting and power equipment to avoid sources of fire danger.
- (e) Storage, handling, manufacture and processing of flammable solids, liquids, and gases which require special treatment involving due recognition of physical and chemical properties, flash points, ignition, temperatures, explosive ranges, and limits, vapour pressures, molecular weights etc.
- (f) Appropriate fire resistance necessary for structures of various types and fire test ratings of various structural assemblies.

Proforma relating to Fire Statistics
(For Urban areas)

PART – I

General Particulars

Year _____
Name of Town /City _____
District _____
State _____
Name of Fire Service _____
No. of Stations in the Town/City _____

Details	Town/City	Adjoining Rural areas covered if any
----------------	------------------	---

(a) Area in Sq. Miles

(b) Ratable values in Rs.

(c) Populations

(d) Fire Risks covered

i) Textile, woolen, silk and artificial silk,
Rayon etc. mills (Nos)

ii) Ginning mills

iii) Cotton Presses

iv) Oil Mills

v) Petrol & Oil Storages and Refineries

vi) Match factories, Fire Works and
explosives manufacture

vii) Explosives Stores

viii) Process involving dangerous petroleum product.

ix) Cinematograph films, celluloid, Plastics and Bakelite work

x) Timber and wood working, paper manufacture.

xi) Chemical works

xii) Gas and Electricity undertakings.

xiii) Docks, Railways and Air Port Installations.

xiv) Warehouses, goods, yards and good sheds.

xv) Manufacture of rubber goods.

xvi) Other goods (give details)

2. Is the Fire Service maintained by the State Government ? if so, under which department of the State Government.
3. If the Fire Service is not maintained by the Government, State the Authority, e.g. Corporation/Municipality/Local Board or by Private Bodies by which it is maintained.
4. Does the Fire Service maintain First Aid and/or ambulance unit ?
5. a) Average annual expenditure on the Fire Service :
 - 1) Recurring _____
 - 2) Non-recurring _____b) How the expenditure is met ?
c) Is any fire tax being levied (details) :
6. Does the Brigade attend to fires outside the area covered by it (see item No. 1)
7. Are the fire services used for purposes such as watering roads, supplying water to public, pumping water due to floods, etc. ? If so, on what conditions ?
8. Is there any organisation for collection of statistics relating to fires ? If so, what statistics are being collected ? A copy of Proformae use to be enclosed.

PART – II

1. Fire Appliances.

Sl. No.	Items	Number in working order	Number not in working order	Total	Estimated requirement for the next year
1	Motor Fire Engine with capacities. (in gallon/liters per minutes)				
2	Water Tenders/Tanks with capacities. (in gallon/liters per minutes)				
3	Trailer Pumps with capacities. (in gallon/liters per minutes)				
4	Pump escape with capacities. (in gallon/liters per minutes) per size				
5	Turn Table Ladder with size				
6	Fire Boats with capacities/in gallons liters per minutes.				
7	Manual Pumps				
8	Towing Vehicles				
9	Canteen Vans				
10	Foam & Crash Tenders with total capacity and discharge rates.				
11	Emergency Tenders				
12	Control Post Vans				
13	Hose laying Lorries				
14	Breakdown Vans				
15	Other Vehicles (Staff cars, Motor cycles & cycles etc.)				
16	Ladders- Extension				

- 17 Ladders – First Floors
- 18 Ladders – Hook
- 19 Ladders – Scaling
- 20 Rescue Gear (give details)

2) Equipment :-

- (a) Wireless Scheme (if in operation)
 - Users (Fire Brigade only for joint scheme) _____
 - No. of fixed Stations _____
 - No. of Mobile Stations _____
 - No. of Walkie-talkie sets type – (AM or FM) frequency_____
- (b) Hose (total length in feet)_____
- (c) Breathing apparatus (No. & Type of sets) _____
- (d) Oxy-Acetylene cutting outfits (No. of sets) _____
- (e) Lighting sets : (i) Electric _____
- (ii) Other forms _____
- (f) Foam Equipment (Not Extinguishers).
 - (i) Generator/Inductors _____
 - (ii) Foam making Branch pipes _____
 - (iii) Foam compound (gallons)

3) Accoutrements :-

Item	Quantity	Period for which issue
Fireman's Axe (Type – ordinary/insulated)		
Gas Masks (Type)		
Helmets (Steel/Leather)		
Belt & Pouch		

- 4) What are the arrangements for repair and maintenance of the equipment and appliances ?
- 5) Communication system :-
 - (a) Telephone (State 'Yes' or 'No')
 - (b) Street Fire Alarms (Nos.)
 - (c) Other facilities.
- 6) Staff :

Sl. NO.	Designation	Scale of Pay (in Rs.)	Allowances admissible (in Rs.)	Any other terms of service	Sanctioned strength		Remarks
					Regular	Leave training reserve &	

- 7) Is any auxiliary Fire Service maintained ? If so, give its strength and other details.
- 8) Training of Personnel : Is there a training School ? If so, give Details of course, duration of each Course and syllabi.
- 9) Water resources available for fire fighting purposes :-

Sl. No.	Sources	Number Fit for Firefighting		Approximate capacity (wherever applicable)
		Perennial	Seasonal	
1	Static Tanks			
2	Hydrants (on mains 6" and above)			
3	Hydrants on mains below 6"			
4	Storage Tanks			
5	Rivers			
6	Canals			
7	Wells			
8	Water Ponds			
9	Any other facilities			

PART – III

- 1) Statistics of human and animal lives rescued/lost due to fires in the year under report :

Sl. No.	Types of rescue work	Number
1	Persons rescued without injuries or burns	
2	Persons rescued with burns and/or injuries who subsequently recovered	
3	Persons rescued alive with burns and/or injuries who subsequently died	
4	Human lives lost before arrival of fire brigade	
5	Casualties amongst fire service personnel	
6	Animal rescued alive	
7	Animal lives lost	

- 2) Approximate value of property lost by fire during the year under report, classified according to ownership.

Sl. No.	Types of property	Approximate value of property lost (in Rs.)
1	Government	
2	Local Bodies	
3	Private a) Mainly Industrial b) Mainly Residential c) Other including rural	
	Total	

- 3) Total number of False Alarms of Fires :

Sl. No.	Types of Alarms	Number
1	Malicious	
2	Due to defective alarms	
3	With good intention	
	Total	

4) Statistics of fires for the year under report.

	1	Causes/Types
	2	Burring of waste or grass lands
	3	Dust Explosions
	4	Radiation
	5	Hot ashes
	6	Naked Light
	7	Chimney
	8	Electrical origin
	9	Explosives fire works
	10	Gas, Coal furnaces
	11	Incendiaries
	12	Sparks from locomotives
	13	Mechanical heat or sparks
	14	Ovens, Stoves or open fires
	15	Careless smoking
	16	Spontaneous Combustion
	17	Chemical reaction
	18	Miscellaneous
	19	Not Known
	20	Total
	21	Serious
	22	Medium
	23	Small
	24	Total Estimated loss
	25	Remarks

1. House Hold
2. Textile Woollen, Silk etc. Mills.
3. Oil Mills, Factories, ginning & pressing works and other manufacturing concerns.
4. Graineries.
5. Storages, Warehouses, Goods yards and sheds.
6. Explosives, Fire works, match factories.
7. Chemical works;
8. Cellulose spraying and lacquer manufacture.
9. Electrical Installations.
10. Timber & wood works etc.
11. Cinematograph films celluloid, plastics etc.
12. Docks, Airport and Railway installations.
13. Petroleum and oil and refining installations.
14. Shops, offices and commercial establishments.
15. Theatres, Cinemas, Dances halls & places of Public Assembly
16. Institutions Educational, libraries, undertakings.
17. Gas, Electricity, Water Sewage Undertakings.
18. Professional establishments
19. Farm lands, Hay stocks, crops, Hay risks etc.
20. Forest Plantation.
21. Rail and Road vehicles and Rolling stock
22. Refuse and outdoor storages.
23. Miscellaneous

Total

5. Total Emergency or special Service Calls attended during the eyar.
 - i) Leakage or noxious or dangerous gases e.g. Amonia, Chlorine, Formaldehyde etc.
 - ii) Drowning, floods etc.
 - iii) Electrocution.
 - iv) Sewer accidents.
 - v) Lift Accidents.
 - vi) House Collapses, earthquakes etc.
 - vii) Rescue from heights.
 - viii) Others.
6. Any other points of special importance not covered by Parts I, II and III above.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE FOLLOWED WHILE FILLING IN PARTS I, II AND III
(FOR URBAN AREAS)

- 1) Complete set of parts I, II & III is to be filled in for each town.
- 2) When the information for any item is 'nil' it should clearly be written 'Nil' and if not available the word N.A. should be mentioned.
- 3) Designation by which the particular service is known may be shown against the item "Name of fire Service". (It may comprise or more than one station).
- 4) The year refers to Calendar year (1st January to 31st December) and not the financial year.
- 5) The term "Mutual Aid" in item No. 9 of Part – I relates to any aid between Fire Services under two different Authorities.
- 6) Reporting of capacities for items such as motor pumps, water tenders and Trailer pumps is very important and should not be lost sight of while filling in the proformae.
- 7) All classes of staff including class IV should be mentioned and it should also be clearly stated in the remarks column, as and where the class IV staff is utilized for fire fighting purposes. If employees other than those engaged in fire service, are utilized for fire fighting purposes, a mention of the same should be made. An account of those who are employed part time, if any, should be given.
- 8) While reporting the pay scales of the staff, the basic pay of a category of staff should be given exclusive of other allowances, for reporting of which the following abbreviations may be used.

D.A.	-	Dearness Allowances.
C.A.	-	Compensatory or City Allowances.
H.R. A.	-	House Rent Allowances
S.P.	-	Special pay if any.
U.A.	-	Uniform Allowance or Uniformed Supplied.

- 9) While filling in different types of fires i.e. small, medium and serious the following points may be kept in view :-

Small fires : A fire accident with an estimated loss of Rs. 10,000/- and below. Medium fires : A fire with an estimated loss of over Rs. 10,000/- and upto Rs. 50,000/- . Serious fire :- A fire with an estimated loss of over Rs. 50,000/- .

Any fire irrespective of extent of damage, should however be classified as serious if there are any deaths.

- 10) If the fire is attended to by more than one brigade, while reporting the value of property lost by fire in a rural area (Sl. No. 3 of Part III) only that brigade within whose jurisdiction the area falls should reply.

Proforma relating to Fire Statistics (For Rural Areas)

Year : _____

Name of Vilalge _____ Tehsil _____

District _____ No. of Fires _____

1) Extent of damage to property :-

Sl. No.	Item	Unit	Estimated loss in Rs.	Remarks
1. (a)	Food grains (Specify)	Mds.		
(b)	Standing Crops	Acres		
(c)	Fodder	Mds.		
(d)	Stocks of harvesting crops	Mds.		
(e)	Jungle	Sq. Miles		
2	Huts	No.		
3	Cattle	Heads.		
4	Others (Specify			

2. Casualties :-

Injured Dead Rescued Remarks

Human :

Animal :

3. Was fire brigade summoned ? If so, what help it rendered ?
4. Is there any source of water supply like well, canal, pond, river etc. near the place of fire and is it approachable by a motor able road.

Proforma relating to Fire Statistics (For Central Ministries)

Year : _____

Ministry : _____

Deptt./Office : _____

Place : _____

1. Fire Appliances :-

Sl. No.	Items	Number in working order	Number not in working order	Total	Estimated requirement for the next year
1	Motor Fire Engines with capacity (in gallons/liters per minute)				
2	Water Tenders/Tanks, with capacities (in gallons/liters per minute)				
3	Trailer Pumps with capacities (in gallons/liters per minute)				
4	Pumps escape with capacities (in gallons/liters per minute) with size				
5	Turn Table ladders with size				
6	Fire Boats with capacities in gallons/liters per minute				
7	Manual Pumps				
8	Towing Vehicles				
9	Canteen Vans				
10	Foam & Crash Tenders with total capacity and discharge rates				
11	Emergency Tenders.				

12	Control Post Vans				
13	Hose laying Lorries				
14	Breakdown Vans				
15	Other Vehicles (Staff cars, Motor Cycles & Cycles etc.)				
16	Ladders – Extension				
17	Ladders – First floor				
18	Ladders – Hook				
19	Ladders – Scaling				
20	Ladders – Rescue gears (give details)				

- 2) Equipment :
- a) Wireless Scheme (if in operation)
 Users (Fire Brigade only or Joint Scheme _____)
 No. of fixed stations _____
 No. of mobile stations _____
 No. of Willkie Talkie sets Type –
 (AM or FM)Frequency _____
- b) Hose (Total length in feet) _____
- c) Breathing apparatus (No.2 type of sets) _____
- d) Oxy-Acetylene cutting outfits (No. of sets) _____
- e) Lighting sets : (i) Electric _____
 (ii) Other forms _____
- f) Foam Equipment (not extinguishers)
 (i) Generator/Inductors _____
 (ii) Foam making Branch pipes _____
 (iii) Foam compound (gallons) _____

3) What are the arrangements for repair and maintenance of the equipment and appliances ?

4) Average annual expenditure on the fire service :

- i) Recurring _____
 ii) Non-recurring _____

6. Staff

Sl. No.	Designation	Scale of Pay (in Rs.)	Allowances admissible (in Rs.)	Any other terms of service	No. of posts sanctioned		Remarks
					Regular	Leave & Training Reserve	

7.	Accoutrements :- Fireman's Axe (Type – Ordinary/Insulate)	Quantity _____	Period for which issue. _____
	Gas Masks (Type)	_____	_____
	Helmets (Steel/Leather)	_____	_____
	Belt & Pouch	_____	_____

8. Water resources available for firefighting proposes.

Sl. No.	Sources	Number fit for fire fighting		Approximate capacity (wherever applicable)
		Perennial	Seasonal	
1	Static Tanks			
2	Hydrants on mains 6" and above			
3	Hydrants on mains below 6"			
4	Storage Tanks			
5	Rivers			
6	Canals			
7	Wells			
8	Water Ponds			
9	Any other facilities			

9) Statistics of human and animal lives rescued/lost due to fires in the year under report :-

Sl. No.	Types of rescue work	Number
1	Persons rescued without injuries or burns	
2	Persons rescued with burns and/or injuries who subsequently recovered.	
3	Persons rescued alive with burns and/or injuries who subsequently died	

- 4 Human lives lost before arrival of fire brigade
- 5 Casualties amongst fire service personnel
- 6 Animal rescued alive
- 7 Animal lives lost

10. Statistics of Fires for the year under report.

Sl. No.	Types of fires	No. of Fires				Estimates loss in classes of fires
		Small	Medium	Serious	Total	
1	House hold					
2	Manufacturing and repairing establishment					
3	Granaries					
4	Storages, Warehouses, goods yards & sheds					
5	Explosives/Fire Works/Factories					
6	Chemical Works					
7	Cellulose spraying and lacquer works					
8	Electrical installations					
9	Timber & Wood works etc.					
10	Cinematograph films, celluloid, Plastics, etc.					
11	Docks, Airport & Railway installations					
12	Petroleum/Oil refining installation					
13	Shops, Offices, and Commercial Establishments					

14	Theatres, Cinemas, Dance Halls & places of public assembly					
15	Educational institutions Libraries Hospitals etc.					
16	Gas, Electricity, water sewage undertakings					
17	Farm lands, Hay stocks, Crops, hay-ricks etc.					
18	Forest & Plantations					
19	Rail & road, vehicles & rolling stocks					
20	Refuse and out door storages					
21	Miscellaneous					
	TOTAL					

Instructions to be followed while filling in the proformae
(For Central Ministries)

- 1) The year refers to Calendar year (1st January to 31st December) and not the financial year.
- 2) When the information for any item is 'Nil' it should clearly be written 'Nil' and if not available the work 'N.A.' should be mentioned.
- 3) Reporting of capacities for items such as motor pumps, water tenders and Trailer Pumps is very important and should not be lost sight of while filling in the proformae.
- 4) All classes of staff including class IV should be mentioned and it should also be clearly stated in the remarks column, as and where the class IV staff is utilized for fire fighting purposes. If employees of Municipal Committee, other than those engaged in fire service, are utilized for fire fighting purposes, a mention of the same should be made. An account of those who are employed part time, if any, should be given.
- 5) While reporting the pay scale of the staff, the basic-pay of category of staff should be given exclusive of other allowances, for reporting of which the following abbreviations may be used.

D.A.	-	Dearness Allowance
C.A.	-	Compensatory or City Allowance
H.R.	-	House Rent Allowance
S.P.	-	Special pay if any
U.A.	-	Uniform Allowance or Uniform supplied

- 6) While filling in different types of fires i.e. small, medium and serious the following points may be kept in view :-

Small fire : A fire accident with an estimated loss of Rs. 10,000/- and below.

Medium fire : A fire accident with an estimated loss of over Rs. 10,000/- and up to Rs. 50,000/-

Serious fire : A fire accident with an estimated loss of over Rs. 50,000/-

Any fire irrespective of extent of damage, should, however, be classified as serious if there are any casualties or deaths.

**Minutes of the 7th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Bombay
(Home Guards Hall) from 11th August, to 14th August, 1959.**

PRESENT

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Remarks
1	Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji, Honorary Adviser (Emergency Relief), GOI, MHA, New Delhi	Chairman
2	Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	Secretary
3	Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	Member
4	Sh. K.P. Balkrishna Menon, Divisional Fire Officer & P.A. to IG (P) (Fire Service Branch) Govt. of Kerala, Trivandrum	Member
5	Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh Fire Services, Allahabad	Member
6	Sh. Syed Sayeed Hassan, Addl. Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh Fire Services, Darus Salam, Hyderabad-Dn.	Member
7	Sh.N.M. Karanjia, Assistant Security Officer, Central Railway, Bombay	Member
8	Sh. K.P. Katra, Chief Fire Officer, Mysore State Fire Services, Bangalore	Member
9	Sh. John Koshi, Chief Fire Officer & P.A. to IG (P) Fire Service Branch, Mylapur, Madras	Member
10	Sh. S.F. Lakhani, Fire Adviser to the M/o Defence, GOI, New Delhi	Member
11	Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli, Allahabad (Attended from 12 th August, 1959 onwards)	Member
12	Sh. Mohinder Singh, Fire Officer, Orissa Fire Services, Cuttack	Member
13	Sh. S.G. Vengasarkar, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, Byculla, Bombay	Member

Sh. C.S. Chandrasekhara of Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi and Capt. C.M. Gogerly, Director, West Bengal Fire Services, Calcutta expressed their inability to attend the meeting, while Punjab Government informed that Sh. Mangal Singh a member nominated by that Government on the Committee has since retired from Services and therefore unable to attend.

The 7th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee under its reconstituted and re-organized form was held under the Chairmanship of Sh. Maneckji.

At the outset, the Chairman welcomed all members of the Committee, particularly those who have joined the Committee for the first time, and expressed a hope that members will extend their full co-operation and help in conducting the proceedings of these meetings under his Chairmanship, as they have done all along in the past. The Chairman further observed that he was very happy to state that the present Committee has been established under specific rules and regulations and hoped that its recommendations would be given due consideration by the Government and when finally accepted, would be duly implemented by all concerned.

The Chairman said that in the past three years, since this Committee has been functioning, several important matters relating to the fire services and such of those which were concerning the fire prevention and extinction aspects, were discussed by the Committee and several recommendations were made to the Government. He assured members that during this Chairmanship, he will Endeavour to see that decisions on the recommendations of the Committee were not unduly delayed and that all members of the Committee as well as State Governments would be informed of these decisions promptly.

Before taking the items on the agenda for consideration, the Chairman informed members that under the new rules of the re-constituted and re-organized Committee, they had the powers to appoint one or more Sub-Committees for any specific matter to be dealt with, which after the sub-committee has prepared its report, can be placed before the main Committee and finalized. He said that he would like to take advantage of these powers and get some of the important matters carefully examined by Sub-committees and put up before the main Committee for final recommendations. He also further desires that the Committee may form smaller groups of members for such of the items which could be dealt with by such groups during the period of meeting of the 'Standing Fire Advisory Committee' which can be termed as 'Working Party' for the specific item concerned.

Regarding the duration of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee meeting in future, the Chairman expressed that some time will have to be spared for members of the Committee to pay visits to local fire services and study their organizations and also to visit some of the important fire hazards in and around the area of such meetings. He, therefore, informed members that he will in future see that the duration of such meetings was sufficient to allow time for all such visits.

With these opening remarks of the Chairman the members took up the items on the agenda before them.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the Minutes of the 6th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Nagpur from 19th to 23rd November, 1959

Before the minutes of the last Standing Fire Advisory Committee were confirmed, the members desired to know the action that was taken in respect of proposals that they had submitted. Sh. Vengsarkar desired that members be informed on the action that had been taken by Government for setting up the Institute of Fire Protection Engineers. The Chairman explained that this matter was still under consideration and another scheme for setting up of a National

Fire Service Council along with which this Institute would be associated, was also being considered.

Sh. John Koshi suggested that the Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee should be informed of what action was taken by the Government of India in respect of proposals submitted by them at the meetings, by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. This was endorsed by all concerned. The Chairman informed the members that this point had already been considered by the Ministry and he had suggested that with the agenda of each meeting, a note incorporating the decisions of the Ministry on proposals of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee be incorporated. The members also desired that copies of the letters that the Government of India sent to the State Governments in respect of implementation of proposals submitted by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, may also be sent to the members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. The minutes of the 6th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee were then approved.

The members desired to know the relationship that would exist between diplomas issued by the National Fire Service College and that of the proposed Institute of Fire Protection Engineers or the Council, if and when it was established. The Chairman explained that the diploma of the College was meant for those who have completed the course at the College. In order to give the requisite standing to the College, this diploma, should be accepted as one of the main considerations for recruitment, but at the same time, there would be many who may not be able to attend the National Fire Service College due to exigencies of service, etc. and they should not be debarred from holding appointments which in the present circumstances would be restricted to those who qualified from the National Fire Service College.

When an organization like the Institute of Fire Protection Engineers or the National Fire Council was established, it could lay down conditions of issue of diplomas, etc. for those in the profession. As, however, this matter had still to be decided by the Government of India, no further action need be taken at this stage and the College should continue issuing diplomas to those who qualified from that Institution, but at the same time members felt that equivalent experience should be considered for recruitment in different cadres of fire fighting services.

Item No. 2 :- Consideration of the Draft Discipline Code for Fire Services.

The question of having a uniform discipline code for all Fire Services was considered by the Committee and it was felt that in view of the fact that conditions varied in different States, it would be better if this be considered in detail and for this purpose, appointed a Working Party comprising of the following to go into the codes of different fire organizations and after study prepare a note which may be considered at the next meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee :-

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Sh. S.G. Vengsarkar | - | Convener |
| 2. Sh. Jhon Koshi | - | Member |
| 3. Sh. S.K. Bose | - | Member |
| 4. Sh. A.B. Advani | - | Member |

The members were also asked to send to the Convener directly a copy of the existing discipline code. It was resolved that copy of the report of the Working Party should be submitted to all members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee by 15th October, 1959.

Item No. 3 :- Consideration of the Draft Recruitment Rules for Various Ranks in the Fire Services.

After discussion a Working Party comprising of the following was formed to go into the draft recruitment rules :-

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Sh. S.F. Lakhani | - | Convener |
| 2. Sh. Mohinder Singh | - | Member |
| 3. Syed Sayeed Hassan | - | Member |

The Working Party later submitted its detailed suggestions and recommendations in the matter which were discussed in the main Committee. Certain modifications were made in the proposal put up by Working Party, and the same were finalized. (Appendix –I).

Item No. 4 :- Consideration of duties of various ranks in the Fire Services.

The members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee felt that in view of the fact that they did not have sufficient opportunity to go through the draft as submitted in respect of duties of the various ranks in the Fire Services, they felt that this might be kept pending till next meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Item No. 5 :- Consideration of Trade Union Activities in Fire Services.

It was felt by all concerned that in order to maintain the efficiency of fire services which had a very specialized role to perform, it was essential that members should not be affected by trade union activities and that the Fire Services should be considered on the same lines as Police or other essential services. The members, however, agreed that there would be no objection if some sort of Staff Council was established to look after the welfare and general problems of the members of the fire services.

Item No. 6 :- Proposal to extend the duration of the Sub-Officers Course at National Fire Service College.

Sh. Pradhan informed members that successful trainees, whenever called for interviews to fill in any posts in Fire Services, were usually asked as to the duration of practical experience they had in firefighting and rescue works and in the absence of sufficient practical experience these trainees did not get in the jobs.

The Chairman pointed out that even in foreign countries, such candidates were attached to some well organized regular Fire Service for practical attachment and the solution can be reached if the period of attachment with major Fire Services was extended so that employers can be told that the particular candidate had sufficient practical experience.

Sh. Pradhan thereupon enquired that under these circumstances, if the period of attachment was to be extended, whether the respective Fire Services would be able to manage such trainees for longer durations without the Instructor In charge. Sarvashri Koshi and Advani agreed to this. Sh. Pradhan wanted to know about Bombay and Calcutta where the question of accommodation for trainees was very acute.

The members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee were of the opinion that in the absence of details of training being submitted to them they were not in a position to advise whether any particular course should be extended or not. They were unanimously of the view that being an Advisory Body it should be given details of all courses, syllabus and other relevant material so that they could give benefit of advice to the Commandant for his consideration. The Commandant felt that this was a matter of policy and it should be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for further orders.

In respect of Sub-Officers Course, the members felt that in view of the fact that as per Commandant's statement that a large number of applications were received for training from outside sources, two distinct courses should be run-one for those who were already members in an existing fire service and the other for outsiders who had no practical experience in a regular fire service.

The Chairman desired that there should be some distinction between the Station Officers and Sub-Officers coming from regular major Fire Services and those coming from smaller Fire Services and from outside as direct trainees. The Chairman further pointed out that if this course was going to be extended, notice shall have to be given to all State Governments, Central Ministries etc.

The Members felt that if the Course had to be extended it would be more in the interest of the trainee to give him additional practical training by attachment with a regular Fire Brigade rather than increasing theoretical course at the National Fire Service College and felt that the Commandant might consider this and submit further proposals.

Item No. 7 :- Proposal to extend the duration of the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers Course and general Fire Prevention Course.

The members stated that they were not in a position, as they did not have details, to say what should be the duration of these courses and said that it was for the Commandant to decide what extension was necessary. They, however, indicated that they have no objection to the extension of these two courses to 16 weeks and left the matter to be finally decided by the Commandant, National Fire Service College, and the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Item No. 8 :- Model Fire Services Bill – Comments on

The members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee felt that as the Model Fire Service Bill had already been circulated to all State Government and as some of them had already taken up the question of providing for necessary legislation, it was not necessary for them to consider specifically this point at this stage.

Item No. 9 :- Standardization of workshops in the Fire Service.

While considering this item, the Committee had the benefit of advice and experience of Capt. Vidya Sagar, Police Transport Officer, Andhra Pradesh Government who was invited to attend specially to finalize this item. Members went through details of the proposal put up before them and raised several queries which were suitably replied by Capt. Vidya Sagar. Members also suggested several small changes such as the following, in the draft proposal :-

On pages 54, 56 and 58 at the bottom of each page, a note should be added that :-

“ Fire Engine shall count as one appliance for the power engine unit and a separate appliance for the pump unit, whether composite or otherwise.” This, a fire pump shall mean two appliances if the pump is mounted on the vehicle.

For Example :- (1) Trailer Pump - One Appliance.
(2) Fire Pump or Engine - Two appliances.

One more column for “Turner” may be added to the table on page 56, making the total number of establishment to 15 instead of 14.

On page 57 under “Tolls & Equipments required for Light Aid Detachment” one more item should be added as Item No. 15 entitled “Lathe Machine” (medium size) = one.

On page 61 under “List of Tolls & Equipment required for Central Workshop”, one more Section may be added as follows :-

VI. “Recovery Section” – A recovery vehicle (Breakdown Van) should be added under this section.

All trade names and ‘special makes’ wherever they occur should be deleted and only the equipments with its sizes or capacities be mentioned:-

Note I :- The workshop is not to be treated as a commercial workshop. As such, it is not possible to run it at ‘No loss’ basis.

Note II:- Additional staff as required, may be appointed, depending upon the quantum of work to be undertaken in a particular workshop.

With the above modifications and additions, the Committee re-approved the proposal for standardization of the strength of staff required for workshop in Fire Services, as drafted out. Corrected copy is attached. (Appendix II).

Item No. 10 :- Consideration of Special Courses on Breathing Apparatus and Resuscitation.

The members felt that there was no need to have a special course on

Breathing apparatus and resuscitation as this training was already being given at the various courses and if any further training was necessary it was left to the Commandant to so suitably arrange the existing training programmes.

Item No. 11 :- Use of “Blue Berets” by the Fire Services.

The Secretary informed the members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee that the Ministry of Defence had not agreed to their proposal to have a “Blue Beret” for the members of fire services as that colour was already in use by one of the units of the Armed Services.

It was felt by all concerned that “Blue” has been a traditional colour of the Fire Services which was accepted all over the world and it would be unfortunate if this could not be standardized for India. They, therefore, felt that a fresh approach might be made in this connection to the Ministry of Defence to have them agree to another shade of blue which would not clash with any of their existing shades and it was left to the Chairman that he may take up the matter through the Ministry of Home Affairs with the Ministry of Defence and report at the next meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Item No. 12 :- Providing living accommodation on the premises to members of the Fire Services.

The question of providing living accommodation on the premises for the members of the Fire Services was considered in detail by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and it was felt that in view of the fact that it was essential that the members of the Fire Service were available at all times, suitable rent-free quarters should be provided to all ranks of the services. If this would not be possible, suitable arrangement should be made to provide them rent-free accommodation in the locality neighbouring a fire station. The Committee also noticed that in most of the States, rent-free quarters were available both to officers and other ranks and were of the view that similar facilities should be made available in all States where such facilities were not provided.

Item No. 13 :- Indigenous Manufacture of Fire Fighting Equipment.

The Committee was unanimously of the view that as a standard had already been laid down by the Indian Standards Institution, it was not necessary to give its views in the matter. They, however, felt that in view of the fact that it was necessary to keep abreast with the latest development of firefighting equipment etc. both, which is produced in India and abroad, it was decided to form a permanent Sub-Committee to study this problem in all its aspects and any other reference that may be made to it from time to time in respect of firefighting equipment. The following were nominated in the Sub-Committee for firefighting equipment :-

1. Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji
2. Sh. M.G. Pradhan
3. Sh. S. G. Vengsarkar
4. Sh. S.F. Lakhani
5. Sh. C.S. Chandrasekhara
6. Sh. P.N. Mehrotra
7. Sh. John Koshi

Item No. 14 :- Fire Drill Competitions amongst various Fire Services.

The Committee was of the view that to create a healthy competitive feeling amongst the Fire Services and to serve as an incentive for improvements in fire-fighting technique, some sort of competition drills should be organized. The Chairman suggested that there should be a Working Party to draft out rules and regulations for such competition drills and that these competitions should be held sometime in December, 1960 or early 1961 as far as possible.

Following names were proposed and accepted to form this Working Party :-

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. | Sh. John Koshi | - | Convener |
| 2. | Sh. K.P. Katre | - | Member |
| 3. | Sh. K.P. Balkrishna Menon | - | Member |
| 4. | Syed Sayeed Hassan | - | Member |

The Sub-Committee was requested to prepare all rules regulations etc. and submit them for consideration of the main Committee in due course.

Item No. 15 :- Consideration of Motto and Emblem for Fire Services in India.

Members observed that they had already made several suggestions as regards the "Motto" for Fire Services at their 4th meeting (Item No. 7) and felt that one of these recommendations viz "We serve to Save"() was already considered by Government. They again proposed that this motto "We Serve to Save" should be adopted for Fire Services.

Regarding the "Emblem", members considered the sketches put up to them and felt that none of these were suitable and requested the Chairman to give them time to submit their own suggestions. The Chairman thereupon informed members to put up their respective proposals by 30th September, 1959, when these will be considered at the next Standing Fire Advisory Committee meeting.

Item No. 16 :- Consideration of Draft Booklet on Elementary Fire Fighting and Fire Prevention.

The Secretary informed the members that it was envisaged to prepare a booklet which would act as a guide for instructors who may have to give lectures to school children. The Chairman pointed out that in the education of the children a new approach should be undertaken in the preparation of the booklet and showed samples of what was done in other countries. The members agreed to this and it was decided that the Secretary may revise the booklet on the lines suggested.

Extra Item No. 17 :- Rural Fire and their Prevention.

The note circulated was accepted with minor changes and it was agreed that the Home Ministry should approach the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to have a film prepared. These minor changes have been incorporated in the attached note. (Appendix – III).

The Committee also felt that propaganda in this respect should be undertaken by the State Fire Prevention Committees and desired that the Ministry of Home Affairs may refer this to all State Governments.

Extra Item No. 18 :- Adoption of 'Fire Red' colour for Fire Fighting Services in India.

Sh. Chandrasekhara representing the Indian Standards Institution was unable to attend and therefore members were not able to actually find the difference between the 'Poppy red' and other red colours, viz. 'Signal red', and 'Post Office red'. After discussion the Committee authorized to Chairman and Sh. Advani to see the three shades of red personally while in Delhi and if found suitable by them, agreed to accept the recommendations of Sh. Chandrasekhara of the Indian Standards Institution to standardize the colour bearing No. 536 "Poppy" of I.S : 5 – 1956 to be the standard colour for fire-fighting services. The Committee further observed that the Home Ministry should decide this colour solely for fire-fighting services.

Extra Item No. 19 :- Provision of Separate Telephone Connection for the Fire Services

Members were unanimously in agreement that separate telephone connections for Fire and other Emergency Services were absolutely essential and should be provided wherever these were not so provided at present. In addition, members felt that the Specific Numbers allotted to such Services should not be of more than 2 or 3 digits and should be very easy to remember. Calls on such numbers should also not be charge but these calls should be 'free'.

The Chairman remarked that it would be a good idea to have one such short specific Number for all Fire Services in India. Whether this was possible or not, will have to be ascertained through the Post and Telegraphs, Telephones Department, Government of India. The members were of the view that the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs should be consulted whether it was possible to have one uniform telephone number for whole of the country.

Extra Item No. 20 :- Consideration of Draft Model Fire Force Rules.

The Committee decided that the consideration of this should be left to a Working Party comprising of Sarvashri Maeckji, Pradhan, Vengsarkar, Mehrotra and Advani. It was agreed that each member of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee should submit his proposal in respect of the draft Rules along with a copy of the respective rules and manual which were in force in the State to Sh. Pradhan not later than 12th September, 1959 who after completion of the same should submit it to the members of the Working Party. It was also resolved that recommendations of the Working Party should be conveyed to the members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee for their consideration not later than 14th October, 1959.

Extra Item No. 21 :- Standard Fire Report Form.

The Committee accepted the revised forms as prepared by the Working Party comprising of Sarvashri Vengsarkar, Advani and John Koshi. (Appendices IV & V)

Extra Item No. 22 : - Standardization of Fire Floats and Fire Boats.

Shri Pradhan explained at the outset, to members that it was proposed to provide 'fire boats' and 'fire floats' to such of the cities and towns on the banks of the rivers or for port areas where advantage of the abundant natural supply of water could be taken to increase effectively the fire fighting potential, thus affording adequate fire protection where needed. This would also be useful, he said, in times when large scale fire-fighting operations are required to be undertaken in times of emergencies.

While it has not been possible to prepare detailed specifications for such 'fire boats' and 'fire floats' Sh. Pradhan stated that, it was desired to explore possibilities of building indigenously such a type of fire-fighting unit on water which could be quickly and at not an exorbitant cost, produced, both by appropriate kind of components and machineries as also by improvisation.

As members felt that this matter was of such a nature as would warrant a proper study, both from point of view of natural stability and engineering details, it was not possible to make a recommendation in the matter. They therefore desired to form a 'Working Party' consisting of the following members who, they said, should first put up a broad outline of what type of 'fire boats' and 'fire floats' can be conveniently built up, considering the actual requirement, and thereafter, it would perhaps be necessary to work out full details of specifications for such equipment. Following members were voted to form a Working Party for this item. :-

1. Sh. M.G. Pradhan
2. Sh. S.F. Lakhani
3. Sh. S.G. Vengsarkar
4. Sh. P.N. Mehrotra
5. Sh. K.P. Katre
6. Sh. K.P. Balkrishna Menon

The Working Party later submitted its report to the main Committee which was later considered and accepted and it was then decided that the Working Party should now prepare the Draft Specifications which can later on be forwarded to the Indian Standards Institution for further processing.

Report submitted by the Working Part is attached (Appendix – VI).

Extra Item No. 23 :- Standardization of Uniform.

Sh. S.G. Vengsarkar while proposing this item, stated that although the Committee had standardized uniforms for all officers and other ranks in Fire Services, he was of the opinion that separate sets of uniforms for recruits especially firemen, should be specified for being worn by them while at on probation, as it has been found that such of the recruits who are unable to come up to the required standards or those who do not like the work and are required to be relieved, if issued with uniform as specified for regulars or permanent staff, the clothing gets wasted. It was also pointed out by him that recruits have to be taken in the department at any

time of the year and it may not be possible for the clothing contractor to supply clothing at any time of the years as and when required, as also it would be most uneconomical.

Several members observed that it was usual practice to keep about ten per cent of such clothing as spare and this was to be utilized for such recruits. Sh. Vengsarkar further stated that every in spite of this if a distinction is made in clothing for recruits and the regulars; it will inculcate a feeling of achieving the requisite standards as early as possible by putting in their best amongst the recruits, to enable them to get into the uniform of the regulars. His proposal therefore was that a few sets of overalls, berets, belts, gum-boots and steel helmets should be kept for being issued to such recruits till they were permanently absorbed in service, when they can be issued regular uniforms from the 10 per cent spare as mentioned by some of the members.

Members generally agreed with this proposal, but said that this matter be better left to the local authorities to decide, instead of standardizing a specific uniform for the recruits. They further observed that in most of the States, it was the practice to issue uniforms to recruits and the Committee felt that in such cases where it was not done, this practice should be started.

Extra Item No. 24 :- Standardization of Fire Fighting Equipments.

The Secretary, Sh. Pradhan informed the Committee that till now, detailed specifications of over fifty different items of fire-fighting equipment including fire pumps, ladders and major fire engines had been either finalized or were in the process of being finalized with the assistance of the Indian Standards Institution and enquire of members if they had any other such items which were generally in use in their Fire Service Organizations and which, in their opinion should be standardized and detailed specifications finalized for these items. If so, he requested members to submit a list of such items together with the detailed specifications for each item. He however observed that while submitting their proposals in this respect, members would kindly see that standardization was brought about of only such of the items, which were of general use in fire-fighting and not of such old fittings which have use only in a particular Fire Service Organization. Members took note of this and agreed to submit proposals, if any, in this respect.

Extra Item No. 25 : - Formation of Standing Sub-Committee for Improvements at the National Fire Service College.

There was a general feeling amongst members that although they were working in an advisory capacity on the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, they did not have full details of training carried out at the National Fire Service College. They felt that they should be given details of all courses, syllabus and other relevant materials so that they could give benefit of advice to the Commandant for his consideration. The Commandant again observed that this was a matter of policy and should be referred to the Ministry of Home Affairs for further orders.

Sh. Pradhan stated that the standards laid down at the College were made known to the members by supplying them the detailed syllabi with books of references etc. from where the précis and notes were prepared. Even the notes and précis were supplied to such of the members who acted as Paper Setters and Examiners for the last two higher courses. It was unfortunate that the decision to introduce this system of outside Setters and Examiners was

finalized too late and he had to give such time limit for setting papers, as was available, leaving a margin of only two to three days for him to finalize the papers before the actual examinations started. While finalizing the question papers he had felt it necessary to modify or alter a few of the questions so as to bring them in line with what was taught at the College and he was sure that members would agree that this was done in the best interest of trainees and also as agreed to, by members at their 6th meeting, when the proposal was first mooted.

Members felt that they were not satisfied with the working and methods of imparting training at the National Fire Service College and opined that quite a lot of misunderstandings could be removed if they could be taken into confidence and their assistance sought. This, they felt, could be achieved by the establishment of a Standing Sub-Committee for improvements at the National Fire Service College and unanimously decided that the following should be the members of this Sub-Committee :-

1. Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji
2. Sh. M.G. Pradhan
3. Sh. S.K. Bose
4. Sh. A. B. Advani
5. Sh. Mohinder Singh

Sh. Pradhan requested members that he would welcome their suggestions, opinions, criticisms etc. in the matter of running of National Fire Service College and would request them to correspond with him directly on these subjects so that he can make matters clear to them avoiding misunderstandings, as they exist today.

Extra Item No. 26 :- Permanent Site for the National Fire Service College.

The Chairman informed the members that the time had come for having a permanent site for the National Fire Service College. He was of the view that for the Institution to expand and fulfill its role, it was necessary that it was established close to an established Fire Service. He felt that if suitable sites were not available in Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras etc. some other alternatives should be considered. He felt that it was no use making 'make-shift' arrangement as at present and felt that in view of the growing importance a suitable site if necessary in proximity by Delhi may be considered and new buildings built, and if grants were not available, we should consider this in the next Plan period.

The Chairman said that he would recommend to the Ministry the formation of a small committee to be headed by him and any of members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, to go into the matter if all were agreeable. The members endorsed the views of the Chairman unanimously.

Venue of the next Meeting

The Committee resolved that the next meeting should be held at Madras sometime in the first fortnight of November, 1959. Sh. John Koshi, Chief Fire Officer of Madras was requested to make the necessary arrangements to hold this meeting.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Chairman expressed his thanks for the valuable help and cooperation extended to him during the meeting by all the members. He further stated that the Fire Services were passing through a very important phase of fire-fighting in the country and whatever the Committee did today, would be reflected in the future development of Fire Services.

The Chairman expressed the thanks of himself and the Committee to Sh. Pradhan for conducting the business of this Committee for the last three years as its Chairman and desired to place on record the active assistance given by him. Sh. Lakhani associated himself with the feelings expressed by the Chairman and further thanked the Chairman on behalf of other members of the Committee for his active decisions and kind assurance to push various cases through the Ministry of Home Affairs, as soon as possible. Sh. Advani also proposed the sincere thanks of the members of the Committee to Sh. Salvi, Chief Fire Officer of the Home Guards, Bombay for actively assisting members for all the arrangements while attending the meeting. Members endorsed the proposal made by Sh. Advani.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting came to a close.

Sd/-
(M.G.Pradhan)
Secretary-Member

Sd/-
(M.J.B. Maneckji)
Chairman

Recruitment Rules for the various ranks in the Fire Services

- (1) **FIREMAN** :- He should be between the age of about 18 and 25 years. Should be at least 6'5" in height and with a minimum chest of 32" with minimum expansion of 2".

He should be able to run a distance of 100 yds. with a load of 10 stones in one minute and should be capable of climbing a rope or a vertical pipe to a height of 8 to 10 feet from the ground. These physical tests should be at the discretion of the head of the service.

Should preferably have read up to middle standard (3rd from or 7th standard) or at least he should be able to read and write the local vernacular. At the end of his probationary period, the fireman would be allowed to continue in service only after he has passed the departmental examination (which will be entirely of practical nature). Standard of this examination will be as laid down in Annexure – A (attached).

- (2) **LEADING FIREMAN** :- The physical standards and tests should be the same as for the fireman.

There will be no direct recruitment to this rank and departmental candidates from the rank of fireman with not less than 5 years experience as a whole-time fireman will be promoted as Leading Fireman on probation, only if they pass the examination in accordance with the standards as laid down in Annexure – B(attached). They will be confirmed only after satisfactory service during the probationary period. Seniority amongst the passes shall be considered along with the seniority in service and those who pass in previous years will be termed as seniors to those who pass in subsequent years for promotion. In case the fireman possesses better educational qualifications, his case for promotion would be considered earlier but not less than 2 to 3 years service as fireman.

- (3) **DRIVERS** :- Physical standards and tests will be same as that of Fireman except that the age limit should be between 20 to 30 years, upper age limit not being applicable to departmental candidates. Besides this, he will have to pass the departmental examination in Fireman ship. Person to be appointed should have at least two years experience to drive heavy vehicles. In addition, he must be in possession of current driving licence for heavy vehicles.

- (4) **TELEPHONE OPERATORS** :- Should be between the age of 18 and 25 years, upper age limit not being applicable to departmental candidates. Academically he must have passed the matriculation or equivalent examination, relaxable in case of suitable candidates. Technical qualifications and practical experience should be at the discretion of the head of the service.

- (5) **SUB-OFFICERS** :- May be appointed by promotion or by direct recruitment. Physical standards and tests would be the same as that of fireman. Should be between the age of 18 and 25 years, upper age limit not being applicable to departmental candidates.

Academically he must be matriculate or have passed the equivalent examination relaxable in case of departmental candidates. Before he can be appointed on probation to this rank, the candidate must have two years minimum service as a Leading Fireman in 5 years total service in the Fire Service Department and must have passed the Sub-officers' Course at National Fire Service College or at a Regional/State Fire Training Centre or a departmental test. He will be confirmed on rendering satisfactory service during the probationary period.

(6) **STATION OFFICER :-** The physical standards should be the same as for Fireman. If he is a direct recruit, he should possess the Intermediate standard or equivalent examination certificate, preferably in Science or Engineering subject. The departmental candidates eligible for promotion to this rank would be required to have minimum 5 years service in a whole-time Fire Service, out of which, at least 3 years should be as a Sub-Officer or Leading Fireman and to attend and pass the Station Officers' Course of the National Fire Service College and/or hold the diploma of Fire Engineering from the said College, or of equivalent examination or a test prescribed by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee (Appendix – 'D') to be carried out by the Local Authorities concerned. Appointment will be on probation, only to be confirmed after a satisfactory service during the probationary period.

(7) **ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL OFFICER & DIVISION OFFICER :-** There will be no direct recruitment unless the candidate has already served in a whole-time fire service and holds the following qualifications :-

He must be between 25 years and 35 years of age, upper age limit not being applicable to departmental candidates, must have a minimum of 7 years service in a whole-time Fire Service, out of which, at least 3 years should be as a Station Officer or higher. The candidate must also have attended and passed Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers' Course or the General Fire Prevention Course of the National Fire Service College, or equivalent examination and holding the Associate Membership of the College before he can be appointed to these ranks. Appointment will be on probation, only to be confirmed after satisfactory service during the probationary period.

Annexure 'A', 'B' and 'C' (draft rules for promotions in Fire Services in India) are attached herewith to give broad outlines, for laying the standards or for framing the rules in respect of examinations and promotions according to local conditions.

Syllabus for Oral and Practical Test for Confirmation of Fireman

ORAL :-

(1) Chemical Extinguishers :

Types in use and types of fires on which, each one can be used, care and maintenance.

(2) LADDERS :-

Types in use with limitations of each, care and maintenance, duties of each member of crew in standard drills.

(3) FIRST AID :-

Treatment in cases of shocks, wounds, burns, bleeding, fractures, and respiratory failures.

(4) HOSE AND HOSE DRILLS :-

Types of delivery and auction hose, construction, care and maintenance, methods of testing, cleaning, drying, repairing and stowing. Duties of each member of crew in standard drills.

(5) FOAM AND FOAM EQUIPMENT :-

Types of foams and foam making appliances and their uses – care and maintenance.

(6) HYDRANTS AND HOSE FITTINGS :-

Types and sizes of hydrants, hose fittings like couplings, breechings, collecting heads, branches and nozzles, strainers, stand-pipes, hose wrappers and bandages, hose ramps, branch holders – Care and maintenance.

(7) KNOTS AND LINES :-

Types of lines, method of testing, care and maintenance. Following 12 important knots and their uses :-

- (i) Overhead knot or Thumb-knot
- (ii) Reef Knot
- (iii) Clove-hitch knot
- (iv) Rolling hitch knot

- (v) Round-turn and two half-hitches knot
- (vi) Single Sheet bend knot
- (vii) Sheepshank knot
- (viii) Cats-paw knot
- (ix) Bowline knot
- (x) Running Bowline knot
- (xi) Bowline on the Bight knot
- (xii) Chair knot

(8) PUMPS AND PUMP DRILLS :-

Types of pumps and priming system, identification of parts, care and maintenance. Duties of each member of cre in Standard Drills.

(9) PRACTICAL FIREMANSHIP :-

Method of entry into and searching a building or locating a fire precautions to be observed when working in smoke laden places.

(10) SMALL GEARS :-

Uses of special gears like door openers, persuaders, breaking-in-tools, axes, preventers, rakes, scoops, cutting shears, hand-pumps etc.

(11) WATCH ROOM PROCEDURE :-

Method of dealing with calls to fire and other emergencies, standard messages.

(12) WATER SUPPLIES AND RELAYS :-

Types of water supplies and essential requirements for making their use for fire-fighting, tapping of water mains, relay systems by collector and series pumping, normal relay distances.

PRACTICAL :-

(1) BREATHING APPARATUS :-

Harnessing a breathing set.

(2) CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHERS :-

Method of operating and recharging after use.

(3) LADDERS :-

Ascending and descending, handling hook ladder with pumper belt and performing one man or two man drill.

(4) FIRST AID :-

Bandaging at different parts of body, artificial respiration.

(5) HYDRANT, HOSE AND HOSE DRILLS:-

Operating hydrants, lifting, laying, making up adding, replacing or removing of hose lengths, carrying hose lines to upper floors or on ladders.

(6) KNOTS AND LINES :-

Practical tying up of the following knots :-

- (i) Overhead knot or Thumb-knot
- (ii) Reef Knot
- (iii) Clove-hitch knot
- (iv) Rolling hitch knot
- (v) Round-turn and two half-hitches knot
- (vi) Single Sheet bend knot
- (vii) Sheepshank knot
- (viii) Cats-paw knot
- (ix) Bowline knot
- (x) Running Bowline knot
- (xi) Bowline on the Bight knot
- (xii) Chair knot

(7) PUMPS :-

Operation of pumps with different priming systems.

(8) RESCUE DRILLS :-

Picking up, lowering and carrying down insensible persons by Fireman's lift and lines rescue.

(9) SQUAD DRILLS :-

Performing squad drill, marching in steps, turning right, left and about turning in inclination and farming squad.

Syllabus for Examination for Promotion to and Confirmation of Leading Fireman

(1) BREATHING APPARATUS AND RESUSCITATION :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types in use with their limitations, circumstances in which, sets are to be used – conditions when resuscitation is necessary. Standard Tests.

Practical Demonstration : Practical demonstration in harnessing a breathing set or using a resuscitation apparatus.

(2) CHEMICAL EXTINGUISHERS :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types of extinguishers in use and fires on which each one can be used – advantages and disadvantages and general methods of maintenance, Standard tests.

Practical Demonstration : Method of operation, recharging after use.

(3) ESCAPE LADDERS, EXTENSION LADDERS AND HOOK LADDERS WITH DRILLS :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types in use with their limitation, care and Maintenance – Duties of each member of crew In performance of Standard Drill – Standard Test.

Practical Demonstration : Slipping and pitching, handling of – hook ladder with Pampor belt and ascending and descending on ladders.

(4) FIRST AID :-

Written and/or Oral :- Method of approach and subsequent treatment in cases of shocks, wounds, burns, bleeding fractures and respiratory failures.

Practical Demonstration : Methods of bandaging at different parts of body and Artificial respiration

(5) FOAM AND FOAM EQUIPMENT :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types of foam making appliances in use with their limitations, circumstances when these can be used, care and maintenance, Standard tests.

Practical Demonstration : Practical demonstration on how to use each equipment

(6) HOSE AND HOSE DRILLS :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types of delivery and suction hose in use, its construction with care and maintenance, methods of testing, cleaning, drying, repairing and stowing – Duties of each member of crew in performance of standard three-men and four-men drills, standard tests.

Practical Demonstration : Lifting, laying, making up, adding replacing or Removing of hose as also carrying lines on upper Floors or on ladder.

(7) HYDRANTS AND HOSE FITTINGS :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types of hydrants in use with sizes and construction of outlets, hose fittings like couplings, breechings, collecting heads, branches with different types of nozzles, strainers, stand-pipes, hose wrappers, hose ramps, branch-holders and their uses. Standard test of hydrants.

Practical Demonstration : Operation of hydrants and different hose fittings.

(8) KNOTS AND LINES :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types of lines in use, method of testing and different Uses to which, different knots can be put to, Standard Test.

Practical Demonstration : Practical –tying up of various knots.

(9) PUMPS AND PUMP DRILLS :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types of pumps with priming systems in use, Advantages and disadvantages, duties of each Member of crew in cases of standard pump drill.

Practical Demonstration : Operation of pumps, and standard pump drill.

(10) PRACTICAL FIRE MASHIP :-

Written and/or Oral :- Methods of entry into and searching a building, Locating a fire and precautions to be observed when Working in a smoke laden building.

(11) RESCUE DRILLS :-

Practical Demonstration : Picking up, lowering and carrying insensible persons, rescue by fireman's life and line rescue.

(12) SMALL GEARS :-

Written and/or Oral :- Uses of special small gears like, door openers, persuaders, breaking in tools, cutting plants, rescue gears, jacks and pulleys, axes and preventers etc.

(13) SQUAD DRILLS :-

Practical Demonstration : Conducting practical squad drill with formation of Squad, marching with steps, turning with right and Left inclination, methods of march past and presentation of parades.

(14) TOPOGRAPHY :-

Written and/or Oral :- Knowledge of the layout of the town/city with names of prominent localities, main roads connecting such localities, names of different bazaars and important lanes. General spread of the fire-hazard in the area served by the Fire Station concerned.

(15) WATCHROOM PROCEDURE :-

Written and/or Oral :- Functions of watch room, methods of keeping records of incoming outgoing messages, mobilizing procedure, method of dealing with fire and emergency calls, standard messages.

(16) WATER PROBLEMS :-

Written and/or Oral :- Types of Water Supplies, essential requirements for Making their use for fire-fighting, pressures in water Mains, capacities of pumps for tapping water mains.

(17) WATER RELAY :-

Written and/or Oral :- Meaning of Collector and series pumping, normal relay Distances, method of detecting disturbances in relay Hose lines.

Draft Rules for Promotions in Fire Services in India

- (1) All promotions to different ranks in the Fire Services upto the rank of Divisional Officer, shall be made on the candidates who are eligible in all respects having successfully passed the appropriate examination for such promotion and not otherwise.
- (2) For being termed as ‘successful’ at any examination, the candidate shall have to score 50 per cent marks and above of the total marks.
- (3) Seniority amongst the passes shall be considered along with seniority in service and those who pass in previous years shall be termed as seniors to those who pass in subsequent years for promotion. Candidates to be sponsored for training at the Regional/State Training Centres or National Fire Service College, should be drafted according to seniority, as far as possible from amongst those eligible for respective courses.
- (4) Only in exceptional and very rare cases shall the appointing authority have the discretion of waiving the condition of passing a promotion examination in case of an otherwise eligible candidate, if circumstances then prevailing warrant such consideration. In such a case the appointing authority may preferably arrange selection for appointment by interviewing candidates by a Board of not less than three officers.
- (5) For promotion to the rank of Leading Fireman, the eligible candidates must pass a departmental written and oral and practical examination of the standard as laid down in Syllabus at Annexure – ‘B’.

This examination should be conducted by a Board of officers having an Assistant Divisional Officer or a senior Station Officer with not less than 5 years service as the Chairman and two Station Officers or Sub-Officers with not less than 3 years service as members.

- (6) For promotion to the rank of Sub-Officers, the eligible candidates must attend and pass a Written and oral and practical examination of the Standard as laid down in the Syllabus for Sub-Officers Course at the National Fire Service College, either at the National Fire Service College or at the recognized Regional/State Fire Training Centres which are affiliated to the National Fire Service College.
- (7) For promotions to the ranks of Station Officer had higher up to the Divisional Officer, the eligible candidates for each rank must pass the examination as laid down for that rank viz., the Station Officers’ Course for promotion to Station Officers, rank, the General Fire Prevention Course for the Fire Prevention Officers rank and the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers Course for the Divisional or Assistant Divisional Officers rank, as the case may be, at the National Fire Service College.

Syllabus for test for Promotion to Station Officers' Rank

1) **Breathing Apparatus :-**

Written : Types in use with brief description of working principles, circumstances, in which each type can be used, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical : Harnessing and actual use in smoke or gas laden Chamber and Standard Tests.

2) **Building Construction :-**

Written : Types of buildings, properties of various building materials and their behaviour in heat and fire, different construction of walls, roofs, floors, stairs, hearths and chimneys with flues, doors, windows, etc. their advantages and disadvantages in relation to Fire risk.

Placing of Lifts, stairs, Fire Escapes etc. in relation to occupancies.

3) **Chemical Extinguishers :-**

Written : Types in use with constructional details and working principles with limitations of use, their advantages and disadvantages, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical : Operational working, procedure of re-charging after Discharge and standard tests.

4) **Chemistry and Heat :-**

Written : Principles of Chemistry, Heat and Combustion, fundamental chemical reactions with risks involved, risks with important chemical compounds and volatile liquids.

Oral & Practical : Laboratory experiments of production of heat, combustion and evolution of gases due to chemical reactions.
(Optional)

5) **Discipline :-**

Written :- General rules of Discipline, its importance in Fire Service and how it can be maintained. Procedures in dealing with disciplinary matters.

6) Electricity :-

Written :- Principles of electricity and fire risks in relation to generation, distribution, domestic and industrial electrical hazards.

Oral & Practical : Creation of sparks due to static charge, short circuits and leakages.

7) Escape Ladders :- (Optional if not in use)

Written :- Types in use with brief description of construction and Working with appropriate identification of parts, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical : Standard drills in slipping, pitching, bridging, correct Methods of ascending and descending, Standard Test.

8) Exercises (Situation and Tactical) :-

Oral & Practical : Exercises in practical fire-fighting, with fire ground Conditions incorporating various fire drills using Different, fire appliances and ladders and message Work, night exercises.

9) Fire Service Administration :-

Written :- Fire Station Administration, maintenance of records of hose, occurrences, watch-room work, fire engines and other appliances preparation of report of fires, special services and periodical returns.

10) First Aid :-

Written :- General procedure, treatment of shock- wounds, burns and Scalds, haemorrhage, fractures etc. Methods of Artificial Respiration, and bandaging.

Oral & Practical : Demonstrations of methods of treatment, Artificial Respiration, and bandaging.

11) Fixed Fire Fighting Installations :-

Written :- Systems of Dry Risers, Rising Mains, internal hydrants, Fire Resisting Doors and Shutters and their uses.

12) Foam and Foam Equipment :-

Written :- Types and composition of foam and their properties, expansion ratio, stability methods of creating mechanical and chemical foam with advantages and disadvantages.

Construction and working principles of foam making Equipment like foam branches, Multiple Jet and inline Inductors, foam pourers and towers etc., care and Maintenance.

Oral & Practical : Standard Drills with foam equipment and standard tests.

13) Gas Fires (Optional)

Written :- Properties of different gases, the hazards relating to them, Hazards of domestic gas installations.

14) Hook Ladder :-

Written :- Constructional features, identification of parts, care and maintenance of ladder & belt.

Oral & Practical :- One man and two-men crew standard drills to 4th floor With hose and rescue lines. Standard tests.

15) Hose :-

Written :- Construction of delivery and suction hose, operational Misuse, methods of testing, cleaning drying and Repairing, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical :- Repairing and darning of hose, standard tests.

16) Hose Drills :-

Oral & Practical :- Three and four-men standard drills, carrying running, laying and making up of hose, adding, removing, replacing and raising to Upper floors.

17) Hose Fittings :-

Written :- Construction of delivery and suction couplings Branches, nozzles, spray, diffuser, stream form and Revolving branches, basement sprays, collecting and Dividing breechings, suction collection heads etc.,

and their uses, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration with each type of hose fitting.

18) Hydrants :-

Written :- Construction of different types of hydrants sizes of outlets and outlet fittings, methods of connecting to fire pumps, markings and hydrant pits and covers, care and maintenance.

19) Internal Combustion Engine :-

Written :- Principles of Internal Combustion Engine, Types, of ignition systems, electrical systems, use of fuel, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration of actual moving parts in dismantled I.C. engines.

20) Knots and Lines :-

Written :- Types and composition of lines, working load, breaking loads and testing loads, various knots and their use, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical :- Typing of various knots, splicing and whipping of lines
Standard tests.

21) Ladders (Extension):-

Written :- Types in use with brief description of construction and working with appropriate identification of parts, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical :- Standard drills in slipping and pitching, correct Methods of ascending and descending standard tests.

22) Physical and Squad Drills :-

Oral & Practical :- Conduct of squad and physical drills, with appropriate Sequence and words of Commands, methods of Presentation of parades and march-past.

23) Pumps :-

Written :- Types in use with constructional details and working principles, types of primers and methods of priming, testing and fault-finding, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration of operating pumps of different types and priming systems from hydrants and from an open source of water supply, Standard tests.

24) Pump Drills :-

Oral & Practical :- Standard Drills with hose, hose reels, foam making equipments at places including upper floors, visual signals and whistle signals.

25) Plan Reading (Optional)

Written :- Importance of Plan Reading, methods of reading with explanation of common symbols in use.

26) Practical Firemanship :

Written :- Qualities of a Fireman, his important duties at Fire Station and Fire Ground.

Oral & Practical :- Method of entry, rescue, room-searching, working in darkness and in thick smoke line signals.

27) Rescue Drills :-

Oral & Practical :- Picking up, lowering and carrying insensible persons with Fireman's lift and lines rescues.

28) Refrigeration (Optional)

Written :- Principles of refrigeration, properties and hazards of different refrigerants and action to be taken in case of leakage.

29) Resuscitation :-

Written :- Description of resuscitation sets, methods of working and circumstances when used, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration in use of Resuscitation set.

30) Rural Fires :-

Written :- Causes of rural fires, precautions to be taken in rural Areas, methods of fighting rural fires.

31) Salvage :-

Written :- Meaning of salvage, how fire loss can be reduced by Salvage, salvage equipments and their use.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration in Salvage sheeting, Indoor and out-Door chutes, Drawing and Mopping.

32) Small Gears :-

Written :- Types and uses of breaking tool, door openers, Persuaders, bolt croppers, rescue gears, jacks and Pulley, block, axes, preventers, rakes, saws etc.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration in the operation of small gears.

33) Special Appliances :-

Written :- Brief description and working principles of Oxy-acetylene cutting plant, blower and exhaustor machine, portable lighting sets etc., their uses and precautions to be taken.

Oral & Practical : Operation of special gears.

34) Special Services :-

Written :- Rescue of trapped persons from sewers, lifts, collapsed buildings, and drowning, rescue of animals. Methods to be used and precautions to be taken.

35) Sprinklers, Drenchers, CO2 Installations :-

Written :- Brief description and working principles 'Wet', 'Dry' and 'Alternate' systems of sprinklers and Drenchers, CO2, Methyl bromide etc. Installations, Methods of Spacing, locating and uses, care and maintenance.

36) Turn Table Ladders (Optional if ot in use) :-

Written :- Description and working principles of Turn Table Ladders, their advantages, situations when these can Be used and precautions to be taken when in use, care and maintenance.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration of operating the ladder with varying loads, uneven surfaces and weather conditions.
Standard Tests.

37) Watch-room Procedure :-

Written :- Function of watch room, method of working with Fire Alarms and Telephone systems, Fire Ground and Control Room Messages, mobilising procedure, maintenance of records etc.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration of receiving and transmitting message log-keeping, and mobilization of Fire Force in major incidents.

38) Water Problems :-

Written :- Study of pressure, head, rate of flow, capacity and friction loss in relation to behaviour of water under pressure. Discharge pressures of pumps and at different nozzles.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration of discharge of water from different Nozzles at varying pressures, effect of jet and spray and length of throw.

39) Water Relay :-

Written :- Principles of "Series" and "Collectors" pumping, methods of arranging relays.

Oral & Practical :- Demonstration of "Series" and "Collector" pumping.

40) Special Risks (Group – I) Hazardous Storage in Warehouses

Written :- Ware-houses and storage sheds for hazardous goods and their constructions from fire risk point of view, methods of storage and precautions to be taken.

Group – II (Optional) Ships and Docks Risks

Written :- Principles of nautical stability of floating objects and safety limits, causes of fires in ships and methods of fire-fighting.

Group – III (Optional) Aircrafts Fire and Rescue

Written :- Constructions of air-crafts, locations of emergency Exits, fuel tanks, batteries etc. usual causes of fires in Air-crafts, methods of rescues and of fire-fighting.

UNIT REPAIR ORGANISATION – U.R.O. (----- STATION)

No. of Appliances	Establishment required			Total required	Works to be executed
	Fitter (Rank of L.F)	Electrician (Rank of F.M.)	Total		
1 to 3 Appliances (Pumps & Vehicles)	1	1	2	List Attached	<p>First Line Repairs. Viz:- All running repairs</p> <p>Second Line Repairs. Viz:-</p> <p>a) All repairs of First Line and U.R.O.</p> <p>b) Starting trouble at normal temperature.</p> <p>c) Minor repairs of engines.</p> <p>d) All lubrication troubles.</p> <p>e) Ignition troubles</p> <p>f) Carburetor faults</p> <p>g) Fuel supply system defects</p> <p>h) Cooling system defects</p> <p>i) Clutch troubles</p> <p>j) Propeller shaft and universal joint troubles.</p> <p>k) Rear Axle fault</p> <p>l) Wheel hub and bearing troubles.</p> <p>m) Steering faults</p> <p>n) Brake extension faults</p> <p>o) Other minor repairs</p> <p>p) Smiting jobs, welding, molding and vulcanizing.</p> <p>q) Dynamo charging and battery</p> <p>r) Electrical minor defects with cut-out and wirings, to lights, horns, sparking plugs etc.</p>

Note :- A trade allowance may be attached to each post, according to the local conditions, in addition to the pay and allowances admissible to the rank, to make the post lucrative and to attract right type of persons.

Note II :- "Fire Engine shall count as one appliance for the power engine unit and a separate appliance for the pump unit, whether composite or otherwise". Thus, a fire pump shall Mean two appliances if the pump is mounted on the Vehicle.

For example :- (1) Trailer Pump = One Appliance
 (2) Fire Pump or Engine = Two Appliances.

LIST OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS REQUIRED FOR THE UNIT REPAIR ORGANISATION

Sl. No.	Tools and Equipments	Quantity
1	Workshop table, Heavy Pattern 6'X3'X2'-3' with 1" thick wood top, 32" high with drawer lockers	One
2	Parallel Jaw Vice 8" size	One
3	Hand grinder Emery 5" size	One
4	High lift Hydraulic Jack, 2 to 3 tons	One
5	Screw Jack 5 ton	One
6	Axle stands wooden, heavy adjustable 15" to 24"	Four
7	Sheet metal trays (No. 16 gauges Iron Sheet) various sizes :	
	15" X24"X2" depth	Two
	18"X24"X2" depth	Two
	24" X36"X3" depth	Two
8	Mobile Trolley hand compressor	One
9	High Pressure Grease Gun, Hand	One
10	Two Chains	Two
11	Battery Voltmeter 3-0-3 (Discharge type)	One
12	Battery Hydrometer	One
13	Soldering equipment, comprising kerosene blow lamp with soldering iron or electric soldering iron	One Set

14	Mechanics complete tool kit in metal carrying box	One
15	Briest Drill with sets of twist drills 1/32" to 5/16" size	One
16	Blacksmit's Anvil, London pattern, 2 Cwt. Size	One
17	Insulated Pliers 6"	One
18	Electrician's knife	One
19	Carpenter's tool set	One
20	Wheel chocks	Four
21	Battery Charger	One
22	Fire Hose Binding Machine	One
23	Fire Hose Vulcanising Machine	One

LIGHT AND DETACHEMENT (L.A.D.) (AT RANGE HEADQUARTERS)

No. of Appliances	Establishment required			Total required	Works to be executed
			Total		
9 to 50 Appliances (Pumps & Vehicles)			15	List Attached	<p>Second Line Repairs :-</p> <p>Those repairs which the unit repairs organization is not in a position to undertake.</p> <p>Third Line Repairs. Viz :-</p> <p>a) Change of major assemblies</p> <p>b) Complete and partial overhaul of major assemblies such as gear box differential (exc: engine).</p> <p>c) Any other defect which is beyond Second Line Repair.</p>

Note :- A trade allowance may be attached to each post, according to the local conditions, in addition to the pay and allowances admissible to the rank, to make the post lucrative and to attract right type of persons.

Note II :- “Fire Engine shall count as one appliance for the power engine unit and a separate appliance for the pump unit, Whether composite or otherwise”. Thus, a fire pump shall Mean two appliances if the pump is mounted on the Vehicle.

For example :- (1) Trailer Pump = One Appliance
 (2) Fire Pump or Engine = Two Appliances.

TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT REQUIRED FOR LIGHT AID DETACHMENT

Sl. No.	Tools & Equipments	Quantity
1	Air compressor, electric or petrol engine driven 5-6 cu.fit. air per minute at 150 -175 Lbs. pressure per sq. in. complete.	One
	Air regulator, moisture separator and control valve with 2 gauges for above	One
	Steel pipes and fittings	One sets
	Air line cooks	Two
	Fixomatic Coupler complete with connector	One
	High pressure ¼” bore air hose complete with ¼” Female coupling B.S. threads at both ends, 50 ft. long	Two lengths
2	Set of High Pressure Guns Comprising : Grease Gun	One
	Oil spray gun	One
	Spray paint gun with 1 pint cup	One
	Water Spray Gun	One
	Air Blow Gun	One
3	Spark plug cleaner	One
4	D.E. Spanners 3/8” to 7/8”	One set
5	Compression Guage upto 200 Lbs.	One
6	Ignition timing light	One
7	Vacuum Fuel Pump tester	One
8	Electric Hand drill 230 Volts A.C. ½” size	One

9	Decarbonising Brush set	One
10	Battery charger as per requirements	One
11	Service ramp and washing platform	One
12	Hydraulic Fire Extinguisher Pressure testing Machine	One
13	Fire Hose binding machine (Big size)	One
14	Fire Hose Vulcanising machine (Big size)	One
15	Lathe machine (Medium size)	One

CENTRAL WORKSHOP (AT STATE HEADQUARTER)

No. of Appliances	Establishment required	Total required	Works to be executed
51-100 Appliances (Pumps & Vehicles)	Chief Mechanic rank of ADFO -1	List Attached	Third Line Repairs :- Only these repairs which the L.E.D. is not in a position to under take Fourth Line Repairs, viz :- a) Complete striping of vehicles and re-assembling after repairs, major overhauls of complete vehicle including engine. b) Body building painting Upholstery carpentry etc.
	Asstt. Chief Mechanic(STO) – 1		
	Mechanic (rank of S.O.) - 1		
	Fitters (rank of LFM) - 9		
	Leading Electrician (rank of LFM) -1		
	Electrician (Rank of FM) -5		
	Carpenter (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Black Smith (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Upholsterers (Rank of FM) - 2		
	TIN Smiths (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Turners (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Painters (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Vulcanisers (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Welders (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Stores man (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Cleaners (Rank of FM) - 2		
	Upper Division Clerk - 1		
Lower Division Clerk -2			
Office orderly (Rank of FM) - 2			
Watchman - 4			
Total : 47			

Note :- A trade allowance may be attached to each post, according to the local conditions, in addition to the pay and allowances admissible to the rank, to make the post lucrative and to attract right type of persons.

Note II :- “Fire Engine shall count as one appliance for the power engine unit and a separate appliance for the pump unit, whether composite or otherwise.” Thus, a fire pump shall mean two appliances if the pump is mounted on the vehicle.

For Example :- (1) Trailer Pump = One appliance

(2) Fire Pump or Engine = Two appliances

LIST OF TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS REQUIRED FOR CENTRAL WORKSHOP

I. Engine Section :

Sl. No.	Tools & Equipments	Quantity
1	Engine Analyser	One
2	Portable Crank pin Grinder complete, with attachment and driving motor 230 volts	One
3	Parallel Jaw bench vice 8” Jaws	Three
4	Swivel type bench vice 8” Jaws	Two
5	Exhaust Gas Analyser	One
6	Tachometer 0-1000 rpm. 0-3000 rpm, face 8” dia. Electricity Type	Two
7	Contact Dwell Indicator	Two
8	Electric Motor 5 H.P. to run shaft for tools	One
9	Timing light	Two
10	10Ton bench Drill Press with Hydraulic attachment and screw operated about 10” to 12” screw travel	One
11	Hydraulic High Lift Jacks, trolley type ; a) 3 ton capacity b) 6 ton capacity	Three Two
12	Axle stands, adjustable 9” to 18” height	Six
13	Connecting Rod and Piston aligning Jig	Two
14	Piston Pull scale	Three

15	Piston Groove Cleaner	Three
16	Piston Ring Clamp	Three
17	Piston Ring Filling Gauge	Three
18	Worm gear pulley blocks complete with monkey carriage 1 ½ tons capacity underside of girder to inside of cross, bar, 4 inches.	One

II. Machine Section :-

Sl. No.	Tools & Equipments	Quantity
1(a)	Centre Lathe, sliding surfacing screw cutting, Lathe 8'-9' bed, with standard auxiliaries, fittings, and electric motor	One
(b)	Dog chuck independent 12" dia	One
(c)	Self centering chuck 6" dia	One
2	Sensitive Drilling machine Pillar type 1% capacity, with electric motor, complete	One
3	Electric Grinder 6" motorised with wheel at either end	One
4	Heavy Duty Hack-saw power driven with motor	One
5	Portable Floor Grane, Cantilever type with pulley and chain 1 ½ Ton capacity	One
6	"In the Block" Portable electric Crank shaft Grinder complete with rear wheel driving attachment & motor	One
7	Flexible shaft with attachments and motor ¾ H.P. and having 3 speeds – 1100, 3800, 6000 rpm	One
	" ½" Heavy duty shaft for above complete with conflings	One
	"H" type Hand piece	One
	Spindle M 24	One
	Adaptor H 213 for taking Grinding Wheels	One
	Right angle Drive & Sender	One
	Felt Backing Pad	One
	Lambs wool Bonnet	One
	Sanding Discs 9" dia. Flat type 24 and 40 Grit	One
	Chuck type Hand piece for Drilling, 0 to 5/16"	One

	Valve Seat Grinding attachment	One
	Valve Seat Grinding kit complete, with starting	One
	Switch cangle Carbon, brushes etc.	One
	Grinding Wheel 4" X 1" X ½"	One
8	Boring Bar Complete switch motor, attachments, gauges	One
9	Portable Crank pin Grinder, motor voltage 220/230	One
10	Hand operated Connecting rod bearing inserting machine for all cars and trucks complete with necessary parts and attachments	One
11	Valve spring tester table type with large dial for valve springs and clutch springs	One
12 (a)	Air Compressor, electrically driven with starter automatic start stop, gauges etc. complete for free Air displacement of 25 Cft. Per minute, upto 185 Lbs. per sq. inch pressure and Air receiver of about 100 Gls	One
(b)	Condensation trap for above	One
(c)	Flex-tip Blow guns with 18" at one and fixomatic connection at the other	Two
13	Air hose, extra strong quality bore	100
	Coupler units with coupler and Air Chunk	Three Nos.
14	Hydraulic Press hand-operated 40 ton capacity complete with pump, hand lever, gauge, safety valve etc.	One
15	Electric Valve Refresher with A.C. Motor 230 volts, single phase	One
16	Electric Arc welding machine operating on A.C. 3 phase 400 volts, output upto 150 Amps., complete with welding torch Head, assorted sires clump earthing cable shield.	One
17	Line boring machine for all Cars and Trucks "Electric Hand Drills 230 Volts Uni. Capacity ¼"	3 Nos.
18	Travelling Chains hoist 1 tons capacity complete with Chain and hook and monkey carriage	One
19	Bench Drill press with 8" screw travel 2 ton capacity	Two
20	Universal type tool post Grinder precision type grinding wheels, guard, spindle, extension and electrical cord	One

III. Smithy and Welding Sections :-

Sl. No.	Tools & Equipments	Quantity
1	Anvils	Four
2	Swage Clock	One
3	Heavy Duty Staple leg vice 4"	One
4	Bench vice Parallel Jaw 5" size	One
5	Bench vice swivel type 4" size	One
6	Pipe Vice 4" size	Two
7	Blower Electric ½ H.P. 230 Volts	One
8	Blower Hand 14" size	One
9	Acetylene Gas Generator, Medium size, Oxygen Cylinders	Two
10	Gas welding equipment and tools complete set including nozzles, holders goggles, hand gloves shield, sprou	One
11	Sledge Hammer 8 Lbs	Two

IV. Carpentry Section :-

Sl. No.	Tools & Equipment	Quantity
1	Hand Saw to cut Planks upto 6" thick complete with motor	One
2	Circular saw bench with 12" blade and motor	One
3	Planer jointer medium size motor driven	One
4	Electric sander with 12" to 15" wheel motor driven	One
5	Electric Drills ½" Size	Two
6	Electric Drills ¼" Size	Two

Note : Electric supply in all cases, AC 3 phase, 50 cps. 400 volts, and A.C. Single phase 220/230 volts, 50 c.p.s.

V. Testing and Inspections

Sl. No.	Tools & Equipment	Quantity
1	Micrometer outside 0"	6 Nos.

2	Micrometer Inside 0"	2 Nos.
3	Cylinder Dial gauge, size upto 4 ½"	2 Nos.
4	Indicator Dial gauge	2 Nos.
5	Stroboscopic Revolution meter	1 No.
6	Feeler Gauges	5 Nos.
7	Spark Plug ring Gauge	3 Nos.
8	Mechanics Tool kit complete in boc	3 Nos.
9	Compression Gauge upto 180/200 Lbs complete with attachments	2 Nos.
10	Vacuum Gauge and Fuel Pump Tester	2 Nos.
11	Oil Pump tester	2 Nos.
12	Hydraulic Pressure Testing machine for fire Extinguishers	1 No.
13	0 to 300 Lbs. Pressure Gauge	1 No.
14	Fire Hose Binding machine (Big Size)	1 No.
15	Fire Hose Vulcanising machine (Big Size)	1 No.
16	Battery Charger 1 to 12 batteries at a time	1 No.

VI. **Recovery Section** :-

- (i) Personnel :- They may vary from 4 to 6. This figure may be finally arrived at after determining the question relating to their Trade, Grade, etc.
- (ii) Break-down Van :- Jeep Wrecker – 4 WD capable of more than one kind of towing, as a Wrecker for a Garage ad Service Station. By fitting up additional equipment such as Winches, mobile pumps, Hydraulic lifts, terracing blades, off-set angle dozer, it may be useful for removing the debris or heavy equipment in the rescue work in the fire operations.
- (iii) List of equipment :- As per attached list.

Note – I :- The workshop is not to be treated as a Commercial Workshop. As such, it is not possible to run it at 'No loss' Basis.

Note – II :- Additional staff as required, may be appointed depending Upon the quantum of work to be undertaken in a particular Workshop.

List of Recovery Equipment

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|
| 1. Set spanner set | - | One |
| 2. Box Spanner set | - | One |
| 3. Screw driver 12" | - | One |
| 4. Screw driver 16" | - | One |
| 5. Screw Spanner 16" | - | One |
| 6. Hammer 2 ½ lbs. | - | One |
| 7. Cutting Plair | - | One |
| 8. Jack | | |
| 9. Grease Gun | | |
| 10. Oil Can | | |
| 11. Pump | | |
| 12. Pipe Wrench | | |
| 13. Ground anchor with pin | | |
| 14. Tarvella Winch | | |
| 15. Snatch block steel wire rope | | |
| 16. Snatch block hemp rope | | |
| 17. "D" big | | |
| 18. "D" small | | |
| 19. Half chain | | |
| 20. Tow chain | | |
| 21. Towing pole | | |
| 22. Towing frame | | |
| 23. Towing Ambulance | | |
| 24. Steel wire rope bundle | | |
| 25. Hemp rope bundle | | |
| 26. Hammers large 10 Lbs. | | |
| 27. Dak Chain | | |
| 28. Shovels | | |
| 29. Pick axes | | |
| 30. Axes | | |
| 31. Ground Roller (wooden) | | |
| 32. Planch moving gun | | |
| 33. Grips wirebulldog type | | |
| 34. Rope grip | | |
| 35. Sheer logs | | |

One vehicle fitted with crane preferably a jeep.

Personnel (Recover Section)

Crew :-

- 1) In charge
- 2) 2nd –in- command
- 3) Two or four fireman on the machine including driver.

RURAL FIRE AND THEIR PREVENTION

Introductory :-

India's millions of population, illiterate, half starved, half naked and extremely poor, lives primarily on agriculture and farming. It is these people, the rural inhabitants of India, who toil hard and sweet to the bone, to produce food for the hungry millions of our country and to keep the cities and towns to live and prepare. And yet, these are the people, living in huts in the innumerable villages and hamlets of the country, who have been denied the most vital and necessary protection to their lives and property, namely, protection from hazards of fire.

Every year, thousands of fires occur in villages, farms, both among the crops and the ricks, and in farm buildings resulting in losses of not only lakhs of rupees worth of goods but the most valuable and vitally required harvested crop for saving the countries teeming millions from starvation. In many a cases, even lives are lost in such fires and added to this, the possible deaths due to starvation, brings forth to us a most grim picture of India's helplessness in tackling this onerous problem.

Nothing can be more heart-breaking to the farmers who have toiled hard towers reaping a good harvest, when suddenly in front of their eyes they see that everything that they hoped and worked for, has gone up in flames. If a careful survey of the causes of such disasters is made, it will be found that many of these fires can be easily avoided or at least the damage could be minimized to a considerable extent.

Characteristic Disadvantages :-

Villages and rural areas usually suffer from certain characteristics disadvantages, such as (i) highly combustible nature of village thatched dwellings, (ii) scarcity of water, particularly during summer, (iii) high wind velocity due to vast open areas around, (iv) improper road conditions leading to the village and farm lands unpassable by fire-fighting vehicles, and (v) ignorance of fright on the part of villagers to call Fire Service for help through village revenue officials or Police. Added to this, the natural human habit of inhabitation by close clusters affords ideal conditions for a very rapid spread of a small fire, which can throw a trail of disaster in its fully.

Common Causes :-

If we analyze the common causes of such fire disasters in villages and rural areas we find that these are normally :-

- (a) Use of open cooking fires in kitchen with fire wood as fuel, the burning embers of which, shoot up too high, igniting the thatched or split-bamboo-roof or wooden self above the kitchen fires.

- (b) Most careless and inattentive use of naked flame oil lamps as well as kitchen fires, which are left burning while retiring to bed. These are either upset by animal pets or carried away by pests like rodents, cockroaches etc. thus starting fires during lying human lives.
- (c) Careless smoking and disposal of burning bidi or cigarette butts near about stocks of hay or grain or such other places where fire can thrive and spread.
- (d) Sparks from chimneys or crude domestic heating and cooking arrangements or from nearby rail locomotives.
- (e) Intentional burning of grass lands without proper precautions.
- (f) Spontaneous combustion which starts in newly cut straw or hay stacks due to its moisture contents which transform into heat in very hot climatic conditions of summer.

Apart from above, there are causes like display of fireworks at festival times, villages fairs resulting in arson and due to lightning which also account for many such fires.

Preventive Measures :-

It is not easy to have organized fire services in rural India to attend to such fires, specially at places situated far off from towns and cities where Fire Services might be available. The solution to this problem therefore, would be to follow some of the fire preventive measures enumerated below so as to minimize the occurrences of such fires :-

- (1) The dwellings and huts should be constructed, as far as possible, with non-combustible materials, such as, thick mud walls, bricks or stones with roofs of metal or asbestos sheets or tiles, particularly the portions around the kitchen fire and the roof above it. If split-bamboo is used in construction, the same would be covered with thick mud plaster on both sides and lime washed to make it a little fire resistant.
- (2) Naked oil lamps or kitchen fires should never be allowed to burn while retiring to bed. It is much safer to keep a match box handy during night in order to light the lamp, whenever necessary.
- (3) Cigarettes or bidis ends as well as burning match sticks or cooking fire should be fully extinguished before disposal.
- (4) Stacks of straw and hay should be built up at short distances away from village roads or railway lines to avoid burning sparks falling on them. If fields are situated next to road way or railway , necessitating the building of stacks in them, plough a belt or land at least 15 ft. wide alongside the road-way or rail-way and utilize it in growing green crops.

Hay stacks not more than 500 mounds in capacity and about 25 ft. in height, should be built up, at least 60 ft. apart from each other or from other farm building or combustible structure, and the open spaced between them should be kept clear of any combustible material.

- (5) Whenever waste material, grass land-rubbish stubble etc. are to be burnt, such burning should always be done away from residences or from hay stacks, on a calm day leaving 15 ft. area around the burning, ploughed up to serve as a fire break, and the burning operations should be carefully supervised.
- (6) To avoid spontaneous combustion in newly cut hay, the same should be stocked from sides keeping a vertical opening through the centre which before the stack is sufficiently high should be filled in with loose straw to the top of the opening. This will allow the internal heat to escape out through the loose straw and dissipate it thus reducing the chances of spontaneous combustion.
- (7) The line of building the hay stacks should be across the line of prevailing wind direction to avoid sparks being carried from one stack to the other.
- (8) All combustible storages such as, fuel wood, oils, paints, spirits etc. should be kept in separate rooms detached from the dwellings.
- (9) Shopping areas and bazaars should be built-up with sufficient wide open spaces between groups of shops and not clustered together.

Fire-Fighting :-

Observations of precautions mentioned above do not ensure complete safety from occasional accidental fires in rural India. Therefore, it would be quite necessary to arrange for organised actions to be taken in case of a fire, to put out the same.

Due to the very nature of highly combustible materials likely to be involved in a village fire and due to the inherent disadvantages to which the village areas are placed, the only solution to this problem is to persuade the villagers to organized action by "Self Help" even though the village may be within the call zone of a Fire Service in a nearby town. A beginning should be made by educating the villagers about the steps to be taken in the case of a fire. The fright from their minds has to be removed as regards calling the Fire Service through the Police or the Village Revenue Officials, assuring them that they would in no way be punished for such actions on their part. They should, on the contrary, be taught to consider this as their sacred duty to help their fellow villagers in their hour of peril.

As soon as a fire has occurred, immediate alarm should be raised for people around to hear and all efforts should be made to put out the fire by such means as (a) fire buckets with water, (b) dry sand and earth, (c) fire beaters or brooms or fire bats using groom twigs of trees, (d) shovels or spades and (e) isolation of all combustible material from the path of the fire. A few dwellings or huts around the fire may even have to be pulled down to achieve this object. A member of the group of workers should run up to the village Police Post or Revenue Officials and

give information to enable him to call the nearest available Fire Service, if possible. In the meantime a band of active local villagers should be organized to make a concerted effort to put out the fire or at least to localize it till the arrival of the Fire Service by preparing chains of water bucket suppliers, fire beaters, shovel and spade workers, as also for isolation of the burning material. Removal of inhabitants from around the fire, especially women and children, to place of safety should also be undertaken simultaneously.

Water is most essentially needed to extinguish fire and, therefore, the villagers should be educated to maintain all sources of water, such as, wells, ponds, streams, canals, lakes, rivers etc., in good condition and approachable by fire-fighting pumps with hard surfaced roads and without any obstructions. Sufficient quantity of ropes and buckets should also be handy to draw water from deep levels.

FIRE FIGHTING IMPLEMENT :-

Following fire-fighting implements are usually useful in fighting fires in rural areas :-

- 1) Fire Beaters or Fire Bats.
- 2) Forks – Drag hook or Pitch fork types (commonly known as rakes)
- 3) Hay –knife.
- 4) Stack- Drag
- 5) Shovels and Spades.
- 6) Bill hook or slashers.
- 7) Pulaski Tool (Useful for forest fires).
- 8) Stirrup or hand pumps.
- 9) Manually operated portable pumps.
- 10) Back harnessed portable tank hand pumps with spray guns (for forest fires).

VILLAGE FIRE PARTIES :-

It would be worthwhile to consider the question of setting up small fire parties or fire squads in villages with the above implements.

The villagers may be persuaded to make efforts to see that at least about 1000 gallons of water is available at all times within a reasonable distance around.

As regards requirement for communications between the village and the nearest town where fire service might be available, perhaps it might be possible to establish contact to secure aid by dispatch of cycle-messenger if the nearest town is within reasonable distance – say about 10 to 15 miles. Beyond this range, it would be of little use, to call for aid through a dispatch rider.

No. 65/46-59-ER-II
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
20-Travancore House Hutments, Caning Road
New Delhi – 1, the 3rd December, 1959.

From

Sh. C.L. Goyal,
Under Secretary, to the Government of India.

To

All State Governments/Administrations (As per list attached).

Subject :- Providing living accommodation on the premises to members of the Fire Services.

Sir,

I am directed to say that this Ministry have had under consideration a suggestion that living accommodation on the premises should be provided to members of the Fire Services. The Standing Fire Advisory Committee to whom the matter was referred for advice, have recommended that in view of the fact that it is essential that the members of the Fire Service are available at all times, suitable rent-free quarters should be provided to all ranks of the Fire Services. If this is not possible suitable arrangements should be made to provide them rent-free accommodation in the locality neighbouring a fire station. An extract fro the minutes of the meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Bombay from 11th to 14th August, 1959 at which the question was considered, is enclosed for ready reference.

2. This Ministry agree with the recommendation made by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. I am, therefore, to request that if there be no objection the State Government may kindly bring this recommendation to the notice of the authorities concerned with fire services for their guidance to ensure greater efficiency in the discharge of their duties.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(C.L. Goyal)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

No. 65/46-59-ER-II Dated the 4th December, 1959

Copy forwarded for information and necessary action to the Ministries of Defence, Works, Housing and Supply, Labour and Employment, Transport and Communications, Railways and Steel Mines and Fuel, New Delhi.

Sd/-

(C.L. Goyal)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

No. 65/46-59-ER-II Dated the 4th December, 1959

Copy also forwarded for information to the :-

- 1) Commandant General, M.J.B. Maneckji, Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Committee.
- 2) Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, and Secretary, Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Sd/-

(C.L. Goyal)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

Rescued by Fire Service using appliances :-

Male Female

Note :- Reports on False Calls should be marked "False" in red ink across Part-II of the report form.

IV – Casualties

Life Lost :-

F. S. :- Male Female

Others :- Male Female
Names Address (es)

Injured :-

F. S. :- Male Female

Others :- Male Female
Names Address (es) Nature of injuries.

Fire Service numbers will suffice in the case of Service Personnel.

V – Attendance at Occurrences

Name of Fire Station	Type of Appliance	Registration number	Time of		Time of		Trip mileage	Pumping Hours
			Turn out	Arrival at incident	Leaving incident	Return back to home station		

VI – F.S. Personnel in Attendance
(Relief Personnel not to be included)

Officers		Personnel		
Rank	Name	Rank	Number	Name

VII – Any Other Remarks

(Signed)

Officer-in-Charge

**----- FIRE SERVICE
SPECIAL SERVICE REPORT**

Division Incident Report No.....
Station Date of incident
Officer-in-charge at incident

I – Call

Called by
Telephone/Fire Alarm No.
Address of premises involved
.....
Occupier's name Business
Owner's name and address
.....
Time of call Time of first turn out
Time of arrival at incident
Distance from Station to incidentMiles.

II – Particular of incident

Full details of incident
.....
.....
.....
Supposed cause
Service rendered
.....
.....
Name of the last officer to leave the incident
Time and date of leaving incident
Total time employedhours.....minutes.

III – Persons Escaped and Rescued

Escaped without Assistance of Fire Service :-
Male Female

Assisted out by Fire Service without aid or appliances :-
Male Female

Rescued by Fire Service using appliances :-
Male Female

Note :- Reports on False Calls should be marked "False" in red ink across Part-II of the report form.

IV – Causalities

Life Lost :-

F. S. :- Male Female

Others :- Male Female
Names Address (es)

Injured :-

F. S. :- Male Female

Others :- Male Female
Names Address (es) Nature of injuries.

Fire Service numbers will suffice in the case of Service Personnel.

V – Attendance at Occurrences

Name of Fire Station	Type of Appliance	Registration number	Time of		Time of		Trip mileage	Pumping Hours
			Turn out	Arrival at incident	Leaving incident	Return back to home station		

VI – F.S. Personnel in Attendance
(Relief Personnel not to be included)

Officers		Personnel		
Rank	Name	Rank	Number	Name

. VII – Any Other Remarks

(Signed)

Officer-in-Charge

Extra Item No. 22 : - Standardization of “Fire Boats” and “Fire Floats” – Report of the Working Party.

The idea is to provide for the effective use of water that could be utilized for fighting fires on river banks, water relaying for fire fighting in towns on river banks and for dockyard risks.

There will be very few towns river banks where the small capacity pumps could be utilized for Fighting Fires directly from the river. As such, the pumps must necessarily be of sufficient capacity to be able to feed at least one large size monitor say with 1 ½” nozzle. This would not be achieved with pumps of less than 500 g.p.m. capacity.

The other use of the Fire boats/floats will be for relaying water off the river. This would also require a pump of at least 500 g.p.m. and preferably larger.

For lowering the dockyard risks, the pumps required should be of a still higher capacity than the ones for river-side risks.

The lighter pumps i.e. portable and light ones may be carried only as a supplementary equipment, which, if necessary could be removed to the shore and fed from the main pump in the Fire Boat/Float for relay or for reaching near the fire which may not be accessible the jets direct from the boat.

For the type of risks intended to be covered by these boats/floats, speed in reaching the scene of fire and commencing the initial attack is as important as for any other fire on land. It is, therefore, considered essential that the pumping and other equipment is mounted on self propelled motor boats only. Where it is necessary to have more than one pump, to lower a particular risk, the number of motor boats may be increased instead of having 3 or 4 pumps fitted on one large boat. It is understood that motor boats are now being manufactured at Cochi and these could possibly be utilized to carry 400 g.p.m. pump, a couple of portable pumps and ancillary equipment each. This arrangement will be much more economical and will also make it possible to fight the fire simultaneously from different sides.

Minutes of the 8th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Madras from 5th to 8th January, 1960.

PRESENT

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Remarks
1	Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji, Honorary Adviser (Emergency Relief), GOI, MHA, New Delhi	Chairman
2	Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	Secretary
3	Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	Member
4	Sh. K.P. Balkrishna Menon, Divisional Fire Officer & P.A. to IG (P) (Fire Service Branch) Govt. of Kerala, Trivandrum	Member
5	Sh. Syed Sayeed Hassan, Addl. Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh Fire Services, Darus Salam, Hyderabad-Dn.	Member
6	Sh. K.P. Katra, Chief Fire Officer, Mysore State Fire Services, Bangalore	Member
7	Sh. John Koshi, Chief Fire Officer & P.A. to IG (P) Fire Service Branch, Mylapur, Madras	Member
8	Sh. S.F. Lakhani, Fire Adviser to the M/o Defence, GOI, New Delhi	Member
9	Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Training Centre, Bamrauli, Allahabad	Member
10	Sh. Mohinder Singh, Fire Officer, Orissa Fire Service, Cuttack	Member
11	Sh. S.C. Vengasarkar, Chief Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, Byculla, Bombay.	Member
12	Sh. O.P. Sharma, Technical Assistant, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi	(Representing Dr. H.C. Visvesvaraya of I.S.I.) Member

The Government of West Bengal and the Central Railways intimated that their representatives had retired from their respective services and hence could not nominate at such a short notice the representatives who could attend meeting. The Punjab Government regretted their inability to send their representative at the meeting. Dr. H.C. Visvesvaraya of the I.S.I. expressed his inability to attend in this respect deputed Shri O.P. Sharma, Technical Assistant.

The 8th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee met under the Chairmanship of Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji at the Office of Inspector General of Police, (Fire Service Branch), Mylapore, Madras, on the morning of 5th January, 1960.

The Chairman welcomed the members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and stated that the Government of India had agreed to the proposal of the Committee to set up a Sub-Committee for Training and a Sub-Committee for Technical Equipment and the proposal to establish Working Parties etc. to go into the details of specific problems. He however, felt, that unless the members of the Sub-Committees and Working Parties followed the procedure that was indicated, it would not be possible to fulfill the purpose for which these groups were formed.

AT the last meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, it had been suggested that the time had come when the Government of India should consider the question of a Permanent Site for the National Fire Service College and Government has therefore agreed to form a Sub-Committee comprising of the under-mentioned members, to examine various sites that could be suitable for this purpose :-

- 1) Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji,
- 2) Sh. S.G. Vengsarkar,
- 3) Sh. M.G. Pradhan,
- 4) Sh. S.F. Lakhani,
- 5) Sh. A.B. Advani,
- 6) Sh. John Koshi.

The first meeting of this Sub-Committee would be held at Hyderabad on 22nd January, 1960, to consider the site that had been suggested by the Andhra Pradesh Government.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the Minutes of the 7th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Bombay from 15th to 16th January, 1959.

The minutes of the last meeting which had been circulated to the members, were confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Decision taken by the Government on the Previous Resolutions of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee

The Chairman informed the members that as per their recommendation, the Home Ministry had accepted the suggestion that a note should be prepared and circulated to all members before the meeting of the S.F.A. Committee on the actions taken by the Government of India in respect of recommendation that have been made by the Committee from time to time. Along with the agenda of this meeting, an up-to-date statement to all recommendations made by the S.F.A. Committee and the action taken in this respect was given. The Chairman requested the members to offer their comments in this respect. The members perused the Statement and offered their comments as follows :-

Serial No. 47, Item No. 12 of 5th S.F.A.C. formation of Indian Institute of Fire Protection Engineers.

The Chairman explained to the members that the question of setting up of the Institution of Fire Protection Engineers as envisaged by the Ad-hoc Committee and recommended by the members of the S.F.A.C. was acceptable in principle to the Home Ministry, but steps to set it up, should be taken by the Members themselves. It was felt by the Ministry that this body was basically a professional organization on the lines of Institute of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers and that it should be run by the representatives connected with fire-fighting in the country. After the organization was set up and started functioning, it could then submit proposals for any financial assistance that it may require from the Government of India or the State Governments and this would be considered at the appropriate time. The Chairman hoped that in view of this, the members who had suggested the formation of this body, would take steps accordingly and that body when established, would receive the "blessings of all concerned" in this respect.

Serial No. 63, Item No. 14 of 6th S.F.A.C. Draft Recruitment Rules for the Various ranks in Fire Services.

Sh. Lakhani desired to know what action the Ministry had taken in respect of the recruitment rules. Sh. Mohinder Singh felt that if any changes were made by the Ministry or the appropriate authority, the matter should once again be referred to the S.F.A.C. The Chairman informed the members that these were being considered by the Services Wing of the Home Ministry and if any major changes were made, he would request the Ministry that they should be put up to the S.F.A.C. before implementation, but that if these changes did not in any way imply variation of what was envisaged by the S.F.A.C., they should be accepted.

Serial No. 23, Item No. 5 of 3rd S.F.A.C. Compensation to the personnel of Fire Services in cases of injury, disability or death.

The question of compensation to members of the Centrally Administered Areas' fire services was raised by Sarvashri Advani & Mehrotra. As it would be necessary to consult the Ministries concerned to frame suitable legislation, it was decided that a Working Party comprising of

- 1) Sh. S.F. Lakhani,
- 2) Sh. A.B. Advani,
- 3) Sh. P. N. Mehrotra.

be formed to make suitable recommendations to the Committee, which could then be processed for further action.

Serial No. 66, Item NO. 17 of the 6th S.F.A.C. Supply of information relating to standard of training in various courses at the College, to the members of S.F.A.C. by the Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Sh. Mehrotra desired to know the standard of training that had been laid down. Sh. Pradhan informed the members of the procedure adopted now and said that the matter had

been referred to the Training Sub-Committee. It was hoped that in course of time this would be finalized by the Sub-Committee.

Serial No. 69, Item No. 2 of 7th S.F.A.C. Setting up of the Institution of Fire Protection Engineers.

The suggestion of the Home Ministry was already explained by the Chairman.

Serial No. 74, Item No. 5 of 7th S.F.A.C. Consideration of Trade Union activities in Fire Services.

Sh. Mehrotra pointed out that this matter was of great importance for all the fire services in India and that an early decision by the Government of India in this respect should be communicated to all the Ministries and State Governments. The Chairman informed the members that the Home Ministry had already communicated the views of the S.F.A.C. to the State Governments and if this had not been done, he would ensure that necessary action was taken.

Serial No. 80, Item No. 11 of 7th S.F.A.C. Use of “Blue Berets” by the Fire Services.

The Chairman informed the members that after discussing this with the Army authorities, it had been made clear to him that the Defence Ministry would not agree to the Blue Beret being used for Fire Services Uniform and in view of this, his own suggestion was that we should accept Khaki as originally envisaged.

After discussing the above mentioned points, the members of the S.F.A.C. were unanimously of the view that in many cases, the Home Ministry merely forwarded recommendations of the S.F.A.C. without clearly expressing whether they agreed with the proposals or not. They were of the view that it would be advisable if specific views were given by the Home Ministry on each item as recommended by the S.F.A.C. The Chairman informed that he would convey these views to those concerned in the Ministry. The members also felt that a copy of the proposal accepted by the Home Ministry and communicated to the State Governments should be sent to the members of the S.F.A.C. The Chairman felt that whereas this may not be possible, he would undertake that once a recommendation has been accepted by the Home Ministry and communicated to the State Governments, a note would be sent to the members concerned.

Item No. 3 :- Draft Discipline Code for Fire Services.

The Chairman requested the members of the Sub-Committee, which was formed to draft out the Model Discipline Code for Fire Services to expedite their work and prepare their final report before this meeting was over so that the same could be considered by the main Committee at their next meeting and finalized without delay.

(The Sub-Committee has since completed its work and submitted the Draft Discipline Code to the Secretary which will be put up at the next S.F.A.C. Meeting).

Item No. 4 :- Emblem For Fire Services.

The Committee considered several designs for the emblem that had been submitted by the members but found none of them suitable. Discussions took place in this respect and a broad outline of the requirement was given to the Secretary who was asked to prepare a few designs and put up at the next meeting.

Item No. 5 :- Consideration of the Duties of various Ranks in the Fire Services.

The Chairman requested the Sub-Committee to complete its work as early as possible and in any case before the 20th January, 1960 and submit the same to the Secretary.

(This report has since been received and will be put up at the next S.F.A.C. meeting for finalization).

Item No. 6 :- Use of Blue Beret by Fire Services.

In view of the fact that the Defence Ministry did not agree to the blue colour, the Chairman felt that fire services should standardize Khaki berets. This was approved by the Members.

Item No. 7 :- Fire Drill Competitions.

The Chairman requested the Sub-Committee to expedite its report before the close of this meeting.

(This report has since been received by the Secretary and will be considered at the next S.F.A.C. meeting).

Item No. 8 :- Draft Booklet on Elementary Fire-Fighting & Fire Prevention.

The members felt that it was not immediately necessary to prepare a booklet and in the circumstances felt that this matter should be kept in abeyance and this item be deleted from the agenda.

Item No. 9 :- Adoption of Fire Red Colour.

The members agreed to the suggestion made by the Chairman and Sh. Advani to accept Poppy Red colour as suggested by the Indian Standards Institution. Sh. Sharma of the I.S.I. informed the members that this matter had already been communicated to the relevant section of the I.S.I. , and action had already been initiated by them.

Item No. 10 :- Draft Model Fire Force Rules.

The draft Fire Force Rules submitted to the Committee were considered by members and after making the necessary changes were approved. (Appendix – “A”).

Item No. 11 :- Standardization of Fire Floats and Fire Boats.

The members of the S.F.A. C. were of the view that in view of the fact that the requirement of fire floats in India was very limited, it was not necessary at this stage to standardize this item by the I.S.I. They, however, felt that if any specific requests were made by any indenter, assistance would be given by the Technical Sub-Committee to frame immediate requirement for this purpose.

Item No. 12 :- Formula regarding charges to be levied for Hire of Fire Appliances and Force and to render inter-state help.

The member were unanimously of the view that there was no necessity of standardization of hire charges, because conditions varied from State to State and if, for any reason any State Government desired information about it, the note prepared by the Secretary and as modified, at Appendix 'B' should be forwarded for such action as they may deem necessary. The members also felt that the note which was circulated should not be taken as a standard for levying of fire charges.

Item No. 13 :- Introduction of Standard form for Inspection of Premises by Fire Prevention Officers.

The members accepted the form submitted by Sh. Vengsarkar, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay, after making some modifications, and recommend that it should be adopted by the Fire Services in India. (Appendix 'C').

Item No. 14 :- Fixing the Life of and Annual Depreciation on Various Items of Fire Fighting Equipment.

The lists of fire-fighting equipment according to categories as prepared by the Secretary and the suggestions as regards life, annual depreciation and residual value, as received from Governments of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and from Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation, were considered by the Committee. Members felt that the fixing of life, annual depreciation and residual value should be done only for certain main categories and not for all items and, therefore, modified the lists suitably and also placed reasonable life, and percentages of annual depreciation and residual value for each category. The accepted revised proposals are as at Appendix 'D'.

As regards the replacement of any item of equipment, members were of the opinion that this may have to be done even earlier irrespective of the life fixed for each category in case the same are put to extensive use, and the discretion was left to the local authority.

Item No. 15 :- Rules for (i) Conduct of Examinations, (ii) Admission of Candidates to take up Examinations without attending course, and (iii) Appointment of Boards of Paper Setters, Examiners and Moderators at the National Fire Service College.

The members of the S.F.A. Committee felt that the Standing Sub-Committee on Training should be enlarged and, therefore, decided that Sarvashri Mehrotra & Vengsarkar be also included on this Sub-Committee.

The Secretary informed the members that the Rules as prepared by him have been referred to the members of this Sub-Committee and their comments awaited. Sarvashri Mehrotra and Vengsarkar, the two new members will also be supplied with the draft rules for this. The Committee felt that a meeting of this Sub-Committee be held at Nagpur sometime in February, 1960. (Since, however, comments have not been received from members, this meeting would be held on receipt of the same. Members have been request to expedite the same).

Item No. 16 :- Consideration of Draft Fire Prevention Measures for Storage and Handling of Flammable Liquids including those covered under Petroleum Act.

The members felt that in view of the fact that the representative of Chief Inspector of Factories could not be present, the matter should be left to the Chairman and the Secretary who would have necessary discussions with the appropriate authorities and finalize regulations in this respect.

Item No. 17 :-Consideration of Modification to I.S.I. Specification No. BDC 22 (265) in regard to Constructional Features of Extension Ladders.

Sh. Sharma of the I.S.I. indicated that one of the Sub-Committee of the I.S.I. had already taken up the work of this item and in view of this no further action would be necessary by the S.F.A. Committee. The Committee, however, felt that on the basis of the report given by the Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, who is also the member of the Technical Sub-Committee, necessary modification may be suggested to the I.S.I. in respect of extension ladders.

Item No. 18 :- Consideration of Draft Fire Services Uniform Rules.

The members discussed in detail the rules and regulations regarding fire services uniform and after detailed discussions modified the rules as prepared by the Secretary. These are placed at Appendix 'E'.

Item No. 19 :- Consideration of Revised list of Trades Involving Special Risks.

The members accepted generally the revised list of trades involving special risks. Shri John Koshi, however, suggested that we should follow the International Pattern of U.N.O. Classification. It was therefore decided that we should categories these items according to this pattern.

Additional Item No. 20 :- Consideration of Revision of Scales and Types of Uniforms to be worn by Trainees in the National Fire Service College.

Shri Pradhan, Commandant of the N.F.S. College informed the members that he had already initiated action in this respect and modified the types of uniform to be worn by trainees so as to fall in line with the revised uniform clothing as accepted by the S.F.A. Committee. There was, therefore, no need to consider this item. Sh. John Koshi agreed to this.

Additional Item No. 21 :- Draft Procedure for Working Parties & Sub-Committees.

The Chairman explained to the members that in order to carry out the work of the Sub-Committees satisfactorily the procedure for Working Parties and Sub-Committees should be laid down. It was decided that a pattern should be formulated by the Chairman and the Secretary and then communicated to the other members concerned.

Venue of the Next Meeting

It was decided that next meeting should be hold at Bangalore in the month of May, 1960.

The Chairman concluded the meeting by thanking Shri John Koshi, the member of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee who was the host on this occasion for excellent arrangements that he had made and desired to convey the appreciation of the Committee to the Inspector General of Police, Madras, for very kindly placing at the disposal of the Committee the Police Conference Room.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the Meeting came to a close.

Sd/-
(M.G. Pradhan)
Secretary

Sd/-
(M.J.B. Maneckji)
Chairman

THEFIRE SERVICE RULES

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THESTATE FIRE SERVICE RULES, 196.....

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 41 of State Fire Force Act, 196....., the Governor of hereby makes the following special rules for theFire Services.

<u>CHAPTER – I</u>		
<u>PRELIMINARY</u>		
Short title and commencement :	1. (1)	These rules shall be called State Fire Service Rules.
	(2)	They shall take effect from the date of the publication in the Official Gazette.
Definition	2.	In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires.....
	(1)	“Act” means.....Fire Force Act.
	(2)	“Governor” means the Governor of
	(3)	“Director or Regional Fire Officer/Dy. Director of Fire Force” shall mean a person appointed to these posts under the Act of these rules as such.
	(4)	“Service” means State Fire Service, and
	(5)	“Member of the Service” means a person appointed to a post in the cadre of the Service.
<u>CHAPTER – II</u>		
<u>CONSTRUCTION OF FIRE SERVICE</u>		
Regions & Divisions of the State.	3.	For the purposes of these Rules the State may be divided into regions, which may be further divided into Divisions. Each region shall be in-charge of a Regional Fire Officer, while the Headquarters region shall be in charge of the Dy. Director of Fire Service.
	4.	Each Division shall be in charge of a Divisional Fire Officer – assisted in high fire risk areas, by such number of Assistant

		Divisional Fire Officers as may be required.
Strength of the establishment	5.	The sanctioned strength of the Fire Service shall be determined by the Governor from time to time and shall on the commencement of these rules, be as specified in Schedule I of these rules. (Vide Item No. 11 of 6 th Standing Fire Advisory Committee Meeting.
Supervision and Control	6. (1)	Subject to the control and supervision of the Government the Director of Fire Service shall be in sole charge of the Fire Service Department of the State.
	(2)	The Deputy Director of Fire Service/Regional Fire Officer shall work under the control and guidance of the Director of Fire Service and the Divisional Fire Officers shall work under the direct control and guidance of the respective Dy. Director/Regional Fire Officer.
Appointment of Superior Services	7.	The Director or Deputy Director of Fire Service, Regional Fire Officer and Divisional Fire Officer shall constitute superior Fire Service.
Gazetted Officers	8.	The State Government shall be notification in the Gazette appoint the following officers :-
	(1)	A Director of Fire Service.
	(2)	Such number of Dy. Directors/Regional Fire Officers as there are regions and such number of Divisional Fire Officers as there are divisions.
Reservation of appointment.	9.	The rule of reservation of appointments shall apply to all appointments by direct recruitment.
Probation.	10.	Every person appointed to the Fire Service shall be on probation for a period of one year from the date of appointment.
Staff.	11.	The State Government or any Officer specially empowered in this behalf by the State Government, shall appoint such person or persons as may be deemed necessary, to the posts of Asstt. Divisional Officers, Station Officers, Sub-Officers, Leading Firemen, Driver Operators, Firemen, Watch Room Operators, Fitters, Mechanics, Drivers, Painters, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Fireman-Aides, Store Keepers, Cashiers, Clerks, Office Orderlies, Gardeners,

		Sweepers/Scavengers and such other posts – gazetted or non-gazetted in the administrative and ministerial establishment and to any other posts created from time to time as may be deemed necessary by the State Government.
Pay and Allowances	12.	Rates of monthly pay admissible to incumbents o the various posts, whether the appointment is substantive or in officiating capacity or as a temporary measure, shall be as fixed from time to time by the State Government.
Posting & Transfers	13.	All postings and transfers of Director of Fire Service/Dy. Director of Fire Service and Regional Fire Officers shall be made by the Secretary, State Fire Department.
Quarters	14.	Members of the Fire Service shall be eligible for free quarters or for a house rent allowance in lieu of free quarters, and for water and electricity free of charge.
Uniform.	15.	All articles of Uniform and Kit for the Director & Fire Service Officers and all other ranks shall be in accordance with standard uniforms as specified in Schedule II (Vide Item 10 of 4 th S.F.A.C. and vide Item No. 18 of 8 th S.F.A.C.) and be issued free in accordance with the scales approved by the State Government.
Monthly allowance for maintenance of uniform clothing for Director & Officers upto rank of Divisional Fire Officers.	16.	The Director of Fire Service, other Fire Service Officers upto the rank of Divisional Fire Officer and such other officers as may be decided by the State Government shall receive such monthly allowance for the maintenance of their Uniform Clothing as may be determined by the State Government. Asstt. Divisional Officers, Station Officers, Sub-Officers, lower ranks and such other member of the Fire Service as may be determined by the Director of Fire Service, shall be supplied monthly with material for the maintenance of their uniform clothing as fixed by their respective Dy. Director/Regional Fire Officer.
Transport.	17.	All officers shall be entitled to free transport facilities for the performance of their official duties. The Director and Dy. Director of Fire Service, Regional Fire Officer and the Divisional Fire Officer shall be entitled to a free motor car and the Asstt. Divisional Officers, Station Officers and Sub-Officers shall either be allowed to keep motor cycles or shall be allowed to use the vehicles maintained by the Fire Service along with other lower ranks when on official duties.

Qualifications.	18.(1)	<p>No person shall be eligible for appointment as Director of Fire Service or Dy. Director/Regional Fire Officer by direct recruitment unless he</p> <p>(a) has completed the age of 25 years and has not completed the age of 35 years on the first day of his taking charge of his post in the Fire Service of the State,</p> <p>(b) hold the B.A. or B.Sc. degree or any other equivalent degree of a University in the Indian Union preferably in the Science or Engineering subjects,</p> <p>(c) has passed the Divisional Officers Course or the General Fire Prevention Course at the National Fire Service College or hold Associate Membership of the College or other equivalent qualifications,</p> <p>(d) has a minimum of 10 years' service (7 years in case of Dy. Director/Regional Fire Officers) in a full time Fire Service, of which, at least 3 years should be in a senior executive post carrying responsibility;</p> <p>(e) is not less than 5 feet 5 inches in height;</p> <p>(f) is not less than 32 inches round the chest and has a chest expansion of not less than 2 inches on full respiration to 34 inches round the chest; and</p> <p>(g) is not less than 110 lbs. in weight.</p> <p>(h) satisfies a Medical Board inas to his physique fitness in all respect and capacity for active outdoor work. The Medical Board shall certify that he is free from organic diseases of any sort and not subject to vertigo, or diseases of heart, lung or kidney or abnormal blood pressure. His eye sight shall be good and if he wears glasses, it shall be certified by the Superintendent of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital that he shall be able to perform Fire Service duties at fires and other rescue works from high elevations without any hindrance.</p>
Subordinate Service	19.	<p>A person appointed to the Subordinate Service other by direct recruitment from outside or by transfer from other regular recognized Full Time Fire Services, shall possess physical standards, academic or technical qualifications and practical experience as per Schedule III. (Vide Item No. 3 of 7th S.F.A.C.)</p>

Training	20	<p>A probationer recruited direct from outside shall during the prescribed period of probation, successfully complete the various standards of examination and courses as stated in the Schedule III.</p> <p>The pay of probationers recruited shall be Rs. a month while undergoing training in the National Fire Service College, or at a Regional/State Fire Training Centre and Rs. a month whilst undergoing a practical training in a regular recognized full time Fire Service.</p>
Uniform & Badges	21.	The uniforms and badges to be worn by the Director of Fire Service, the other officers and the staff shall depend on the various ranks held by them in accordance with the number of appliances they are in control of and shall be as prescribed in Schedule II.
Discipline.	22.	The rules as to the maintenance of discipline in the Services shall be as set out in the Discipline Code prescribed in the Schedule V (As per Model Discipline Code prepared by the Sub-Committee and to be placed before the 9 th S.F.A.C.).
Drill.	23.	The rules relating to drill and exercise shall be as prescribed in the Drill Manual prepared by the Central Government and set out in Schedule V. (As per Standard Drill Manual under print).
<u>CHAPTER – III</u>		
<u>POWERS AND DUTIES</u>		
Director of Fire Service.	24.(1)	The Director of Fire Service shall be in control of the entire Fire Force and shall be responsible to the State for the efficient functioning of the Fire Service.
	(2)	He shall be empowered to take all such necessary steps as he may think fit under the powers given to him under the Act for protection of life and property from fire.
	(3)	He shall personally supervise serious outbreaks of fires when the Deputy Director/Regional Fire Officer considers his presence necessary. When the Deputy Director/Regional Fire Officer is in attendance at a fire, he shall be supreme control not only of the Fire Force but also of all other Forces and essential services including volunteers from the public engaged in putting out fires.

Deputy Director of Fire Service/Regional Fire Officer	25.	He shall be operational command of at least two divisions or second in command to the Director of Fire Service, or shall have equivalent staff duties. He shall normally be in complete command of all operations in any serious emergency or conflagrations. The Deputy Director at Headquarters shall also be in charge of the Fire Service during short absence of the Director, other regular acting or officiating arrangements shall be made by the appointing authority.
Divisional Officer	26.	The Divisional Officer shall be in charge of two to eight fire stations depending upon the size and importance of the stations or equivalent staff duties. He may be assisted by an Asstt. Divisional Officer if necessary in high fire risk areas who may be entrusted with a charge of two to three fire stations or four to six fire-fighting units or other equivalent staff duties.
Station Officer & Sub-Officer	27.	Officer-in-Charge of a Fire Station shall hold charge of a Fire Station having not more than three fire fighting units with all equipments or equivalent staff duties. He shall have under him staff attached to the Fire Station. He will be responsible for the maintenance of communications system, water resources including hydrants within his station area, and shall be in charge of operations of fire where not more than three complete fire engines are required to work. He may be assisted by a Sub-Officer in high fire risk areas who may be entrusted with a charge of one fire-fighting unit.
Leading Fireman	28.(1)	The Leading Fireman shall be the leader of the fire crew and responsible for the execution of the orders of his officer and for the work of individual members of the crew.
Driver Operators, Fireman and Others	29.(1)	They shall form members of the fire crew and perform duties assisted to them by the Leading Fireman or such other officers as may be in command.
	(2)	The functions of the mechanical staff and other persons engaged by the Fire Services shall be such as may be assigned to them from time to time.
Information of Fire	30.	Any officer-in-charge of a Fire Station shall immediately on receipt of information of the occurrence of a fire, turn out units to the place of occurrence and shall take all necessary

		steps to extinguish the fire expeditiously.
Report of Fire	31.	The report of every fire which occur within the respective areas shall be submitted by the Officer-in-Charge of Fire Station not later than 2 days following the fire, to their respective Divisional Officers who shall make such further enquiries, if any, as they may deem necessary, and shall furnish such reports to their respective Regional Fire Officers, who shall furnish a weekly return of all fires in the respective areas to the Director of Fire Services.
Adequate Supply of Water	32.	The Director of Fire Service shall take all reasonable measures for adequate supply of water and in particular provide.
	(1)	<p>for ensuring areas with different fire risks as follows :-</p> <p>(a) Piped Water Supply :</p> <p>(i) for industrial and commercial areas the main pipe line should not be less than 6" in dia. and should be capable of supplying a minimum of 1,000 gallons per minute at a pressure of not less than 10 lbs. Per sq. inch;</p> <p>(ii) for residential areas, the main pipe line should not be less than 4" dia. and should be capable of supplying minimum of 500 gallons per minute at a pressure of not less than 10 lbs. Per sq. inch.</p> <p>(b) Reserve :</p> <p>(i) One gallon per head of the population. (Scattered in small tanks and pools etc. all over the area).</p> <p>(c) Additional requirements for special risks :</p> <p>(i) Class 'A' risk areas. (Warehouses, congested factories).</p> <p>2500 gallons of water per minute by piped water supply or static water supply or a combination of both.</p> <p>(ii) Class 'B' risk areas. (Concentration of factories, warehouses, large shopping areas).</p> <p>1000 to 1500 gallons per minute from similar sources as for (i).</p>

		<p>(iii) Class 'C' risk areas. (Areas of smaller risk than (i) & (ii). 600 -700 gallons per minute from similar sources as in (i).</p> <p>(iv) Class 'D' risk areas. (Residential, scattered factories, rural areas etc.). 250 -700 gallons per minute from similar sources as in (i).</p> <p>Note :- This supply should be available for 100 minutes. 50 percent of this supply or 1 lakh gallons, whichever is less should be in the form of static supply.</p> <p>(d) Static Water Tanks :- Areas where congested shopping centers exist, the static water supply can be of great help for fighting fires. Static water can be made available in the form of underground tanks; for instance in parks and at road crossings in the shape of fountains. This should supplement the plans for the beautification of the city also. Open tanks and swimming pools can also be constructed at appropriate places, which can be used as static water supply for fighting fires. Although tube wells are considered to be unsafe and unreliable because of their unhealthy and dirty water, yet these can be of great help in the incidence of fire. When local authorities propose to install any tube-wells, it is desirable that the Fire Service is consulted for their suitable and appropriate location.</p>
	(2)	Provisions of water units especially for rural areas.
	(3)	Provision of Mobile one-mile pipe line with victualic joints in a movable wagon.
Right of way.	33.(1)	When the fire unit is in transit to the place of occurrence of a fire, the fire alarm bell shall be rung continuously.
	(2)	On hearing the said alarm bell every person and vehicle on the route shall immediately draw to the extreme left and stop

		till the fire unit passes by, providing a clear and unobstructed passage to the fire unit, provided that a vehicle running on fixed rails like the tram car shall stop in such a manner as to provide clear passage to the fire unit.
	(3)	Whosoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (2) above shall be punishable with a fine, not exceeding Rs. 50/-
Preventive Powers	34.(1)	The trades which are likely to cause a risk of fire, shall be as enumerated in a list which may be amended from time to time.
	(2)	In respect of such fire risks and to all fire risks not covered by any Central or other State enactments, in respect of which a notification under Section 13 of the Act has issued, any member of the Fire Services of the area, duly authorized by the Director of Fire Services in this behalf, may inspect any place where he suspects such risks exist and direct compliance with such preventive measures as he may deem fit.
List of Occupations involving Fire Risks	35.	List of occupations involving fire risks is as per Schedule VI (To be finalized at the 9 th S.F.A. Committee meeting).
Purchase of equipments	36.	The Director of Fire Service shall, as far as possible, conform to the standard specifications for fire fighting equipments laid down by the Indian Standards Institutions as per Schedule VII in the purchase of such equipments for the Fire Service (Vide list attached).
Minimum water discharge of Pumps	37.	The Director of Fire Service shall take all necessary steps to raise the standards of minimum water discharge of pumps to conform to be approved standards viz. 100 gallons per minute pumping capacity for every 10,000 population with 20% as reserve.
Minimum requirements of Fire Station	38.	The Director of Fire Services shall take all necessary steps to ensure the maintenance of the minimum requirements of Fire Stations as set out in Schedule VIII (Vide Item No. 3 of 2 nd S.F.A.C.)
Statistics	39.	The Director of Fire Service shall cause the maintenance of record of all fires and the losses caused by such fires in the form prescribed under Schedule IX. (Vide Item No. 13 of 6 th S.F.A.C.).

CHAPTER – IV.

MISCELLANEOUS

Compensation to members of the Service	40.	The compensation payable to the members of the service in the case of accidents or to the dependents in the case of death shall be in accordance with the scales laid down by the State Government as per Schedule X (Vide Item No. 5 of 3 rd S.F.A.C.).
Disciplinary Actions	41.	Every member of the Service who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or willful breach of any provisions of the Act or the rules made there under of any order made by a competent authority, or who shall be guilty of cowardice or who withdraws from duties from his office without permission or who, being absent on leave, fails without reasonable cause to report himself for duty on the expiry of such leave, or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his duty, shall be liable on a conviction before the Magistrate of First Class to a fine not exceeding three months pay or imprisonment not exceeding three months or both.
Employment of Fire Service for purposes other than fire-fighting within or outside the State.	43.	<p>The Fire Service may be engaged on purposes other than fire-fighting at the discretion of the Director or his authorized subordinate officer in following circumstances :-</p> <p>(i) Special Services free of charge, in cases of all types of rescues of life.</p> <p>(ii) Special Services which should be charged according to rates fixed by the State Government such as for pumping out wells, flood waters, attending to duties like fire protection at large assemblies or gatherings – subject to safe use of equipment if it can be spared.</p> <p>(iii) Services of all kinds, rendered beyond limits of jurisdiction to be charged according to rates fixed by State Government.</p> <p>Note :- Fire-fighting units equipment and appliances shall not be used for duties like road sprinkling, supply of water, washing of places etc., except in case of emergency.</p>

SCHEDULE – I

STRENGTH OF THE ESTABLISHMENT

As per following extract of recommendation vide Item No. 11 of the minutes of the 6th Standing Fire Advisory Committee meeting :-

(A) **STATION OFFICER & SUB-OFFICERS :-**

The scale of Station Officers and Sub-Officers at Stations should be as under :-

1 Pump Station	-	1 Station Officer or 1 Sub-Officer
2 Pump Station	-	1 Station Officer or 1 Sub-Officer
3 Pump Station	-	1 Station Officer or 2 Sub-Officers
4 Pump Station	-	2 Station Officers or 2 Sub-Officers
5 Pump Station	-	2 Station Officers or 3 Sub-Officers
6 Pump Station	-	2 Station Officers or 4 Sub-Officers

Note I :- Where the extent of fire risk may justify, Sub-Officers may be replaced by Station Officers.

Note II :- Reserve Staff :-

- (a) A 50% reserve of total staff of Station Officers and Sub-Officers on duty, to be provided for periodical relief to enable officers to avail 24 hours off after every 48 hours on duty.
- (b) A 10% of the total staff on duty and periodical relief to be provided as Training reserve.
- (c) A leave reserve of 15% on the total staff on duty, periodical relief and training reserve to be provided as replacement for all types of leave.

(B) **LEADING FIREMAN :-**

There should be one Leading Fireman per fire appliance and one for station and outdoor duties per station at all times.

(C) **DRIVERS/OPERATORS:-**

One driver/operator per motor vehicle plus a duty reserve which will ensure the following minimum number to be provided at each station :-

Station with 1 Motor Vehicle -	2 Drivers/Operators.
Station with 2 Motor Vehicle -	3 Drivers/Operators.
Station with 3 Motor Vehicle -	4 Drivers/Operators.
Station with 4 Motor Vehicle -	6 Drivers/Operators.
Station with 5 Motor Vehicle -	7 Drivers/Operators.
Station with 6 Motor Vehicle -	9 Drivers/Operators.

(D) **FIREMAN:-**

The scale of Firemen will be six per fire appliance apart from one fireman for fire alarm duties, two firemen for hydrant and water resources inspection, and one fireman for dispatch duties per station.

Note I :- There should be a reserve of 25% of the total number of Leading Firemen, Drivers/Operators and Firemen worked out according to the above scale to serve as Training Reserve, and Leave Reserve of all types.

Note II :- Where two shift system is in vogue, the number of Leading Firemen, Drivers/ Operators and Firemen will be doubled.

Note III:- Where three shift system is in vogue, the number of Leading Firemen, Drivers/Operators and Firemen will be three times the scale mentioned above.

(E) **WATCH ROOM OPERATORS :-**

Four Watch Room Operators for each station to be provided, one to be on duty for every 8 hours and the 4th man to be spare for relief work. In addition, an overall reserve of 25% for the service as a whole to be provided.

(F) **CLERKS :-**

Whether the Station functions as an independent unit and has its own cash and store work, one clerk may be provided.

(G) **SWEEPERS/SCAVENGERS :-**

These class of employees should be provided at the scale of one per 3,000 sq.ft. of covered area, and one per 7,000 sq. ft. of open area, subject to a minimum of one at each station.

(H) **GARDNERS :-**

One gardener for every half acre of land required to be maintained as a garden.

At places having more than one station where headquarters of city fire brigades exist, the staff required should vary from place to place depending on the strength of the crew. The following general observations may serve as guide :-

OFFICERS :- The scale of officers with relation to their responsibility or command should be fixed as per recommendations made by this Committee under Item No. 10 of its 4th meeting held in March, 1958. It is however considered necessary that there should be an Equipment Officer of the Rank of Divisional Officer, Assistant Divisional Officer, Station Officer or Sub-Officer depending upon the size of the Brigade.

TRAINING STAFF :- A minimum of one Station Officer, one Sub-Officer, one Leading Fireman, one Driver/Operator and six Firemen should be provided if there is no full fledged training school attached to the service.

MINISTERIAL STAFF :- A Store-keeper, a Cashier, a Stenographer and an Accountant must be provided for the Fire Service. However, where considered necessary, assistants should be provided to these posts while other ministerial staff should be provided as per actual requirement.

HEADQUARTERS/CONTROL ROOM :- A mobilizing officer holding a rank from a Divisional Officer to a Sub-Officer depending on the size of the fire service should be provided to hold charge of the Control Room. In addition, an adequate number of watch room operators working on three shift system should be provided.

FIRE AIDS :- One Fireman Aide for each officer above the rank of Station Officer should be provided.

OFFICER ORDERLIES :- These requirements for offices should be worked out separately as per scales laid down.

GENERAL :- In addition to above, the staff required for maintenance of hose, for arranging supply of water for fire-fighting and for fire prevention work should be engaged as per actual requirements.

The scale of staff required for manning the fire service workshop would depend on the size of the service and the number of motor vehicles and fire appliances. This would therefore be in accordance to recommendations vide Item No. 9 to 7th S.F.A.C. Meeting.

SCHEDULE II

UNIFORM AND BADGES

UNIFORM :- As per recommendations vide Item No. 18 of the minutes of the 8th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

BADGES :- i) Officers Peak Cap Badge, as per recommendations vide Item No. 5 of the minutes of the 5th S.F.A.C. Meeting.

ii) Shoulder marking for the various ranks as detailed under Item No. 5 (b) of the minutes of 2nd S.F.A. C. Meeting.

SCHEDULE III

SUBORDINATE SERVICE

As per "Recruitment Rules for the various ranks in the Fire Services" as recommended vide Item No. 3 of the 7th S.F.A.C. meeting with Annexure 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'.

SCHEDULE IV

DISCIPLINE

As per Model Discipline Code prepared by the Sub-Committee and to be placed before the 9th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

SCHEDULE V

DRILL

As per Standard Drill Manual now under print with the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

SCHEDULE VI

LIS OF OCCUPATIONS INVOLVING FIRE RISKS

As per Item No. 19 of the 8th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. (To be finalized at the 9th S.F.A.C. meeting).

SCHEDULE VII

LIST OF STANDARDS ON FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

As per list attached.

SCHEDULE VIII

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS O FIRE STATION

As per recommendation of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee vide table under Item No. 3 of the minutes of 2nd meeting entitled "Requirement of a Standard Fire Station".

SCHEDULE IX

STATISTICS

As per recommendation of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee vide proformae under Item No. 13 of the minutes of 6th meeting entitled "Collection of Fire Statistics- elaborated Proformae Relating to".

SCHEDULE X

COMPENSATION TO MEMBERS OF THE SERVICE

As per recommendation of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee vide Appendix – II with Annexure of Item No. 5 of the minutes of 3rd meeting.

LIST OF STANDARDS ON FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

1. Couplings, Double Male and Double Female Instantaneous Pattern for Fire Fighting Purposes Doc : BDC 22(220).
2. Fire Hose Delivery, Couplings, Branch Pipe, Nozzles and Nozzle Spanner Doc : BDC 22 (242).
3. Suction Hose Couplings for Fire Fighting Purposes Doc : BDC 22 (245).
4. 2-way and 3-way Suction Collecting Heads for Fire Fighting Pruposes Doc : BDC 22 (244).
5. Delivery Breechings, Dividing and Collecting, Instantaneous Pattern for Fire Fighting Purposes Doc : BDC 22 (246).
6. Branch with Revolving Head for Fire Fighting Purposes Doc : BDC 22 (245).
7. Suction Strainers, Cylindrical and Shoes Types for Fire Fighting Purposes Doc : BDC 22 (247).
8. Hydrant, Stand Post Type Doc : BDC 22 (248).
9. Under Ground Hydrant, Sluice Valve Type Doc : BDC 22 (250).
10. Under Ground Hydrant, Double Valve Type Doc : BDC 22 (313).
11. Combined Hydrant, Hydrant Cover Lift and Lower Valve Key Doc : BDC 22 (249).
12. Washers for Water Fittings for Fire Fighting Purposes Doc : BDC 22 (239).
13. Fireman's Axe . Doc : BDC 22 (221).
14. Fire Hooks Doc : BDC 22 (251).
15. Fire Bell Doc : BDC 22 (252).
16. Hook Ladder. Doc : BDC 22 (264).
17. Extension Ladders. Doc : BDC 22 (265).
18. Wheeled Fire Escape. Doc : BDC 22 (266).
19. Mechanically Operated Turn Table Ladder for Fire Brigade Use Doc : BDC 22 (267).
20. Portable Chemical Fire Extinguishers, Foam Type Doc : BDC 22 (253).

21. Portable Chemical Fire Extinguishers, Carbon Type Doc : BDC 22 (255).
22. Portable Chemical Fire Extinguishers, Soda Acid Type Doc : BDC 22 (254).
23. Fire Extinguishers, CBM Type Doc : BDC 22 (367).
24. Fire Extinguishers, Pure Water Type Doc : BDC 22 (303).
25. Fire Extinguishers, Bucket Pump Type Doc : BDC 22 (402).
26. Blower and Exhauster for Fire Fighting Doc : BDC 22 (219).
27. 275 LPM (or 60 GPM) Portable Pump Set for Fire Fighting, Doc : BDC 22 (256).
28. 680 LPM (or 150 GPM) Trailer Pump for Fire Brigade Use Doc : BDC 22 (257).
29. 1800 LPM (or 400 GPM) Trailer Pump for Fire Brigade Use Doc : BDC 22 (258).
30. 1800 LPM (or 400 GPM) Motor Fire Engine Doc : BDC 22 (259).
31. 3400 LPM (or 750 GPM) Motor Fire Engine Doc : BDC 260).
32. Motor Fire Engine with 270 LPM (or 60 GPM) Portable Pump and 1800 litre (or 400 gallon) Water Tank Doc : BDC 22 (261).
33. Motor Fire Engine with 1800 LPM (or 400 GPM) Pump and 1800 Litre (or 400 Gallon) Water Tank Doc : BDC 22 (268).
34. Emergency Tender for Fire Brigade Use Doc : BDC 22 (263).
35. Combined Foam and CO2 Crash Tender Doc : BDC 22 (284).
36. Foam Crash Tender Large Doc : BDC 22 (285).
37. Foam Crash Tender Small Doc : BDC 22 (286).
38. CO2 Crash Tender Doc : BDC 22 (287).
39. Dry Powder Crash Tender Doc : BDC 22 (288).
40. Rescue Tender Doc : BDC 22 (289).
41. Control Post Van Doc : BDC 22 (290).
42. Small Fire Engine Doc : BDC 22 (412).
43. Towing Tender for Trailer Pump for Fire Brigade Use, Doc : BDC 22 (262)

44. Stirrup Pump for Fire Fighting Purposes, Doc : BDC 22 (382).
45. Self Contained Breathing Apparatus for Fire Brigade Use, Doc : BDC 22 (383).
46. Electric Motor Sirens for Fire Brigade Use, Doc : BDC 22 (385).
47. Helmets, Firemen, Doc : BDC 22 (386).
48. Oxy-Acetylene Cutting set used in Fire Services, Doc : BDC 22 (388).
49. Snatch Block Single Sheave for Fire Brigade Use, Doc : BDC 22 (390).
50. Jacks, Screw, 5 ton, for Fire Brigade Use, Doc : BDC 22 (391).

THE FORMULA REGARDING CHARGES TO BE LEVIED FOR HIRE OF FIRE APPLIANCES AND FORCE AND TO RENDER INTER STATE HELP

Occasion when the Fire Force & Fire Equipment may attend free of cost or otherwise, should be as follows :-

(A) Within Jurisdiction :

- (1) Special services free of charge in all cases of human and animal rescue works from fires, accidents or other emergencies for any length of time.
- (2) Special services other than above to be charged for at all times on slab system for the total period the fire equipment is out on duty.

(B) Outside Jurisdiction :

- (1) Special services in all cases of attending fires, accidents or other emergencies and rescue works to be charged on a slab system for the full time the fire equipment is out on duty.
- (2) Special services other than above also to be charged for all times on slab system for the total period the fire equipment is out on duty.

N.B. (1) :- Time of duty to be reckoned from the time the fire unit leaves garage to the time it returns thereto.

N.B. (2) :- Mutual arrangements regarding levy of charges or otherwise may be brought about between neighbouring authorities.

FORMULA FOR HIRE OF FIRE-FIGHTING EQUIPMENT MAY BE AS FOLLOWS :

- (a) Purchase cost of equipment = X (to be rounded up)
- (b) Life of Equipment = Y Years.
- (c) Annual depreciation = X divided by Y
- (d) Monthly depreciation = X divided by 12 Y
- (e) Depreciation per day = X divided by 12 X 30

(A) Charge to be levied within Jurisdiction :- Depreciation per day plus 20% of maintenance charge(excluding consumption of fuel, oil, etc.) The figure to be rounded up to nearest 5th or 10th digit as the case may be.... Say Z.

The charge of Rs. Z to be levied for the first 4 hours or a fraction thereof and 50% of this charge should be levied for every subsequent two hours or a part thereof.

(B) Charge to be levied at twice the rate applicable outside jurisdiction within jurisdiction, viz = 4Z. (for the first 8 hours or a fraction thereof):-

50% of this rate should be levied for every 4 hours or a fraction thereof.

In addition to above charges, extra charges should be levied for the actual consumption of fuel, oil etc. and also for the services of the members of staff who attend.

Charges for the members of staff who attend should be calculated at the rate of a day's wages worked out on 'Pay plus dearness pay' for every 4 hours or a fraction thereof. 50% of this, may be credited to the department and the other 50% paid to individual members for their work.

In such cases, a reasonable sum may be collected as deposit immediately on completion of the job and the hire charges etc. worked out on the above formula may be adjusted against it in due course.

.....FIRE SERVICE

INSPECTION REPORT

Subject :
.....

Case No.....

Date :

Date of Inspection StreetWard :

(1) Premises No. & name of Building :-

(2) Occupants :-

(a) Name of firm or Company or Business or Factory :.....

(b) Name of the Proprietor or Owner :.....

(c) Name of Contact :

(3) Description of :-

(a) Nature of Business, Trade or Process :

(b) Commodities and quantities applied for :

(c) Position of storages in relation to number of room, floor, are, etc. :

(d) Commodities already licensed together with quantities (by Municipality, State or Central Government). State License Number :

(e) Trade, Business or Commodities applied for and disapproved with reasons, if any
:

(4) Building :-

(a) Constructional features.

(i) General :

Low Risk - Cement concrete or Brick – walled :

Medium Risk – Brick – walled and timber –framed :

High Risk – Mostly timber – framed, such as timber – floors, timber roof,
timber staircase etc.

(ii) Particulars ;

No. of storey's and basement, if any :

Walls :

Doors :

Windows (Barred etc.) :

Verandahs' or Balconies :

Floors : (Attics, mezzanine floors, lofts etc.) :

Ceiling :

Roof (or Terrace) :

No. of staircase and positions – enclosed or open :

No. of lifts – enclosed or open :

Emergency Escapes, if any :

(b) Other occupancies – Shops, godowns, factories, workshops, hotels, departmental stores, schools, hospitals, residences, offices etc.

(5) Observations :-

- i) Width of road/street/lane :
- ii) *Accessibility for Fire Engines :
- iii) *Nearest Fire Hydrant :
- iv) Bounded on (if open space, state width and whether road, lane, by-lane or sweeper's lane. If structures, state shed, building etc. and proximity) :

* In relation to (ii) and (iii) above, state proximity – distance in feet – from the premises under consideration.

North :

South :

East :

West :

(6) Nearest means of communication :-

- i) Telephone :
- ii) Street Fire Alarms :
- iii) Fire Stations :
- iv) Police Chowki or Stations :

(7) Installed fire fighting equipments, if any (Buckets, sand, fire extinguishers and their types, First-aid hose reel, Private hydrants and hose, Sprinklers, Pumps, etc.) :-

(8) Fire Detection :-

- i) Fire-Detecting and alarm systems, if any :
- ii) Watchman, if any :

(9) Water supply, other sources, if any, and gallon age :-

Static Tanks, Wells, Ponds, etc. :

Storage Tanks (Over-head, Surface or Underground) :

(10) Recommendations :-

(a) Particulars :

- i) Commodities and quantities :
- ii) Locations ;
- iii) Storage arrangements :
- iv) Precautionary measures :
- v) Structural recommendations :
- vi) Protective measures (Fire Fighting equipments) :

(b) General :-

(c) Submit this case-papers afterdays/months to re-check if the requirements are satisfactorily carried out.

(11) Notings Events after Inspection :-

- i) Records of Fires with dates :-
 - (1) Commodities involved :
 - (2) Causes :
- ii) Breach of conditions noticed on re-inspection :
- iii) Change in Business or occupation, if any :

ACTION TAKEN :-

.....**FIRE SERVICE**

.....**STATION**

INSPECTION ROUTE CARD

Name of the Inspecting Officer :.....

Date of Inspection :

No.	Location	C	R	R.I.	N.S.	P.A.

Abbreviations :

- C – Complaints.
- R – Regular Inspection.
- R.I. – Re-inspection.
- N.S. – Notice Served.
- P.A. – Personally abated-hazard.

The Route Card to be used both by the Officers of the Fire Service and Inspection Officers of the Licensing Authority.

STATEMENT SHOWING IMPORTANT ITEMS OF FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

CATEGORY 'A' :- FIRE FIGHTING MACHINES :

1. 275 LPM (or 60 GPM) Portable Pump Set.
2. 680 LPM (or 150 GPM) Trailer Pump.
3. 1000LPM (or 400 GPM) Trailer Pump
4. 1800 LPM (or 400 GPM) Water Fire Engine.
5. 3400 LPM (or 750 GPM) more Fire Engine.
6. Motor Fire Engine with 270 LPM (or 60 GPM) Portable Pump and 1800 Litre (or 400 Gallon) Water Tank.
7. Motor Fire Engine with 1800 LPM (or 400 GPM) and 1800 Litre (or 400 Gallon) Water Tank.
8. Mechanically operated Turn Table Ladder for Fire Brigade Use.
9. Jeep Fire Engine.
10. Emergency Tender.
11. Combined Foam and CO2 Crash Tender.
12. Foam Crash Tender.
13. CO2 Crash Tender.
14. Dry Powder. Crash Tender.
15. Dry Chemical Jeep Fire Truck.
16. Rescue Tender.
17. Trailer mounted tanker.

Life : - 5000 stationery operation hours or 10 years whichever is completed earlier. In case of motor fire engines, crash & Emergency Tenders and other road vehicles, every 15 miles run on the road, should be equivalent to one stationery operation hour. Thus 5000 stationery operation hours would be equal to 75000 miles round running in case of road vehicles without pumps.

Annual Depreciation : 10 per cent.

Residual Value :- 2 per cent.

CATEGORY 'B' – CANVAS, RUBBER OR LEATHER :-

1. Unlined Delivery Hose.
2. Fire Hose, Flax, Canvas, Rubber-lined or Nylon.
3. Hose Reel Tubing.
4. Suction Hose.

Life :- 2 years or 200 hours of use. (whichever is earlier).

Annual Depreciation : 50%

Residual Value : Nil

CATEGORY 'C' – LADDERS

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Hook Ladder (Wooden) | - 5 years. |
| 2. Hook Ladder (Metal) | - 5 years. |
| 3. Extension Ladder (Wooden) | - 5 years |
| 4. Extension Ladder (Metal) | - 7 years |
| 5. Wheeled Fire Escape (Wooden) | - 10 years |
| 6. Wheel Fire Escape (Metal) | - 10 years |
| 7. Scaling Ladders | - 5 years |
| 8. First Floor Ladder (Wooden) | - 5 years |
| 9. First Floor Ladder (Metal) | - 5 years |

Life :- As shown against each.

Annual Depreciation: 20%, 15% and 10% as the case may be.

Residual Value :- 2 per cent.

CATEGORY 'D' – METALS & WOODEN ACCESSORIES

1. Axe large.
2. Branch pipes.
3. Branch pipe, Foam Making.
4. Crow Bars.
5. Coupler, Suction & Delivery Hoses.
6. Foam Generators.
7. Fire Hydrants (Wall mounted, Stand post or underground).
8. Fireman's Axe.
9. Hydrant Key with bar.
10. Hand Controlled Branch Pipe.
11. Hatchet.
12. Knapsack Tank.
13. Nozzle Spanner.
14. Nozzles.
15. Strainer.
16. Suction Collecting Head.
17. Suction Hose Wrench.
18. Stand Pipes.
19. Shovels.
20. Couplings, Suction & Delivery Hose.
21. Delivery Breaching, Dividing & Collecting.
22. Cylinders.
23. Hand Pump.

24. Spade.
25. Carpenter's Saw.
26. Shear or bolt croppers.
27. Persuader.
28. Door Breaker.
29. Stool Shod lever.
30. Skid Chain.
31. Grapnel.
32. Pulley-blocks.
33. Chain lifting.
34. Chain-sling.
35. Jacks.
36. Mattocks, Handled.
37. Picks, with shafts.
38. Hammers.
39. Spreader for iron railings.
40. Bending – bars.
41. Knife (with sheeth).
42. Stirrup for life saying.

Life :- Metal – 10 years, Wooden – 5 years, Rubber, Leather or Canvas – 1 year.

Annual Depreciation : Metal- 10%, Wooden – 20%, Rubber, leather or Canvas – Cent per cent.

Residual Value :- Metal – 2% Wooden – Nil, Rubber, Leather or Canvas – Nil

CATEGORY 'E' – FIRE EXTINGUISHERS :

1. Extinguishers, Soda Acid Type - 5 years.
2. Extinguishers, Carbon Tetrachloride type - 5 years,
3. Extinguishers, Dry Chemical - 10 years.
4. Extinguishers, Foam Type - 5 years.
5. Extinguishers,CO2 Type - 5 years.
6. Extinguishers, Chlorobromo Methane Type - 5 years
7. Extinguishers, Pure Water Type - 5 years.
8. Extinguishers, Bucket Pump Type - 5 years.
9. Stirrup Pump for Fire Fighting Purposes - 5 years.

Life :- As shown against each.

Annual Depreciation – 20 % - 10% for Dry Chemical Type.

Residual Value :- Nil

CATEGORY 'F' – BREATHING & RESUSCITATION APPARATUS :

1. Self-contained Breathing Apparatus for Fire Service Use (Oxygen or Compressed – air – open or close circuit).
2. Resuscitation Apparatus.
3. Helmets with bellows or blowers & Respirators.

Life :- 4 years.

Annual Depreciation : 25 per cent.

Residual Value : Nil.

FIRE SERVICES UNIFORM RULES 19.....

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sectionof State Fire Force Act orlocal Authority Act, the Governor of or the Chief of theLocal Authority, hereby makes the following Rules for the supply of Uniform to members of the Fire Service.

1. SHORT TITLES :

These Rules may be called theState (or Municipal) Fire Services (Uniform) Rules 19.....

2. DEFINITIONS :

In those rules, unless the context otherwise requires :-

- (a) 'Government' in relation to a member of the Service means the "Government" of the State, Where the member is appointed.
- (b) 'Service' means the respective Fire Force maintained by the Fire Authority.
- (c) 'Fire Authority' means the Government of State, where the Fire Service is under the administration of the Government; or the Municipal Corporation, where the Service is under the administrative control of Municipality or the Corporation.

3. SPECIFICATION OF UNIFORM :

The uniform to be worn by a member of the Service shall be, as specified in the schedules to these rules (hereinafter referred to as "the uniform").

Provided that a person who was a member of the Service immediately before the commencement of these rules shall not be required to provide himself with any articles of the uniform, until the corresponding articles of his uniform equipment in use at such commencement is worn out or until he receives his next grant for the upkeep of the uniform, whichever is earlier.

4. SUPPLY OF UNIFORM :

Every member of the Service shall on appointment thereto, be entitled to receive from the Fire Authority a free supply of uniform, as per schedule to these rules, followed by further issues of such of the articles which require replacement annually or otherwise as decided by the Fire Authority on local conditions.

The Fire Authority may in lieu of free supply of uniform articles, reimburse equivalent cost of such supply to ranks above Station Officers.

5. **PERMITTED OCCASIONS OF WEAR :**

The issue of Fire Services Uniform and foot-wear to members of Fire Services shall be made on the understanding that all articles of uniforms are to be worn only while on duty or when going to or returning from duty. Supervisory officers shall bring these orders to the notice of all members of the Fire Services and shall take such action as they deem necessary to ensure that the orders are complied with.

6. **CLEANING AND REPAIRS OF UNIFORMS :**

Members of the Fire Service are responsible for the cleaning and proper up-keep of their individual uniforms. The State Government or Local Authority shall make provision for expenditure on alternations, repairs and for cleaning materials.

7. **RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS OR DAMAGES :**

If any loss or damage occurs, which is proved to be due to the negligence on the part of the wearer, appropriate action shall be taken to recover the proportionate cost, taking into account the depreciated value of the article, due to fair wear and tear.

If the Fire Authority is satisfied that all appropriate care and precautions have been taken and decide that the loss was due to circumstances beyond individual control, the cost of uniform shall be written off and another set of uniform or items lost, shall be supplied free of charge to the member concerned.

8. **WITHDRAWAL OF UNIFORM FROM MEMBERS OF THE FIRE SERVICE:**

Any member leaving the Service on resignation or discharge on disciplinary grounds is required to return his last supply of uniform clothing to the Fire Authority.

9. **DEPOSIT OF UNIFORM BEFORE PROCEEDING ON LONG LEAVE :**

All members of the Fire Service below the rank of Sub-Officer shall deposit all articles of uniform to the respective Fire Authority before proceeding on long leave of 30 days or over and the same will have to be shown against the respective clothing card.

10. **PERSONAL EQUIPMENT CARD :**

Every member of the Service, shall on appointment be issued with a card showing the items of personal equipment together with their quantity and the date of issue. A form of the card is given in Schedule VIII.

Any article of uniform condemned or written off or re-issued shall be entered in the card under the dated initials of the issuing authority. The card will have to be deposited with the uniform at the time of the return of the uniform as stated under clauses 8 and 9 above.

This card will facilitate quick checking of the articles at the time of monthly inspections and will serve the purpose of a duplicate record.

11. **INTERPRETATION :**

If any question arises relating to the interpretation of these rules, it may be referred to the Government (or local authority) for advise.

12. **REPEAL AND SAVING :**

Any rules corresponding to these rules in force, immediately before the commencement of these rules are hereby repealed.

Provided that any order made or action taken under the rules so repealed shall be deemed to have been made or taken under the corresponding provision of these rules.

SCHEDULE (I)

LIST OF UNIFORM CLOTHING (FOR SUB-OFFICERS & ABOVE)

Rank	Common	Summer	Winter	Remarks
Sub-Officers and above	Fire Tunic Khaki (Light/heavy to be decided by local Fire Officer)	Bush Shirts Khaki cellular full Sleeves.	Tunic Khaki serge open collar.	Light=Khaki superior summer cloth (gabardine) Heavy = Khaki serge superior.
	Trouser Khaki(Light/heavy to be decided by local Fire Officer)	Tunic open collar Khaki drill superior.	Heavy woollen coat khaki	Same as for Item No.1.
	Shirts khaki Lus Tallinn full sleeves.	--	Gloves woollen khaki	
	Tie maroon			
	Peak cap Khaki serge superior with cloth peak and appropriate cap badge ; Or Turban Khaki muslin 7 yds. with 1 ½ yds. maroon under turban for Sikh officers with appropriate cap badge.			
	Socks khaki woollen			
	Jodhpur-boots brown with plain from toe.			
	Pair of black leather Wellington Knee Boots.			

	Fire Helmet black leather.			
	Lanyard and whistle (Lanyard to be maroon plated and whistle to be 'thunder bolt' type chrome-plated).			
	Belt Khaki webbing with pouch and pocket line of 12 ft. white cotton cord.			
	Axe Fireman with insulated handle.			
	Buttons large and small white shining metal with markings.			
	Badges of ranks			
	Water-proof coat			
	Epaulettes white metal for Fire Units.			
	Shoulder Titles white metal.			

SCHEDULE (II)

LIST OF UNIFORM CLOTHING (FOR OTHER RANKS BELOW SUB-OFFICERS)

Rank	Common	Summer	Winter	Remarks
All other Ranks	Fire Tunic Khaki (Light/heavy to be decided by local Fire Officer)	Shirts Khaki cellular full Sleeves.	Tunic Khaki woollen closed collar double breasted broad cloth.	Light=Khaki drill superior. Heavy = Khaki woollen blazer broad cloth.

	Trouser Khaki(Light/heavy to be decided by local Fire Officer)		Jersey Woollen Khaki full sleeves with leather elbow protector, two small side pockets & slots for shoulder straps.	Same as for Item No.1.
	Beret Khaki woollen with badge Or, Turban Khaki muslin 7 yds. with 1 ½ yds. Khaki under turban for Sikh, with badge.		Gloves woollen khaki	
	Shock Khaki Woollen		Heavy woollen coat khaki	
	Jodhpur Boots high ankle leather black		Blanket Woollen.	
	Gum Boots black or ammunition boots black (Additional pair of Jodhpur boots black in place of this if preferred by local Fire Officer.			
	Lanyard maroon plated with whistle thunder bolt type for Leading Fireman only.			
	Fire Helmet black leather			
	Belt khaki webbing with pouch and belt line of 12 ft. white cotton cord.			

	Axe Fireman with insulated handle.			
	Buttons large and small with shining white metals with markings.			
	Badges of ranks			
	Kit bag/box			
	Overalls khaki drill			
	Vests cotton white			
	Shorts khaki drill			
	Shoes Canvas brown			
	Shoulder Titles white metal			
	Durries.			

SCHEDULE (III)

SHOULDER MARKINGS FOR VARIOUS RANKS

1. **Fire Force Commander or Director or Chief Fire Officer :-**
Large impeller 1” dia. in a semicircular wreath surmounted by two small impellers each ¾” dia. placed in line with the large impeller, made out of white metal worn on both shoulders straps. Woolen Maroon Band on peak cap and Maroon Georgette patches. (For Sikh Officers – Tape maroon round the turban).
2. **Deputy Fire Force Commander or Regional Fire Officer or Deputy Director or Deputy Chief Fire Officer :-**
Large impeller 1” dia. in a semi-circular wreath surmounted by one small impellers ¾” dia. placed above, made of white metal worn on both shoulders straps.
3. **Divisional Officers :-**
Large impeller 1” dia. in a semi-circular wreath made out of white metal worn on both shoulder straps.
4. **Assistant Divisional Fire Officer :-**

Three small impellers $\frac{3}{4}$ " in dia. made out of white metal placed one above the other worn on both shoulder straps.

5. **Station Officers :-**

Two small impellers $\frac{3}{4}$ " in dia. placed one above the other, made out of white metal worn on both shoulder straps.

6. **Sub-Officer :-**

One small impeller $\frac{3}{4}$ " in dia. made out of white metal worn on both shoulder straps.

7. **Leading Fireman :-**

One bar $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long with a semi-circular cross-section with flat bottom surface and round surface on the top made out of white metal to be worn $\frac{1}{2}$ " from the bottom end of both shoulder straps.

8. **Driver Operator :-**

2" dia. three spoked steering wheel white metal on the right sleeve half way between the shoulder and the elbow.

SCHEDULE (IV)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR OFFICERS UNIFORM CLOTHINGS

(A) COMMON ITEMS :

- (1) Fire Tunic :- As per sketch attached.
- (2) Trousers : Waist Band to be 3" broad with two adjustable straps with buckles in front and 3 loops (one at the rear and one each on either side for passing Belt through). Two side pockets along the outer seam (one on each side). Bottom end to measure 18" to 19" in circumference.
- (3) Shirts : To be provided with attached collar (for wearing tie) with 4 buttons along the front pleat. Two breast pockets 6" deep and $5\frac{1}{2}$ " wide with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " box pleat in the centre fastened at the top with a small button to the flap which should be provided with a small button hole. Flap to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ " deep and $5\frac{1}{2}$ " wide. Full length sleeves with single cuff $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and secured with a button. (Sketch attached).
- (4) Tie Maroon : Total length o tie to be 44". The broadest part of the fron end to measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ ". Woollen lining to be provided inside the tie to its entire width from end to end.
- (5) Peak Cap : Total depth $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Diameter across the top to be 10" for a cap of 22" circumference. This diameter to be increased or reduced by $\frac{1}{8}$ " for ever $\frac{1}{4}$ " increase or reduction in the circumference of the peak cap. Sides to be made in 4 pieces and

to be 2-1/8" between the welth. Cap badge to be worn in front in the centre of the band. The cap to be set upon a band of stiff leather or other material 1 3/4" deep and covered by khaki band all round. Chin strap of brown leather 3/8" wide buttoned on to two Georgette buttons of the Fire Service pattern placed immediately behind the peak. (Sketch attached).

- (6) Socks Woollen : Of army type or similar.
- (7) Jodhpur Boots : Plain brown polished willow-calf leather with plain front toe with 2 pairs of eyelets with rings from underneath.
- (8) Wellington Knee-boots : Plain black polished willow-calf or chrome leather with double uppers and with water-proof thick butt soles and heels with leggings rising upto about 3" below the knee-cap having leather loops for pull. (Sketch attached).

(B) **Summer Wear :-**

- (1) Bush Shirt :- With a pockets (similar to open collar tunic) full lengths with single cuff sleeves with buttons stitched to the cuff. Button holes to be provided to secure 4 large Fire Service buttons down the front and 6 small Fire Service buttons – four for the pockets and two for shoulder straps. Cloth belt 2" wide of the same material as the bush shirt with white metal two pronged buckle to be provided. (Sketch attached).
- (2) Open Collar Tunic :- Single breasted, cut as lounge coat to the waist, very loose at the chest and shoulders but close fitting at the waist, military type skirt to bottom edge. Length as in ordinary civilian lounge coat, i.e. covering the seat. Collar to be cut as in an ordinary civilian lounge coat. Two cross-patch breast pockets above, 5 1/2" wide and 6" deep to the top of the flap, with a 1 1/2" box pleat in the centre fastened at the top with a small Fire Service button in the centre; flap with button hole in the centre and two press buttons at the edges to cover pockets 2 1/4" deep and 5 1/2" wide. Two expanding pockets below the waist (pleats at the side) 7" wide at the top 9" at the bottom, 8 1/2" deep to the top of the pocket, fastened at the top with a small Fire Service button; flap with button hole to cover pockets 2 1/2" deep and 7" wide, the top of the pocket to be tacked down at the corner in such a manner that the pocket shall be expanded at the top also, if necessary. Four large size Fire Service buttons down the front. The buttons should be so fixed that the bottom-most button is fixed one-third distance between the naval and position of the tie-knot. Pointed cuffs, 5" high at the point and 2 1/2" behind. Shoulder strap to be stitched on either side at the outer end and to be provided with button holes on the inner ends for securing to the tunic with a small Fire Service button. Cloth belt 2" wide of the same material as the tunic with white metal two pronged buckle to be provided. (Sketch attached).

(C) **Winter Wear :-**

- (1) Open Collar Tunic :- Same specification as item 2 in Summer Wear.
- (2) Overcoat :- Of army type or similar.

- (3) Gloves :- Of army type or similar.
- (9) Fire Helmets :- As per sketch attached.
- (10) Lanyard :- Maroon, Total length 38" when opened up, of which 20" shall be flat plaited and made upto a loop to go round the shoulder. The remaining 18" to be round plaited with white metal snap hook at the free end to secure the
- (11) Web Belt :- Heavy quality web belt 2 ½" broad and 46" in length adjustable to any size, with white metal fittings and buckles and pouch for holding axe. (sketch attached).
- (12) Axe-Fireman :- As per Indian Standards Specifications No. BDC 22 (221).
- (13) Buttons :- To be convex dia-struck and embossed with 8 pointed star and State emblem with the words of "The Fire Service" in the ring. Buttons large to be one inch in diameter and small buttons to be 11/16" in diameter. (Sketch attached).
- (14) Badges of Rank :- Details given in Schedule (VII) (Sketch attached).
- (15) Water-proof Coat :- Of army type or similar.
- (16) Epaulettes :- As per sketch attached.
- (17) Shoulder Titles : - Total length to be 4 centimeters and height 1.3 centimeters with the letters of the Fire Service 1.3 centimeters high and equally spaced with dots in between.
- (18) Badges for Peak Cap :- Eight pointed star surmounted by laurel-wreaths pointed upwards, the top point of the star being supported by the State Emblem the centre circle of the star should bear the initial of the Fire Service. The badge should have a height of 2 ¾" and width 2 ½" as shown in the diagram. It should be embroidered with silver thread on the back ground of Maroon woollen superior cloth.
- (i) Cap badge and with woollen maroon band and maroon georgette patches on collars for the Director Fire Service, or Chief Fire Officer and Fire Force Commander.
- (ii) Same as above, but without woollen maroon band and maroon georgette patches on collars for all officers from Deputy Fire Force Commander, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Deputy Director to Sub-Officers.

SCHEDULE (V)

SPECIFICATIONS FOR UNIFORM OF OTHER RANKS

(A) **Common Items** :-

- (1) Fire Tunic : - As per sketch attached.
- (2) Trousers :- Same specifications as for item 2 under common items for officers.

- (3) Beret :- Two piece Beret, the crown to be 10" in diameter for a Beret of 22" circumference. Diameter of the crown to be increased or reduced by 1/8" for an increase or reduction of 1/4" in the circumference of the head. The side piece or the level to be 2 1/2" wide in front and the rear and 2" wide at the sides, to be provided with two eye-lets at the rear. The base of the level (side piece) to be provided with a head band of good quality brown leather through which should pass the ribbon (Chord used for adjusting the size). (Sketch attached).
- (4) Socks, Woollen :- Or army type or similar.
- (5) Boots Ankle Jodhpur Type :- Black chrome leather boots with thick leather soles and uppers high enough to cover the ankles, (Sketch attached), with plain front toe with two pairs of eyelets having rings from underneath.
- (6) Gum Boots :- Black canvas rubber with water proof thick soles and heels with leggings rising upto about 3" below the knee-cap.
- (7) Fire Helmets :- Same as for item 9 under Common Items for Officers.
- (8) Lanyard :- Same as for officers' Lanyard – Item 10.
- (9) Web – Belt :- Same as for officers' web belt – Item 11.
- (10) Axe Fireman : - As per Indian Standards Specification No. BDC 22 (221).
- (11) Buttons :- Same as for officers' buttons – Item 13.
- (12) Badges of Rank :- As laid down by Standing Fire Advisory Committee (Sketch Attached).
- (13) Kit Bag or Box :- No specifications considered necessary.
- (14) Overalls :- A combined trouser and shirt in single piece with adjustable belt at the waist. Open in front upto the groin with buttons 4" apart. Two breast pockets 6" X 5" with flaps, attached collar and full sleeves.
- (15) Vests :- White 'V' or round neck heavy quality with half sleeves.
- (16) Shorts; Khaki Drill :- Waist band 3" wide and provided with two adjustable straps with buckles in front, one side pocket on either side along the same.
- (17) Shoes Canvas :- Brown Canvas shoes without heels.
- (18) Shoulder titles :- Same as for Officers – Item 17.
- (19) Durries :- Dark Blue Cotton heavy quality Durries 6' – 6' long, 3'-3' wide and weighing not less 3 Lbs. each.

(B) **Summer Wear :-**

- (1) Shirts, Khaki : Same specification as for officers' shirt – Item No. 3, except for the following differences :-

Shoulder straps shall be attached to the shirts with a button hole at the inner end to be secured to the shirt with small Fire Service Button. Holes to be provided along the front pleat for three small Fire Service Buttons and on the breast pockets and flaps for one small Fire Service Button on each side. The top of the flap of the breast pocket to be 1" above the level of the middle button on the front pleat.

(C) **Winter Wears :-**

- (1) Tunic : Same specifications as for tunic open collar for officers –Item 1 of Winter Clothing.
(2) Jerseys :- Same specifications as furnished in the list of Uniform Clothing's.
(3) Cloves Woollen :- Of army type or similar.
(4) Overcoat Heavy Woollen :- Of army type or similar.
(5) Blanket : Heavy all-wool blanket black or dark grey colour 7' long 5'-3' wide and weighing not less than 4 ½ Lbs. each.

SCHEDULE (VI)

I. **ORDER OF DRESS FOR SUB-OFFICERS & ABOVE :**

(A) **Ceremonial Dress :**

1. Peak cap with appropriate cap badge (Turban for Sikhs) or Fire Helmets when riding for appliances.
2. Shirts Khaki Lus Tallinn Full Sleeves.
3. Tie.
4. Tunic open collar for summer, or for winter. (As the case may be).
5. Trouser Khaki.
6. Socks.
7. Jodhpur Boots Brown.
8. Lanyard and whistle.
9. Badges of rank and shoulder titles, and
10. Decorations (if any).

These shall be worn on all State ceremonies (e.g. public arrivals and departures of the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, or the Governors or presentations of Guards of Honour on such occasions). At ceremonial parades or whenever full dress is ordered.

(B) **Operational Dress :**

(For turn-out and fire drills).

1. Fire Helmet.
2. Fire Tunic Khaki with epaulettes according to rank.
3. Trousers Khaki
4. Pair of black leather knee boots.
5. Lanyard and whistle.
6. Web Belt khaki with pouch, pocket lines and axe.

(C) **Non-Operational Working Dress :**

1. Peak Cap (Turban for Sikhs).
2. Bush Shirt full sleeves for summer or Tunic open collar for winter.
3. Trouser Khaki.
4. Shocks.
5. Jodhpur Boots.
6. Lanyard and whistle.
7. Badges of rank and shoulder titles.

These shall be worn, while doing normal station work and other duties of routine nature.

II. **Head Dress**

As an alternative to the peak cap, as mentioned under Schedule (I), officers may wear pagri of khaki silk or muslin. Officers of the rank of Director, Chief Fire Officer or Fire Force Commander will wear woolen maroon band around the peak cap and maroon georgette patches on collar with appropriate badges of rank.

SCHEDULE (VII)

I. ORDER OF DRESS FOR RANKS BELOW SUB – OFFICERS :-

(A) Ceremonial Dress :

1. Beret khaki woollen with badge (Turban for Sikhs) or Fire Helmets when riding for appliances.
2. Shirts Khaki cellular for summer and tunic khaki woollen closed collar for winter.
3. Trouser Khaki.
4. Web Belt, pouch, pocket line and axe.
5. Socks.
6. Jodhpur Boots Ankle leather black.
7. Lanyard and whistle (for leading fireman only).
8. Badges of rank and shoulder titles, and
9. Decorations (if any).

These shall be worn on all State ceremonies (e.g. public arrivals and departures of the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, or the Governors or presentations of Guards of Honour on such occasions) at ceremonial parades or whenever full dress is ordered.

(B) Operational Dress :

(For turn-out and fire drills).

1. Fire Helmet.
2. Fire Tunic Khaki.
3. Trousers Khaki
4. Socks.
5. Gum Boots.
6. Web Belt, pouch, pocket line and axe.
7. Lanyard and whistle (For Leading Firemen only)

(C) **Non-Operational Working Dress :**

(For Squad Drills & Station Duties).

1. Beret Khaki (Turban for Sikhs).
2. Shirt khaki cellular for summer and shirt with jersey woolen or winter.
3. Trouser Khaki.
4. Web-Belt, pouch, pocket line and axe.
5. Shocks.
6. Jodhpur Boots Ankle leather black.
7. Lanyard and whistle (For Leading Firemen only).
8. Badges of rank and shoulder titles.

(D) **Dress for Physical Training :-**

1. Vests cotton white.
2. Shorts khaki drill.
3. Socks.
4. Canvas Shoes Brown.

SCHEDULE (VIII)

PERSONAL EQUIPMENT CARD

Name of Person :

Rank :

Name of Fire Service :

Address :

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Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Date	of	Remarks	Ref. of Issue	Signature of Issuing
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			Issue		Register	Authority
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

REVERSE

Sl. No.	Item	Quantity	Date of Return	Ref. to Clothing Register	Reasons for Return	Signature of Receiving Authority
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

**Minutes of the 9th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Home Guards
Headquarters, Bombay, from 17th August to 20th August, 1960.**

PRESENT

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Remarks
1	Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji, Honorary Adviser, GOI, MHA, New Delhi	Chairman
2	Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	Secretary- Member
3	Sh. S.C. Chatterjee, Director, West Bengal Fire Services, Calcutta	Member
4	Sh. S.F. Lakhani, Fire Adviser to the M/o Defence, GOI, New Delhi	Member
5	Dr. H.C. Visvesvaraya, Dy. Director (building), Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi (Joined on 18 th)	Member
6	Sh. Syed Sayeed Hassan, Addl. Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh Fire Services, Dar-us-Salam, Hyderabad	Member
7	Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	Member
8	Sh. S.G. Vengasarkar, Chief Fire Officer, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, Bombay	Member
9	Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh Fire Services, Allahabad	Member
10	Sh. John Koshi, Chief Fire Officer & P.A. to IG (P), Madras	Member
11	Sh. R.I.N. Ahooja, IAS, Secretary to Govt. of Punjab, Local Self Government, Chandigarh	Member
12	Sh. K.P. Balkrishna Menon, Divisional Fire Officer & P.A. to IG (P) Trivandrum	Member
13	Sh. K.P. Katra, Chief Fire Officer, Mysore State Fire Services, Bangalore	Member
14	Sh.G.W.Khot,I.P., D.I.G. (Border),, J & K State, Srinagar	Member

Central Railways informed that they had decided not to send any representative for the Standing Fire Advisory Committee meetings. Sh. Mehrotra intimated that because of his forthcoming tour to U.K. he would not be able to attend the meeting.

The 9th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee met under the Chairmanship of Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji at the office of the Commandant General, Home Guards, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay on the morning of 17th August, 1960.

The Chairman whilst welcoming the members introduced the new nominees from West Bengal and Punjab to the other members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the Minutes of the 8th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Madras.

The Minutes of the last meeting which had been circulated to all the members, were confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Follow up action by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

The statement submitted by the Ministry in respect of points raised in the meetings of the S.F.A.C. and progress in different items was noted.

Item No. 3 :- Standard Fire Report Form

The Standard Fire Report Form as circulated was adopted. After a prolonged discussion, the Committee resolved that in case of those Fire Services who may want to add additional information to what was embodied in the model form, there was nothing to preclude them from doing so.

Item No. 4 :- List of Trades Involving Special Fire Risk.

The Committee accepted the recommendations made by the Sub-Committee appointed for this purpose and report is appended at Appendix 'A'.

Item No. 5 :- Draft Discipline Code

The Committee accepted the draft Discipline Code which was circulated to the members and stressed the fact that whereas this was framed to bring about the greater degree of uniformity, the State Government could make such changes as would suit local

Item No. 6 :- Provision of Separate Telephone Connection for the Fire Services.

The members noted the reply sent by the Director General of Posts and Telegraph to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Item No. 7 :- Emblem for the Fire Services.

Sh. Pradhan who had prepared some designs, showed them to the members of the S.F.A. Committee which however were not found suitable. The members then decided that since it had not been possible to get a proper design, it would be much better if designs would be called for and, if necessary, prize should be given. It was decided to request the Home Ministry to institute a design competition for this purpose.

Item No. 8 :- Duties of Various Ranks in the Fire Services.

The note circulated to the members was accepted after making some minor changes. (Appendix 'C').

Item No. 9 :- Fire Drill Competitions.

The Committee felt that in the first instance the fire drill competitions should be restricted to fire-fighting and rescue aspects, of the work and other items as suggested, need not be introduced immediately. It was decided that a Sub-Committee comprising of Sarvashri Advani, Vengsarkar, Syed Sayeed Hassan, Pradhan, John Koshi and Chatterjee should finalize the report and submit it as soon as possible. In order to give impetus to the activities of fire services in India it was felt that the competition should be arranged sometime in the end of this year at Delhi or at some other suitable place. (Appendix 'D').

Item No. 10 :- Slogans for Franking of letters at the Post Offices during the Fire Prevention Week.

The slogan "Fire Prevention Week – 1961" was accepted.

Item No. 11 :- Trade Union Activities in Fire Services.

The members stressed the necessity of the fire services being exempted from the provisions of the Trade Unions Act and Industrial Disputes Act. Several suggestions were made in this respect and it was indicated that this could possibly be done by the State Governments themselves and suggested that this matter may be examined locally and if difficulties were still experienced, other solutions could be considered.

Item No. 12 & 13 :- Inspection and Testing unit for Fire-fighting Equipment and Establishment of Fire Research Station.

The members of the S.F.A. Committee endorsed the decision of the Government of India that there was no necessity, at the moment, of setting up of Fire Research Station as envisaged in the report. It also endorsed the decision of the Central Government that there was no necessity to set up the Central Fire Organization. The Committee, however, felt that it was necessary for the Government of India to take step immediately to implement the recommendations it had made previously, as well as, the recommendation of the Fire Research Station Sub-Committee, to set up a Testing Unit for equipment and appliances. The members felt that the setting up of the Testing Unit could be considered as a nucleus of the ultimate aim

of setting up of Fire Research Station in India. The S.F.A. Committee was also of the opinion that the location of this unit should be at a place other than at the National Fire Service College.

Item No. 14 :- Progress made by States in relating to Recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Sh. Bose felt it was necessary to obtain details of action taken by the States in respect of the recommendations made by the Government of India to the States on the basis of the recommendations of the S.F.A. Committee. It was however felt that it would not be necessary to do so, for this could very easily be done by the representatives themselves directly rather than expecting the Government of India to do so.

Item No. 15 :- Acquiring of Fire-Fighting Equipment.

The note circulated by the Ministry was discussed and as far as purchase of equipment from the funds allotted by the Government of India are concerned, it was pointed out that the Ministry of Home Affairs had given an option to purchase it either through the D.G.S. & D. or through local purchasing agencies. The object in processing the whole case through the D.G.S. & D. was that it would enable the manufactures to given greater consideration in respect of prices, standard, etc. if items were obtained in bulk. If, however, the local authorities felt that they could get the equipment sooner through their own purchasing agencies, the option was left to them by the Home Ministry.

Item No. 16 :- Deputation of Fire Officers under the various Technical Aid Programmes - Higher Training under Colombo Plan.

The Committee felt that any officer to be deputed under the Technical Aid Programme, should not be required to undergo training of the courses run at the U.K. Fire Service College or such other short courses elsewhere, since such type of training can be conveniently had in the Training Institutions available in the Country.

Members were unanimously of the opinion that only very senior Fire Officers of the country, preferably of the ranks of Deputies and above, of the Fire Services, should be deputed to go to more advanced countries for a duration of 8 to 10 weeks, to enable them to study advanced methods and techniques in Fire Prevention & Extinction and Fire Engineering by having short attachments at the different Training Institutions in the Fire Services fields and major Fire Services, as also paying visits to important industrial undertakings, so as to enable them to learn the modern developments and new techniques in these fields. This will, in general, bring about the development of the Indian Fire Services on proper and efficient lines, thus bringing an overall improving in these services.

Item No. 17 :- Water Supply Facilities for Fire-Fighting Provision of Fire Hydrants, etc.

The Chairman informed the members that it was a local matter and they should approach the State Government/Municipal Corporation concerned.

Item No. 18 :- Rules for Fixing up of the Scales of First-Aid Fire-Fighting Equipment at Government and Public Buildings.

Dr. Visvesvaraya agreed to send a note that had been prepared by the Indian Standards Institution in this respect and it was decided that after circulation to the members, this could be put up to the next meeting if it was still felt necessary.

Item No. 19 :- Rules to be enforced in Cinemas and places of Public Entertainment in connection with Fire Prevention.

The Committee felt that rules had been framed under local acts in this respect and feel that it was not necessary to lay any standards centrally.

Item No. 20 :- Admissibility of different kinds of Leave to Fire Personnel.

An instance was brought to the notice of the members of the S.F.A. Committee that a fireman when injured on duty was not entitled to medical leave and facilities and that some uniform practice should be followed in all States in this respect. The members indicted that practically in all the States, these facilities were given and that if in some of the cases this was not done, the matter could be done by them through the appropriate channels bringing this fact to the notice of the authorities concerned.

Item No. 21 :- Standard of Physical Fitness for Candidates sponsored by the State Government etc. for Training at the National Fire Service College.

The members while appreciating suggestion made by Sh. Lakhani in respect of Physical standards for people of different classes and categories, felt that to adopt the practice that was followed in Armed Forces, may not be completely suitable in respect of fire fighting personnel and decided to retain the standards that had already been prescribed. In the case of National Fire Service College it was brought to the notice of the Committee that Commandant had the powers to relax conditions in suitable cases.

Item No. 22 :- Reorganization of Training Sub-Committee and Equipment Sub-Committee.

The members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee felt that these Committees had some common members and a composition of it tended to increase from time to time and that it should be reconstituted and left to the discretion of the Chairman to nominate four persons in addition to himself and the Secretary for each of these Sub-Committee.

Item No. 23 :- Improvement of Fire Services in the Country – Requirement of the States for Fire-Fighting Equipment during the year 1960-61.

The Committee has noted that it has not been possible for the State Governments to utilize the Grants that were sanctioned by the Ministry for the procurement of fire-fighting equipment during the year 1958-59 as also during 1959-60, due to the difficulties in securing the necessary fire-fighting equipment through the indigenous manufacturers, in view of the

difficulties faced in getting the necessary foreign exchange requirements for the import of such equipment from abroad. However, since it has not been assured by the D.G.S. & D. through whom the purchases were being made, that equipments as indented during 1958-59 are likely to be available during the current financial year 1960-61, the Committee recommends that funds should be placed on this year's budget grant at the disposal of those State Governments who had placed indents on the D.G.s. & D for the purchase of fire-fighting equipment and appliances sanctioned to them during 1958-59. As regards Governments of Madras, Gujarat and Maharashtra, who were processing the procurement of equipment through their local purchasing agencies, funds should be sanctioned to the extent of the orders placed by them after confirmation whether they would be in a position to procure equipment during the current financial year.

In view of long delays in the procurement of firefighting equipment due to the necessity of getting such equipment through indigenous manufacture on account of difficult foreign exchange position and there being very few indigenous manufacturers in this field who also have not been able to produce the required type of Internal Combustion Engine suitable for use with fire engines, the Committee felt that it was necessary to restrict our demands to only a few types, so as to reduce the foreign exchange requirements to the barest minimum, as also to induce manufacturers to get interested in the manufacture of the few types assuring them of a reasonable off-take annually. From this point of view the Committee felt that the following 3 types of fire engines, for which specifications have already been finalized by the Indian Standards Institution, may only be purchased against the Grants allocated by the Ministry.

- (1) Trailer Fire Pump 150 G.P.M. Capacity.
- (2) Motor Fire Engine with 400 G.P.M. Capacity Pump with or without 400 Gallons Water Tank.
- (3) Jeep Fire Engine with 118" wheelbase with 400 G.P.M. Capacity Pump.

In recommending the above three types of fire engines at the present stage, the Committee is aware that the manufacturers may have to be permitted to import full or part of the Internal Combustion Engine of the appropriate type for use at the outset, for which certain foreign exchange allocation would have to be made. This, however, can be progressively reduced as and when more and more parts for this engine are being manufactured in the country till such time that the full engine is manufactured in the country.

On general assessment of requirement of fire engines in the country the members were of the opinion that about 400 to 500 fire engines may be required annually by the country's Fire Services for the next 5 years or so.

Item No. 24 :- Exploring the Possibilities of Manufacture of Fire Fighting Equipment in India.

Arising out of the discussions in respect of indigenous manufacture of fire-fighting equipment, it was felt that early steps should be taken by Government as well as individual firms, to encourage the manufacture of fire-fighting equipment in India and for this purpose requested the Chairman during his visit abroad to explore possibilities of established manufacturers of fire-fighting organizations, to consider collaboration with Indian firms for this

purpose. The Chairman informed them that subject to his own programme, he would try to meet with this question.

Item No. 25 :- Visit to Training Centre, Allahabad.

The Committee unanimously recommended that Sarvashri Pradhan, Lakhani and Advani should visit the Training Centre sometime in the month of September, 1960, and submit a report.

The Chairman requested to all the members of the S.F.A. Committee that a note on the Fire Service in their State, regarding legislation, service conditions, etc. may kindly be sent to the Commandant, National Fire Service College, so that he may be in a position to pass that on to the States, who may require to collect such information.

Venue of the Next Meeting

It was decided to hold the meeting at Calcutta on the 30th, 31st December, 1960, 2nd and 3rd January, 1961.

Sd/-
(M.G. Pradhan)
Secretary-Member

Sd/-
(M.J.B. Maneckji)
Chairman

Report on the Classification of occupancies according to list of Hazardous and Extra Hazardous Good and the General Principles for Recommending Fire Precautions.

The Sub-Committee considered the various types of occupancies as well as the hazardous good involved in different trades and industries and propose the following broad occupancy grading :-

Group – A : Assembly Buildings :-

- 1) Theatres and cinemas.
- 2) Other halls with a closely seated audience.
- 3) Exhibition halls.
- 4) Dance halls.
- 5) Restaurants.
- 6) Club rooms and similar minor assembly occupancies.
- 7) Non-residential schools.
- 8) Department stores – ground floor, sales basements and any upper floor used for bazaars or special sales displays.

Group – B : Trade, Commercial and Industrial Buildings :-

- 1) Retail shops.
- 2) Department stores-upper floors (except as Group A(8) above).
- 3) Offices.
- 4) Warehouses and wholesale stores.
 - a) Normal hazard
 - b) Abnormal hazard
- 5) Factories – except large single-storey buildings.
 - a) Normal hazard
 - b) Abnormal hazard
- 6) Large – area single – storey factories.
 - a) Normal hazard
 - b) Abnormal hazard

Group – C : Presidential and Institutional Buildings :-

- 1) Flats, maisonettes.
- 2) Hotels, boarding houses, hostels.
- 3) Residential schools, institutions.
- 4) Hospitals, nursing homes, homes for old people.
- 5) Places of detention, jails asylums.

Considering groups A, and C it will be seen that, within each group, the contents of all buildings will be of a fairly well-defined and standardized type, coming within the low normal fire load category. In residential buildings, for example, the contents will be ordinary domestic furniture, and the fire hazard involved will not vary substantially from one building to another.

In Group B occupancies there is a considerable variation in the contents of different buildings of the same type. In only one of these, i.e. offices, are the contents substantially similar. Warehouses, shops and factories all show a wide variation according to the quantity and nature of the goods involved or the processes carried on. In warehouse and factory buildings it is particularly necessary to draw a distinction according to contents, and in these cases sub-division into the two types, normal and abnormal hazard, is required.

Out of the above three groups, the Sub-Committee was of the opinion that no extra fire precautionary measures other than those that work out as recommended vide item 4 of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee minutes of the 2nd meeting for Industrial Establishments will be necessary for the occupancies coming under Group A and Group C. The Sub-Committee however, felt that additional fire precautionary measures will have to be taken in case of occupancies coming under Group B.

While working out the fire precautionary measures for the extra hazardous and hazardous goods in trades and industries the Sub-Committee felt that the following factors are required to be taken note of :-

- (1) Structure housing the industry or the trade.
- (2) Are covered.
- (3) Material stored or under process.
- (4) Machinery likely to start a fire.
- (5) Exposure hazard.

As regards the factors at Nos. 1 and 2, the Sub-Committee felt that these have been well covered in the formula recommended under Item 4 of Standing Fire Advisory Committee minutes of 2nd meeting for working out the normal fire precautions. However, for taking into account the extra hazard and fire risk created by items 3, 4 and 5, the Sub-Committee is of the opinion that the value B of the formula should be multiplied by a coefficient Q of appropriate value.

A list of hazardous and extra hazardous goods of materials that are likely to be involved in the manufacture, process, storage or handling in trades and industries showing their classification as H =Hazardous and EH – Extra Hazardous, is attached.

Regarding the assessment of risk due to the Exposure Hazard, a reference to the Indian Standard Code of Practice for Fire Safety of Buildings – Exposure Hazard, may be made.

Material

Class of Hazards

Absolute Alcohol	E.H.
Accelerine	H
Accumulator Acid (See Sulphuric acid dilute)	E.H.
Accumulator Cases, Celluloid	E.H.
Acetyl	E.H.
Acetaldehyde	E.H.
Acetates. See under specific names	
Acetic Acid (Glacial)	H
Acetone. See Di Methyl Ketone	
Acetone Oils	E.H.
Acetylene (Dissolved)	H
Acetylene (liquid)	E.H.
Acetyloid	E.H.
Acids. See under specific names	
Aconite leaves. See leaves	
Acrylonitrile	E.H.
Aeroplane Flares. See Flares	
African Fibre	H
Agava Fibre	H
Aguardiente. See Spirits Portable	
Alcohol. See under specific names	
Alfa (Vegetable Fire)	H
Algerian Fiber	H
Allyl Alcohol	H
Aloe Fiber	H
Aluminum Carbide	E.H.
Aluminum Dust	E.H.

Aluminum Paste	E.H.
Aluminum powder	E.H.
Aluminum Resinate	H
Aluminum Supho-Cyanide. See Poisons.	
Ambari Hemp (Vegetable Fibre)	H
American moss Fiber	H
Ammonia. Aqueous Solutions or spirits or Ammonia exceeding 30 % NH ₃ (less than .900 S.G.)	H
Ammonia, Anhydrous	H
Ammonium Bichromate	H
Ammonium Chloride	E.H.
Ammonium Cyanide	E.H.
Ammonium Nitrate	E.H.
Ammonium Picrate	E.H.
Ammonium Perchlorate	E.H.
Ammonium Per sulphate	H
Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	E.H.
Ammonium Sulpho Cyanide. See Poisons	
Ammunition, including Cartridges and Fuses, other than safety Cartridges and Safety Fuses	E.H.
Safety Cartridges and Safety Fuses	H
Amorces (Explosive)	E.H.
Amorphous Phosphorus	H
Amyl Acetate, F.P. below 24.4 degree C (iso - from fusel oil) F.P. not below 6.5 -5 degree C	E.H.
Amyl Alcohol	H
Amyl amine	H
Amyl Butyrate	E.H.
Amyl Chloride	H

Amylene	E.H.
Amylene Hydrate. See Amyl Alcohol	E.H.
Amyl Ether	E.H.
Amyl Formate	H
Amyl Nitrate	E.H.
Amyl Oxide. See Amyl Ether	
Amyl Propionate n	H
Andansonian Fibre	H
Anhydrous Ammonia. See Ammonia, Anhydrous	
Aniline	H
Aniline Oil	H
Animal Black	H
Animal Oils. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Animi	H
Anhydrous denatured alcohol (Ansol M & Ansol PR)	E.H.
Anthracene	H
Anthracene Oil	H
Anti-Corrosive pain. See paints	
Anti-Fouling Paint. See Paints	
Antimony-potassium Tartrate. See Poisons.	
Antimony Sulphate. See Antimony Trisulphate	
Antimony Sulphate	H
Antimony Tri sulphate	E.H.
Aqua Fortis. See Nitric Acid	
Aqua Regia	E.H.
Arachis Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Archangel Mats. See Mats, Archangel or Russian.	

Areca Nuts complete with husk or shell	H
Areca Nuts without husk or shell i.e. shelled	E.H.
Arnica Flowers. See Flowers	
Arrack. See Sprints, Portable. Article made from non-foam. Cellulose base, excluding non-flam. Films on metal spools. See Cellulose base articles or waste.	
Artificial silk Fiber. See Rayon Fiber. Artificial Silk Waste. See Rayon Waste. Asfetida, unless packed in bottles in cases or in tin in cases.	H
Asphalt	H
Asphalted Felt. See Felt Asphalted Paper. See Paper	
Asphalt Saturated Felt. See Felt	
Asphaltum	H
Begarse See Bagasee	H
Bagasee (Vegetable Fibre)	H
Bagazo. See bagassee.	
Bags and Sacks. Those which have contained nitrates or sugar, oily, greasy or treacle materials.	H
Balata, unmanufactured, if stored with other goods	H
Balsams, unless packed in bottles in cases or in tins in cases.	H
Bamboo Fibre	H
Bamboo Mats	H
Banana Fibre	H
Baobab Fibre	H
Barium Acetate. See Poisons	
Barium Binoxide. See Barium Peroxide	
Barium Bromate.	E.H.
Baromide. See Poisons	
Barium Carbonate. See Poisons.	

Barium Chlorate.	E.H.
Barium Chloride. See Poisons.	
Barium Chromate. See Poisons.	
Barium Cyanide. See Poisons.	
Barium Ethylsulphate. See Poisons.	
Barium Fluoride. See Poisons.	
Barium Hydrate. See Poisons.	
Barium hydroxide. See Poisons.	
Barium Iodide. See Poisons.	
Barium Manganate. See Poisons.	
Barium Nanganate. See Poisons.	
Barium Nitrate.	E.H.
Barium Oxide. See Poisons	
Barium Peroxide	E.H.
Barium Sulphide	H
Barium Sulphocyanate. See Poisons	
Bass. See Bast.	
Bassine (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Bast (Vegetable Fire)	H
Batavia Fibre	H
Battery Acid. See Sulphuric Acid (Dilute)	
Bay leaves. See Leaves.	
Beeswas	H
Beet Pulp.	H
Belladonna Leave. See Leaves.	
Bengal Lights	E.H.
Benjamin	H

Benzene	E.H.
Benzine	E.H.
Benzoic Acid	H
Bezoin	H
Benzol. See Benzene	
Benzole. See Benzene	
Benzolene. See Benzene	
Benzoyle Peroxide	E.H.
Berline Black	H
Bichromates of all kinds	H
Bichromaate of Potash. See Potassium Bichromate	
Bichromate of Soda. See Sodium Bichromates.	
Bi-Nitro-Benzene	H
Bi-Nitro-Benzol. See Bi Nitro Benzene	
Binoxalate of Potash. See Poisons	
Biri Leaves 9Dry) known as "Tambri" "Apta" and "Kuda"	H
Bi-sulphide of Carbon. See Carbon Bi-Sulphide.	
Bitumen (other than emulsified Bitumen containing not less than 45 percent of water and packed in metal drums)	H
Bituminous Damp Course. See Damp Course Bituminous	
Bituminous Felt. See Felt	
Bituminous Paint. See Paints	
Blacking. See cleaning and polishing liquids, Creams and Pastes.	
Blacks of all kinds	H
Blasting Powders (Explosives)	E.H.
Bombax Cotton (Vegetable Fibre)	H

Bon-bons. See Christmas Crackers	
Bone Black.	H
Bone Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Borneol	H
Brandy. See Spirits, Portable	
Bran Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Bratice Cloth (Tarred). See Cloth.	
Brewers' Grains, Dried	H
Brimstone. See Sulphur	
Bristle Fiber	H
Bormelia Fibers	H
Bromine. See Poisons	
Bronze Powder	E.H.
Broom Corn (Vegetable Fibre)	H
Broom Millett (Vegetable Fibre)	H
Brunswick Black	H
Buchu Leaves. See Leaves.	
Butalyde. See Butyl Aldehyde	
Butane	H
Butanel. See Butyl Alcohol	
Butyl Acetate	H
Butyl Alcohol	H
Butyl Aldehyde	E.H.
Butylemine	E.H.
Butyl Butyraten	H
Butyl Cellosolve	H
Butyl Chloriden	E.H.

Butyl Lactate	H
Butyl Nitrate	E.H.
Cahoo Nuts	H
Caboun Nuts	H
Cake, Oil, See Oil Cake	
Calcium	E.H.
Carbide	E.H.
Calcium Chlorate	E.H.
Calcium Cyanamide, unless certified to contain not more than 0.3 percent of carbide and packed in air-tight metal containers	H
Calcium Cyanide. See Poisons	
Calcium Nitrate	E.H.
Calcium permanganate	H
Calcium Peroxide	E.H.
Calcium Phospide	E.H.
Calcium Phosphite	E.H.
Calcium Resinate	H
Calcium Silicide	E.H.
Calcium Sulphide	H
Calcium Sulpho-Cyanide. See Poisons	
Camomile Flowers. See Flowers	
Camphene	H
Camphor	H
Camphor Oil (light) See 0.1 s, Animal Fish etc.	
Camphor, Synthetic	H
Canada Balsam, See Balsams.	
Candles	H

Cane Fibres	H
Caotchouc. See India Rubber	
Cape Palma Fibre	H
Capivi Balsam. See Balsams.	
Cape for Toy Pistols	E.H.
Caraway Chaff	H
Carbic Cakes – unless packed in tins in cases if packed in tins in cases	E.H.
Carbolic Acid. See Phenol	
Carbolic Oils	H
Carbon	H
Carbon Bi-Sulphice	E.H.
Carbon Black	H
Carbon Di-Sulphide. See Carbon Bi-Sulphide	
Carbon Tetrachloride. See Poisons	
Carbonyl Chloride (Phosgene)	H
Carnauba	H
*Cartridges. See Ammunitions	
Cassia Leaves	H
Castor Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Cattle Food Cake	H
Caustic Potash. See Potassium Hydroxide	
Caustic Soda. See Sodium Hydroxide	
Cellophane Paper (Loose)	E.H.
Cellophane Papers or Sheets in rolls	E.H.
Cello – Solve. See Chyco Mono Ehyl Ether	
Cello – Solve Actoate	H
Cello – Solve Butyl	H.

Celluloid Methyl	H
Celluloid	E.H.
Celluloid Articles and Preparations	E.H.
Celluloid Cases Accumulators. See Accumulators. Celluloid cased.	
Celluloid Cement. See Cement, Celluloid	
Celluloid Scrap	E.H.
Celluloid solutions	E.H.
Celluloid Waste. See Waste	
Cellulose base articles or waste, non inflammable, excluding non-inflammable films on metal spools	H
Cement, Celluloid	E.H.
Cerasine	H
Cerasine. See Cerasine.	
Ceric-ammonium Nitrate	E.H.
Cesium	E.H.
Cesium Nitrate	E.H.
Charcoal	H
Charcoal Black	H
Chemical, Pharmaceutical, See Pharmaceutical Chemicals and Drugs	
Chickle	H
Chill Saltpetre. See Potassium Nitrate	
China Grass (Vegetable Fiber)	
Chinese Wood Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc	
Chlorobenzene	H
Chlorate Mixtures (Explosives)	E.H.
Chlorate of Barium. See Barium Chlorate.	
Chlorate of Calcium. See Calcium Chlorate.	

Chlorate of Potash. See Potassium Chlorate.	
Chlorate of Soda. See Sodium Chlorate.	
Chlorate of Zinc. See Zinc Chlorate.	
Chlorates of all kinds	E.H.
Chlorides of Sulphur. See Sulphur Chlorides	
Chlorine	H.
Chloro-Sulphenic Acid	E.H.
Christmas Crackers	H
Chromates of all kinds	H.
Chromic Acid. See Chromic anhydride	
Chromic Anhydride	E.H.
Cinnabar. See Poisons	
Cleaning and Polishing liquids. Creams and Pastes – F.P. below 24.4 degree C.	E.H.
F.P. between 24 degree C and 65.5. degree C	H
Clean Waste. See waste of all kinds	
Cloth, Asphalted	H
Cloth Tarred	H
Clothing, Oiled, unless packed in sealed metal lines cases	H
Coal Dust	E.H.
Coal Gas	H
Coal Pitch	H
Coal, Pulverised	E.H.
Coal Tar	H
Coal Tar Dyes (Anilene Dyes) including Sulphur Dyes. See Sulphur Dyes	
Coca Leaves, See Leaves	
Coca Butter	H

Coca Nut Fiber	H
Cocoanut Oil See oils, animal, fish, etc.	
Hydrogenated Vegetable Oil, Codilla (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Cod Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Coir Dust	H
Coir Fiber	H
Coir Matting	H
Coir Rope	H
Coir yarn	H
Cole Nuts	H
Collodion Cotton & Collodion	E.H.
Collophony	H
Common Resin	H
Concentrated Sulphuric Acid. See Sulphuric Acid (Concentrated)	
Confetti, except when packed in wooden boxes	H
Cofetti Bombs	H
Congo Fibre	H
Capaiba Balsam. See Balsams.	
Copal	H
Copal Varnish	H
Copper Chlorate	E.H.
Copper Cyanide. See Poisons	
Copper Fluoride. See Poisons	
Copper Hydroxide. See Poisons	
Copper Nitrate	E.H.
Copper Sulphide	H
Copper Sulpho Cyanide. See Poisons	

Copra	H
Copra Bags. See Bags and Sacks	
Copra Cake	H
Copra Meal	H
Cordage Sisel, Loose and/or in bags	H
Cordite (Explosive)	E.H.
Coriander. See herbs.	
Cork Dust	H
Cork, Granulated, unless in the form of hard pressed bales, blocks or slabs	H
Corrosive Sublimate, See Poisons	
Cosseques. See Christmas Crackers.	
Cotton (Whether in fully pressed bales or otherwise)	H
Cotton Flock. See Flock	
Cotton Grass	H
Cotton Linters. See Linters	
Cotton Seed Cake	H
Cotton Seed Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Cotton Seed Screenings	H
Cotton Straw	H
Cotton Waste. See Waste.	
Cowrie	H
Creosote	H
Creosote Oils	H
Cresols	H
Cresylic Acids	H
Crin (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Crotonaldehyde	H

Crude Petroleum. See Oils, Minerals etc.	
Cubra Bast	H
Cubic Nitre. See Sodium Nitrate	
Cumene	H
Cumin. See Herbs	
Cumol	H
Curled Vegetable Hair (Vegetable Fibre)	H
Cus Fibre (Cus Cus Root)	H
Cyanamide. See Calcium Cyanamide	
Cyanide of Lime. See Poisons	
Cyanogen	H
Cymeneup	H
Cymogene	H
Cymol	H
* Loaded Cartridges not exceeding in all 5 per cent of total value of stocks may be treated as non-hazardous if stored in the manner indicated.	
Dammer	H
Damp Course, Bituminous	H
Date Palm Fibre	H
D.D.T. Liquid	H
Dead Oil. See Creosote.	
Dackanee	H
Decorative Moss. See Moss	
Decalin	H
Dessicated Coconut dry and Oily fresh and moist. See Coconut Oil.	
Detonators (Explosivves)	H
Diacetone Alcohol	E.H.

Di amylene	E.H.
Di amyl Phthalate n	H
Di atol	H
Di bromacetylene	H
Di butyl Oxalate n	E.H.
Di bytyl Phathalae n	H
Di chlorethylane	H
Di chlore Pontanes (mixed)	H
Di chromate of Potash, See potassium Bichromate	E.H.
Di ethylamine	H
Di ethyl Carbinol	H
Di ethyl Carbonate	H
Di methyl Ketons	E.H.
Di methylamine	H
Di Nitro Amido Phenol	E.H.
Di Nitro Aniline	E.H.
Di Nitro Benzene	H
Di Nitro Benzol. See Di Nitro Benzene	
Di Nitro Napthalene	E.H.
Di Nitro Phenol	E.H.
Di Nitro Toluene	E.H.
Di Nitro Toluol, See Di Nitro Toluene	
Di oxane	E.H.
Di pentane	H
Disinfectant Liquids (other than Hycol) F.I. below 24.4 degree C.	E.H.
F.P. between 24.4. degree and 65.5. degree C.	H

Down Vegetable	H
Dragon's Blood	H
Dried Brewers' Grains. See Brevers Grains, Dried	
Dried Grass	H
Drugs, Pharmaceutical. See Pharmaceutical Chemical and Drugs	
Dubbin, unless packed in tins in cases.	H
Dyes, Sulphur. See sulphur Dyes.	
Dynamite (Explosives)	E.H.
Earth Nuts (Shelled)	H
Earth Wax	H
Elemi	H
Edible Oils, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Enamels, F.P. below 24.4 degree C.	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4 degree C.	H
Esparto Grass (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Esparto Leaves (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Esparto Two (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Essential Oils, See Oils, Animals, Fish etc.	
Esters. See under specific names	
Ethane	H
Ether. See Ethyl Ether	
Ethyl Acetate	E.H.
Ethyl Acetoacetate	H
Ethyl Alcohol – S.G. below 0.919; or more than 97 percent by volume of absolute alcohol	E.H.
S.G. not below 0.919 and of not more than 57 per cent by volume of absolute alcohol	H
Ethyl Benzene	E.H.

Ethyl Bromide	H
Ethyl Butyrate	E.H.
Ethyl Carbonate. See Di Ethyl Carbonate	
Ethyl Chloride	E.H.
Ethyl Chloro-carbonate	E.H.
Thylene	H
Ethylene Chloride. See Di chloroethylene	
Ethyl Ether	E.H.
Ethyl Formate	E.H.
Ethyl Lactate	H
Ethyl Nitrate	E.H.
Eucalyptus Oil See Oils, Animals, Fish etc.	
Explosives, generally (see also Ammunition and specific names)	E.H.
Fats, excluding butter and margarine	H
Feather Grass (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Felt –	H
Asphalted, Asphalt, Saturated, Bituminous, roofing, Tarred	
Felt, Indodorous	E.H.
Ferric Nitrate	E.H.
Ferrocyanide of Potash. See Poisons	
Ferro Silicon – 30 per cent to 70 per cent silicos.	E.H.
15 per cent to 30 per cent and 70 percent to 80 per cent	H
Fibers, Vegetable, of all kinds See Vegetable Fibres	
Films Non – safety	E.H.
Fire Balsam. See Balsams	
Firelighters	E.H.

Fireworks of all kinds	E.H.
Fish Oils, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Fish Guano	H
Fish Manure	H
Flares, Aeroplane, Ships, etc.	E.H.
Flash Powders, Photographic	E.H.
Flax of all kinds (Vegetable Fibre)	H
Flax Yarn, oxcent when packed in wooden cases	H
Flock	H
Flowers, dried of all kinds, in bags, sacks, bales, baskets, made of pockets	H
Fluoric Acid. See Hydrofluoric Acid	
Fodder, Dried	H
Foots (Oil and Varnish)	H
Formaldehyde. See Poisons	
Fossil Wax	H
Frankin Cense	H
French Polish	E.H.
Fuel Oils F.P. below 24.4 degree C.	E.H.
F.P. not below 24..4 degree C.	H
Fulminates (Explosives)	E.H.
Furfural	H
Fuses. See matches	
Fusel Oil	H
Fuses, See Ammunition	
Gali banum	H
Ganja	H
Gas Black	H

Gasoline Petro	H
Ghee (other than vegetable ghee in tins not exceeding 10 lb in weight and/or in bottles)	H
Gilsonite	H
Gilsonite, Super selects in bags	H
Gin. See Spirits, Potable	
Ginning	H
Glacial Acetic Acid See Acetic Acid (Glacial)	
Glance Pitch	H
* Glycerin	H
Glyco Mono Ethyl Ether	H
Goora Nuts	H
Grahamite	H
Granulated Cork. See Cork, Granulated	
Graphite Creases and Lubricants	H
Grasses (Vegetable Fires)	H
Grass Mats	H
Grease	H
Greasy Rags. See Rags.	
Greasy Waste. See Waste	
Green Oil	H
Ground Nut Cake	H
Ground Nut Meal	H
Ground Nut Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Gumatti Fibre	H
Gums. See under specific names	
Gun Cotton (Explosive)	E.H.
** Gunnies (other than in fully pressed bales)	H

Gunpowder (Explosive) E.H.

Gurgan Balsam. See Balsams

Gutta Jelatong, unmanufactured. If stored with other H goods

Gutta Percha, unmanufactured. If stored with other H goods

* Glycerin in tins, cases, steel drums or other large packages, subject of the following warranty may be treated as non-hazardous if stored in the manner indicated " That glycerin will not be stored with, or within 20 feet of, permanganate of potash, nitrates, metallic sulphides, strong acid, fibers or fibrous goods, or blacks such as lamp black."

** Loose gunnies for packing purposes provided the quantity will never be largely in excess of that required for immediate purpose of packing may be treated as non-hazardous if stored in the manner indicated.

Hard Waste yarn H

Hay (Vegetable Fiber) H

Heath for Besoms H

Hemp of all kinds (Vegetable Fibers) H

Hemp Seed Oil. See Oils, Animals, Fish etc.

Hemp yarn H

Hennequem (Vegetable Fiber) H

Herbs, Dried, of all kinds, in bags, sacks, bales, baskets, H mats or pockets

Hessians (other than in fully pressed bales) H

Hexane n E.H.

Hop Fiber H

Hops. See Flowers

Hops, spent H

Hull Fiber H

Hydro bromic Acid H

Hydrochloric Acid	H
Hydro cyanic Acid. See Poisons	
Hydrofluoric Acid	H
Hydrofluosilicic Acid	H
Hydrogen	H
Hydrogen Cyanide	H
Hydrogen Peroxide –If exceeding 40 per cent Peroxide	E.H.
If exceeding 6 per cent but not exceeding 40 per cent peroxide	H
Hypochlorous Acid	E.H.
Iceland Moss. See Moss	
Life Hemp (Vegetable Fiber)	
Illuminating Oils, See Oils, illuminating	
India Rubber, unmanufactured. If stored with other goods	H
Indoor Fireworks. See Fireworks	
Industrial Alcohol	E.H.
Industrial Spirits. See Spirits, Industrial Inflammable Liquids :	
F.P. below 24.4%	E.H.
F.P. between 24.4%	H
Inks, Printing : F.P. below 24.4%	E.H.
F.P. between 24.4%	H
Inodorous Felt. See Felt, Inodorous.	
Insecticides : F.P. below 24.4%	E.H.
F.P. between 24.4% and 65.5%	H
Irish Moss. See Moss	
Iron Sulphide	H
Isobutyl Carbinol	H

Isopropyl Alcohol	H
Isopropyl amine	E.H.
Istle's Fiber	E.H.
Italian Hemp Godilla	H
Italian Whisk (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Ita Palm Fiber	H
Iv-ory Black	H
Ixt-le Fiber	H
Japanese Moss. See Moss.	
Jaumave (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Joss Paper and Sticks	H
Juniper	H
Junk	H
Jute (in fully pressed bales or otherwise)	H
Jute Cuttings	H
Jute yarn (other than in full pressed bales)	H
Kapok (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Kapol Oil. See Oils, animal, Fish, etc.	
Kapok Seed	H
Kaur i	H
Kerosene. See Oils, Mineral, etc.	
Kittol (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Kola Nuts. See Cola Nuts.	
Kumbi (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Lacquers. F.P. below 24.4%	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4%	H
Lamp Black	H

Lamp Oil. See Oils, Illuminating	
Lard	H
Lard Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Laughing Gas. See Nitrous Oxide	
Laurel Leaves. See Leaves	
Lavender. See Herbs	
Lead Carbonate. See Poisons	
Lead Chloride. See Poisons	
Lead Dioxide.	H
Lead Oxide. See Poisons	
Lead peroxide. See Lead Dioxide	
Lead Resinate	H
Leather Pickers (Oily)	H
Leaves, Dried, of all kinds (except tobacco) in bags, snacks, bales, baskets, mats or pockets	H
Lechugilla (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Lime, unslaked	H
Linen Fiber	H
Linen Yarn. See Flax yarn	H
Linseed Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Linters	H
Liquid Acetylene. See Acetyene (liquid)	
Lithium	H
Lubricating Oils, See Oils, Lubricating	
Lycopodium Powder except when packed in tins in cases	H
Lythene	E.H.
Madagascar Fiber	H

Magnesium Bromate	H
Magnesium Candles	H
Magnesium Nitrate	E.H.
Magnesium Peroxide	E.H.
Magnesium Powder	E.H.
Magnesium Ribbon	H
Magnesium Torches	H
Magnesium Wire	H
Manney Fiber	H
Maguey Fiber	H
Maize Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Manganese Dioxide	H
Manganese Peroxide. See Manganese Dioxide	
Manganese Resinate	H
Manilla Hemp (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Manila Yarn	H
Manilla Rope Tarred	H
Manjak	H
Marsh Gas. See Methane	
Matches of all kinds	H
Mats, Archangel or Russian	H
Matting, used	H
Maxphalt	H
Meal, Oil –see	H
Medicinal Oils, See Oils, Animal Fish etc.	
Megasse. See Bagasse	
Menthol	H

Mercuric Chloride	H
Mercuric Sulphide. See Poisons	
Mercury Fulminate	E.H.
Metallic Powders. See under specific names	
Metallic potassium	E.H.
Methane	H
Methyl Acetate	E.H.
Methyl Acetone. See Di-methyl Ketone.	
Methyl. Alcohol	E.H.
Methylated Spirit	E.H.
Methyl Cellosolve	H
Methyle Chloride	H
Methylene Chloride. See Dichlomethylene	
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	E.H.
Methyl Formate	E.H.
Mexican Fiber	H
Millet Stalk (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Mineral Black	H
Mineral Oils, and their liquid products, See Oils, Mineral etc.	
Mineral Turpentine, See Turpentine	
Mineral Wax	H
Mint See Herbs	
Mir bane Oil. See Nitro Benzene	
Molascuit	H
Molasses Meal	H
Molassine Meal	H
Monkey Bass (Vegetable Fiber)	H

Monkey Bread Tree Fiber	H
Monkey Nuts (Shelled)	H
Monochlor – Acetic Acid	H
Mono Nitramilrue (Nitra Line)	H
Mono Nitro Aniline. See Mono Nitraniline	H
Mono Nitro Naphthalene	H
Mono Nitro Phenol. See Nitro Phenol (Mono)	
Mono Nitro Toluol. See Nitro Toluene (Mono)	
Moss, Dried, of all kinds	H
Mould Coats	H
Mulberyy Fibre	H
Mungo	H
Muriatic Acid. See Hydrochloric Acid	
Murva Fiber	H
Musa Fibers	H
Murrh	H
Mono Nitro Toluol. See Nitro Toluene (Mono)	
Naptha. F.P. below 24.4%	E.H.
F.P. not below 65.5 centigrade	H
Naphthalene	H
Neats foot Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Nettle Fibers	H
New Zealand Flax (Vegetable Fiber)	H
New Zealand Hemp (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Nickel Peroxide	H
Nitraniline. See Mono Nitraniline	
Nitrate Mixtures	E.H.

Nitrates of all kinds	E.H.
Nitrate of Ammonia. See Ammonium Nitrate	
Nitrate of Iron. See Ferric Nitrate.	
Nitrate of Lime. See Calcium Nitrate.	
Nitrate of Potash. See Potassium Nitrate.	
Nitrate of Soda. See Sodium Nitrate	
Nitre, Sweet Spirits of Nitric Acid	E.H.
Nitrites of all kinds.	E.H.
Nitrite of Potash. See Potassium Nitrite	
Nitrite of Soda. See Sodium Nitrite	
Nitro Anilines. See Mono, Di, Tri, and Tetra Nitro Anilines.	
Nitro Benzene	H
Netro Benzol. See Nitro Benzene	
Nitro Cellulose, Plastic	H
Nitro Chalk	H
Nitro Compounds (Explosive)	E.H.
Nitro Glycerin (Explosive)	E.H.
Nitrolim. See Calcium Cyanamide	
Nitro – Mannite	E.H.
Nitro Methane	H
Nitro Naphthalenes. See Mono Di, Tri and Tetra Nitro Naphthalenes.	
Nitro Phenol (Mono)	H
Nit rose Phenol	H
Nitro Starch (Explosive)	E.H.
Nitro Toluene (Mono)	H
Nitrous Ether. See Ethyl Nitrites.	

Nitrous Oxide	H
Non-flammable cellulose. Base articles or waste. See Cellulose base articles, or waste.	
Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid. See Sulphuric Acid, Nordhausen.	
Nut Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Nuts. See under Specific names	
Oakum	H
*Oil Cake	H
Oiled Clothing. See Clothing, oiled	
Oiled Clothing. See Clothing, Oiled	
Oiled Paper. See Paper	
Oiled Sheets, See Sheets, Oiled.	
Oiled Textile Materials. See Textile Materials, Oiled.	
Oil Foots. See Foots (Oil and Varnish)	
Oil Gas	H
Oil of Mir bane. See Nitro Benzene.	
Oil of Vitriol. See Sulphuric Acid.	
(Concentrated)	
Oils, Animals, Fish and Essential, other than medicinal, edible and essential oils packed in bottles in case or in thin in cases	H
Oils, Vegetable (other than tins not exceeding 10 lbs in weight and/or bottled	H
Oils, Illuminating F.P. below 24.4 degree Centigrade	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4 degree Centigrade	H
Oils, Lubricating	H
Oils – Mineral, Rock, Schist, Shale Petroleum, Tar and their liquid products, (except medicinal, packed in bottles in cases or in tins in cases - F.P. below 24.4 degree centigrade	E.H.

F.P. not below 24.4 degree Centigrade	H
Oil-seed Cake (including Cotton-Seed Cake)	H
Oil-seed Meal. See Meal, Oil Seed	
Oil Sheets	H
Oily Rags. See Rags	
Oily waste. See Waste	
Cleine	H
Oleo	H
Oleum	H
Olive Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Opponax	H
Ortho Nitro Phenol	H
Ortho Nitro Toluene	H
Oxalate of Potash. See Poisons	
Oxalic Acid. See Poisons	
Oxygen	H
Ozokerite Paint removers F.P. below 24.4 degree C	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4. degree Centigrade	H
Paints -F.P. below 24.4 degree C	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4. degree Centigrade	H
* "Cocogem" in tins and/or bottles may treated ad non-hazardous if stored in the manner indicated.	
Palm Butter	H
Palmette Grass	H
Palm Fibers	H
Palm Kernel Oil, See Oils, Animal Fish etc.	
Palm Kernels	H
Palm Leaves. See Leaves	

Palm Nuts	H
Palm Oils, See oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Palmyra-Fiber	H
Pampas Plumes	H
Paper – Asphalted, Oiled, Tarred	H
Paper Shavings. See Shavings, Wood or Paper	
Papyrus (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Paraffin Oil, See Oils, Mineral etc.	
Paraffin Wax	H
Paraldehyde	E.H.
Paramatta Grass (Vegetable Fibres)	H
Para-nitro-Acctanilide	H
Para-nitro-Phenol	H
Para-nitrosodimethylaniline	H
Patehouuli Leaves, See Leaves	
Pea Nut Oil, See Oils, Animal Fish etc.	
Pea Nut (Shelled)	H
Peat Dust	H
Peat Moss. See Moss	
Peat Mould	H
Pentane	E.H.
Pentene. See Amylene	
Peppermint Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Per chlorate of Ammonia. See Ammonium Per chlorate	
Per chlorate Mixtures (Explosive)	E.H.
Per chlorates of all kinds	E.H.
Per chlorate of Potash, See Potassium Per chlorate.	

Per chlorate of Soda. See Sodium Per chlorate	
Percussion Caps. (Explosive)	E.H.
Permanganates of all kinds	H
Permanganate of Potash. See Potassium Permanganate	
Permanganate of Soda. See Sodium Permanganate.	
Peroxides of all Kinds	H
Peroxide of Benzoyl. See Benzoyl Peroxide.	
Perodixe of Hydrogen. See Hydrogen Peroxide.	
Peroxide of Lead. See Lead Dioxide.	
Peroxide of Manganese. See Manganese Dioxide.	
Peroxide of Potassium. See Potassium Peroxide	
Peroxide of Sodium. See Sodium Peroxide.	
Peroxide of Zinc. See Zinc Peroxide.	
Persulphates of all kinds	E.H.
Peru Balsam. See Balsams	
Petrol	E.H.
Petroleum. See Oils, Minerals, etc.	
Petroleum Ether	E.H.
Petroleum Jelly	H
Petroleum Oils, and their Liquid products. See oil, mineral etc.	
Pharmaceutical Chemicals and Drugs – Liquid or Solid, consisting or, containing or made up with substances listed as hazardous, unless packed in bottles not exceeding one Winchester quart in capacity, or in tins or jars containing not more than 10 lb. and packed in cases	H
Pharmaceutical Drugs, See pharmaceutical, Chemicals and Drugs	
Phenol (Carbolic Acid) See Poisons	
Phosgene. See Carbonyl Chloride	

Phosphine	E.H.
Phosponium Iodide	E.H.
Phosphoric Acid	E.H.
Phosphorus – amorphous, See Amorphous Phosphorus. Red. See Red Phosphorus. White. See White Phosphorus	
Phosphorus Pentachloride	H
Phosphorus Sesquisulphide	E.H.
Phosphorus Sulphides (Except Phosphorus Sesquisulphide q.v.)	H
Phosphorus Trichloride	H
Photographic Flash Powders. See Flasht Powders, Photographic.	
Pissava of all kinds (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Picramic Acid. See Die Nitra Amido Phenol	
Picra-tes (Explosives)	E.H.
Picric Acid. See Tri Nitro Phenol	
Pineapple Grass	H
Pine Bark	H
Pinene	H
Pine Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Pine Tar Oil. See Oils, Minerals, Tar etc.	
Pita Fiber	H
Pitch	H
Plantain Fiber	H
Poisons, if stored on the same floor as, or on floors above, foodstuffs	H
Polishing Liquids. Creams and Pastes. See cleaning and Polishing Liquids, Creams and Pastes.	H
Pontionac	H

Poppy Seed Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Potable Spirits. See Spirits, Potable	
Potassium	E.H.
Potassium Bichromate	E.H.
Potassium Binoxalate. See Poisons	
Potassium Chlorate.	E.H.
Potassium Cyanide – See Poisons	
Potassium Chlorate.	E.H.
Potassium Cyanide. See Poisons	
Potassium Ferricyanide. See Poisons	
Potassium Ferrocyanide. See Poisons	
Potassium Hydroxide	H
Potassium Nitrate	E.H.
Potassium Per chlorate	E.H.
Potassium Permanganate	H
Potassium Peroxide	E.H.
Potassium Persulphate	H
Potassium Sulphide	H
Powders, Metallic. See under specific names.	
Printing Inks. See Inks, Printing	
Propyl Acette.	E.H.
Propyl Alcohol	E.H.
Prussiate of Potash. See Poisons	
Prussic Acid. See Poisons	
Pulverised Coal. See Coal Pulverised.	
Pure Alcohol	E.H.
Pyrene	H

Pyrethrum Flowers. See Flowers	
Pyridine – F.P. below 24.4. degree centigrade	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4. degree centigrade	H
Pyridine Base – F.P. below 24.4. degree centigrade	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4. degree centigrade	H
Pyroxorm. See Potassium Sulphide	
Pyrogallic Acid. See Poisons	
Quicklime. See lime. Unslaked.	
Quinenoxime. See Nitroso Phenol	
Raffia (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Rags – Cleans Rags (not including clean textile cuttings)	H
Oily or Greasy Rags	E.H.
Ramie (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Rape Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Raphia, See Raffia	
Rayon Fiber	H
Rayon Waste.	H
Rayonphane Papers (Loose)	H
Rectified Spirits, of Wine. See Spirits of Wine, Rectified.	
Red Lead. See Poisons.	
Red Phosphorons	H
Renovators – F.P. below 73degree centigrade	E.H.
F.P. not below 73 degree centigrade.	H
Resins Natural	H
Resinates	H
Rhea Fiber	H
Rhigolene	E.H.

Rice Root (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Rockets	E.H.
Rock Gas	H
Rock Oils and their liquid products. See Oils, Mineral, etc.	
Roofing Felt, See Felt	
Rope, Tarred	H
Rosemary. See Herbs	
Rosin	H
Rosin Oils	H
Rosin Spirit	H
Rubber Spirit	H
Rubber Goods, Old. See Rubber Waste.	
Rubber, Reclaimed	H
Rubber Seed Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Rubber Solutions – Containing mineral naphtha	E.H.
F.P. below 73 degree F. or bi-sulphide of carbon	
F.P. between 73 degree F. and 100 degree F.	H
Rubber Waste, including of rubber goods	H
Rum, See Spirits, Potable	
Russian Mats, See Mats. Archangel or Russian.	
Rye Grass	H
Sacks and Bags. See Bags and Sacks.	
Safety Cartridges. See Ammunition	
Safety Fuses. See Ammunition.	
Safflower Flowers. See Flowers	
Saffron Flowers. See Flowers	
Sage. See Herbs	

Saltpetre. See Potassium Nitrate.	
Salvage Goods, Fire or Water-damaged	H
If so classified before damage	E.H.
Sandarac	H
Sansevieria Bibbers	H
Sawdust	H
Schist Oils and their liquid products. See Oils, Mineral etc.	
Screenings, Cotton Seed. See Cotton Seed Screenings	
Seal Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish, etc.	
Seeds. See under Specific Names	
Senna Leaves. See Leaves.	
Sesame Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Shale Oils and their liquid products. See Oils, Minerals etc.	
Shark Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Shavings, Wood or Paper	H
Sheep Dips. See Poisons	
Sheets, Oiled	H
Ship's Flares. See Flares	
Shoddy	H
Signal Lights	E.H.
Signal (Explosive)	E.H.
Silk Waste (Artificial). See Rayon Waste	
Silver Cyanide. See Poisons	
Sisal (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Snaps for Bon-bon Crackers or Cossaques	E.H.
Sodium	E.H.

Sodium Amalgam	E.H.
Sodium Bichromate	H
Sodium Chlorate	E.H.
Sodium Cyanide. See poisons	
Sodium Hydro Sulphate	E.H
Sodium Hydroxide	H
Sodium Nitrate	E.H.
Sodium Per chlorate	E.H.
Sodium Permanganate	H
Sodium Peroxide	E.H.
Sodium Sulphide	H
Sodox	E.H.
Solidified Spirits. See spirits Solidified.	
Solygnum Wood Preservative	H
Solvents – F.P. below 24.4. degree Centigrade	E.H.
F.P. between 24.4 and 65.5 degree Centigrade	H
Soot	H
Sorghum Stalk (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Soya Bean Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Spangle Lights	H
Spanish Black	H
Spent Hops. See Hops, Spent	
Sphagrm Moss. See Moss	
Spirits, Industrial	E.H.
Spirits of Ammonia. See Ammonia	
Spirit of Salts	H
Spirits of Wine, Rectified	E.H.

Spirits Potable unless packed in bottles or jars	E.H.
Spirits, Solidified. Stains – F.P. below 24.4 degree Centigrade	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4 degree Centigrade	H
Stearic Acid in power foam in steel drums	H
Stearine	H
Storax Balsam. See Balsams.	
Straw (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Straw Envelopes	H
Straw Plait	H
String, Tarred	H
Strontium	H
Strontium Chlorate	E.H.
Strontium Nitrate	E.H.
Strontium Peroxide	E.H.
Suint	H
Sulphide of Barium. See Barium Sulphide.	
Sulphide of Calcium. See Calcium Sulphide.	
Sulphide of Copper. See Copper Sulphide.	
Sulphide of Iron. See Iron Sulphide	
Sulphide of Lime. See Calcium Sulphide	
Sulphide of Phosphorous. See Phosphorous Sulphide	
Sulphide of Potash. See Potassium Sulphide	
Sulphide of Soda. See Sodium Sulphide.	
Sulphide. Waste Liquor	H
Sulphur	H
Sulphur Chlorides (Monochloride and Dichloride)	H
Sulphur Dyes. Unless containing at least 10per cent of inert inorganic salts and packed in air-tight metal	H

vessels.	
Sulphur Praecip in 1 lb packets.	H
Sulphuric Acid (Concentrated)	E.H.
Sulphuric Acid (Dilute)	H
Sulphuric Acid, Nordhausen	H
Sulphuric Ether	E.H.
Sumach Leaves. See leaves.	
Sunflower Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Sunn Hemp (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Sweet Spirits of Nitre. See Nitre Sweet Spirits of	
Tallo	H
Tampico Hemp (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Tar, all Kinds	H
Tar Oils, and their liquid products (other than in bottles)	H
Tarpaulins	H
Tarpaulin Papers	H
Tarred Cloth. See Cloth, Tarred	
Tarred Felt. See Felt	
Tarred Paper. See Paper	
Tarred Rope. See Rope, Tarred	
Tarred String. See String, Tarred.	
Tarred Twine. See Twine, Tarred.	
Tartar Entic. See Poisons	
Tea Seed Oil, See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Teasles, See Flowers Dried.	
Terebene	H
Tetralin	E.H.

Tetra Nitro Aniline	E.H.
Tetra Nitro Methyl Aniline	E.H.
Tetra Nitro Naphthalene	E.H.
Textile Materials, Oiled	H
Rhermit	E.H.
Thistledown (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Thorium Nitrate	E.H.
Thus	H
Thyme. See Herbs	
Toddy (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Tolu Balsam. See Balsams	
Toluene	E.H.
Toluol. See Toluene	
Tow of all kinds	H
Tree Cotton (vegetable fiber)	H
Tricresyl Phosphate	H
Tri Nitro Aniline	E.H.
Tri Nitro Benzene	E.H.
Tri Nitro Benzole. See Tri Nitro Benzene	
Tri Nitro Naaphthalene	E.H.
Tri Nitro Phenol	E.H.
Tri Nitro Toluene	E.H.
Tri Nitro Toluo. See Tri Nitro Toluene	
Tri Sodium Phosphates in barrless (American)	H
Trotter Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Tula Fiber	H
Tung Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	

Turkey Red Oil	H
Turpentine	H
Turpentine Substitute	H
Tutty Powder, See Zinc Powder	
Twine, Tarred.	H
Tri Nitro Apisole	E.H.
Unmanufactured Rubber, if stored with other goods (other goods means all kinds)	H
Unslaked Lime. See Lime, Unslaked.	
Uranium Nitrate	
Varnishes – (Other than LITHO Varnish)	
F.P. below 24.4 degree Centigrade	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4 degree Centigrade	H
Vaseline. See Petroleum Jelly	
Vegetable Black	H
Vegetable Down. See Down, Vegetable	
Vegetable Fibers of all kinds.	H
Vegetable Horse, Hair (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Vegetable Oils. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Vegetable Silk (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Vegetable Wool (Vegetable Fiber)	H
Vetriol. See Sulphuric Acid (Concentrated)	
Vodka. See Spirits, Potable	
Wagner Lockheed No. 21	H
Wagner Lockheed No. 21B (if having an Oil base)	H
Waste of all kinds (excluding waste silk and tea waste)	H
Waste, Celluloid	E.H.
Waste, Oily or Greasy	E.H.

Waterproofed cloth using an oil based solution	H
Water proofing Solutions – F.P. below 24.4 degree Centigrade	E.H.
F.P. between 24.4 and 65.5 degree Centigrade	H
Wax of all kinds	H
Whale oil. See oils, animal, fish etc.	
Whisks (Vegetable fibers)	H
Whisk. See Spirits, Potable	
White Lead. See Poisons	
White Phosphorous	E.H.
White Spirit	H
Wood Alcohol	E.H.
Wood Fiber	H
Wood Flour	H
Wood Meal	H
Wood Oil. See Oils, Animal, Fish etc.	
Wood Shavings. See Shavings, Wood or Paper	
Wood Spirit	E.H.
Wood Wool	H
Wool Grease	H
Xylene – F.P. below 24.4 degree Centigrade	E.H.
F.P. not below 24.4 degree Centigrade	H
Xylol. See Xylene	
Xylonite	E.H.
Xylonite Solutions	E.H.
Yellow Phosphorus	E.H.
Yucca Fiber	H
Zacaton (Vegetable Fiber)	H

Zinc Bichromate	H
Zinc Chlorate	E.H.
Zinc Chloride. See Poisons	
Zinc Cyanide. See Poisons	
Zinc Dust (Metallic)	E.H.
Zinc Dust Sulphate	H
Zinc Peroxide	E.H.
Zinc Powder	E.H.

APPENDIX "B"

FORWARDING NOTE

The Fire Service is an essential service, where implicit obedience of orders and strict adherence to discipline are imperative as in the Armed Force or Police. However, keeping the civilian privileges in view, the stringency of the Army Rules and the unrestrained freedom admissible under the rules governing the other civilian and utility services have been modified to suit the basic needs of fire services. The cardinal principle that no one shall be punished, unless he has been given an adequate opportunity to defend himself against the action proposed, has however been observed. Provision has been made for dealing with offences peculiar to fire services in a deterrent and speedy manner to ensure desired effect and discipline, which are vital.

The rules are intended to be made applicable for all the fire services maintained by the Government, Corporations or other statutory bodies, Municipalities or other local authorities or autonomous institutions in India.

D R A F T

FIRE SERVICES DISCIPLINE AND APPEAL RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION OFACT.

- I. **General** 1. These rules may be called the Fire Service Discipline and Appeal Rules 19.....

- II. **Definitions** 2.

- III. **Classification** – 3. The Services the members of which are subject to these Rules shall be classified as follows :-
 - a) The Superior Fire Service.
 - b) The Sub-ordinate Fire Service.

 4. The Superior Fire Service shall consist of the following Categories of posts :-
 - a) Director of Fire Services/Chief Fire Officer.
 - b) Deputy Director of Fire Services/Deputy Chief Fire Officer/Regional Fire Officer.
 - c) Divisional Fire Officer.

 5. The Subordinate Fire Service shall consist of the

Following Categories of posts :-

- a) Assistant Divisional Fire Officer and equivalent ranks.
- b) Station Officer and equivalent ranks.
- c) Sub-Officer and equivalent ranks.
- d) Leading Fireman, Telephone Operator and equivalent ranks.
- e) Driver Mechanic/Driver Operator and equivalent ranks.
- f) Fireman and equivalent ranks.

IV. **Discipline Penalties.**6. The following penalties may be awarded summarily in Orderly Rooms upon the categories of officers enumerated under classes (d) to (f) of Rule 5 above.

Extra duty and/or extra drill not exceeding 3 hours in all at one hour per day, can be imposed by an officer of the rank of Station Officer or Sub-officer. Extra duty or extra drill for a period not exceeding 7 hours, at one hour per day can be imposed by an officer of the rank of Assistant Divisional Officer and above. The imposition of these penalties shall not be recorded in the Service Recorded of the individual or in his personal File.

The person to be punished, should be given the opportunity in the Orderly Room to explain the circumstances under which he committed the offence before the penalty is awarded. No appeal shall lie against these punishments.

7. The following penalties may for good and sufficient reasons be imposed upon members of the Superior and Sub-ordinate Fire Services specified in Rules 4 and 5 above, namely :-

- a) Censure.
- b) Debarring from appearing for departmental or professional examination for promotion for a specified period not exceeding two years.
- c) Withholding of increments, or promotion, including stoppage at an efficiency bar;
- d) Recovery from pay to the extent necessary, of the monetary value equivalent to the amount of increments ordered to be withheld where such an order can not be given effect to.

Explanation :- In cases of stoppage of increment with cumulative effect the Monetary value equivalent to three times the amount of increment ordered to be withheld may be recovered.

- e) Recovery from pay of the whole or part of any pecuniary loss caused to the department, by negligence or breach of orders.

Explanation :- This penalty may be imposed in addition to any other penalty which May be inflicted in respect of the same neglect or breach of orders.

- f) Suspension where a person has already been suspended under Rule 13 (a) to the extent considered necessary by the authority imposing the penalty.
- g) Reduction to a lower rank in the seniority list or to a lower grade, post or time-scale or to a lower stage in the time scale.
- h) Compulsory retirement.

- i) Removal from service.
- j) Dismissal from service.

Explanation :- Discharge of a person appointed on probation during the period of probation or of the person appointed to hold a temporary appointment on the expiration of the period of temporary appointment, does not amount to removal or dismissal within the meaning of this rule.

8. Besides the penalties specified in Rules 6 and 7 the following penalties may also for good and sufficient reasons be imposed upon the members of the Subordinate Fire Service specified in Rule 5 above.

- a) Reprimand in the case of Sub-ordinates specified in items (a) to (c).
- b) Black mark in the case of subordinates specified in items (d) to (f) in rule 5 above.
- c) Suspension for a period not exceeding 15 days in the case of Sub-ordinates specified in Rule 5 above, if the penalty of reduction to a lower grade, post or time-scale or to a lower stage in the time-scale cannot be imposed.

9. The authority which may impose any of the penalties prescribed in Rule 7 and 8 above on a member of the Superior or Subordinate Fire Service specified in Rule 4 and 5 above shall be the authority prescribed in Appendix-I to these rules or any higher authority.

Provided that where in any case Competent Authority has imposed or has declined to impose a penalty under these rules, a lower authority shall have no jurisdiction to proceed under this rule in respect of the same case.

- Explanation :-
- (a) The fact that a competent authority has imposed or declined to impose a penalty in any case shall not debar a higher authority from exercising his jurisdiction under this rule in respect of the same case.
 - (b) The order of a higher authority imposing or declining to impose in any case a penalty under this rule shall supersede any order passed by any lower authority in respect of the same case.
 - (c) Where, on promotion or transfer a member of the service in a class, category or grade is holding an appointment in another class, category or grade thereof or in another service, no penalty shall be imposed upon him in respect of his work or conduct before such promotion or transfer except by an authority competent to impose the penalty upon a member of the service in the latter class, category, grade or service, as the case may be.
 - (d) Where a person has been reverted from one service to another or from one class, category or grade of the service to another class, category or grade thereof, no penalty shall be imposed upon him in respect of his work or conduct while he was a member of the

service, class, category or grade, as the case may be, for which he was reverted or reduced except by an authority competent to impose the penalty upon a member of such service, class, category or grade, as the case may be.

10. In every case where it is proposed to impose on a member of a superior or subordinate Fire Service any of the penalties mentioned in clauses (a) to (f) of Rule 7 and Clauses (a) to (c) of Rule 8 the delinquent shall be given a reasonable opportunity of making any representation that he may desire to make as laid down in paragraphs 1 & 2 of Appendix – II to these rules.

11. In every case where it is proposed to impose on a member of the service any of the penalties mentioned in clauses (g) to (j) of Rule 7, the procedure indicated in paragraphs 3 to 7 of Appendix – II these rules shall be followed.

12. Exception. (a) The requirements of rules 10 and 11 shall not apply where the officer concerned has absconded or where it is for other reasons impracticable to communicate with him.

(b) The provisions of rule 11 and shall not apply where the Government or Local Authority is satisfied that in the interest or State or Local Security it is not expedient to follow the procedure prescribed in the rules.

(c) All or any of the provisions of rules 10 and 11 may, in exceptional cases, for special and sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, be waived where there is a difficulty in observing exactly the requirements of the rules and those requirements can be waived without injustice to the person charge.

(d) If any question arises whether it is reasonably practicable to follow the procedure prescribed in rule 11 the decision thereof of the appointing authority shall be final.

13. Suspension :- (a) A member of a service may be placed under suspension from service where :-

- i) An enquiry into grave charges against him is contemplated, or is pending, or
- ii) A complaint against him of any criminal offence is under investigation or trial and if such suspension is necessary in the public interest.

(b) A member of the Fire Service who is detained in custody whether on a criminal charge or otherwise, for a period longer than forty-eight hours shall be deemed to have been suspended uen suspended under this rule.

(c) An order of suspension under clause (i) may be revoked at any time by the authority making the order or by any authority to which it is subordinate.

14. (a) The authority imposing any penalty under rules 7 & 8 shall maintain a record showing :-

- i) The allegations upon which action was taken against the person punished;
- ii) The charges framed, if any;
- iii) The person's representation, if any and the evidence taken, if any; and
- iv) The finding and the grounds thereof, if any.

V. **Appeals :-**

15. Every person who is a member of the service specified in Rule 3 shall be entitled to an appeal from an order imposing on him any of the penalties specified in Rule 7 and 8 :-

- a) If such order was passed by an authority specified in the relevant column of the Schedule, to the authority specified in the last column thereof;
- b) If such order was passed by an authority higher than that specified in the relevant column of the Schedule to the next higher authority to whom the former authority is

16. In the case of an appeal against an order imposing any penalty specified in rules 7 and 8 the appellate authority shall consider :-

- a) Whether the facts on which the order was based have been established;
- b) Whether the facts established afford sufficient ground for taking action; and
- c) Whether the penalty is excessive, adequate or inadequate; and after such consideration shall pass such order as it thinks proper.

17. In the case of an appeal against an order under Rule 9 the appellate authority shall pass such order as appears to it just and equitable, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

18. An authority from whose order an appeal is preferred under rule 15 shall give effect to any order made by the appellate authority.

19. Every person preferring an appeal shall do so separately and in his own name.

20. Every appeal preferred under rule 15 shall contain all material statements and arguments relied on by the appellant, shall contain no disrespectful or improper language and shall be complete in itself. Every such appeal shall be submitted through the head of the office to which the appellant belongs or belonged and through the authority from whose order the appeal is preferred.

21. No appeal shall be admitted by the appellate authority if it has not been preferred within one month from the date on which a copy of the order appealed against was communicated to the appellant.

Provided that, if the appellant satisfied the appellate authority that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal within the said period, the appeal may be admitted by such authority if it is preferred within two months from the date on which a copy of the order appealed against was communicated to the appellant.

Explanation :- Where the person concerned has absconded or where it is for any other reason impracticable to communicate with him, the period of one month referred to in this rule shall be counted from the date of the order appealed against.

22. An appeal may be withheld by an authority not lower than the authority from whose order it is preferred, if :

- a) It is an appeal in a case in which under these rules no appeal lies; or

- b) It does not comply with the provisions of rule 15; or
- c) It is a repetition of a previous appeal and is made to the same appellate authority by which such appeal has been decided, and no new facts or circumstances are adduced which accorded grounds for a reconsideration of the case; or
- d) it is addressed to an authority to which no appeal lies under these rules;

Provided that in every case in which an appeal is rejected the appellant shall be informed of the fact and reasons for it;

Provided further that an appeal withheld on account of the failure to comply with the provisions of the first paragraph of rule 15 may be re-submitted at any time within one month of the date on which the appellant has been informed of the withholding of the appeal and if re-submitted in a form which complied with those provisions shall not be withheld.

23. A list of appeals withheld under rule 22 with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded half-yearly by the withholding authority to the appellate authority.

24. No appeal shall lie against the withholding of an appeal, by a competent authority.

25. The appellate authority may call for an appeal admissible under these rules which has been withheld by a subordinate authority and may pass such orders thereon as it considers fit.

26. Every appeal which is not withheld under these rules shall be forwarded to the appellate authority by the authority from whose order the appeal is preferred with an expression of opinion.

27. The authority by whom an order imposing a penalty under rule 9 may be reversed or altered in cases in which no appeal is preferred shall be the appellate authority specified in Appendix – I referred to in rule 9 or any higher authority.

28. **Resignation** :- No member of the service shall be permitted to resign when disciplinary proceedings against him are pending or under contemplation.

29. Nothing in these rules shall operate to deprive any person of any right of appeal which would have had if these rules had not been made, in respect of any order passed before they came into force. An appeal pending at the time when or preferred after these rules came into force, shall be deemed to be an appeal under these rules, and rules 16 and 18 shall apply as if the appeal were against an order appealed under these rules.

APPENDIX-I

(Referred to in Rule 9)

Class of Officers	Powers	Authority empowered to impose the penalty	Appellate Authority
Director of Fire Service/Chief Fire Officer	All penalties prescribed in Rule 7 and suspension	Appointing Authority	The authority immediately superior to the punishing authority.
Dy. Director of Fire Services/Dy. Chief Fire Officer/Regional Fire Officer			
Divisional Fire Officer	Suspension and penalties mentioned in items (a) to (e) of Rule 7. All other penalties prescribed in Rule 7.	Head of the Fire Service. Appointing Authority.	
Members of the Subordinate Fire Service	Penalties mentioned in item (g) to (j) of Rule 7 All other penalties mentioned in Rules 7 and 8 and Suspension	Appointing Authority. Authority immediately subordinate to the appointing authority but not lower in rank to Divisional Officer	The authority immediately superior to the punishing authority.

APPENDIX – II

Procedure to be followed while imposing the penalties prescribed in Rules 7 and 8 of the Discipline and Appeal Rules.

1. Preliminary Enquiry - When any member of the service is alleged to have committed an offence punishable under rules 7 and 8 the matter should be reported within 48 hours of the occurrence by the officer under whom the member is working to the next higher authority. The report should contain all relevant details including the nature of offence, time, date and place of occurrence, name of witnesses etc. On receipt of such a report, the officer concerned shall make such investigation, if any, as he considers necessary and if as a result of this a prima facie case for disciplinary action is established, a decision should be taken by the authority competent to impose the penalty or by any authority subordinate to such authority but superior in rank to the officer on whom it is proposed to impose the penalty, whether the full machinery preliminary to punishment should be set in motion or not.
2. Charge sheet for the award of penalties other than those mentioned in Clauses (g) to (j) of Rule 7 - If a prima facie case is established, the delinquent shall be issued a charge sheet either by or under the orders of the authority competent to impose the proposed penalty. The charge or charges should be carefully framed, should be brief but couched in clear terms. A full and clear statement of facts in support of the charge or charges should be embodied in the charge sheet. The charge sheet should specifically state the period within which the representation of the delinquent should be submitted. Ordinarily this period should not exceed seven days from the date of receipt of the charge Memo, by the delinquent. Any representation made by the delinquent should be taken into consideration before the order imposing the penalty is passed by the competent authority.

It is not necessary that the charges should be framed by the authority competent to award a penalty or even that the enquiry should be conducted by such authority. The charge can be framed and the inquiry held by any officer acting under the orders of the authority competent to award the penalty. This does not, however, imply that no other officer can frame charges and enquire. An officer can at any time and without specific authorisation by the authority competent to impose the penalty frame charge against or enquire into the conduct of an officer directly subordinate to him, although he may not be competent to impose a penalty.

3. Charge sheet for the award of penalties in clauses (g) to 9(j) of Rule 7 :
 - a) It is particularly important that the charge or charges should be carefully framed and in doing so the following points should be borne in mind :
 - i) The charge should be brief; couched in clear terms. Any vagueness should be avoided. The date of occurrence of the incident should always find a place in the charge.

ii) A single charge of a general nature such as corruption cannot be regarded as sufficiently definite. In connection with an inquiry into alleged corruption a separate charge should be framed in respect of each instance of alleged corruption. A series of charges on particular instances may, however, be combined with a general charge of corruption or incompetence of which the instances form the evidence. For example, the results of a series of charges of delays may be noted after due enquiry as they occur in a conduct register and a general charge of incompetence or persistent dilatoriness may be passed on them.

iii) A full and clear statement of the facts in support of charge or each of the charges should be communicated to the delinquent along with the charge or charges.

iv) The names of prosecution witnesses (to be styled 'P.Ws') to prove the charge will be mentioned therein. This should be done on the following lines :-

'The following are some of the witnesses it is proposed to examine in this connection. Others may also be examined, as found necessary.'

There is no need to enter what these witnesses are to prove.

v) The delinquent should be directed to submit his written statement within a sufficient specified period not exceeding 15 days and also to produce a list of documents he proposes to cite and a list of witnesses whom he proposes to examine in defence, with the points upon which he expects each will speak.

vi) He should be required within a reasonable time to state specifically in writing whether he wishes to have an oral enquiry or only to be heard in person. He should understand what each means.

Note :- In grave cases it is often desirable to conduct an oral enquiry whether the delinquent wants it or not.

vii) He may be apprised of the nature of the maximum penalty that may be imposed upon him if the charge or charges against him are proved.

b) Two copies of the charges together with statements of the allegations on which each charge is based and of any other circumstances, which it is proposed to take into consideration in passing orders on the case against the delinquent, shall be prepared. One copy shall be given to the delinquent for his personal use and he will be required to return forthwith the other copy with his written acknowledgement of receipt thereon.

4. Procedure for conducting oral enquiries.

- i) The delinquent's written reply to the charge (s) when received should be examined carefully to see whether all the items have been correctly answered. If an oral enquiry is considered necessary a date for it should be fixed. If the delinquent, refuses to submit a list of defence witnesses with his written statement, fearing that the prosecution will tamper with them, he will not be precluded from citing his witnesses during the enquiry as there can be no question of refusing to hear them on the ground that he refused to give a list of them beforehand.
- ii) The oral enquiry shall be conducted by the punishing authority or by a subordinate authority not below the rank of a Assistant Divisional Fire Officer but superior in rank to the delinquent.
- iii) (a) When the delinquent appears for the oral enquiry, the enquiring officer should put the following question which with its answer 9as in the case of all further question and answers noted below), should be recorded in writing in the 'Oral Enquiry File':-

Q. ---- "You have received a copy of the charge(s) and the facts in evidence and submitted your written explanation. Have you anything further to add before I proceed with this Oral Enquiry ?"

A. ---- This recorded question and answer (as in the case of all further questions and answers) must be read over (in translation in necessary) to the delinquent and his signature and that of the enquiring officer, appended to it. The form to be used should be :

" Recorded by me; read over (and translated) to deponent and acknowledged by him to be correct".

(b) The prosecution evidence shall then be taken. It is not necessary to record again the evidence of those prosecution witnesses who were examined and whose evidence was recorded in the presence of the delinquent at the preliminary investigation. It will be sufficient if their evidence so recorded is read out in the presence of the delinquent, the enquiring officer certifying in the proceedings file that this was done, and the delinquent is given an opportunity to cross-examine such witnesses, whether or not he had already cross-examined them at the preliminary investigation. The prosecution witnesses need not be recalled unless the delinquent desires to cross-examine them further. If, however, any witness was examined at the preliminary investigation in the absence of the delinquent, such witnesses must, if the delinquent so desires, be examined-in-chief in his presence (instead of the evidence given at the preliminary investigation being read out) and the delinquent must also be given an opportunity to cross examine the witness. The prosecution may re-examine such of the prosecution witnesses as it considers necessary, after which the delinquent must again be given an opportunity to put further questions.

(c) Prosecution witnesses who are summoned for the first time at the oral enquiry shall be examined. The delinquent should be asked to state if he wishes to cross-examine them. Prosecution witnesses may be examined in such order as the officer holding the enquiry deems fit.

- (d) At the head of each evidence, the name and rank of the witness must be entered, e.g. 'P.W. 1 Leading Fireman (name) No. 516, X Station'.
- (e) At the foot of the completed deposition of each and every witness the entry detailed in paragraph (a) should be made, the enquiring officer, the witness and the delinquent all signing. If there is more than one page of deposition the pages other than the last should also be initialled by all the parties mentioned.
- (f) All the statements of prosecution witnesses should be kept in one file to themselves.
- (g) Prosecution documents are lettered as Exhibits A,B, etc. and must be kept in their own file for which an index is required showing the letter of the exhibit, its nature in brief and who has produced it.
- (h) The prosecution side of the hearing is now over. On the 'Oral Enquiry File" the enquiring officer should enter the following question which he puts to the delinquent :-

Q. ---- You have heard the evidence against you. Have you any witnesses you wish to have examined in your defence and any documents you wish to have produced for the same ?

A. -----
- (i) He must be given fair time to draw up and present his list. The enquiring officer can question him for what purpose each witness is required so as to avoid protraction on the enquiry by irrelevancies or the citation of witnesses merely for annoyance. He can for sufficient reasons refuse to hear any particular witness or to allow any particular document to be produced, but he must record in the same file his reasons for such refusal. Failure so to record the reasons will vitiate the enquiry.
- (j) Defence witnesses (styled 'D.Ws.')
- are therefore examined-in-chief by the delinquent and cross-examined if necessary by the enquiring officer (and not by other witnesses to the enquiry however much they are impugned). The delinquent may re-examine such of the defence witnesses as he considers necessary after which the prosecution may again question the defence witnesses further. The procedure is the same as in paragraph (b) to (h) above. A separate file will be maintained for defence evidence.
- (k) Defence documents are numbered as Exhibits 1, 2, etc., for which an index should be prepared.
- (l) If the delinquent dispenses with any of the defence witnesses cited by him, this fact should be recorded in the 'Defence Witnesses' file under the signature of the delinquent and of the officer conducting the enquiry.

(m) If the enquiry is conducted on the complaint of a private person or body, the complainant shall not be allowed to cross-examine the officer charged, who is, in such enquiry, in the position of an accused person, but the complainant may suggest questions to the enquiring officer to be put to the witnesses produced in defence of the officer charged or the enquiring officer may, in his discretion, permit the complainant to cross-examine the said witnesses.

(n) An officer conducting a departmental enquiry cannot be cited as a prosecution witness in the enquiry. If however, he is required as a defence witness by the delinquent, the latter should be asked to state in writing what points the officer is cited to elucidate. If the enquiring officer considers it unnecessary to all himself to be examined as a defence witness, he will file that application with his remarks as part of the records of the enquiry and, if relevant, will incorporate the information contained in that application and his remarks in the minute. In case, however, he thinks that his examination as defence witness is really necessary, he may still conduct the enquiry if the points to be elicited from him are such that his answers will not in any way vitiate the result of the enquiry. In such cases, he should record verbatim the delinquent's questions and his replies both signing all the pages of the depositions.

In cases where the evidence that the officer is required to adduce is vital and is likely to have a bearing on the result of the enquiry, the enquiry should not be conducted by that officer but by some other officer.

iv) Having completed the defence the enquiring officer should continue to make entries in the 'Oral Enquiry file' as follows :-

Q. ---- "Your defence witnesses have been examined and such documents as you required have been produced and exhibited (with the exceptions refused by me as noted already in those proceedings for the reasons shown). Have you anything further to request or say ? You are entitled to put in, if you desire, a further written statement of defence".

A. -----

His reply and the questions should be recorded, read over, translated, if necessary, and acknowledged by his signature and that of the enquiring officer as detailed above.

With reference to the first question if the delinquent states that he desires to recall certain witnesses for further cross-examination he should be allowed to do so, for in a departmental enquiry the delinquent is entitled to reserve his cross-examination or further cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. But, the officer holding the enquiry should always ask him what further questions he wishes to put to these witnesses in order to satisfy himself that they are relevant, and, if they are not, he can, for reasons to be recorded, refuse to recall such witnesses.

v) (a) The officer holding the enquiry must be strictly impartial. It is particularly important that the formalities prescribed in the statutory rules and orders should be followed. It is essential that the conduct of the proceedings should not give rise in the mind of the person charged to a belief that the enquiry is being conducted in anything but an impartial and detached frame of mind.

(b) The oral enquiry should be completed with as little delay as possible. Care should be taken to avoid all dilatoriness and adjournment or postponement of the inquiry should be allowed with circumspection and only when necessary. Where an officer is suspended pending enquiry into his conduct on the ground that it is undesirable to allow him to continue on duty during the enquiry, it is all the more necessary that the enquiry should be completed with expedition.

5) Procedure for being heard in person :- Should the delinquent wish only to be heard in person, the actual proceedings will commence only after the action specified below has been taken by the enquiring officer.

The delinquent, in his written explanation, should ordinarily have cited all his defence witnesses and documents for the consideration of the enquiring officer. The documents cited which need not be proved by being produced by a witness, will be collected and examined by the enquiring officer, who will also examine the defence witnesses cited unless for reasons to be recorded in writing decided not to examine all or any of them.

After having done all this, the enquiring officer will proceed to hear the delinquent in person. The delinquent is entitled to put in only a personal representation to the enquiring officer in addition to what he has already stated in his written explanation. There is no question of citing witnesses or documents when the delinquent is being heard in person as all that should have been done in his explanation to the charge. If, however, any further witnesses or documents are cited by the delinquent at this stage, it will be for the enquiring officer to consider their relevancy in regard to the charge and examine them, if necessary, remembering that full justice is needed.

The enquiring officer will then record the personal representation of the delinquent and proceed to dispose of the charges.

6) Drawing up of Minutes :- (i) A minute shall be written in all cases where the penalties mentioned in Rules 7 and 8 of the Rules are imposed.

ii) (a) To facilitate the writing of the minute and its reading by those who have to deal with it subsequently all papers should be sorted and documents into their respective files for which indices should be prepared and attached, e.g., charge and delinquent's written and oral statements :-

Charge and delinquent's written and oral statements (proceeding file).

Statements of prosecution witnesses.

Statements of defence witnesses.
Prosecution documents.
Defence documents.

(b) Statements should be page-numbered and exhibits should be lettered and a list of them included in the record. References in the minute to depositions or exhibits should be made by page number, letter or figures, as the case may be.

(c) Finally all files forming the record of enquiry should be docketed with an index showing their nature.

iii) (a) The minute has its own file and shall be written under the following heads :-

- A) Statements of the charge (s);
- B) Summary of the facts and evidence;
- C) Summary of the defence and the evidence adduced therefore;
- D) Findings on the charge;
- E) The order (by the authority competent to award it)

(b) No reference to the demeanour of witnesses should be made in the minute unless a note was made in the records at the time of the enquiry in this regard. This is necessary to ensure that enquiring officers who frame minutes do not speak about the demeanour of witnesses merely from their memory.

(c) The summary under items (B) and (C) of the minute should not comprise a reproduction of the evidence, but only so much of it as is essential for adequate discussion of the matters actually at issue. The evidence both for and against the delinquent should be attached to the minute. The minute should contain clear reasons for each findings.

iv) The officer holding the enquiry should record his findings on each charge separately after carefully considering the evidence adduced in support of it as well as that for the defence. In case where there are several charges the enquiring officer should deal with each sub-charge under 'B', 'C' and 'D' one below the other, so that the difficulty that is usually experienced in such cases is avoided. If necessary a full final summing up may be given at the end covering all the charges. In cases which are submitted to a higher authority for the imposition of the penalty, the officer holding the enquiry may make a recommendation regarding the penalty to be imposed in those cases which takes up suo-moto and in cases where he is directed to hold an enquiry it is open to the authority ordering the enquiry to direct the enquiring officer to make such recommendations.

7. Imposing of Penalty :- For the award of penalties other than these mentioned in clauses (g) to (j) of Rule 7 the competent authority shall

straightaway pass the order the minute taking into consideration the delinquent's explanation to the charge. In other cases the authority competent to inflict the penalty after arriving at a provisional conclusion in regard to the penalty to be imposed should supply the person charged with a copy of the minute and call upon him to show cause within a reasonable time, not ordinarily exceeding 15 days against the particular penalty proposed to be imposed. Any representation in this behalf submitted by the person charged shall be duly taken into consideration before final orders are passed.

Note :- The opportunity to show cause against the particular penalty Proposed to be imposed referred to above can be given either by the authority competent to inflict the penalty or under his direction by a subordinate authority who is superior in rank to the officer on whom it is proposed to impose the penalty.

Minutes of the 10th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Fire Brigade Headquarters, 13-D, Free School Street, Calcutta -16, from 30th December, 1960 to 3rd January, 1961.

PRESENT

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Remarks
1	Commandant General M.G.B. Maneckji, Honorary Adviser, GOI, MHA, New Delhi	Chairman
2	Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Commandant, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	Secretary
3	Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	Member
4	Sh. K.P. Balkrishna Menon, Divisional Fire Officer & P.A. to IG (P) (Fire Service Branch) Govt. of Kerala, Trivandrum	Member
5	Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh Fire Services, Allahabad	Member
6	Sh. S.C. Chatterjee, Director, West Bengal Fire Services, 13-D, Free School Street, Calcutta -6	Member
7	Sh. Syed Sayeed Hassan, Addl. Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh Fire Services, Dar-us-Salam, Hyderabad	Member
8	Sh. K.P. Katra, Chief Fire Officer, Mysore State Fire Services, Bangalore	Member
9	Sh. John Koshi, Chief Fire Officer & P.A. to IG (P) Fire Service Branch, Mylapur, Madras	Member
10	Sh. G.W. Khot, I.P., D.I.G. of Police Admn., J & K Government, Jammu	Member
11	Sh. S.F. Lakhani, Fire Adviser to the M/o Defence, GOI, New Delhi	Member
12	Sh. Mohinder Singh, Fire Officer, Orissa Fire Services, Cuttack	Member
13	Sh. S.G. Vengasarkar, Chief Fire Officer, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, Bombay	Member
14	Dr. H.C. Visvesvaraya, Dy. Director (building), Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhawan, 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi	Member
15	Sh. J.K. Munshi, Chief Fire Officer, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	Member

Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department did not attend, being out of India.

The 10th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was inaugurated by Sh. I.D. Jalan, Minister for Local Self Government, West Bengal.

While welcoming the members, the Minister observed that the danger and effects of uncontrolled fires had attained such a great importance in our country that it was very appropriate for the Government of India to have appointed such a body of experts like the Standing Fire Advisory Committee in order to devise ways and means to uplift the standards of efficiency of the Fire Service Organizations and thus protect life and property throughout the country. The Minister further stated that the standards could only be enhanced by the well-conceived recommendations of the Committee in respect of training and manufacture of fire-fighting equipment and that he was glad to note that the most modern, scientific and up-to-date training was being imparted at the National Fire Service College at Nagpur. He was also happy that standards were specified for the manufacture of fire-fighting equipment, for manning the Fire Services and for affording appropriate Fire Cover for different places in the country by this Committee since its appointment.

The Minister remarked that the Industrial Development during the 1st and 2nd Five Year Plans were associated with high risk of fire and with a view to raise the economical condition of the country, it was very necessary to protect from this danger of fire by taking suitable scientific precautions and from this point of view he expressed that the role that the Committee has to play has a tremendous consequence and if the recommendations of the Committee are not taken in proper form, there was likelihood of destroying whatever is produced with a detrimental effect on the economic development of the country. He was pleased to note that the Committee had already assessed this increase in Fire Risk and is taking active steps in recommending Grants-in-Aid to different States in order to raise the standards of efficiency in respect of fire-fighting equipment and training. With these observations the Minister declared the Conference open.

The Chairman, Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji, while thanking the Minister for the honour done by him to the Committee in inaugurating the Conference, assured him that the Committee will do its best in fulfilling the task expected of it by the Minister and would also endeavour to render assistance and guidance to all Fire Services and Industrial Establishments in the country so as to minimize the losses to life and property through fire in the country. Thereafter the Conference took up the agenda for consideration.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the Minutes of the 9th Meeting of Standing Fire Committee, held at Bombay from 17th to 20th August, 1960

The minutes of the last meeting, which had been circulated to all the members were confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Follow up action by the Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI

The statements circulated by the Ministry in respect of points raised to the meetings of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and the progress made in different items, were noted.

Item No. 3 :- Consideration of Draft Fire Prevention Measures for Storage and handling of flammable liquids including those covered under Petroleum Act – Views expressed by the Chief Inspector of Explosive in India on Draft rules proposed by Sh. M.G. Pradhan

After a prolonged discussion the Committee desired that all members should send the rules framed and the procedures followed in their States in respect of storage licenses to the Secretary, who should then take up the matter with the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India.

The comments obtained from the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India should then be circulated at all members for their consideration at a later meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Item No. 4 :- Model Fire Service Bill – progress made

The Chairman informed the members that while he would take up the case with the Home Ministry to issue letters and reminders to the States/Municipalities/Union Territories etc. asking them to let the Ministry know as to what action had been taken by them with regard to the various recommendations made by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, he asked members that they should also individually see that these recommendations are taken up by their authorities expeditiously and make individual efforts to convince them to follow them.

The State/Municipal Corporation/Union Territories etc., would be requested to inform as to when they envisage that the Model Fire Services Bill would be implemented.

Item No. 5 :- Fire Drill Competitions – Rules and Regulations for various Drills together with penalties.

The Committee considered the Draft Rules prepared by the Sub-Committee for :-

- (i) Trailer Pump Drill (wet)
- (ii) Extension Ladder Drill with Rescue (Dry), and
- (iii) Tactical Medley Race,

and decided that the competition for Tactical Medley Race may not be introduced at this stage. Members desired that the Secretary should supply them with the copies of standard drills for Trailer Pump and Extension Ladder, as incorporated in the Standard Drill Manual, after which they would conduct such competition drills based on the Draft Rules, as framed now by the Sub-committee, in their individual. Fire Services and report about their experiences. These rules can then be finalized in the light of such experiences.

As regards the First-Aid and Stretcher Drill Competition, members felt that the First-Aid Drill, as followed by St. John's Ambulance, was not very suitable and the Committee resolved that Shri Vengsarkar should obtain details of the artificial respiration drill competition at present followed by the Maharashtra Home Guards and forward to the Secretary, which can then be circulated to all members and finalized at a later stage.

Item No. 6 :- Procedure for working parties and Sub-committees.

The Chairman made it very clear to all members that when we appoint working parties or Sub-committees for certain items, we appoint a Convener and it would be the Convener's responsibility during the interim period to get all the paper work done and circulated to all members of the working party or the sub-committee. The views of the members of the working party or the sub-committee would then be communicated to the Convener, who would furnish the final report to the Secretary for being placed on the agenda for consideration of members and to take a decision.

Item No. 7 :- Rules for fixing up scales of First-Aid fire-fighting equipment at Government and Public Buildings.

The note received from Dr. Visvesvaraya of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, was circulated amongst all members and it was decided that the matter be first considered at the Sub-committee of the Indian Standards Institution, dealing with this question and its recommendations later on placed before the Standing Fire Advisory Committee for their consideration.

Item No. 8 :- Visit to Fire Training Centre, Allahabad – Report of the Sub-committee.

The Committee noted the report of the Sub-committee regarding the Fire Training Centre of the Uttar Pradesh (Police) Fire Service, Allahabad, and expressed satisfaction at the way, the training was being imparted. The committee felt that with certain changes, it could be developed into a Regional Training Centre for those States within the region, who desired to send their people for training as they may not have facilities of their own for their purpose.

Item No. 9 :- Utilization of Subsidy balance given to Jammu & Kashmir State for Construction of Fire Stations, Buildings etc.

The Chairman while appreciating the difficulties expressed by the representative of the State of Jammu & Kashmir in respect of construction of fire stations pointed out that "the grant-in-aid" was meant to purchase equipment to augment and improve the fire-fighting facilities in the State and it would not be possible to allocate any of the sums for this purpose.

Shri Khot explained that in case of Jammu & Kashmir, special consideration should be given because it was an area of great fire risk and felt that as in case of the Government Services viz., the police, where facilities were given by the Government of India for construction of buildings, etc. similar facilities should also be given in respect of fire stations.

The Chairman informed Sh. Khot that this would have to be considered completely separately from the question of subsidy for equipment and, if necessary, he may ask his Government to take this matter up formally with the Government of India.

Item No. 10:- Proposal for opening Regional Training School for Firemen,

**Leaders and Drivers-cum-operators and Volunteers and outsiders
(Attached to factories, Mills and other private undertakings)**

The Committee realized that there was need for setting up Regional Training Centers in the country and desired that the Government of India may examine this question. Members, however, observed that if the Home Ministry could not set up such Regional Centres, it should at least explore the possibility for utilizing the State Training Centres for this purpose.

Item No. 11 :- Proposal to consult the Fire Services while organising water Works scheme in any Town, Municipality, Factory and Mills etc., so that provision for water for fire-fighting purposes can be included with drinking water supply at the very beginning of such Scheme in order that both can be economically implemented and catered for.

Members observed that the Committee has already made certain recommendations in this connection in the past and these should be followed by the authorities concerned.

Sh. Chatterjee stated that no Hydrants were installed while laying new water lines with the result that extra expenditure has to be incurred at a later stage for laying such Hydrants. The members felt that the State Governments should be requested that whenever new water works schemes were being worked out, the authorities should consult and take the advice of the Local Fire Officers for laying Water Hydrants and as far as possible take necessary steps.

Item No. 12 :- Colour Code for Fire Extinguishers

The Committee felt that before finalizing the Colour Code for different types of portable Fire Extinguishers, it would be better to obtain details in this connection from other countries as well as from the internal users through the Indian Standards Institutions, New Delhi. After collecting such details, the matter can later on be considered and the colour scheme for these extinguishers could be finalized. The Committee also recommended the feasibility of prescribing different distinctive extinguishers even in the dark. It was; however, felt that two types of extinguishers, viz. Soda Acid and the Foam Type require such distinctive shapes in the first instance.

Item No. 13 :- Automatic Fire Detection and Fire Alarm.

The Committee agreed as regards (a) viz. to advise the Indian Standards Institution to prepare some standard specifications for the introduction of Fire Alarm System, automatic as well as manually operated type for all large industrial estates or establishments. Dr. Visvesvaraya of the I.S.I. was requested to prepare these standard specifications.

As regards (b), Members were of the opinion that the rules for installation of such Fire Alarm System in industrial establishments, factories etc. could only be laid down

after the specifications were framed, as they felt that the rules will be dependent on what area can be covered by such standard specifications.

Item No. 14 :- Government of India – Dangerous Petroleum Act (1934) and Explosive Rule(1940)

The Committee resolved that the Secretary should take up this matter with the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India along with the matter referred to at It No. 3 above.

Item No. 15 :- Standard Marking for Helmets for Various Ranks.

It was generally felt by members that suitable markings for helmet for various ranks on the lines of the marking of the National Fire Service, U.K., should be evolved with modifications, to suit the need in this country. The Secretary was requested to prepare drawings and put them up to the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Item No. 16 :- Adoption of Embroidered Badges of Rank on Shoulder.

In view of observations made by certain members regarding this, Sh. Advani withdrew this item.

Item No. 17 :- Introduction of Medals/Ribbons

Members observed that the present system of common medals, viz. the President's Police and Fire Services Medal and the Indian Police Medal issued to the Police and the Fire Services should be split separately for the two services and the Fire Services should have distinctive medals of their own for Gallantry, devotion to duty, long service, good conduct, etc. known as President's Fire Services Medal and Indian Fire Services Medal, which should not be mixed with the Police Medals. The colour, shape, ribbon etc., should also be different from those used for Indian Police Services. It was resolved that the Home Ministry might consider this matter in consultation with the appropriate authority and rules framed for the same which could then be considered by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Item No. 18 :- Compilation of Volumes "Indian Fire Service Manual.

The Committee felt that it was too early to think of having Manual of this kind at this stage and deferred this matter.

Item No. 19 :- Assistance to Home Guards in respect of Fire-fighting Equipments to improve their Fire Services.

The Committee recommended that the under mentioned equipment should be allotted to the respective Home Guards Organization for their auxiliary Fire Services

(A) PUNJAB HOME GUARDS:

**Jeep Fire Engine with 118” wheelbase with 400 GPM capacity pump :-
One**

(B) GUJARAT HOME GUARDS :

**Jeep Fire Engine with 118” wheelbase with 400 GPM capacity pump :-
Two**

(C) BIHAR HOME GUARDS :

**Motor Fire Engine with 400 GPM capacity pump with 400 gallons water
tank :- One**

(D) MAHARASHTRA HOME GUARDS :

**Motor Fire Engine with 400 GPM capacity pump with 400 gallons water
tank :- One**

**Jeep Fire Engine with 118” wheelbase with 400 GPM capacity pump :-
One**

**Additional Item No. 1:- Standing Fire Advisory Committee – Periodical
Meetings - Attendance of members – travel by
Air whenever required.**

In view of the recent decision of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, with regard to payment of T.A. and D.A. to members on Central and State Committees being individually borne by the respective Governments, no action on this item was considered necessary.

**Additional Item No. 2 :- Madras Fire Service – Ambulance – right of way
in Traffic during emergencies –provision of warning System
to Ambulance – regarding.**

The Committee observed that under the Motor Vehicles Act it was not possible to recommend right of way in traffic for ambulances as also to provide warning systems on them. It was, however, felt that the local police may be approached by the Services and individual systems evolved for securing right of way to ambulances in traffic during emergencies.

**Additional Item No. 3 :- Brief Description with Technical Details of
‘Tribeni’ Fire Alarm system manufactured by M/s Prakash
Security Devices (India) of Allahabad.**

Members considered the details supplied by the Secretary and his comments as regards this Fire Alarm and stated that it was too difficult for them to express any opinion without first having a demonstration. Dr. Visvesvaraya of the Indian Standards

Institutions stated that he was approached by the firm regarding this device, when they were advised to stage a demonstration on a scientific basis, as was required for such alarm system, when the matter could be considered further. The Chairman observed that we may ask the firm to stage a demonstration sometimes later before the Standing Fire Advisory Committee members, when the Committee meets at Allahabad in future.

The Secretary expressed thanks on behalf of the Committee to Sh. S.C. Chatterjee, Director of Fire Services, West Bengal, who was the host on this occasion, for the excellent arrangements, he had made for holding the meeting and for arranging most instructive and educative visits to some of the Industrial Establishments in and around Calcutta and also for showing round his Fire Services.

Venue and Date of Next Meeting

To be notified later.

**Sd/-
(M.G. Pradhan)
Secretary
S.F.A. Committee**

**sd/-
(M.J.B. Maneckji)
Chairman
S.F.A. Committee**

APPENDIX 'C'

**GENERAL DUTIES OF AN OFFICER-IN-CHARGE OF STATION
(STATION OFFICER/SUB-OFFICER)**

- 1) To be available and to hold himself in readiness for any duties at any time he may be called upon by his superiors to perform, and to keep his superiors acquainted with all matters coming to his knowledge, affecting either his own Station, or general business of the Fire Service Department.
- 2) To obey implicitly all orders of his superiors and exact the strictest obedience and civility from those serving under him to devote the whole of his time and attention to the Fire Service Department, to set an example to his men by sobriety, cleanliness, promptitude, civility and general attention to his duties.
- 3) To take charge of and be responsible for all appliances, stores, equipments, etc. issued to his Station and submit a report to his superiors as to the correctness or otherwise of such articles taken charge of. He should submit a requisition to his superiors of the requirements of his station as necessary.
- 4) To see that all appliances and equipments are kept clean and in thorough working order stowing them properly for immediate use at fires and other emergencies without loss of time.
- 5) To instruct and drill all men under his charge in the use and maintenance of fire appliances and equipments.

- 6) To hold a muster parade for the inspection of uniforms, clothing, boots and equipments at least once a month to see that the men keep themselves and their clothing in a clean and good condition and to report shortages, if any, to his superiors. The inspection of uniforms and equipments should be carried out periodically.
- 7) To ensure that the roll is called at such times as he considers most suitable.
- 8) To ensure prompt attendance of fire appliances and men. He should carry out surprise turn-out at odd hours at least once a month.
- 9) To ensure that his Station Time-clock is checked with Time clock or Time signal at least twice a day at proper intervals.
- 10) To see that the man placed on Station duty is properly dressed and is acquainted with his duties.
- 11) To see that the communication system is in proper working order and to send an immediate report to appropriate authority when it is not so.
- 12) To keep himself and me at all times in readiness to receive any Superior Officer and to give if required an accurate account of all matters connected with the Station under his charge.
- 13) To see that the fire pumps under his charge have water passed through their pumps at least once every week. This only refers to cases where a fire pump has not otherwise worked during the above period.
- 14) To report at once to his superior officer-in-charge of his section and/or the Police, any damage or casualty that they have occurred as a result of accident.
- 15) To keep himself and his staff acquainted with the water supply within the area under his charge. In cases where fire hydrants are provided it shall be his duty to see that he and his staff examine all the hydrants falling within his jurisdiction periodically as may be fixed from time to time.
- 16) To make himself and his staff acquainted with the next work of communication system as may be existing in the Service.
- 17) To make himself and his staff acquainted as far as possible with the topography of his, and adjoining areas, as well as fire risks in such areas.
- 18) To maintain all Registers, Log Books, Occurrence Book, Attendance Rolls, etc. upto date and to submit all returns and statements including pay rolls of his staff to his superiors every month. All Fire and Special Services reports shall be submitted by him within 48 hours of the occurrence, Sundays and holidays being excepted.

N.B. :- In case of a Station having a Station Officer and a Sub-Officer, the former shall be in charge of the Station and the latter shall assist him in carrying out the above mentioned duties. In the absence of the Station Officer, Sub-Officer shall be in charge of the Station.

DUTIES OF LEADING FIREMAN

- 1) To be available at the Station, to which he is posted, while on duty.
- 2) To obey implicitly all orders of his superiors and exact the strictest obedience and civility from those serving under him.
- 3) To see that the men placed under him on duty are properly dressed and are assigned duties pertaining to the Station, and fire appliances, and such other duties that may be incidental to the efficient working of the Station. He shall also be responsible for maintaining the Station premises clean and tidy and appliances and equipments in neat and efficient working condition, and ready for immediate use.
- 4) To see that all equipments, gears, etc. are properly accounted for and be responsible for the same when in charge of fire appliances or equipments. In case of any loss or damage of articles or equipments, uniform clothing etc., he shall immediately report this to his next Senior Officer about the same.
- 5) To keep his superiors acquainted with all matters coming to his knowledge affecting the Fire Station staff or the general business of the Fire Service Department.

N.B. :- Any duties as may be asked by a Station Officer and/or Sub-Officer, in addition to those specified above, shall be carried out by him.

DUTIES OF DRIVER/OPERATOR

- 1) To be available at the Station, to which he is posted, while on duty.
- 2) To obey implicitly all orders of his superiors and exact the strictest obedience and civility from those serving under him, if any.
- 3) To be responsible for the proper upkeep and mechanical condition, maintenance and movements of the vehicles and pumps under his charge. He shall also be jointly responsible with the Leading Firemen for the proper maintenance and stowing of equipments and gears that are carried on the fire appliances or kept at the Fire Station.
- 4) To test at least twice a day, the fire appliances in his charge to make sure that the same are in serviceable condition and to record the same with the man on Station Duty. To report any defects immediately that he may come across, to the Leading Fireman in charge and to the man on Station Duty.

- 5) To keep an inventory of all articles and equipments under his charge and to maintain a record of time at work, mileage, petrol and oil consumption, etc.

N.B.:- Any other connected duties relating to the maintenance, mobility and operation of fire appliances, motor vehicles, pumps or other fire-fighting and rescue gears as may be asked by his superior officer or the Leading Fireman, in addition to those specified above, shall be carried out by him.

DUTIES OF FIREMAN

- 1) To be available at the Station, to which, he is posted, while on duty.
- 2) To obey implicitly all orders of his superiors and hold himself in readiness to carry out all duties as may be assigned to him by his superiors obediently, smartly and efficiently.
- 3) To keep himself and his quarters if provided, neat and clean.
- 4) To devote whole of his time and attention to the Fire Service Department while on duty.
- 5) To set examples to others by sobriety, cleanliness, promptitude, civility and general attention to his duty.
- 6) To be responsible for keeping the Station premises, such as appliance rooms, offices, drill yard, watch rooms, workshop, dormitory, drill tower, hose drying tower, etc. neat and clean by washing when necessary and appliances, equipments, gears, etc. clean and tidy.
- 7) To keep himself alert to attend to fires, special services, fire drills, etc. in the shortest possible time on the Alarm being sounded.
- 8) To keep himself acquainted as far as possible with the topography of his own and adjoining areas, as well as fire risks in such areas.
- 9) To carry out duties that may be assigned to him from time to time, and be responsible jointly and severally to the Leading Fireman of the Fire Units for the care, appearance, scrupulous cleanliness of the unit and all equipments therewith, correct up-keep, stowage and maintenance therewith.
- 10) To assist Driver/Operator in the proper maintenance of equipments and gears of the vehicles, perform guard duties, workshop duties, Control Room and Watch Room duties, duties of office orderlies and fire aides, dispatch messengers etc.
- 11) To thoroughly inspect the fire appliance to which he is posted and to report to the Leading Fireman of having verified the same. The fireman are jointly and severally responsible to the Leading Fireman of the unit for the appearance, scrupulous

cleanliness of the unit and the various equipment therewith, correct up-keep, maintenance and stowage of the equipment allotted. This shall include cleaning of vehicles, and polishing the several equipments on the vehicle and in the store, scrubbing and washing of the hoses, floors, walls, doors and windows of the premises, garages and drill towers, smoke chamber, maintenance of garden, etc.

Fireman and other ranks accommodated in barracks or dormitory, shall be solely responsible for the proper cleanliness, orderly arrangement of their personal belongings etc. They will also be held responsible for the safety of the various fixtures, sanitary and electrical fittings in such premises.

- 12) Fireman when posted as guard or sentry by turns, or by other method as deemed fit by the Officer-in-charge of the Station, shall not leave his post until he is properly relieved. He shall be in full uniform prescribed for him for the reason. While on guard duty the fireman shall be responsible :-
- a) To guard all properties, fixtures, fittings and other effects, both in the Fire Station premises and Station surroundings.
 - b) To see that all persons entering upon the fire station premises are directed to the officer-in-charge and to see that they leave the premises immediately their business is finished.
 - c) To be aware and remain alert at all times.
 - d) To control the movements of incoming and outgoing vehicles to avoid accidents.
 - e) To watch the garden and plants in station grounds.
- 13) In addition to the above, a fireman shall perform any legal duty, in the interest of the Fire Service, when ordered by appropriate authority.

DUTIES OF WATCH ROOM OPERATOR

- 1) To be available at the Station, to which, he is posted, while on duty.
- 2) to obey implicitly orders of his superiors and exact the strictest obedience and civility from those serving under him.
- 3) While taking over charge which should be at least 10 minutes before the schedule for change over, he shall be responsible to acquaint himself with all matters current and pending of operational and administrative importance. He shall also be responsible to check the Station clock and the Telephone connections with other Stations.
- 4) It shall be his duty to maintain the Station Occurrence book up to date at all times in the prescribed form as may be laid down.

- 5) He shall be prompt in receipt and transmission of calls to fires, other emergencies etc. reporting the same to the Officers and men by the alarm system installed at the Station and to the Area Control Room as well as to other fire stations or essential services as the case may be. In such cases, he shall keep record of movements of vehicles, officers and men regarding messages thereof etc. in the Occurrence Book.
- 6) He shall remain alert throughout watch period and shall not leave the place of duty for any purpose whatsoever on any account however brief the absence may be, without first obtaining a suitable relief. He shall, in such cases, make an entry in the Occurrence book of his being relieved for that period.
- 7) He shall not allow any unauthorized person to enter the Watch Room.
- 8) He shall be in proper uniform.
- 9) He shall be responsible for the maintenance of record of movements of staff, appliances and equipments and be responsible for maintaining a disposition board of appliances and men.
- 10) He shall execute such other duties as may be entrusted to him from time to time by his superiors for the efficient administration of the Station such as maintenance of records and registers.

GENERAL DUTIES

Operational staff viz. Officers, Leading Firemen, Driver/Operators, Watch Room Operators, Firemen etc. shall form a part of the operational staff who for the purposes of fitness, alertness and suppleness of action shall undergo squad, physical and fire drills, etc.

APPENDIX 'D'

GENERAL RULES FOR THE ALL INDIA FIRE SERVICE DUTY MEET

1. Introduction :- It was at the 7th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held at Home Guards Hall, Bombay, in August, 1959, that a decision was taken in regard to the holding of the All India Fire Service Duty Meet annually in order to improve the standard, "esprit de corps" and morale of the Fire Services in the country.
2. Date and Venue of the Meet :- The Secretary of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee will inform the Central Ministries/Administration/State Governments the venue and date of the Meet, which shall preferably be in December or January, as decided by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. He shall also publish a notification in the Press for the information of other Fire Service Organizations.
3. Eligible Teams :- The teams that can compete for the Duty meet will be drawn from the under mentioned Fire Service Organizations with a minimum strength of 100 members on its roll :-
 - a) Central Ministries.
 - b) Central Administrations.
 - c) State Governments including Municipal, Quasi-Government and Industrial Fire Services in the State.

Each Central Ministry/Administration/State Government shall sent not more than one team for each item.
4. Composition of Teams :- Each team for the Duty Meet shall consist of a Team Commander of not less than the rank of Assistant Divisional Fire Officer or equivalent rank and upto a maximum of 12 all ranks. All subordinate ranks of the Fire Service, may be members of the team provided they have completed at least one year of service as on the first day of December immediately proceeding the Meet. Included in the team of 12 shall be a Team Captain who shall be not below the rank of a Leading Fireman.
5. Competitions :- The All India Championship will be decided on the results of the following competitions :-
 - i) Trailer Pump Drill.
 - ii) Extension Ladder Drill with Rescue.
 - iii) First Aid and Stretcher Drill.
 - iv) Tactical Medley Race including hose laying, going up ladder, picking up, carrying down knots and lines etc.

6. Scoring :- In the events (i) to (iii) enumerated in paragraph 5 above, the teams placed first, second and third will score 10, 6 and 2 points and in event (iv) 5, 3 and 1 points respectively.

The team scoring the maximum number of points allotted in this manner shall win the All India Championship. In the event of a tie, the team scoring the maximum number of first places shall be declared winner; similarly for the second and third places also if necessary.

7. Rules :- Special rules for duty drills based on the All India Fire Service Drill Manual will be notified by the Central Duty Meet Committee to the various Central Ministries/Administrations/States at least 3 months in advance.

8. Dress :- Dress for all events will be as follows :-

- i) Beret.
- ii) Shirt with or without jersey.
- iii) Trouser.
- iv) Belt.
- v) Socks.
- vi) Boots leather.
- vii) Lanyard with whistle (For Leading Fireman).
- viii) Badges of ranks and shoulder titles.

9. Central Duty Meet Committee :- A Central Duty meet Committee will be set up each year by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and will comprise of a President, two Vice-Presidents, Honorary Secretary (who will be the Chief Fire Officer of the host State) and members, the number of which will be as detailed from time to time. The composition of the Committee will be notified to all participating States and Ministries etc. by the Secretary of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

10. Entries :- A list of competitors from each State/Ministry etc. for each event will be sent to reach the Honorary Secretary of the Central Duty Meet Committee on the date that may be notified.

Minutes of the 11th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee of the Government of India, held at the Conference Hall of the Directorate of Civil Defence, State of Maharashtra, Old Secretariat Annexes', Bombay – 1 on 10th, 11th and 12th March, 1965.

The following were Present :-

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Remarks
1	Comdt. General M.J.B. Maneckji, Fire Adviser to the Government of Maharashtra, Bombay.	Chairman
2	Sh. M.L. Widhani, Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India, MHA, New Delhi	Member
3	Sh. Advani A.B., Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	Member
4	Sh. Bose S., Fire Adviser, State Fire Service Organsation, Assam, Shillong.	Member
5	Sh. Bose S.K., Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	Member
6	Sh. Bharucha S.M., Chief Fire Officer, Fire Brigade, Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad.	Member
7	Sh.Chatterjee S.C., Director, West Bengal Fire Service, Calcutta	Member
8	Sh. Dawesar, State Fire Officer, Punjab	Member
9	Sh. Ghosh P.N., Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi	Member
10	Sh. Heblikar M.G., I.P.S. Chief Security Officer, Central Railways, Bombay	Member
11	Sh. Syed Hassan Sayeed, Addl. Director of Fire Services, Fire Service Headquarters, Darue Salam, Hyderabad-Deccan.	Member
12	Sh. Modi B.R., State Fire Officer, Bihar, Patna	Member
13	Sh. Mohinder Singh, Fire Officer, Orissa Fire Service, Cuttack	Member
14	Sh.Mohajir M.A.S., Chief Fire Officer and P.A. to the Inspector General of Police, Fire Services Branch, Madras	Member
15	Sh. Pradhan M.G., Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	Member
16	Sh. Rishi M.B., Chief Fire Superintendent of Police Fire Brigade, Indore, M.P.	Member
17	Dr. H.C. Visvesvaraya, Deputy Director, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi	Member
18	Sh. S.G. Vengasarkar, Chief Officer, Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, Bombay.	Member

The conference was inaugurated by Sh. D.S. Desai, Home Minister, Government of Maharashtra, Shri Kalyanrao Patil, Deputy Home Minister was also present.

Commandant General M.J.B. Maneckji, Chairman of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee introduced the Home Minister to the Members of the Committee and in his introductory speech said that it was appropriate that this meeting which was being held after such a long time should be inaugurated by Sh. Desai for he has taken great interest in the development Fire Services. He further said that it was a happy augury for that it happened to be the birth day of Shri Desai and as a token of appreciation for the contribution made by him for the development of the fire services, he was on behalf of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee presenting him the "Fire Chief's Helmet".

2. Speech of Shri D.S. Desai, Home Minister, Government of Maharashtra :-

Commandant General Maneckji & members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee :-

It gives me great pleasure to be present here on this occasion to formally inaugurate the eleventh meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, which is being held once again in the State of Maharashtra. I welcome this opportunity to be amongst you for I am aware of the very vital role that the Fire Services have played all these years in our country and the important role that it has to play in the future.

The advent of the emergency in the wake of the Chinese aggression has placed on official agencies of Government many additional responsibilities. The Fire Services in particular have not only to perform the normal peacetime functions but in addition have to plan, organize and operationally train for the additional duties that may fall upon them due to an air attack on the home front.

The Government of India have asked all State Government to go ahead with the implementation of the Civil Defence Plans. In this the Fire Services have to play a very vital role and it is necessary that the fire plans are prepared and co-ordination with those of the other agencies of Government.

The Civil Defence battle will be fought on the home front. The lessons of the last war both in England and in Germany have shown the great strain that the Fire Services had to put up and more than any other service, the fire brigades will have to undertake many additional responsibilities.

It is therefore necessary for you not only to prepare your operational plans but to implement them and co-ordinate with other Civil Defence agencies so that when the time does come, a satisfactory plan of operational control and co-ordination has been established. I am emphasizing this aspect for more than 80 per cent of the problems that may arise due to an attack on the home front would have to be tackled by the Fire Services.

The Standing Fire Advisory Committee has in the last few years, been able to bring about a very effective co-ordination of procedure, training, equipment etc. throughout India. A country like ours which is making determined efforts to develop industrially must ensure that our development is not hindered because of fire losses. The setting up of many new industries, each posing a specific fire risk, has to be tackled effectively and it is therefore necessary that all

of you who are experts in your own field should guide the different agencies of Government to ensure that the risk due to fires are minimized.

I have heard from your Chairman the useful work that you have done so far and how by mutual effort a large degree of co-ordination has been achieved. For this I do offer my sincere congratulations and I hope that in the years to come a uniform code can be established in all the States in the larger interest of the country.

The Fire Services in India till a few years ago, have been mostly run by Municipal agencies. Whereas this was a satisfactory arrangement in the past, the problem today is very much different and I am glad that the Government of India on the advice of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, has recommended to all State Governments to bring about a state control and operation of the Fire Services. I see from the results that most of the States have achieved this target and though in my own State, we have not completely done so, we are fast moving towards achieving the overall objective that your Committee and the Government of India have placed before us.

Whereas your Committee is a technical one, it cannot forget the necessity for improving the conditions of service of the ordinary fireman, who is after all, "the soldier on the home front". The fireman has to constantly take risks places his life in danger at all times. Time and again, he is called upon to make sacrifices which take a heavy toll of him. It is therefore necessary that you constantly keep in front of you, this aspect so that steps are taken to improve their conditions of services, their welfare, etc. If this is not done, I am afraid that all other problems would be relegated to the background and the contribution that the Fire Services is expected to make in an emergency, will not be made adequately.

I am glad that the work of the Fire Services in India has been recognized not only in this country but also abroad. I was proud when I read the announcement that your Chairman, Commandant General Maneckji was elected the Vice-President of the International Fire Chiefs' Association of India. It is a recognition not merely of his own work which has been very great but also a tribute to the vital contribution that the Fire Services have made in this country.

I am grateful to you for the token of affection you have shown me by presenting to me the "Chiefs' helmet", which I shall always treasure. It will also keep me constantly aware of the great sacrifices that the Fire Services make and I would like to assure you that my Government and I shall do all we can to ensure that the Fire Services of India get the recognition that they so rightly deserve.

I have now great pleasure in formally inaugurating the eleventh meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

3. Deliberations at the 3rd Meeting of the International Fire Chiefs Association of Asia, Tokyo, Japan.

At the outset the Chairman apprised the Committee members of the deliberations that took place at the Conference of the International Fire Chiefs Association of Asia that was held at Tokyo last year. He expressed his disappointment that a full-fledged delegation was not sent by India as was done on the previous occasion and hoped that considering the fact that the Fire

Chiefs of Asia look upon India as a major development force this would be remedied at future conferences.

The Chairman also requested the Fire Chiefs that they should use their good offices for enrolment of members in the International Fire Chiefs Association of Asia through its Regional Office which had been set up in Bombay.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the Minutes of the 10th S.F.A.C. meeting held at Calcutta From 30th December 1960 to 3rd January, 1961.

As the meeting was held after a long period it was decided that copies of the minutes of previous meeting should be re-circulated to the members and these would be confirmed at the next meeting.

Item No. 2 :- Follow up action by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

It was pointed out to the Chairman that many of the recommendations of the S.F.A.C. accepted by the Government of India and communicated to the State Governments had not been accepted by many States. It was suggested that the Fire Chiefs should apprise the specific cases in this respect at the next meeting so that the Ministry of Home Affairs could take up the matter with the State Governments concerned.

Item No. 3 :- Review of the role of the Fire Services during the Chinese emergency.

The Chairman informed the members that after declaration of emergency, in most States, Civil Defence Organisation has been set up and he felt that a review by the members of the part played by the Fire Services would be of interest to all concerned. The Chairman, therefore, requested the members, especially those coming from the vulnerable areas to apprise the Committee what they had done to achieve co-ordination between civil defence authorities and fire services and how far they had progressed in bringing their fire services up to the operational level.

Uttar Pradesh :- Civil Defence Organisation has been set up in the State but there was no effective liaison between the Fire Service and Civil Defence Organisation.

West Bengal :- There exists excellent co-ordination between Civil Defence Organisation and the Fire Service, and a large number of volunteers had been trained in Fire Fighting, Rescue, etc.

The representative from West Bengal however stated that a much better co-ordination could be achieved if as in majority of States, the Fire Service was placed under the Home Department so that the work of different agencies that may have to participate in civil defence could be done effectively by one department.

This was agreed by the Members of the Committee.

Madras and Assam :- The representatives gave an indication of their organization which was directly under the Police.

It was felt by all concerned that the time had come when the Fire Services should be an independent organization directly under Government and steps should be taken in this connection at such places where this plan has not been implemented.

Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar :- The representatives complained that their States had not got grant-in-aid from the Government of India and they were in need of fire fighting equipment.

It was made clear to them by the Chairman that since declaration of the emergency assistance was primarily given by the Government of India to the States in vulnerable areas. But the matter could be pursued by the respective States authorities with the Ministry of Home Affairs giving adequate justification to have the equipment to bring the fire services at least up to the peace-time level.

Delhi :- There was not much effective co-ordination between the Fire Service and the Civil Defence Organization.

Maharashtra :- The Chairman informed the members that a very effective co-ordination had been achieved between the Civil Defence authorities, the Home Guards and the Fire Services. He explained how operational responsibility was given to the fire officers under the overall civil defence scheme without the fire service losing its identity or coming under the Civil Defence Organisation.

The members felt that a similar concept should be implemented also in their areas.

Item No. 4 :- Review the question of State Control of Fire Services an implementation of the introduction of Fire Bill.

The Committee reiterated its previous suggestion that State Governments should be requested to accept the principle of having fire services under State Control especially in view of the emergency when the fire services would have to play a vital role. The Chairman also requested Shri Widhani to move his Ministry to write to all State Governments and impress upon them the vital necessity of having the State control of Fire Services and also to make the Fire Services an independent agency directly under Government.

Item No. 5 :- To consider the following technical points raised by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

- (a) Priming System :- Sh. Chatterjee pointed out that it was not clear in the I.S.I. specifications for Fire Engines regarding the priming system and as such he could not accept the fire engines manufactured by M/s Minimax Limited. The Chairman informed Sh. Chatterjee that this was a matter of detail and if any equipment did not comply with the specifications laid down this could be brought to the notice of appropriate authorities. If however there was any need to revise the I.S.I.

specifications he should forward his comments to him which would then be brought to the notice of the I.S.I. for amending the specifications suitably.

- (b) Indirect cooling system :- The Chairman informed the members of the Committee that the Directorate of Civil Defence, State of Maharashtra, had designed an indirect cooling system for incorporating the same in the fire engine and it was subsequently fitted on the fire engine supplied by M/s Kooverji Devshi of Bomba. The working of this system proved satisfactory and as the members desired to see this, a demonstration was arranged.
- (c) Inspection and testing unit for fire fighting equipment.
- (d) Manning, garaging and maintenance facilities with fire brigade for appliances being issued to them by the Centre.
- (e) Availability of water for Fire Fighting.

All the above three sub-items could not be discussed due to the absence of Sh. Widhani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, and were postponed to the next meeting.

Item No. 6 :- Inspection of the local Fire Services and consideration of their problems by Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

It was the view of the Committee that only in the case of specific request from the Government of India or a State Government one of the members of the Committee should be requested to carry out inspections and generally they were not in favour of the proposal.

Item No. 7 :- Consideration of observance of Fire Prevention Week throughout the country.

The Committee resolved that the observance of the Fire Prevention Week every year was not necessary but instead of this there should be one day designated every year as "Fire Services Day" in order to attract public attention. On this day all sorts of functions and demonstrations etc. should be arranged as it was done hitherto during the Fire Prevention Week.

In respect of the Fire Services Day the Chairman pointed out that this day should be linked with some significant event connected with the fire services and for that purpose several suggestions were made by the members. It was generally felt that "April the 14th" the day on which the Dock Explosion took place in Bombay, in which the Fire Services played such a heroic and gallant part should be considered for this purpose. This was also appropriate for a large number of members of the Fire Service lost their lives and it would also serve as a day of remembrance. It was finally decided to leave the matter to the Chairman to suggest a suitable day to the Ministry of Home Affairs and the other members intimated about the same.

Item No. 8 :- Consideration of the Syllabus for a 6 Weeks' Course for personnel from

Industrial Establishment (Revised Special Course).

The Director, National Fire Service College, pointed out that it was not possible to complete the Revised Special Course within Six Weeks and the period may be extended by two weeks. This was approved by the Committee.

The members requested that a copy of the whole set of précis, syllabus etc. of the Courses run at the National Fire Service College should be supplied to each of the members, Sh. Widhani, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, who was present at the meeting requested the Director that a set should be sent to all members for their information.

Item No. 9 :- Standing Rules for Examinations – Selection of Examiners etc. for National Fire Service College – Consideration of –

It was decided that a Sub-Committee should go into the details and a draft proposed for the Committee's approval.

Item No. 10 :- Consideration of Rules and Regulations for Fire Drill Competitions. And

Item No. 11 :- Consideration of Artificial Respiration Drill Competition.

The notes prepared previously should be circulated by the Home Ministry to the members again and these items would be considered at the next meeting.

Item No. 12 :- Consideration on the Standardization of Helmet Markings.

Shri Pradhan was requested to work on the details in this respect.

Item No. 13 :- Consideration of the Design Competition for Emblem for Fire Services in India and

Item No. 14 :- Consideration of Shoulder Markings in Epaulettes for Officers of different ranks.

Shri Pradhan was requested by the Chairman to circulate a note on these items.

Item No. 15 :- Consideration of expenditure on organization and expansion of fire services under developmental activities to be financed under various development plans.

Some of the members pointed out the difficulty in the expansion of the fire services as expenditure on them was not considered as developmental plan expenditure. It was also pointed out that difficulties were experienced in obtaining foreign exchange for spare parts for the existing equipment. The Chairman pointed out that if an adequate case was made for an import license for spares he thought that there was no difficulty as in most cases Government of India had agreed to give the Actual User's License.

Item No. 16 :- Consideration of Portable Oxy-acetylene Cutting Plant.

The necessity of this equipment in some of the Fire Services was brought out and the Committee which felt that the Government of India may be asked to consider this as one of the priority items when requests were made. It was not considered necessary to produce these items indigenously as the demand was very low.

Item No. 17 :- Consideration of Fire Extinguishers - Operation of soda-acid, Foam and Water-type (Gas pressure) – upright or invertible.

The Committee considered this matter and decided that it was not necessary to standardize the position of operation of fire extinguishers. It was decided by the Committee to have a colour code standardized for the present. After discussion the following colour-code was accepted :-

Water type or Acid Type	:	Red
Foam Type	:	Brown
Dry Powder	:	Blue
CO2	:	Black
CTS	:	Natural metal colour with orange ring.
C.B.M	:	Green

It was decided to forward this suggestion to the Indian Standards Institution.

Item No. 18 :-Consideration of the latest designs in Fire Helmets now being experimented upon in U.K. for general adoption to Fire Services in India.

Specification has already been drawn by the Indian Standards Institution and hence this item was withdrawn.

Item No. 19 :- Consideration of Standards to be fixed for recognizing Fire Service, two years' approved services in which should entitle the award of Diploma to the trainees.

This has already been adopted.

Item No. 20 :- Consideration of Standards for admission to the two special courses, viz., The Police Officers' Course and Industrial Officers' Course.

The Director, National Fire Service College, placed before the Committee the procedure in vogue and the Committee thought that there was no reason to change the same.

Item No. 21 :- Consideration of presentation of the matter intended for publications during Fire Prevention Weeks.

This was dropped in view of the earlier decision taken by the Committee not to have Fire Prevention Weeks.

Item No. 22 :- Colour Code of Fire Extinguishers

This has already been considered against item No. 17.

Item No. 23 :- Consideration of preparation of pamphlets on Fire Service and Rescue Matters for exchange with other countries.

It was the view of the Committee that as the problem would arise as to what pamphlets should be prepared, who should do it and who to bear the expenditure on this account, it was not possible to prepare such pamphlets.

Item No. 24 :- Formation of Associations, Unions etc. for fire services.

It was the view of the Committee that even if the Associations, Unions etc. were formed, which could not be refused under law, it should be for specific purposes beneficial to the members of the Association or the Union, but in any case it should not be controlled by outside agencies or attached to a political organization.

It was the view of the Committee that the Associations or Unions could be formed for the specific purpose but the members should be precluded from participation in strike for whatever reason. Each of the Services should have a Staff council for which general terms and conditions should be prescribed which should be followed uniformly throughout the country. The rules of recognition should be based on the present rules of recognition framed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Item No. 25 :- Adoption of uniform policy for issuing copies of Fire Reports by Fire Services.

It was the view of the Committee that it was not proper on the part of the Fire Officers to mention in the fire report the approximate value of the damage caused unless the property has been insured or is assessed by a valuer and if it had to be done it should be mentioned as "approximately so much as stated by the party concerned". It was also very difficult to find out the correct cause of the fire unless the incident has been completely investigated and machinery to arrive scientifically at a definite cause was available.

It was felt by the Committee that the cause of fire and damage done should only be kept with the department for statistical purposes and details not published nor submitted to outside parties.

The Committee also felt that each fire service should be equipped with cameras to take photographs of actual scenes of fires which would prove to be of much value for instructional and operational purposes.

Item No. 26 :- Draft rules for the provision of fire fighting equipment in industrial

Establishment under the Factories Act.

This was discussed at length. It was brought out that once a factory was established and certified under the Factories Act, local fire Brigade's recommendations to provide certain fire fighting equipment or carry out certain alterations from fire prevention point of view, the management did not act upon it and in the absence of any provision in the Factories Act empowering the State Government implementation of such recommendations of the fire brigade posed a graver problem.

Dr. Visvesvaraya apprised the Committee of the views expressed at one of the meetings of the I.S.I. on the fire safety buildings at which Sh. Mankikar, Chief Inspector of Factories had participated.

The Committee requested Dr. Visvesvaraya to take up this matter with Sh. Mankikar and Sh. Lahiri and find out ways how this could be implemented at State level especially in relation to the factories already established and licensed.

Item No. 27 :- To consider the efficiency of indigenously manufactured Trailer Fire Pumps Motor Pumps, Jeep Fire Engines etc.

As there was no testing unit available this question came up before the Committee to ascertain the views of the Fire Officers in respect of these appliances.

It was felt by the Committee that there exists an urgent need to establish test units especially at the places like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, where the major industries were mainly located. After some discussion it was decided that a Committee consisting of Dr. Visvesvaraya Sh. Ghosh and Sh. Advani should consider if it were possible to have a small testing unit with the existing resources available.

Item No. 28 :- Any other item for consideration with the permission of the Chair.

It was unanimously agreed that important decisions arrived at by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee at its different sittings in the past and recommendations made to and accepted by the Government of India should be compiled in a digest with proper index.

Shri Pradhan, on behalf of the Committee members, thanked the Chairman for arranging the meeting at Bombay.

The meeting then terminated.

Sd/-
(M.J.B. Maneckji)
Chairman
Standing Fire Advisory Committee
Government of India

Note :-

- 1) Shri B.B. Paymaster, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Maharashtra, Home Department, addressed the meeting on the 11th March, 1965.
- 2) During their stay in Bombay the Committee members also visited the following :-
 - i) Maharashtra State Civil Defence Control Room.
 - ii) G.B. Pant Civil Defence and Home Guards Training Centre.
 - iii) Bombay Fire Brigade Headquarters.

No. 16/15/65-ER
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

New Delhi – 11 the 7th January, 1966
17 Pausa, 1887

To

Shri Advani, A.B. Chief Fire Officer,
Delhi Fire Service, Delhi.

**Subject : Minutes of the Eleventh meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory
Committee.**

Sir,

I am directed to invite a reference to this Ministry's letter No. 16/3/65-ER, dated the 14th June, 1965, on the subject noted above and to request that the comments on the draft minutes may please be communicated to this Ministry as early as possible. If no reply is received by the 31st January, 1966, it will be assured that you have no comments to make and the minutes will be treated as final.

Authorized for Issue,

Sd/- H.S. Dhillon
Section Officer

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-
(L.D. Hindi)

Under Secretary to the Government of India

- 1) Extinguishers.

No. 16/15/65-ER dated 7th January, 1966
Copy forwarded for information to the Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Sd/- L.D. Hindi
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Minutes of the 12th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee of the Government of India, held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi from 30th November to 2nd December, 1967.

I. Present :-

1. List of those who attended the conference is attached at Annexure –I.

II. Inaugural address by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs at 1000hrs. on 30th November, 1967.

2. The 12th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was inaugurated by the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs. He said that due to the expansion of industry the potentiality of fire risks has increased and this has to be tackled effectively. New methods of tackling the problems have to be evolved and developed by constant research. It may also be necessary to keep watch on recent development in other countries. He commended the work of the National Fire Service College, Nagpur, and referred to the proposal to strengthen the instructional staff of the College and to bring about other improvements to give it the status of a first class Fire College.

Regarding the question of the State control of Fire Services the Deputy Minister referred to the Model Fire Bill circulated to the State Governments. He further referred to the role which the Fire Services have to play during emergencies and stressed the need of absolute preparedness and eternal vigilance.

Concluding, he paid compliments to the role played by the firemen, who, he said, take the risk of fighting the flames and die so that others may live. He suggested that their service conditions should be improved and first thought be given to their welfare.

(Full text of the address is given at Annexure –II)

III. Address by the Chairman Standing Fire Advisory Committee

3. After the inauguration the Chairman SFAC welcomed the Members and said that a Compendium of the decisions taken by the Committee and action taken on them would be prepared shortly.

Chairman said that the total loss due to fires all over the country last year amounted to over Rs. 31 crores and with the expansion of industry fire hazards have greatly increased. Therefore, as the Industry develops in the country so the techniques of fire fighting have to be improved. Any slackness on our part may result in loss of labour of a decade. He further said that the problem of fire fighting has become much more complicated because of modern warfare. Fire

fighting today is a highly skilled job. It requires not only courage but knowledge of science also. Training in the most up-to-date and scientific methods of fire prevention and extinction, fire engineering and rescue techniques is very essential. The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, has been meeting this demand. Several Courses are conducted at the College to satisfy the needs of the country in the fields of industry, aviation, security etc.

The Chairman then referred to the role of Civil Defence and said that Civil Defence has to meet the challenge thrown by modern warfare. It has expanded and a large number of towns have been included in this scheme. Fire fighting is in integral part of civil defence, and, as such, utmost coordination has to be brought about between civil defence and fire services. This can be done effectively by bringing the Fire Services under the control of Government. Some States have already done so and some are considering it.

Chairman further informed the members that the Government of India had agreed in principle to the creation of a post of Fire Adviser in the Ministry. With the officer in position it would become possible to coordinate and maintain uniform standards in all Fire Services in the country.

He also referred to the proposal to set up an Institute of Fire Engineers, and said that this proposal would be processed further as soon as the Fire Adviser is appointed.

Continuing, the Chairman mentioned that the National Fire Service College, Nagpur would shortly bring out a magazine on Fire Prevention, Fire Protection, and Fire Engineering, the first issue of which would be out by June, 1968. As a prelude to this, the College had decided to publish a Technical Bulletin Quarterly, the first issue of which was brought out on the 6th November, 1967.

Mentioning about fire-fighting equipment, the Chairman said that without proper modern equipment even the best of our men cannot achieve the desired results. Soon after hostilities with China, the Government of India, with a view to bringing about uniformity, took up the question of procuring this equipment centrally and they have so far supplied to the States 117 Motor Fire Engines with accessories; 74,526 helmets, and 250 light-weight fire pumps. Some States have asked for special fire fighting appliances like snorkels, turn table ladders and fire floats for fire fighting in high altitude buildings and navigable rivers. An indent for the supply of this equipment has been placed on DGS &D.

Concluding the Chairman informed the members that a firm in Mysore had developed a portable fire pump, a demonstration of which had been arranged on 1.12.1967. He invited all the members to witness it. If this pump is found suitable it would obviate the necessity of importing such pumps from abroad.

(Full Text of the address is given at Annexure – III)

IV. Discussion on agenda items

4. After the Chairman's address the items of the agenda were taken up.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the minutes of the 10th & 11th SFAC Meetings.

5. The minutes of the 10th and 11th Meetings of the SFAC were confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Follow up action on the recommendations of the 11th meeting of SFAC.

6. The Chairman read out Annexure II attached to the agenda giving details of the follow up action already taken on the recommendations of the 11th Meeting of the Committee. He further stated that steps were being taken to consolidate the recommendations of the various meetings of the Committee, and if action was required on any of the recommendations, it would be taken.
7. The Committee then set up two sub-committees under the Chairmanship of Sarvashri A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi and P.N. Ghosh, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence. The first Sub-Committee was asked to draw up recommendations on items 9,13,14 and 15 and the second Sub-Committee on items 17(ii), 17(ix) and 25. The recommendations of these sub-committees were subsequently examined by the SFAC, and the latter's views are set out in the succeeding paragraphs under the appropriate agenda item.

Item No. 3,4 & 5(i) : - Fire Fighting Equipment.

8. (a) These items were taken together as they were closely interlinked.

(b) Shri Nagarajan of the I.S.I. was of the view that goods with ISI markings could be purchased by any organization without the need for further tests as they carried a warrant of being up to the specifications laid down by the ISI, and further were replaceable free of charge, if subsequently found to be sub standard. The representatives of DGS&D, however, said that before any goods purchased through them were supplied to the consumer, they have to be tested by the Inspection Branch of DGS&D irrespective of the fact whether they had ISI marking or not.

(c) In regard to the question for the need to have a special testing unit for fire appliances, representatives of the DGS&D saw no need for it as their organization was already fully equipped to carry out all the required tests for items supplied through them.

(d) Further, notwithstanding a request by some of the Fire Chiefs present that they should be associated with the final functional tests at the manufacturers premises before major fire appliances are consigned to them, the representatives of the DGS&D would not accept this on the ground of contractual obligations and the resulting divided responsibility, and the fact that the warrant period lasted for one year after the receipt of the items by the consignee, during which the

consignee could raise defect reports. Notwithstanding this, Members of the SFAC were not entirely satisfied, and it was agreed that the Chairman should have this matter further examined.

**Item No. 5(ii) :- Manning, garaging, and maintenance facilities with fire brigades
For appliances being issued by the Centre.**

9. The Chairman stressed that fire appliances (engines and pumps) provided to the States by the Centre on a shared cost basis, should be properly manned, garaged and maintained, in the same manner as fire engines belonging wholly to the States.

Item No. 5(iii) :- Availability of water for fire fighting.

10. Although the present policy was that States/local bodies were first expected to bring their water supplies up to the required standard for peace time needs of fire fighting and only then would be Centre provide additional funds on a pool able basis, for the expansion of the water supply for firefighting based on the additional requirements of Civil Defence in selected cities the Chairman stated that he would have this case re-examined afresh by a Board of qualified officers in respect of each of the Civil Defence towns in India.

Item No. 6 :- Dry Powder type fire extinguishers.

11. The Committee recommended that the dry powder type fire extinguishers should be so manufactured that they can be used in an upright position.

Item No. 7 :- Colour Code of Fire Extinguishers

12. The Committee was of the opinion that no colour code was necessary for the different types of fire extinguishers.

Item No. 8 :- Use of Steel helmets by Firemen

13. The Committee decided that the shape and specification of the fire helmet should be decided by the Helmets Sub-Committee set up by the ISI.

Item No. 9 :- Standardization of Helmet Markings.

14. (a) The Sub-Committee recommended the following in regard to the colour and marking of Fire Helmets :-
 - (i) Helmets to be used upto the rank of Station Fire Officer should be black and without any marking.
 - (ii) The colour of the Helmet of the Assistant Divisional Officer and above should be white with the following marks :-

Assistant Divisional Officer – No marking

Divisional Fire Officer – One ½” red band around the helmet touching the peak.

Deputy Chief Fire Officer or Deputy Director State Fire Service or Regional Fire Officer - Two ½” red bands around the helmet, one band touching the peak and the other band ¾” above the first band.

Chief Fire Officer – One 1” red band touching the peak.

Director State Fire Service or State Fire Adviser – One 1” red band touching the peak with another ½” red band ¾” above the first band.

Fire Adviser Central Government – One 1½” red band around the helmet touching the peak and 1” red band across the top of the helmet from back to front.

(b) The above was accepted by the SFAC. It was also agreed that differentiation in markings, if any, within each category based on the size of the fire service actually being Commanded (e.g. by Chief Fire Officers) should be examined further by a special sub-committee to be set up by the Chairman.

Item No. 10 : Suggestion that the SFAC member of the State concerned be Consulted regarding the type etc. of the engines before supplying them to that State.

15. The Chairman pointed out that in the interest of economy in transportation, the provision of major fire appliances to States, when centrally ordered, was normally made from the nearest manufacturer. However, in future the States would be consulted in regard to the type of the priming system and other ancillaries required by them, and efforts would be made to meet this to the extent possible bearing in mind the need for economy.

Item No. 11 :- Supply of necessary spare parts of pumps & fire engines to all Fire Brigades and Municipalities in the country at reasonable rates.

16. It was agreed that correspondence which had been exchanged between the Chief Superintendent Police Fire Brigades Indore and the manufacturer in regard to the problems of supply of spare parts should be obtained, and the matter would be taken up by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the manufacturers through DGS&D.

Item No. 12 :- Formation of Central Pool of Fire Engines, Water Tenders, Portable Fire Pumps, canvas & rubber lines fire hose.

17. This item was withdrawn.

Item No. 13 :- Cap badges for Officers.

18. (a) The Sub-Committee recommended that the embroidered cap badge be replaced by a metal cap badge. Further, the metal cap badge presently prescribed for leading Fireman and below, should be used by all ranks upto Assistant Divisional Officer. For ranks of Divisional Officer and above the same metal badge should have a wreath added to it.

(b) The above was accepted by the SFAC.

Item No. 14 :- Design for emblem and standardization of badges of Ranks for Fire Services.

19. (a) The sub-committee felt that in spite of best efforts in the past, no acceptable design for the Emblem had materialized so far. The Sub-Committee suggested that further efforts be made to obtain fresh designs by giving wider publicity and by offering a reward of not less than Rs. 2000.00 to attract entries from good artists.

(b) Whilst accepting the above the SFAC also recommended that an approach be made to the Design Centre Ahmedabad.

Item No. 15 :- Rank marking of Fire Services Personnel.

20. As the badges of rank for the Fire Services had already been standardized at an earlier SFAC meeting, the Sub Committee suggested that there be no change. This was accepted by the SFAC.

Item No. 16 :- Fire Service blue uniforms retention of

21. The Committee felt that too frequent a change in the colour of the uniform was not possible. It was understood that some States were in the process of changing over from blue to khaki in accordance with the previous recommendations of the SFAC, and owing to financial considerations it would not be possible for them to change back to blue at this stage. It was, therefore, decided to leave this matter to each State to decide.

Item No. 17 (i) :- Inclusion of Nagpur as one of the four Centres for special courses like Police Officers course and Industrial Officers course.

22. It was agreed that the industrial and Police Officers courses should be shortened by one week and their visit to industrial establishments should be confined to Nagpur.

Item No. 17 (ii) :- Candidates sponsored for admission in the Sub-officers course be Examined by the sponsoring authorities to see if they fulfill minimum Educational Qualifications.

Item No. 17 (ix) :- Admission to the Divisional & Assistant Divisional Fire Officers course in the NFSC, Nagpur for those who have passed Station Officers course in the said college.

23. The Sub Committee's recommendations were considered by the SFAC and the following qualifications were accepted for various courses at NFSC.

(a) Sub-Officers Course

i) Direct entrant

Educational Qualification : Higher Secondary or equivalent.

ii) Departmental candidates

Educational Qualification : Matriculation or equivalent.

Experience : Must be a driver or Leading Fireman having 3 years Services.

Note :-

Firemen with Higher Secondary educational qualifications are to be treated at par with direct entrants for admission to the course.

(b) Station Officers Course.

iii) Direct entrant

Educational Qualification : Graduate preferably with Science subject

iv) Departmental candidates

Educational Qualification : Matriculation or equivalent.

Experience : Must have served as a Sub-officer for 3 years
And must have passed the Sub-officers' Course.

Or

Must have served as Sub-officer for 5 years, if not
Attended a Sub-officers course.

(c) Assistant Divisional/Divisional Officers Course

i) Direct entrant

Educational Qualification : Bachelor of Engineering.

ii) Departmental candidates

Educational Qualification : Higher Secondary or equivalent.

Experience : Must be a Station Officer with 3 years experience
As such and must have passed both the Sub-
Officer and the Station Officers' Course.
Or
Must have served 6 years experience as a Station
Officer and must have done the Station Officers
Course.
Or
Be a Graduate Member of the Institution of Fire
Engineers (UK) with 3 years experience as a
Station Officer.

Item No. 17 (iii) :- Recognition of College Diploma by the Fire Services for granting Exemption for passing departmental tests for promotion.

24. This item was dropped.

Item No. 17 (iv) :- Proposal to allot 20 marks out of a total of 50 marks for practical works Maintenance of appliances & equipments.

25. The Committee recommended that 25 marks out of a total of 50 marks be allotted for practical work and maintenance of appliances and equipments on the sub-officers course at the NFSC.

Item No. 17 (v) :- Procedure and selection of outside examiners for Station Officers and Divisional Officers Course conducted at NFSC.

26. This item was withdrawn by the Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Defence.

Item No. 17 (vi) :- Setting up of Advisory Panel for the NFSC.

27. The Committee recommended that an Advisory Panel be set up for the NFSC, consisting of Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Home Affairs and few Fire Chiefs of State.

Item No. 17 (vii) :- Revision of Syllabus and courses conducted at NFSC.

28. The Committee recommended that the revision of syllabus and courses conducted at NFSC should be considered by the Advisory Panel when set up.

Item No. 17 (viii) :- Raising percentage of private candidates for admission to NFSC and Facilities to candidates related to persons in Fire Brigade Services.

29. This item was discussed and dropped.

Item No. 17 (ix) :-

30. Already dealt with under item No. 17 (ii) above.

Item No. 17 (x) :- Attachment of trainees at NFSC, Nagpur to Fire Brigades during the Course of Training.

31. The Committee recommended that the attachment forming part of course at the NFSC should be adjusted as under :-

- (a) Sub Officers course – should be reduced to four weeks for both direct entrant and departmental candidates.
- (b) Station Officers course and Assistant Divisional Officers – should be limited to 10 days.

Item No. 18 :- Fire Service Training Centre at Allahabad be raised to the level of a Regional Training Centre.

32. (a) The Committee recommended that :-

- i) Progressively the NFSC should shed the sub-officers course and possibly the Station Officers course, and concentrate on higher professional courses and
- ii) Some of the State Fire Training Centres should be converted into Regional Training Centres capable of running sub fire officers course for the region.

(b) To enable this to be examined, States having Fire Service Training Centres should forward full details of their training facilities including syllabus of present courses, major items of fire equipment held in such Training Centres and their potential to run sub officers course.

(c) As certain States had not established Fire Service Training Centres and needed facilities for training of their Fireman and Leading Firemen, States capable of providing these facilities to other States should inform the Ministry of Home Affairs of their ability to provide these training facilities with details of the syllabus, the number of vacancies they could accept and the charged for each trainee.

Item No. 19 :- Incidence of Fire in the Country.

33. (a) The point raised by Dr. K.L. Rao, Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Powers in regard to fire prevention and fire fighting in thatched hutments belonging to the working class was discussed by the SFAC including the recommendations sent by the Members.

(b) Bearing in mind that such hutments belong to the low income groups, it was agreed that it was not possible to ensure that such hutments were constructed of non-inflammable material or in a pattern to ensure adequate fire

lanes. In view of this the SFAC recommended the following measures should be adopted in such areas:-

- i) Inhabitants should be given adequate education in fire prevention measures.
- ii) Inhabitants should be encouraged to mud lipai on both sides of the thatch and then to white wash it on the inside. This is not only in-expensive and can be done by self-help locally, but considerably reduces the inflammability of the thatch.
- iii) The inhabitants should be trained in elementary fire fighting methods, and if necessary supplied with simple fire fighting appliances such as buckets, stirrup pumps and hill hooks.

Item No. 20:- Fire Service Day.

34. (a) The Committee felt that the date of the Fire Services Day, which is presently observed on 14th April every year, should not be changed.

(c) It was recommended that a special sub-committee be set up in Delhi to examine ways and means of giving greater publicity to the occasion on an all India basis.

Item No. 21 :- Building bye-laws in consultation with local Fire Services.

35. Shri Nagarajan pointed out that ISI had already drawn up certain specifications for the construction of multi storied buildings. The Committee recommended that a special sub-committee be appointed in Delhi to look into this question taking into consideration the specifications already drawn up by ISI.

Item No. 22 :- Appointment of alternate members of SFAC on the lines of ISI.

36. The Committee did not favour the appointment of alternate Members of SFAC on the lines adopted by the ISI. It was agreed that it should be left to the discretion of the Chairman to accept an alternate if a member was unable to attend the meeting of the Committee owing to unavoidable circumstances.

Item No. 23 :- Preparation of a Compendium of decisions taken so far by SFAC and their Implementation.

37. It was agreed that the compendium of decisions taken in previous meetings of the SFAC should be compiled expeditiously.

Item No. 24 :- Rules for introduction of long service and good conduct medals and Other medals in Fire Services.

38. The Committee recommended that a special sub-committee be set up in Delhi to examine the whole question of award of medals to men of the Fire Services both for

gallantry and meritorious services on the one hand and for long service and good conduct on the other.

Item No. 25 :- Supply of Rent-free quarters and free uniforms to all officers of Fire Brigade Services.

39. This item was discussed at length and it was agreed that this was a matter for each State to decide.

Item No. 26 :- Retirement age of members of Fire Services and Pensionary benefits.

40. The Sub Committee recommended that in view of the very arduous and hazardous conditions of service, full pensionary benefits should be awarded to members of the Fire Services on the following basis :-

- a) All ranks upto Sub officers - 20 years service
(excluding telephone operator)
- b) Station Officers - 25 years Service
- c) Gazetted Officers - Normal Government retirement rules.

The above was accepted by the Sub-Committee.

Item No. 27 :- Formulation of National Institute of Fire Engineers.

41. The Committee recommended that a special sub-committee be set up in Delhi to examine the question of the formation of the Institute of Fire Engineers.

Item No. 28 :- Setting up of a Fire Inspectorate in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

42. The Chairman informed the Committee that the government had already sanctioned the appointment of a Fire Adviser-cum-Inspector in the Ministry of Home Affairs and this was a big step in the right direction.

Item No. 29 :- Question of State Control of Fire Services and Implementation of Fire Drill.

43. The Committee reviewed the present status of the Fire Services in various States. The Chairman then stressed the need for State Governments taking over their Fire Services. He further pointed out that with the lifting of the Emergency, the Defence of India rules, under which certain States had taken over their fire services, would be held in abeyance six months thereafter. Therefore, if those States wished to retain their Fire Services under State Control, then they will have to enact State Legislation on the lines of Model Fire Bill already circulated.

Item No. 30 :- Code of discipline for Fire Services.

44. It was recommended that a special sub-committee should be set up in Delhi to prepare a draft of the Code of Discipline for fire services.

Item No. 31 :- preparation of Manual or handbook for Fire Station Officers and Chief Fire Officers.

45. The Committee agreed that there was necessity for preparing a Fire Service manual, but this could only be undertaken after the Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Home Affairs had joined.

Item No. 32 :- Collaboration between Regular Fire Services and the Civil Defence.

46. It was decided that a letter be sent by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States informing to them that in the Civil Defence vulnerable towns, Home Guards should be trained in fire prevention and firefighting, and should serve as an auxiliary to the regular Fire Services in those places.

Item No. 33 :- Extension of Mutual Aid Scheme in areas where only Civil or Military Fire Fighting arrangements are available.

47. This item was discussed and it was agreed that the Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Defence should take this matter up directly with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Item No. 34 :- Status of Civil Fire Officers in respect of Operational Command at Aerodromes.

48. The Committee recommended that whenever the Civil Fire Brigade was called upon to assist any other Fire Fighting organization, such as that existing at Aerodromes, the senior most Fire Service Officer should take charge of the firefighting operations.

Item No. 35 :- Financial aid and supply of Fire Fighting Appliances by the Government of India to Municipal Committees maintaining Fire Brigades.

49. Secretary, Punjab Government (Local Department) who had sponsored this proposal was not present. The Chairman however mentioned that the Government of India were prepared to provide major fire appliances on a poolable expenditure basis for use at Civil Defence towns to bring their firefighting equipments up to peace time scale. He wanted the State Fire Chiefs to forward their requirements of major fire appliances for such places to the Ministry of Home Affairs through their State Governments at the earliest. He further stressed that major fire appliances already supplied on a poolable expenditure basis for civil defence towns were not to be diverted to other places.

Item No. 36 :- Rules and Regulations for Fire Drill Competitions.

50. The Committee recommended that the Director NFSC should frame the Rules and Regulations for the Fire Drill and other competitions.

Item No. 37 :- Portable fire pump manufactured by M/s Magaji Industrial Co. Bangalore.

51. The Portable Fire Pump manufactured by Messers Magaji Industrial Co. was demonstrated to the members of the Committee. It was subsequently further examined in detail by the Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Defence and the Chief Fire Officer Delhi and their joint report is being circulated to the members separately.

Closing remarks :-

52. On the conclusion of the agenda items, the Chairman thanked the Members of the Committee for having attended the meeting. He said that members had expressed their views frankly and this is as it should be, and as a result some useful recommendations have been made. He said he was sorry that some of the members had not been able to attend due to various reasons, but he hoped that they would be able to attend future meetings, which should be at least once a year. He said that he would ensure that the recommendations now made and those outstanding from previous meetings were progressed rapidly. He extended his best wishes to the Members for the continued success of their respective Fire Services.

53. Commandant General, M.J.B. Maneckji thanked the Chairman on behalf of the Members, Thereafter, the meeting concluded at 2 P.M. and 2nd December, 1967.

Dy. Secretary
Members/Secretary, S.F.A.C.

M.H.A. reference No. 2 (8)67-ER dated the

January, 1968

List of Officers who attended the Conference

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Capacity
1	Lt. Gen. R.N. Batra Director General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	Chairman
2	Sh. H.C. Ghulati, Director (R.S.T.), Dte. General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi	By. Special Invitation
3	Sh. P.K. Singhal, Director (Co-ordination), Dte. General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi	By. Special Invitation
4	Sh. N.L. Gulati, Deputy Director (MT), Dte. General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi	By. Special Invitation
5	Sh. G.D. Singh, Deputy Inspector General, Railway Protection and Joint Director Security, Railway Board, New Delhi	
6	Sh. P.N. Ghosh, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	
7	Commandant General M.J. B. Maneckji, Fire Adviser to the Govt. of Maharashtra, Bombay	
8	Sh. S. Ghosh, Deputy Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	
9	Sh. P. Nagarajan, Director Civil Engineering, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi	
10	Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	
11	Sh. R.N. Bhuyan, Fire Adviser, State Fire Service Organisation, Assam	
12	Raja Rajendra Singh, Principal Fire Adviser, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla	
13	Sh. B.R. Modi, State Fire Officer, Bihar, Patna	

14	Sh. M.B. Rishi, Chief Superintendent Police Fire Brigade, Indore, M.P.	
15	Sh. S.M. Bharucha, Chief Fire Officer, Gujarat, Ahmedabad.	
16	Sh. R.K. Ohri, State Fire Officer, Haryana, Chandigarh	
17	Sh. D. Attavar, Chief Fire Officer, Mysore State, Bangalore,	
18	Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	
19	Sh. P. Paramguru, IG of Police and Director of Fire Services, Pondicherry.	
20	Sh. A.S. Khan, Chief Fire Officer, J&K Govt. , Srinagar	
21	Sh. Bishan Chandra, Deputy Secretary, MHA, New Delhi	Member-Secretary
22	Sh. G.D. Gupta, Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	

I am very happy indeed to be present hereto inaugurate the XII Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. This Committee, as you are aware, was set up in December, 1955, on the recommendations of the Chief Fire Officers' Conference held in August same year to advise the Central Government on technical problems relating to fire fighting and fire prevention and to make recommendations in regard to standardization of firefighting equipment. I am glad to note that the Committee, during the course of its existence, has made very far-reaching recommendations and has been able to bring about a very effective coordination between procedure, training, use of equipment etc., but there is still much more to be done due to the expansion of industry as this builds up the potentiality of fire risks which have to be tackled effectively. It is therefore, necessary that you, who are experts in your field, guide the different agencies of Government so that the risks due to fire are minimized. Circumstances in which fire occurs are so varied that now methods of tackling the problem have to be evolved and developed by constant research in the field of fire prevention, detection, fire extinction, and fire engineering. It may also be necessary to keep a watch on the recent developments in other countries in this respect. Knowledge thus obtained will be utilized by the present and future generations of our Fire Officers in the country and will enable them to be better Fire Officers – may Firemen of tomorrow.

2. This brings me on to the National Fire Service College, Nagpur. As you are aware, this College was set up in July, 1956 and during these few years it has trained about 1100 officers and firemen in the science and methods of fire fighting, fire prevention, firefighting, rescue techniques, and in the operation and handling of the modern firefighting implements. I understand from your Chairman that proposals are already under consideration to strengthen the Instructional staff of the College and to bring about further improvements so that, in course of time, this Institution acquires the pride of a first class Fire College in the East. Your cooperation is absolutely necessary in achieving this target.

3. One of the items on the agenda of this meeting is the question of State Control of Fire Services in the Country. This was one of the very important recommendations of your Committee. The Fire Services in India, till a few years ago, were mostly run by Civil Bodies. Whereas this was a satisfactory arrangement in the past to meet the limited problem in peace time, the predicaments in this field are of different dimensions in the new challenges of the modern times. I am, therefore, glad that Government of India accepted your recommendation and suggested to the State Governments to bring their Fire Services under State control. They also circulated a Model Fire Bill for their guidance. I am sure you will go into the progress achieved so far.

4. I am aware of the very vital role that Fire Services have played all these years in our country and the important role that it has to play in the future. The Fire Services have not only to perform the normal peace-time function but have also to plan, and organize for additional duties during emergencies. The lessons of the Second World War have shown what great strain the Fire Service have to bear during war. Nobody can forestall about the future emergencies in our own country but absolute preparedness

and eternal vigilance have to be displayed by us in case the Civil Defence battles are ever fought on the home front.

5. May I say in the end that whereas your Committee is dealing with the technical aspect of the problem, we cannot afford to lose sight of another and more important side of the whole campaign of improving our firefighting competence. And that aspect is the service conditions of the firemen who are probably the lowest at the rung of the ladder but who are the real pilots of the actual firefighting operations. They are the people who actually risk their lives while fighting the flames to which they sometimes succumb. They die so that others' lives and property may be saved. In this context it is very important that you constantly keep their welfare uppermost in your mind with special emphasis on their improved service conditions. If this is not done I am afraid all other improvements would be rendered futile and the contribution of Fire Services in an emergency will not be adequate to meet the challenge of the situation.

With these words, Gentlemen, I inaugurate the Conference and wish it all success.

Gentlemen,

I welcome you all to this Twelfth Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. The last meeting of the Committee was held in March, 1965. Minutes of this meeting, along with a resume of the action taken on the various items, have already been circulated to you. It is happened that for one reason or the other no further meeting of the committee could be held till today. I may, however, assure you that we shall now be meeting frequently and discuss the various problems that confront the Fire Services in the country.

2. As desired by some of you I have already asked my office to prepare a compendium of the decisions taken by the Committee so far and action taken on them.

3. As mentioned by the Deputy Home Minister in his inaugural speech this Committee, during the few years of its existence, has made certain very important recommendations and has been able to bring about a very effective coordination, in regard to training, use of equipment, and structure of Fire Services in the country, but as he said, much more remained to be done.

4. Fire, which is so vital for sustaining life is yet so destructive. We know of no other calamity which starting from scratch can in no time; acquire such dimensions as fire, consuming everything in its wake. The total loss due to fire all over the country last year amounted to over Rs. 31 crores while unrecorded loss was perhaps even much more.

5. With the spread of Industries in the country and concentration of population around factories, projects etc. fire hazards have greatly increased and with the advent of modern warfare the problem of fire fighting has become much more complicated.

6. The techniques' of firefighting have, therefore, to be developed in proportion to our development in the field of industry. We may have to pay very heavily for any slackness. The achievements of arduous labour of a decade may be reduced to ashes in a matter of hours and we may have to start afresh. It is a matter of satisfaction that realizing this danger, steps are being taken to modernize the firefighting equipment and techniques.

7. Fire Fighting today is a highly skilled job, the demands not only ability, physical courage and skill but also the knowledge of physics, chemistry and dynamics. The mere stocking of sophisticated firefighting equipment will be of no avail to us unless we impart training in the most scientific and up-to-date methods of fire prevention and extinction, fire engineering, rescue techniques and in the operation and handling of modern firefighting implements. The National Fire Service College, Nagpur, has been meeting this demand. Today several courses are being conducted at the College to satisfy the needs of the country in fields of industry, aviation, security etc. Apart from this technical training in firefighting, the masses as well as the civic bodies have to be made fire conscious. By and large, it is the common man who is more often a victim of the wrath of fire. But little has been done in the direction of educating the illiterate in elementary principles of fire prevention and firefighting. The observance of Fire Prevention Day on 14th April, every year is only one step.

8. In a communication to the Home Minister, Dr. K.L. Rao, Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, also referred to these dangers from fire and made certain suggestions which were communicated to you for your comments. Those suggestions form part of the Agenda of this Meeting and I have no doubt that this Committee will give full thought to these matters and make some concrete and effective recommendations.

9. In order to meet the challenges thrown by the modern warfare, Civil Defence has acquired great importance all over the world and, therefore, during the last few years Civil Defence Scheme in our country has been considerably expanded and strengthened. Only recently a large number of additional towns have been included in this Scheme. Firefighting is an integral part of Civil Defence. In fact, I may say without fear of exaggeration and contradiction that three-fourth of it is firefighting and fire prevention. Therefore, it is very necessary to strengthen the Firefighting Services in the country and bring about utmost coordination between Civil Defence and Fire Services. This can be achieved only after these Services have been brought under State Control.

10. As you are aware, a Model Fire Bill was circulated to the States quite sometime ago and the note attached to the Agenda at Annexure III(a) contains a summary of the replies received from the State Governments/Union Territories.

11. You will notice from this summary that some of the State Governments have already taken over the control of Fire Services in one form or the other. While some others are still considering the proposal, I would request those who come from these States to persuade your Governments to implement this recommendations.

12. One of the items on the Agenda of this Meeting is the setting up of a Fire Inspectorate in the Ministry of Home Affairs. As some of you may be aware an ad-hoc Committee appointed in 1950 has suggested the setting up of a Fire Inspectorate with a view to advising, coordinating

and maintaining uniform standards in all Fire Services in the country. As the first requisite to the implementation of this recommendation was to organize Fire Services in the States on a sound footing, the Ministry felt that it was too early to implement this recommendation. You will be glad to know that Government have now agreed in principle to the creation of a post of Fire Adviser/Inspector in the Ministry and that the office is expected to be in position within the next two to three months. The main duties of this officer would be to inspect and report the State of preparedness of fire-fighting organization in important towns and to advise this Committee in regard to the policy for the Fire Services and the standardization of equipment, procedure etc.

13. We shall also be considering the proposal to set up an Institute of Fire Engineers as is in the Western Countries, so that the professional standards may be maintained. As you are aware, a Sub-Committee was appointed in 1958 to go into this matter. The recommendations of this Sub-Committee were considered at the meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee held in November, 1958. The matter was again considered by S.F.A.C. at its meeting held in August, 1959, and a draft of the Constitution of the proposed Institute was prepared. The matter was considered at length by Government and the Commandant (now designated Director). National Fire Service College, was informed in January, 1961, that the Government of India had no objection to the formation of such an Institute and that after the Institute had been established and registered, proposals for specific financial aid would be given due consideration by Government. This matter also came up at the meeting of S.F.A.C. held in January, 1960, but no further progress has been made since then. This item, therefore, has been brought on the agenda of this Meeting.

14. Gentleman, you will be glad to know that the National Fire Service College, Nagpur would shortly bring out a Magazine on Fire Prevention, Fire Protection, and Fire Engineering. The first issue of the Magazine is likely to be out in June, 1968. As a prelude to the publication of the Magazine, however, the College decided to publish a Technical Bulletin quarterly and the first issue of this Bulletin was brought out on the 6th November, 1967. I hope you might have received copies of this Bulletin. It contains very useful information on recent developments on Firefighting. I would request you all to make this Bulletin and later the Magazine a success by contributing articles and given other suggestions.

15. Now a word about Fire Fighting equipment. In the past this Committee had made several recommendations for standardizing Fire Fighting equipment and even on the Agenda of his Meeting there are several items relating to it. As you will appreciate, without proper modern equipment even the best of our men cannot achieve the desired results. These items, therefore, require very careful consideration.

16. Soon after the hostilities with China, with a view to bringing about uniformity the Government of India decided in 1963 to procure some of the fire equipment like, motor fire engines, portable fire pumps, helmets etc. centrally for allocation to the State Governments. So far the Central Government has procured and supplied 117 motor fire engines with accessories and 74,526 helmets to the State Governments. These items were purchased through DGS &D and procured indigenously. However, the requirement of 250 light weight fire pumps could not be met indigenously and these had to be imported from U.K. Orders for the supply of 109 motor fire engines are pending with D.G.S. &D. and they have been asked to expedite their supply. As I mentioned earlier the list of vulnerable towns and cities has been enlarged recently and the

requirement of equipment for the additional towns are being assessed in consultation with the State Governments.

17. Some States have asked for special firefighting appliances like snorkels, turn table ladders, fire floats for firefighting in high altitude buildings and navigable rivers. An indent for the supply of these equipment has been placed on D.G.S. &D.

18. You will also be glad to know that a firm in Mysore has developed a portable Fire Pump, a demonstration of which has been arranged at the headquarters of the Delhi Fire Service on the 1st December, 1967, at 3.00P.M. I invite all of you to witness it and give your views. If this Fire Pump is found useful, it will obviate the necessity of importing these pumps in future. As far the spare parts of such pumps imported from U.K. in 1965, a local firm has undertaken to develop some of the parts indigenously.

19. Gentlemen, we shall now take up the Agenda, which you will notice is quite heavy and we have only 2 days to go through it. Being quite new to the subject of Fire Fighting, I look upon you who are experts veterans in this field for advice and guidance.

List showing the designations of Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	Capacity
1	Sh. S.S. Hassan, Additional Director of Fire Services, Fire Services Head Quarters, Dar-Us-Salam, Hyderabad	Member
2	Sh. S.M. Bharucha, Chief Fire officer, Fire Brigade Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad	Member
3	Sh. A.s. Khan, Chief Fire Officer, Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar	Member
4	Sh. M. Gopalan, Director of Fire Force, Kerala, Trivandrum	Member
5	Sh. D. Attavar, Chief Fire officer Commisariat Road, Bangalore – 26	Member
6	Sh. Johan Koshi, Director of Fire Services, 17-A, Morshalla Road, Egmore, Madras -8	Member
7	Sh. Mohindar Singh Fire Officer, Orissa, Cuttack	Member

8	Mrs. Sarla Grewal, Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Housing and Local Government Department, Chandigarh	Member
9	Sh.S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, <u>U</u> ttar Pradesh, Lucknow	Member
10	Sh. S.C. Chatterjee, Fire Fighting Adviser, Government of West Bengal, 7, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta – 13	Member
11	Sh. R.N. Bhuyan, Fire Adviser State Fire Service Organization, Shillong	Member
12	Sh. B.R. Modi, State Fire Officer, Bihar, Patna	Member
13	Sh. Lachmandass, Fire Officer, Municipal Fire Brigade, Jaipur	Member
14	Sh. M.B. Rishi, Chief Superintendent, Police Fire Brigade, Indore	Member
15	Sh. P.N. Ghosh, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	Member
16	Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation, Department, C/o The Controller of Aerodrome, Calcutta Region, Calcutta Airport, Dum Dum, Calcutta -28	Member
17	Sh. G. D. Singh Joint Director (Security) Railway Board, New Delhi	Member
18	Sh. R. Nagarjan, Director Civil Engineering, Indian Standard Institution, Manak Bhawan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi	Member
19	Sh. A.B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, New Delhi	Member
20	Sh. R.S. Gupta, Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur.	Member
21	Commandant General M.J.B. Manackji, Director of Civil Defence and Fire Adviser to Government of Maharashtra, Old Secretariat Annexe, M.G. Road, Fort, Bombay -1	Member
22	Sh. R.K. Ohri, Superintendent of Police, A & N Islands, Port Blair.	Member
23	Sh. S. Chandra Sekharan, Senior Superintendent of Police, Panaji,	Member

	Goa, Daman & Diu	
24	Sh. U.V. Nayak, Assistant Chief Engineer (Wireless), Post and Telegraph Directorate, New Delhi	Member
25	Raja Rajendra Singh Principal Fire Adviser to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla	Member
26	Sh. S.N. Dey, I.G. of Police and director of Fire Services, Pondicherry	Member
27	Sh. R.K. Ohri, Fire Officer, Haryana, Chandigarh	Member
28	Sh. P.G. Bhattacharya, Director of Fire Services Tripura, Agartala.	Member

**MINUTES OF THE XIIIITH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE
HELD AT VIGYAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI FROM 26TH TO 27TH NOVEMBER, 1968 (PART-I)**

I. PRESENT

1. List of those who attended the conference is attached at Annexure –I

II. Inaugural address of the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs at 10.30 hrs. on 26th November, 1968.

2. The XIIIth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was inaugurated by the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs. He said that he was very happy to know that substantial progress had been made on the recommendations of the Committee's deliberations of last year including the setting up of a fire organization under the Director General of Civil Defence in the Home Ministry. The Deputy Minister observed that there had been many large and devastating outbreaks of fire in the country which resulted in loss worth crores of rupees and on some occasions even the vital industrial plants and essential goods needed for the life of the community had been lost in these fires. The progress and economy of the country could be retarded due to such large scale fires, and it was, therefore, most necessary to take even more effective steps for fire protection and in the improvement of our fire services.

The Deputy Minister commended the work of the Advisory Committee in rendering valuable advice and making useful recommendations for improving the fire services, and also for helping in the development of indigenous manufacture of firefighting appliances. He was however of the opinion that a substantial amount of work still remained to be done in the field of research and development in regard to fire prevention, fire protection and in the design of more efficient and modern fire appliances. He suggested that the need for the creation of a special cell for this important function should be examined.

The Deputy Home Minister referred to the enactment of the Civil Defence Act under which the Civil Defence services are to be organized on a regular basis in selected towns, and said that among these was the essential requirement for the protection of life and property from fires and explosions caused by enemy action. This could only be done by ensuring that fire services were brought to normal scales immediately, and in addition, auxiliary fire service was set up with proper firefighting appliances in the civil defence towns, the number of which had gone up from 61 to 206.

In conclusion the Deputy Minister paid compliments to the fire-fighting personnel, who, he said, were carrying out their hazardous duties in saving people from burning buildings at the risk of their own lives, and to honour them and to improve their lot, he stressed that the National Fire Services Day on 14th April each year should be organized in a befitting manner and the service conditions and other standards of the fire services personnel should be improved provincializing the services at the earliest, and requested the Members to persuade their State Governments to enact proper legislation.

(Full text of the address is given at Annexure – II)

III. **Address by the Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Committee.**

3. After the inauguration, the Chairman of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee welcomed the Members and extended a special welcome to the new Members who represented some of the Central Government Ministries and also to those who were unable to attend the last year's meeting. He also extended the welcome to the special invitees from the D.G.S.&D.

The Chairman said that as was mentioned by him last year, he now had a Fire Adviser on his staff and was happy to state that the fire service matters were now being handled with a professional touch. The Fire Adviser had to render expert advice to all Central Government Ministries (other than those who had their own Fire Advisers) and when required, to State Governments and to public and private sector undertakings. He would also help in the specifications of fire appliances, their procurement through D.G.S.&D. and would be available for visits to any of the fire services, particularly those in civil defence towns, whenever his services were required.

The Chairman thereafter referred to the progress made on last year's recommendations and said that he was happy to report that the D.G.S. & D. had very kindly agreed that the user of fire appliances could now be associated with the functional tests of major fire appliances before final acceptance. He felt that this arrangement would go a long way in removing the difficulties and to ensure better performance of the appliances after receipt. He further mentioned about the Advisory Board formed for the National Fire Service College as per last year's recommendations and mentioned the composition of the Board including the charter of its functions such as visiting the college at least once a year and to study in details the syllabi of the various courses and make recommendations for improvement, propose new courses for training as and when necessary, study the methods of instructions and practical training at the college and suggest improvements, examine the training equipment and recommend such equipment as may be necessary, discuss matters relating to the improvement in the scope of training at the college, and lastly to examine and advice on any matters in respect of the college on which the advice of the Board may be specifically asked for. The Chairman further observed that the compendium of the previous Standing Fire Advisory Committee meetings was already in hand and he promised that the same would be ready within the next few months.

The Chairman then referred to the recommendation of the Committee regarding the formation of the Institution of Fire Engineers in India and said that the draft Constitution and Rules had been completed by the Sub-Committee formed by him in Delhi and the same were circulated with the agenda. He said that the founder Members could now sign the document and start their Institution as a private body by registering the same, and when adequate number of Members had joined, an approach could be made to Government for formal recognition and assistance. He further made a reference to the design of an emblem for the Fire Services and said that the designs had been called by advertisement offering a sum of Rs. 1,000 as an award. He hoped that useful entries of the design would be received and the emblem could be finalized in due course.

Continuing further the Chairman observed that the water resources in most towns in India were totally inadequate even for peacetime fire-fighting, and in war, when the fire risk increased considerably due to danger of bombing, the requirements of water for fire-fighting would be

considerably larger. The policy of the Central Government is to subsidize the supplementary additional water resources required for fire-fighting in C.D. towns. This implied that the State Governments should first bring their water resources for fire-fighting to peacetime scale before subsidy for additional water resources could be made by the Centre. He referred to the letter sent to all State Governments to supply the information regarding existing water supplies and the supplementary resources required for Civil Defence.

Mentioning about the fire-fighting equipment, the Chairman said that the fire services in the former 61 C.d. towns were brought to normal peacetime scale with the supply of 250 light weight Coventry climax pumps together with a matching number of jeeps and 235 fire engines, and the Centre, as a very special case, shared the cost with the States on a 50:50 basis. Since then, the number of civil defence towns had gone up from 61 to 206, and it was now necessary to bring the fire services in these towns to the normal peacetime scale without delay. In addition, it was now decided to start the auxiliary fire service in all civil defence towns to be manned by Home Guards for which additional fire-fighting appliances would be required. He was sure that this matter would be of considerable interest to the Fire Chiefs of the States and they could play a vital role in the training of Home Guards for fire-fighting and to man the auxiliary fire service. The Chairman referred to the letter issued to all State Governments to submit their requirements of fire-fighting appliances both for peacetime and for auxiliary fire service on the scales are approved by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee at their IVth meeting for peacetime, and as laid down in the General Principles of Civil Defence for the auxiliary fire service at a very early date to permit coordinated procurement action at the earliest, after getting an idea of the order of magnitude and the financial implications involved, with a view to place firm orders on the industry on a phased basis. The Chairman mentioned that he hoped to get some Central Government subsidy for these requirements, but obviously there could be no guarantee because fire services were a State subject. For the auxiliary fire service, he said it would continue to receipt 50% Central Government subsidy being a part of the Civil Defence set up.

The Chairman referred to the observation of the Deputy Minister that there was urgent need to set up a proper central organization in India in conjunction with industry to carry out applied research and development in respect of fire appliances and associated equipment and in fire fighting techniques. He said that the Ministry of Defence had a Research and Development Cell and mentioned that a Cell of this type should be developed and used for testing prototypes made by manufacturers and for certifying their acceptance with proper tests. He further invited the attention of Members to the necessity of fire services being provincialized at the earliest and more particularly in the civil defence towns in order to develop efficient fire services on a unified pattern following standard procedures and practices.

Concluding the Chairman stated that as a change from the previous pattern of SFAC meetings, to bring the user and fire industry together, he had set aside a day for a get-together for mutual discussions which would be followed by an exhibition of firefighting equipment and associated items. He believed that this meeting would help the industry to understand the requirements of the user better and would also afford an opportunity for the user to understand the problems of the industry. This get-together would be held on the last day of the meeting.

(Full text of the address is given at Annexure – III)

IV. Discussions on the agenda items.

4. After the Chairman's address the items of the agenda were taken up.

Item No. 1 - Confirmation of the minutes of the XIIth meeting.

5. The minutes were duly confirmed.

Item No. 2 - Follow –up action on the minutes of the last meeting and points arising there from.

6. Annexure-II attached to the agenda giving details of the follow-up action already taken on the recommendations of the XIIth meeting of the Committee was seen by Members for information. Several members complained about the fire-fighting equipment supplied through the D.G.S. & D. which, they said, did not come up to the required standards from operational point of view. It was however felt that since the user was now to be associated with the functional tests before acceptance this would solve most of the difficulties and would go a long way in satisfying their needs.

Members desired to discuss item 6 of the minutes of the last meeting viz. 'Dry powder type fire extinguishers to be used in upright position' and the Chairman agreed to take it up along with other firefighting equipment on the last day of the meeting.

Item No. 3 - Grant-in-aid presently given upto 50% may be increased to 75%

7. Members were informed that the States were granted aid to the extent of 50% for procurement of fire-fighting equipment only once as a very special case in view of the conditions created due to Chinese aggression. While the normal fire services was the responsibility of the States, the extra auxiliary fire services in Civil Defence towns to be manned by Home Guards would be shared on a 50:50 basis by the centre. The Members stressed that central subsidy both for Civil Defence and non-Civil Defence towns should be given to the maximum possible extent. The Chairman observed that, without making any definite promises, he would endeavour to get the Governemtn to agree to continue the policy of subsidy for civil defence towns, and if possible, to allow some subsidy for meeting the cost of fire-fighting appliances even in non civil defence towns.

(Item 4,5,6 & 7 postponed to third day)

Item No. 8 - The type and shape of helmets to be used.

8. A Sub-Committee consisting of Sh. P.N. Mehrotra as Convener and S/Shri A.B. Advani, and P. Roy as Members, was formed to deal with this item, which unanimously recommended that the use of metal as a material for firemen's helmets should not be permitted in the Indian Standards, stating further that the shape of the sample helmet as was displayed at the meeting was suitable and the colour of helmets should be yellow. The colour of helmets for officers however was retained as white, as had already been decided at the XIIth meeting of the S.F.A.C. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee were accepted by the Committee.

(Item 9 postponed to third day)

Item No. 10 - Fire Brigades of cities with population of more than 75,000 may be taken over by Government or Police Authorities.

Item No. 11- Fire Services and Rescue Services should be mandatory in Cat.I and II Civil Defence Towns.

Item No. 12 - Steps should be taken to establish an agency to exercise centralized command to control and supervise fire brigades located in various important Civil Defence towns in order to achieve mutual aid within town and to establish organized set up of high standard of functional efficiency as required in emergency.

9. The above 3 items were taken together as they related to a unified command and standard procedures and practices in services as were envisaged in a provincialised fire service.

After discussion, It was generally felt that if all State/Union Territory Governments could be persuaded to provincialise their fire services, preferably separate from their police forces, with appropriate legislation of the Fire Services Act on the lines of Model Fire Services Bill circulated in October, 1958, all the difficulties mentioned above would be overcome. By provincialisation, there would be one large fire service per State/Union Territory with resultant better avenue of promotion, training and efficiency. In this matter the Centre could not dictate, but only advise. Members were of the opinion that all Civil Defence Cat. – I and II towns must have upto scale fire services, and as, it was an obligatory function to provide fire protection under the State Municipal Act, it was for the State Governments to ensure that their municipalities fulfilled this function effectively, In this context the Committee felt that it was necessary that every State should have a Fire Adviser or a State Fire Chief with authority to inspect and direct all fire services thereto.

Item No. 13 - Subsidizing the cost of training at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur For nominees of Municipalities.

10. The Committee was informed that the State Governments were contributing at the rate of Rs. 200 per crore of rupees estimated annual revenue of the State in 1956 when the N.F.S.C. was started . This rate had been progressively reduced to Rs. 150 and now it stood at Rs. 90 per crore of rupees for 1967 to 1970 due to repeated requests from the States for further reduction.

Further the present tuition fees charged were so nominal that these could not be lowered further. Lodging had also been kept at the lowest cost, but boarding had to be borne by the candidate or his sponsoring authority. Some Members felt that the cost of lodging and boarding being very high at Nagpur, the candidates from small municipalities and local authorities were unable to meet the same. On this the Committee felt that there was obviously the need for

additional temporary duty or daily allowance to people who came for training, as was the normal practice, and this was a matter that the State Governments should take up with their municipalities. On a question being raised, Director, N.F.S.C. agreed to examine the possibility of improving the quality of food served to trainees.

Item No. 14 - Progressive decentralization of training in operational fire services from the N.F.S.C. Nagpur by setting up Regional Fire Training Centres capable of running courses for Sub-Officers and below.

11. The general feeling was that the N.F.S.C. being a college, should concentrate on higher professional learning,. There was also a request from U.P. Government that their training centre at Allahabad should be treated as a Regional Centre.

The Members enquired if there was a demand for seats on the Sub-officers course which the College was unable to meet and on assurance from the Director, NFSC, that this demand was very high and that there were over 200 candidates always on the waiting list, it was decided that there should be such centres on a zonal basis, such as Delhi in the North, Calcutta in the East, Bombay or Hyderabad for the West, Madras or Mysore for South and Allahabad for the Centre with about 20-25 trainees at a time, and this would go a long way in providing larger number of trained persons. The standard of training was to be the same as now obtained at the NFSC, Nagpur and all such centres would be affiliated to the NFSC. Some Members brought up the question of language to be followed at these training centres, but it was finally agreed that we should endeavour to continue the training in English for the present. Members desired to have some assistance in getting firefighting equipment and instructional staff for their training centres, as well as some hostel and other accommodation. The Chairman stated that whereas the provision of Central funds for accommodation would not be possible at present, those required for training equipments and instructional staff specifically for these courses could be counted on.

It was finally concluded that the States concerned in each zone should open Regional Centres with 1/5th seats for themselves and 4/5th seats for other neighbouring States within their zones at the discretion of the Centre. For this, the Centre may perhaps consider subsidy per trainee to a reasonable extent as also for the teaching staff and specialized equipment required specifically for this training.

Members were requested to submit their proposals after considering all aspects when it would be possible to consider whether any subsidy is required to be given and if so, to what extent.

Item No. 15 - Introduction of a long term Station Officers/Station Officers and Instructors Course for direct entrants with higher educational qualifications.

12. The principle of direct entry to Station Officers Course was generally accepted by all, but Members desired to study the syllabus put up by the Director, NFSC, in detail. It was agreed to entrust this work to a Sub-Committee and circulate its findings to Members.

Some Members observed that their recruitment rules, if successful candidates after direct entry to Station Officers Course were to be absorbed in their services, will have to be revised resulting in modifications to certain Acts such as the Railway Protection Act. The Committee felt that this should be examined sympathetically, as it would be in the wider interests of the Fire Services all over India.

Item No. 16 - Rules and regulations for the Fire Drill Competitions.

13. A Sub-Committee consisting of Syed Sayeed Hassan as Convener and S/Shri R.S. Gupta and M.B. Rishi as Membrs was set up to draw up recommendations and the rules and regulations for the competition drill after studying the rules prepared by the Director, N.F.S.C. The Sub-Committee studied the rules and regulations for the Competition Drills and recommended certain modifications. The Committee considered the report of the Sub-Committee and after discussing the various modifications, finalized the rules for the competitions as are attached at Annexure –IV.

Item No. 17 - Shortage of water supply for drinking and fire-fighting purposes.

14. The problem of shortage of water in some States during summer was brought up when water in wells was 50-60 ft. deep which the fire pumps could not draw, and some Members desired that the States should be helped in augmenting water supply even for normal fire-fighting purposes. They were informed that the Centre could help the States only to supplement their resources of water supply if the States had first helped themselves to come up to the peacetime requirements in water supply for fire-fighting. Thereafter, the case of each State for augmentation in emergency water supply would have to be considered separately depending on the magnitude of the problem. It was also not possible to supply a large number of water tankers with capacities of 1000 gallons and above, and as such the States were advised to have electric water pump sets installed on deep wells to draw water during lean months.

Item No. 18 - There should be exchange of annual administrative report between various Fire Services in the country.

15. It was stated that this had already been agreed in principle by the Fire Chiefs in their previous meetings. The Chairman again reiterated that annual reports including accidents, organizations, problems, etc. should be exchanged between all Fire Services and a copy sent to the Home Ministry.

Item No. 19 - Mutual Aid Scheme between Railway Fire Service and other Fire Services Controlled either by States, Local authorities or army, free of charges.

16. It was agreed by all that there should be no charges for mutual aid in fire protection as it was a humane service. If necessary, regular contracts of mutual aid scheme might be executed between various authorities.

Item No. 20 - Control of fire incidents at airports when the City Fire Brigade turns out to assist the Civil Aviation Fire Services.

17. The Members had a detailed discussion on this item since a decision was already taken at the last meeting to the effect that whenever the civil Fire Brigade was called up to assist any other fire-fighting organization, the senior most Fire Service Officer should take charge of the fire-fighting operations.

Members observed that the aim and object was to fight fire and to save lives and property and nothing must come in the way of this. It was therefore agreed that, as far as the fire incidents on Civil Air Ports were concerned, at the larger airports where there was a gazette Fire Officer of Civil Aviation Deptt. he would remain in charge of fires. In smaller airfields, as the Aerodrome Officer was in overall in charge, he would remain in overall charge of all fire-fighting effort. The local Fire Service would thus send out detachments on request to supplement the civil aviation departments sources, at the appropriate level. If the Fire Chief happened to visit the place of incident, he would of course be shown all the respect due to him.

In the main this procedure was in respect of fires in aircrafts, fires in oil installations, etc. where specialized equipment was required, while in the case of terminals and other buildings of Civil Aviation, there could be no objection to the City Fire Service taking charge in fighting the fires therein.

(Item 21 postponed to third day)

Item No. 22 - Formation of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India)

18. Members of the Committee considered their recommendation of the last meeting regarding formation of the National Institute of Fire Engineers according to which a Sub-Committee of Shri G.D. Gupta, US (ER) as convener and S/Shri A. B. Advani and Ghosh as Members was formed to examine this proposal. The Constitution, Rules and Regulations, Memorandum of Association, etc. prepared by this Sub-Committee were placed in the hands of the Members.

The Members expressed their inability to go through the drafts in detail, and it was agreed that they should send their comments in about a month's time after which the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Steering Committee to study these comments and finalise the Constitution.

The final Constitution would be circulated to all Members and when the same was accepted, it would be signed by an appropriate number of Members of the S.F.A.C.

Item No. 23 - Auxiliary Fire Services.

19. The Chief Fire Officer, Delhi observed that the Home Guards after receiving fire-fighting training did not keep in touch with the training. What was necessary was a practical attachment at least for one day per week. In view of this in times of emergency he was unable to get those Home Guards who were previously trained due to their diversion to other duties. This resulted in the Auxiliary Fire Service being of no use when required.

After discussions, the Committee recommended that in the Civil Defence towns, Home Guards and Civil Defence organizations should earmark and train an appropriate at number of

persons in fire-fighting and rescue work, and to periodically attach them to selected fire stations to act as auxiliary to the normal fire brigades in peacetime to gain practical experience. In war time, they would be made available for Civil Defence. The recommended scale was at least two crews for urban Home Guards Company.

Item No. 24 - Permanent site for National Fire Service College.

20. The Committee felt that the time had now come to have a permanent site for the National Fire Service College because at present what existed was more or less on an improvised basis and totally inadequate for the required expansion. Members observed that this matter was actually taken up with the Ministry long time ago and a site was selected at Bombay for putting a permanent building, where the college could have regular facilities as required.

Members were informed that this matter was under active consideration in the Ministry as a college of this kind in perhaps the whole of East Asia should be a premier institution. But there was the difficulty of securing suitable land where the college could be built a new to meet the various need for the next 10-20 years. It was also desired that both the colleges viz., the National Civil Defence College and Fire College should be located on the same campus and have common facilities like cinema halls, playing fields, hostels, messing, etc. which would be more economical and yet more effective.

Item No. 25 - Formation of Salvage Squad.

21. It was the general experience of Members that however small a fire might be in its magnitude, greater loss was generally caused due to heat, smoke and water. This could be positively saved if there were Salvage Squads like the Salvage Corps of Bombay maintained by the Insurance Companies. Members however felt that such Salvage Squads, if maintained by the Insurance Companies, would only be responsible for goods that were insured and the object of salvaging any goods, whether insured or otherwise, would not be served, and therefore the Salvage Squads should be organized and controlled as a part of the Fire Brigade, with equipment like Salvage Tenders. This would also assist in the Salvage Squads carrying out salvage work simultaneously with the firefighting operations. The Committee agreed with the proposal, but suggested that the Fire Services should get some subsidy from the Insurance Companies who were the prime beneficiaries in this case. The Chairman stated that he would have this examined further.

Item No. 26 - Study tours of officers of the Fire Services.

22. The Fire Services in the country were expanding to meet not only the growth of population, but also the industrial fire hazards,. As such some of the fire brigades in the country were now using modern firefighting and fire prevention appliances and equipment. It was felt that if officers of various fire brigades in the country were allowed to undertake mutual visits to study and exchange ideas on the methods of working as also seeing each other's fire-fighting and fire prevention appliances and equipments, it would help immensely in resolving technical and administrative problems. It was generally agreed that such visits were highly desirable, but

that such visits may for the present be restricted to officers of the ranks of Divisional Officers and above.

Item No. 27 - Design and Construction of Fire Services Drill Towers.

23. The ISI had prepared draft specifications for 3 types of drill towers including one made out of steel frame. It was, however, proposed by the Director, National Fire Service College, that the steel frame drill towers which were now in use in several fire services in India including the NFSC and which were capable of being dismantled and re-erected anywhere, should also be included in the specifications. After discussions, it was agreed that the design and specifications of this type of drill tower, should also be included.

EXTRA ITEMS :-

Disconnecting of telephones of fire services by the P & T Department.

24. Some Members complained that on some administrative grounds such as payments not being made in stipulated time, telephone connections of fire services were being cut off by the P&T Department which resulted in serious dislocation of the fire services, a vital public utility. The member from the P & T Department was requested to consider the matter and to have proper instructions issued not to disconnect the essential telephones of the Fire Services.

The representative from P & T Department observed that there were 4 crores of rupees in the arrears of payment on account of rentals to the P & T Department, and at the same time long waiting lists for telephone connections from people. Having explained the P & T procedures for disconnection of telephones, he advised subscribers to ensure timely payment of their bills whether done directly or through Government to avoid such disconnection.

After discussions it was recommended that the disconnection of telephones, where it affected the public at large, such as saving of life and property, the P & T Department may be requested not to take disconnecting action, particularly for telephones of Fire Services, Ambulance Services and the like. Chairman stated he would progress this further with the DG P&T. The P & T representative said that he would also bring this to the notice of his department.

Collection of Fire Statistics

25. The Chairman said that under existing orders fire statistics were collected from Fire Organisations once a year and by the time this was received, six months generally elapsed and the statistics became out of date. He desired that such returns should be submitted more often, say, quarterly on seasonal basis on a simplified form and requested Members to study the proforma placed before them.

On going through the proforma some Members said that the different causes of fires be added to proforma and it should also have details of loss of life in the return.

It was agreed that the form should be suitably revised and returns will be called quarterly state wise or district wise as may be convenient. The Members, however, observed that the

quarterly return should not be made very complicated, and it should be left as simple as possible so as to ease its submission in time.

**Fires caused in accommodation housing radioactive materials such
Isotopes.**

26. In regard to this, the Chairman informed Members that he had met the Atomic Energy people at Bombay and discussed this problem in out line with them. As there was increasing use of isotopes of various types, the question of radioactive hazards resulting from fires in buildings housing such materials, and the action to be taken to nullify the effected of such radio activity needed to be discussed further with the Atomic Energy Commission. The results of these discussions would be circulated to Members for their information and if there was a requirement for special training, the necessary facilities would be made available.

27. On conclusion of the items of the agenda, except those which were postponed to the last day of the meeting for discussion with the representatives of the industry, the Chairman reminded the Members that there would be an exhibition and demonstration of new fire-fighting equipments and pumps arranged by the industry on the last day of the meeting and requested Members to take full advantage of the same.

Ministry of Home Affairs reference No. 12/1/68-DGCD(F) of January, 1969

List of Officers who attended the Conference

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	
1	Lt. Gen. R.N. Batra, Director General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	Chairman
2	Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	Member Secretary
3	Sh. Kuldeep Chand, Dte. General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi	By Special Invitation
4	Sh. C.R. Sircar, Dte. General Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi	- Do -
5	Sh. G.D. Singh, Deputy Inspector General, Railway Protection and Joint Director Security Railway Board, New Delhi	
6	Sh. P.N. Ghosh, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	
7	Syed Sayeed Hassan, Additional Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	
8	Sh. R.S. Gupta, Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	
9	Sh. R. Nagarajan, Director Civil Engineering, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi	
10	Sh. A. B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	
11	Sh. R.N. Bhuyan, Fire Adviser, State Fire Service Organization, Assam, Shillong	
12	Sh. Mohindar Singh Fire Officer, Orissa, Cuttack	

13	Sh. B. R. Modi, State Fire Officer, Bihar, Patna	
14	Sh. M.B. Rishi, Chief Superintendent Police Fire Brigade, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	
15	Sh. S.M. Bharucha, Chief Fire Officer, Gujarat, Ahmedabad	
16	Sh. R.K. Ohri, State Fire Officer, Haryana, Chandigarh	
17	Sh. D. Attavar, Chief Fire officer, Mysore State, Bangalore	
18	Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	
19	Sh. S.N. Dey, Inspector General of Police and Director of Fire Services, Pondicherry	
20	Sh. A.S. Khan, Chief Fire Officer, Jammu & Kashmir Government, Srinagar	
21	Sh. P. Roy, Director, West Bengal Fire Service, 13-D, Free School Street, Calcutta	
22	Sh. Lachman Das, Fire Officer, Municipal Fire Brigade, Jaipur	
23	Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta	
24	Sh. H.N. Verma, Directorate General Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi	
25	Sh. A.J.F. D'Soza Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, New Delhi	
26	Sh. H.N. Jagtiani, Dte. General Factory Adviser Service and Labour Institute, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Bombay	
27	Sh. K. Ramakrishna Rao, Dte. General, Technical Development, New Delhi	
28	Sh. G.D. Gupta, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	

Inaugural address of the Deputy Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs at the XIIIth Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee at 1030 hrs. on Tuesday, 26th November, 1968 at Vigyan Bhavan, Committee Room 'E'

1. It gives me great pleasure to be with you this morning at the commencement of the XIIIth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. (I am glad to see that the attendance this year is better than it was last year).

2. I am also very happy to know that substantial progress has been made on the recommendations of your committee's deliberations last year including the setting up of a Fire Organization under the Director General of Civil Defence in the Home Ministry. With the appointment of a Fire Adviser and your continued cooperation, I am sure all technical problems relating to fire prevention, fire-fighting and fire engineering can now be solved more expeditiously.

3. As you know, during the past years there have been many large and devastating outbreaks of fire in the country which have resulted in losses of crores of rupees in property and taken a toll of many lives. On occasions vital industrial plants and essential goods needed for the life of the community and even for the development of the country, have also been lost in these fires, and this has retarded the progress and economy of our country. In addition, the fire potential in the country has increased due to progressive industrialization under the various Fire Year Plans, and it has, therefore, now become most necessary to take even more effective steps for fire protection and in the improvement of our fire services in order to reduce the fire risks and the resultant financial loss.

4. Your Committee has, during the past many years, rendered valuable advice and made useful recommendations with a view to improving the country's fire services and bringing them to a uniform standard. The Committee has also helped in developing the indigenous manufacture of standard firefighting appliances and equipments, and has thus assisted towards meeting the requirements of our expanding fire services. There is, however, in my opinion, a substantial amount of work still to be done in the field of research and development in regard to fire prevention, fire protection and in the design of more efficient and modern fire appliances. I think there is a need for the creation of a Special Cell for this important function, and I would like you to consider this aspect.

5. As you are aware, under the Civil Defence Act which has been passed recently, Civil Defence Services have to be organized on a regular basis in selected cities and towns of the country. One of the essential requirements under Civil Defence in these towns is the protection of life and property from fires and explosions caused by enemy action. This can only be done by ensuring that the normal fire services in these Civil Defence towns are brought upto normal peacetime scale immediately and in addition, in the setting up of the auxiliary fire services therein. In respect of the original 61 Civil Defence towns, fire appliances have been supplied to the States and the cost thereof shared by the Centre on a 50 per cent basis. The number of Civil Defence towns have, however, now increased from 61 to 206, and we have now asked for your requirements of major fire appliances to bring the remaining Civil Defence towns upto

normal peacetime scales. In addition we have also asked for your requirement of fire appliances for the auxiliary fire services, which are to be set up in all Civil Defence towns. Your requirements in both these respects should be forwarded urgently so that consolidated demands can be placed on our industry. In regard to the auxiliary fire services, although they are to be manned by the Home Guards, your wholehearted cooperation will be necessary in assisting them with realistic practical training in peacetime and ensuring their ability to work with the regular Fire Brigades on an integrated basis.

6. I am pleased to see that the National Fire Service College has, during the past year, continued to do good work in the training of professional firemen from potential sub-officers to potential Divisional Officers. However, with the expanding fire risks and the need for more and more fire services, there is also a need for increased training facilities at the National Fire Service College, not only in the number of personnel to be trained, but also in the standard of training being imparted. In respect of higher standards of training, I am glad to know that an Advisory Committee is being set up. For the expanded facilities, I understand consideration is being given to relocate the College either in Nagpur or some other suitable place in India.

7. I am sure your Committee has not lost sight of the need to improving the conditions of service of fire fighting personnel, whose selfless and courageous deeds in saving others is indeed commendable. There are many instances when in carrying out their hazardous duties in saving people from burning buildings, some of these gallant men have laid down their lives. To honour them and to improve their lot, I would like to stress the following :-

- (a) The National Fire Services Day on 14th April each year should be organized in a befitting manner and work on this should start early.
- (b) To ensure that there is uniformity in standards on the one hand and the service conditions on the other, it is important that Fire Services be provincialised at the earliest. This in great measure depends on your being able to persuade your State Governments to enact appropriate legislation.

8. With these words, Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in inaugurating your Conference and wishing it success in its deliberations.

Opening address by Chairman to the XIIIth SFAC meeting – 1100 hrs 26th November, 1968
Vigyan Bhavan

Gentlemen,

To the welcome extended by the Deputy Minister, I add my own to our Members and the invitees to the XIIIth SFAC meeting. I sincerely hope that those of you, who have come from outside Delhi, have had a comfortable journey and have no problems in regard to accommodation or transport. Our resources in respect of these two are, I am afraid, virtually nonexistent. In spite of this, if any one of you has serious difficulties, please contact Sh. G.D. Gupta, our Under Secretary (ER), and he will do his best to assist you.

I particularly wish to extend a special welcome :-

- (a) To our new members, namely Sh. A.J.F. De Souza, representing Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals. Sh. K. Ramakrishna Rao, representing Directorate General of Technical Development, Sh. H.N. Jagtiani, representing Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes. Unfortunately the representatives of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Metals, has been unable to attend.
- (b) To those of you who were unable to come to the last year's meeting, because of serious problems in your respective States, and
- (c) Finally to our special invitees from the Directorate General, Supplies and Disposals.

2. The finalized minutes of last year's meeting were issued to you in July, 1968. In addition, now with the agenda items for this year's conference, we have also sent you a summary of the progress made on last year's recommendations. I trust you have had an opportunity to go through these.

3. I had mentioned last year that the Government of India had approved in principle the appointment of a Fire Adviser on my staff. I am glad to be able to report that this was subsequently sanctioned, and Shri Pradhan, an old friend of most of you, report for duty in August. He has since then taken charge of his duties in a business like manner. I must say, it is joy to see Fire Services matters being handled with the professional touch, and I am sure you too must have noticed this because of the number of letters we have written on this subject to the State Governments. His job is to render expert advice to all Central Government Ministries (other than those which have their own Fire Adviser), and, when required, to State Governments and to Public and Private Sector Undertakings. He helps with specifications of fire appliances as also their procurement through D.G.S. & D. He is also a Member of the SFAC. If any of you want him to visit or inspect any of your Fire Services, and more particularly those in Civil Defence towns, he will certainly be made available. My advice is that you should use his services.

4. Although you have received a resume of the progress on last year's recommendations, I want to high light a few on which we have completed action and a few others giving reasons for the delay :-

(a) D.G.S. & D has very kindly agreed that the user may now be associated with the functional tests of major fire appliances at the manufacturers premises before final acceptance. Of course, D.G.S. & D will continue to carry out the technical tests and great formal approval. I am sure this arrangement will go a long way to remove user prejudices, as also to ensure better performance of appliances on arrival at destination.

(b) Ad advisory Committee for the NFSC has been approved by the Government and orders re under issue.

(i) The membership of the Committee is to be :-

Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs	-	Chairman
Nominee of M/o Education (Board of Technical Education)	-	Member
Nominee of the Central Building Research Institute Roorkee (Fire Research Wing)	-	Member
Nominee of the M/o Defence (Defence Research & Development Organisation)	-	Member
Nominee of the Indian Standards Institute, New Delhi	-	Member
Fire Adviser of one of the States	-	Member
One representative from Industries	-	Member
Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	-	Member Secretary

(ii) The Charter of the Advisory Committee is to be :-

(aa) To visit the College at least once a year and to study in detail the syllabi of the various courses conducted at the College, and to take recommendations for improvement.

(bb) To propose new courses for training as and when considered necessary

- (cc) To enquire into the method of instruction and practical training at the College and to suggest improvements.
 - (dd) To examine the various kinds of training equipment and to recommend Such equipment as maybe considered necessary for bringing about Improvements in the training at the College.
 - (ee) To discuss all matters relating to the improvement in the scope of Training at the College.
 - (ff) To examine and advise on any other matters in respect of the College as may specifically be asked for by the Home Ministry.
- (c) The work on much awaited compendium of previous SFAC meetings has actually begun. I apologize it is not already with you, but I promise that you shall have it within the next few months.
- (d) The draft constitution and the rules for the Institution of Fire Engineers are almost ready. In fact the first three chapters have now been circulated. When the founder members' namely you all, sign the document, we can form and start the Institution as a private body and then register it. Once we have adequate number of members, we can approach the Government for formal recognition, as also assistance. The main thing of course will be to ensure that all professional firemen join the Institution.
- (e) Work is in hand to design the National Fire Service emblems. The requirement has already been advertised and a sum of Rs. 1000/- sanctioned as an award. Entries are due by 15th January, 1969.

5. With minor exceptions, it is known that the water resources of most towns in India are totally inadequate even for peace time for fire-fighting. In war the fire risks will increase considerably due to the danger of bombing. The present policy is that the Central Government will subsidize the supplementing of additional water resources required for firefighting in the Civil Defence towns. This implies that the State Governments must firstly bring their water resources for firefighting up to peace time scales. From the practical point of view, this obviously appears difficult, if not impossible. Therefore, to assess the magnitude of the problem and the cost, at least in Civil Defence towns, we have sent a letter requesting for vital statistics. I do hope you have seen this letter (a copy of which has again been circulated) and are sending us back proper replies. In this connection I must tell you that we were able to get the required facts and figures for Bombay City, and were thus able to obtain sanction for the construction of 100 additional water tanks for fire-fighting at a cost of Rs. 38 lakhs on a poolable basis.

6. (a) In early 1963, it was decided that Fire Services of the then 61 Civil Defence towns should be brought upto normal peace time scale at the earliest. These scales have been laid down by the SFAC at its IVth meeting and a copy has been given to you for ready reference. In consequence 250 Light Weight Coventry Climax Pumps together with a matching number of jeeps, plus 25 fire engines were ordered. All but the last 25

fire engines have been issued to the States/U.Ts. for these towns, and the cost thereof borne on a 50:50 basis as a special measures.

(b) Since then the number of Civil Defence towns has gone up from 61 to 206. It is now necessary to bring the Fire Services of these towns also upto the normal peace time scale without undue delay.

(c) In addition we now want to start the Auxiliary Fire Service on a proper basis in all the Civil Defence towns. These services are to be manned by the Home Guards. These though already authorized, their implementation had been held in abeyance until now. Although the Fire appliances required for this purpose are against Civil Defence requirements, it is obvious that this matter is of considerable interest to the Fire Chiefs of the States, as also those of the Civil Defence towns concerned.

(d) Finally there is also a requirement for fire appliances for non Civil Defence towns to bring them upto peace time scale.

7. This is being done to bring all fire services in India upto the proper standard, and thus ensure appreciable reduction in fire losses which run to some Rs. 70 crores and more annually. We have, therefore, asked for your requirements under all three of these categories, so that we can get an idea of the order of magnitude, obtain financial sanction and then place firm orders on industry on a phased basis. This will not only help the Fire Services in India, but also our industry, which had been asked to go flat out to meet our immediate requirements two years ago and now has idle capacity with serious danger of having to lay off trained manpower unless further orders can be placed fairly quickly.

8. Incidentally we are hoping to get some Central Government subsidy for these requirements; but there can obviously be no guarantee at this stage, because Fire Services area State Subject. Auxiliary Fire Services of course will continue to receive 50% Central subsidy being a part of the Civil Defence set up.

9. In regard to specialized fire-fighting appliances, we have had a demand for two fire floats, two turn table ladders (both these items are for Calcutta) and about 10 snorkels. We are negotiating through D.G.S. & D. for their purchase, with the possibility of indigenous assembly of the snorkel.

10. Talking of hardware, as mentioned by the Deputy Minister, there is urgent need to set up a proper central organization in India to be able, in conjunction with industry, to carry out applied research and development in respect of major fire appliances and associated equipments and fire fighting techniques. This set up should also be used for testing prototypes made by manufacturers and writing reports thereon. Ministry of Defence has an R&D cell in their Fire Organization, and I will during the discussion of the agenda items, ask our Member Shri Ghosh to tell us what exactly he has and what he can do on a National basis in this regard. We can then decide what further action we should take in this important matter.

11. Since last year, I have been able to see some more of the Fire Services in the country. With some exceptions, I can safely say that the majority of these are not upto the required

standard. This is understandable where fire services come under Municipal Committees/Corporations, where, due to financial stringency, unnecessary risks are being taken. Even when such fire services are upto the standard, the prospects of promotion of their limited number of personnel is for, obvious reasons, limited. To ensure uniformity of standards, their effectiveness and reasonable conditions of service for firemen, I have no doubt in my mind that all Fire Services must be provincialized at the earliest, and more particularly so, in the Civil Defence towns. This calls for legislations by the States concerned and we from the Centre have stressed this need time and again. And now it is upto each one of you to see it through quickly.

12. As a change from previous patterns of SFAC meetings, to bring the users and the fire industry together, I have set aside half a day for a get together for mutual discussions, and this is to be followed by an Exhibition of their Fire Equipments and associated items. I believe this meeting will help the industry to understand our requirements better, and for us to understand their problems. This get-together will be held at 10 A.M. on 28th November, 1968 at Messrs. D.G.L. Private Ltd. Factory on the Faridabad Road.

13. We have a fairly long agenda and really only 2 days for it. So we must get down to it without further delay. I would nevertheless request that you give your expert views frankly, but without too much verbosity.

General Rules to be followed for Competition Drills

- i) Fire Trailer Pump
- ii) Extension Ladder with Rescue
- iii) Tactical Medley

1. **CREW :-**

The crew shall consist of six members i.e. one Leading Fireman (who shall be in charge), one Driver/Operator (No. 6 of the crew) and four firemen. Officers may also participate in the drill competition forming any member of the crew.

2. **UNIFORM :-**

The crew shall wear the uniform that is normally worn at the time of attending fire calls i.e. Helmets, Fire Tunics (with rank markings where necessary), Trousers, Gum Boots, Belt with axe and Belt Line.

3. **JUDGES :-**

The Panel of judges will consist of the Chief Officer of the host state and four other principal officers to be decided by the Committee. The decision of the judges shall be final and binding.

4. **METHOD OF WORK**

(a) Although the general principles as laid down in the Drill Manual for the Fire Services in India will be observed, the crew may not strictly follow the drills as laid down there, during the Competition stage, the aim being to finish the work as quickly as possible using all men at the Command of the leader. No. 6 of the crew will however remain as Driver/Operator.

(b) The teams completing the drills with the minimum timing (including penalties) shall be awarded trophies and prizes.

(c) In the event of a tie, the timing of the performance will be taken into account to arrive at a decision and in the event of a further tie, the team concerned shall perform the drill again.

(d) The teams taking part in the competitions should submit the list of names of the crew sufficiently in advance and within the specified period. Substitutes will be allowed only in case of injuries/sickness and that too with the approval of the Judges.

(e) Non-compliance with any of the general rules may result in disqualification.

(f) A team not completing the drill or in the event of failure to complete it within the Scheduled time, shall be disqualified.

(g) Each State or Service may send only one team for each drill which may include two reserves against any sickness or accidental injury.

(h) The use of non-standard equipments will not be permitted, unless otherwise specified.

(i) All doors and lockers of appliances will be kept closed prior to the commencement of the drill.

(j) The Host State will provide standard equipments for the drills, including Delivery hose, Suction hose, ropes and lines and such other equipments as would be necessary.

5. PENALTIES :-

(a) Penalties, as specified against each drill, to be noted carefully by the members of the crew, Commitment of any of them will lead to the addition of the timing of the performance by the corresponding timings, as indicated against each.

(b) Touching the gears and equipments after the final whistle is blown (whether intentional or un-intentional) shall result in a heavy penalty, as mentioned under the schedule of penalties.

(c) The appliance striking against a stationary object while driving it into position shall result in disqualification of the team.

(d) Any team trying a foul start (before the whistle is blown) will be warned twice and if it is repeated a third time, it will be liable to disqualification and it may not be allowed to compete.

FIRE TRAILER PUMP DRILL COMPETITION (SCHEDULE TIME – 3 Mts)

1. PRELIMINARY :-

The drill shall consist of getting two lines of hose to work from Trailer Pump drawing water from a static tank/dam, knocking down two targets and "Making up".

2. APPLIANCE & EQUIPMENT :-

a) Trailer Pump * :- A trailer pump shall be placed in a marked position with all jacks lowered, towing eye facing the target and towing bars folded. The suction inlet should have the blank cap (chained)fitted, hand tight.

b) Suction Hose :- Two 4" Suction hose, each of 8 ft. length shall be kept on the trailer pump on the brackets provided for the purpose with the straps opened up. The suction on the offside brackets shall have the metal strainer fitted.

- c) Suction Wrenches :- a pair of suction wrenches of the conventional type i.e., the one with a semi-circular bent with an eye, to suit the couplings of the suction hose shall be placed alongside the delivery hose in the place marked and should be used for tightening the intermediate and intake joints.
 - d) Manila Line :- A two inch short line about 50 ft. long shall be kept in a coiled position, alongside the delivery hoses in the position marked and shall be used, one half for securing the suctions, viz. a clove hitch at the strainer end, and half hitch at the intermediate joint and a round turn and two half hitches on the nearside rear stay of the trailer pump and the other half for lowering the suctions into the water. The line shall remain taut between the round turn and two half hitches right up to the clove hitch.
 - e) Delivery Hose :- Lengths of delivery hose (2 ½") – six lengths if each of 50 ft. or four length if each of 75 ft. – with couplings shall be kept on the ground in the marked position, tightly-rallied with female couplings inside.
 - f) Branches :- Two short (emergency) branches with 5/8" nozzles shall be kept alongside the hose on the ground, in the marked positions.
 - g) Water Source :- A static Tank/Dam full of water shall be arranged at the rear of the pump, 2 ft. behind the starting line.
- * Trailer Pump of 400 g.p.m. (1800 litres/min) capacity as per I.s. Specification No. IS944-1966.
- h) Target :- The target shall be a board 18" square, painted white and should be hinged to a stand so that the board will fold up when struck by a jet from the branch. Hitting the target in this manner shall be termed "Knocking down the targets". The top of the target shall be 3 ft. 8 ins. from the ground. The board shall be balanced upright by a counter-weight at the bottom. Two such targets shall be kept 7 ft. apart at a distance of 180 ft. from the starting line.

STARTING LINE :-

A starting line shall be marked at the rear of the pump 3 paces from the suction inlet and the crew shall be on this line at start of the competition.

DRILL :-

The crew shall falling in on the starting line with No. 1 on the left in such a way that Nos. 3 & 4 are in line with the nearside the offside deliveries respectively of the pump. The Trailer Pump engine shall be kept started with all other equipments in their proper places.

The drill shall commence with the blowing of the first whistle by the starter and the time shall be reckoned from the time the first whistle is blown. Immediately the whistle is blown, the crew shall start work which will be as follows :-

On the whistle the crew will couple up two lengths of suction hose and connect it to the inlet of the pump. All joints are to be tightened up properly using wrenches correctly (i.e. the curve of the wrench should follow the curve of the coupling). The suction hose should be secured by the manila line, gently lowered into the water, tank/dam, pump primed, and water drawn and then delivered. Cooling control cock should then be opened.

Simultaneously two deliveries with three length of 50 each or two lengths of 75 ft. each, shall be laid out connecting them to the two deliveries of the pump and fixing the branch at the end of the third hose in each case. The jets shall then be directed on to the two targets, knocking them down. When both the targets are knocked down, a (second) whistle will be blown by the leader of the team which shall be the signal for "Making up". The engine of the Trailer Pump should then be shut down, petrol cock closed, cooling control cook closed, suction disconnected, brought back and replaced it their original place on the trailer pump. The Manila line and suction wrenches should also be put back in their proper places from where they were taken out. The manila line should be coiled up. The delivery hose lengths should be disconnected from the pump and the valves closed. All couplings and branches should also be disconnected from the delivery lines, hoses properly under-run and neatly rolled up with the female coupling inside and replaced on the ground from where they were taken out along with the branches, after which the crew will line up on the starting line. The (Third) final whistle will be blown by the starter when all the members of the crew are on the starting line.

The total time calculated shall be from the time of the first whistle to the time of the third and final whistle.

Penalties as indicated in the attached sheet will be imposed for the faults mentioned there in and will be added to the actual time taken for the drill in deciding the final results.

N.B. For conversion of the figures into Metric Units, please read as follows :-

<u>Suction Hose :-</u>	4" size	=	100 m.m
	8 ft. length	=	2.5 meters
<u>Manila Line :-</u>	50 ft. length of 2" size	=	15 meters of line of 50 m.m. size
<u>Delivery Hoses :-</u>	2 1/2" R.L.	=	63 m.m. R.L.
	50 ft. length	=	15 meters
Branches :-	5/8" size	=	15.5 m.m. (app.)
Water Sources :-	Distance of 2 ft.	=	7 meters (app.)
Targets :-	18" square	=	45 c.m. square
	3 ft. 9 inches	=	1.5 meter
	7 ft.	=	2 meters
	Distance of 180 ft.	=	56 meters.

FIRE TRAILER PUMP DRILL COMPETITION

FAULTS & PENALTIES

1.	Dropping of Suction Couplings on the ground while connecting & disconnecting - per fault	3 Secs.
2.	Suction Couplings not tightened with wrenches – per fault	2 Secs.
3.	Suction improperly secured with rope – per fault	1 Sec.
4.	Manila line loose between stays & strainer	1 Sec.
5.	Dropping of delivery hose couplings while laying out and “making up” – per fault	3 Secs.
6.	Dropping of branch pipes (at any stage) per fault	2 Secs.
7.	Excessive dragging of delivery hose – per fault	2 Secs.
8.	Failure to open cooling system, if provided	2 Secs
9	Bursting of delivery hoses due to sudden high pressure – per fault	2 Secs.
10.	“Water on” signal before connecting branch – per fault	1 Sec.
11.	“Knocking down” wrong target per fault	2 Sec.
12.	Disconnecting branches and delivery hose couplings before “Whistle by the leader of the team for “Make up” in spite of having “Knocked down Target” – per fault	1 Sec.
13.	Failure to shut down engines on “Make-up”.	1 Sec.
14.	Failure to close Petrol Cock	1 Sec.
15.	Failure to close Cooling Control Cock, if provided	1 Sec.
16.	Failure to replace Suction Hoses in proper place	2 Secs.
17.	Failure to replace Suction Blank Cap (hand tight).	1 Sec.
18.	Failure to close Delivery Valves properly – per fault	1 Sec.
19.	Failure to put back wrenches in proper place.	2 Sec.
20.	Failure to “Make up” Manila Line properly	1 Sec.
21.	Failure to put back manila line in proper place	1 Sec.
22.	Under running delivery hose before disconnecting – per fault	2 Secs.
23.	Failure to under run hoses properly – per fault	2 Secs.
24.	Failure to roll up hoses properly - per fault	2 Secs.
25.	Failure to replace hoses in proper place – per fault	2 Secs.
26.	“Throwing” rolled hose – per fault	2 Secs.
27.	Failure to keep branches in proper place	2 Secs.
28.	Trying to rectify faults after third whistle – per fault	3 Secs.

EXTENSION LADDER DRILL COMPETITION WITH RESCUE

(Scheduled time – 2 ½ mts.)

PRELIMINARY

The drill shall consist of extending and pitching an Extension Ladder to the second floor, rescuing a casualty (dummy), carrying it down, lowering it on to a stretcher and “Making up”.

APPLIANCES & EQUIPMENT:-

- *a) **Fire Tender/Motor Pump+ :-** A fire tender or a motor pump with an Extension Ladder shall be stationed in a marked position at a distance of 75 ft. from the drill Tower.
- b) **Extension Ladder :-** A 35 ft. wooden Extension Ladder (trussed type) shall be kept on the Fire Tender properly secured.
- c) **Stretcher :-** A stretcher shall be kept on the fire tender or Motor Pump, alongside the ladder properly secured by leather straps.
- d) **Casualty :-** A dummy shall be kept on the second floor for rescue work (fireman’s lift).

STARTING LINE :-

A Starting Line shall be marked at least 75 ft. away from the Drill Tower and the front wheel of the Fire Tender shall be on this line at the start of the competition.

DRILL :-

The crew shall be in mounted position, each member of the crew being in his respective seat. The engine shall be started and all doors properly closed.

The drill shall commence with the blowing of a whistle by the starter and the timing is reckoned from the time the first whistle is blown. Immediately the whistle is blown, the crew shall start work which will be as follows :-

On the whistle, the vehicle shall be moved forward to any spot as desired by the leader of the team. As the vehicle stops, the crew shall dismount, unship the ladder, carry it to the drill tower, extend and pitch it to the second floor in such a way that the head of the ladder is above the horizontal mark on the Drill Tower. This mark shall be at a height of 25 ft. from the ground. The Leading Fireman will then climb the ladder, step on to the second floor and start rescue work. He will pick up the casualty (dummy) and by the “Fireman’s Lift” bring down the casualty to a stretcher, which will be brought to the foot of the ladder by two members of the crew. When the casualty has been lowered to the stretcher, a (second)whistle shall be blown by the leader of the team which will be the signal for “Making up”. The stretcher with the dummy will, however be carried away by the two stretcher bearers to a marked place 20 ft. away from the tower where the casualty will be taken off from the stretcher, gently placed on the ground, the stretcher made up and carried back to the appliance from where it was taken and properly

strapped up. The ladder shall not be left unattended, while the leading fireman is ascending or descending.

When the ladder is made up, it should be shipped on the appliance and the head etc. properly secured.

After all the gears are made up and restored on the appliance, the crew will mount, take up their respective seats and close the doors when the vehicles will be driven back to the starting line. As the rear wheels of the appliance cross the starting line, a (third) final whistle will be blown by the starter.

The total time taken for the drill shall be from the time the first whistle is blown to the third and final whistle.

Penalties as indicated in the attached sheet will be imposed for the faults mentioned therein and will be added to the actual time taken for the drill in deciding the final placings.

* Towing Tender for Trailer Pump for Fire Brigade

Use (IS : 947 -1960

+ 400 g.p.m. (1800 liters/min) Motor Fire Engine, as per I.S. Specification No. 945 – 1966.

N.B. :- For conversion into Metric Units, please read as follows :-

Position of Fire Tender/Motor Pump :- Distance of 75 feet = 24 meters

Ladder : - 35 ft = 10.5 meters

Mark on drill tower :- 25 ft. = 7.8 meters (app.)

Position of Stretcher :- 20 ft. = 6 meter

EXTENSION LADDER DRILL COMPETITION

FAULTS & PENALTIES

1.	Dismounting before the vehicle is stopped – per fault	2 Secs.
2.	Allowing the ladder to fall on the ground at any stage of the drill – per fault	10 Secs.
3.	Lowering the head of the ladder heavily against the drill lower	5 Secs.
4.	The head of the ladder grazing against the wall of the drill tower while extending or lowering per fault	2 Secs.
5.	Failure to pitch the ladder above the horizontal mark on the tower	2 Secs.
6.	Failure to maintain the safe working angle	2 Secs.
7.	Leaving the ladder unattended while the Leading Fireman is ascending or descending - per fault	3 Secs.
8.	Dropping the stretcher on the ground at any stage of the drill – per fault	3 Secs.
9.	Failure to open up stretcher properly	2 Secs.
10.	Rough handling of dummy while rescuing or lowering on to stretcher or ground – per fault	3 Secs.
11.	Dummy slipping off from shoulders while carrying down	30 Secs.
12.	Failure to keep stretcher properly and in its place on “Make Up” – per fault	2 Secs.
13.	Failure to engage pawls after housing	2 Secs.
14.	Dropping the ladder heavily on the gallows while shipping	3 Secs.
15.	Failure to secure the ladder properly - per fault	2 Secs.
16.	Trying to mount a vehicle which is in motion – per fault	1 Secs.
17.	Doors of Fire Tender not properly closed – per fault	2 Secs.
18.	Trying to rectify faults after the third whistle is blown – per attempt	3 Secs.
19.	Running with the stretcher bearing the casualty on it	3 Secs.

TACTICAL MEDLEY, DRILL COMPETITION

PRELIMINARY :-

The drill shall consist of hauling up a branch and line of hose to the second floor using an Extension Ladder, rescuing a casualty (dummy) by Fireman's Lift, working a Trailer Pump to draw water from a Tank/Dam situated at a minimum distance of 75 ft. from the Drill Tower, knocking down a Target and "Making up".

APPLIANCES & EQUIPMENTS

- a) **Fire Tender** :- A fire tender (towing vehicle) with an Extension Ladder and a large Trailer Pump (400 galls/minute) hooked up, shall be stationed in a marked position at a minimum distance of 75 ft. from the Drill Tower.
- b) **Extension Ladder** :- A 35 ft. wooden Extension Ladder (trussed type) shall be kept in position on the fire tender properly secured.
- c) **Trailer Pump** :- A large Trailer Pump (400 g.p.m./1800 liter/minutes) shall be hooked on to the fire tender. The pump inlet should have the blank cap (chained) hand tight. Towing bars shall be kept folded and all three jacks raised and tightened with the safety pins in position. The safety pins should also be chained.
- d) **Suction Hose** :- Two 4" suction hose, each of 8 ft. length shall be kept on the Trailer Pump on the brackets provided with the straps opened up. The suction on the off side brackets shall have the Metal Strainer fitted.
- e) **Suction Wrenches** :- A pair of suction wrenches of the universal type shall be kept in the locker of the towing vehicle and should be used for tightening the intermediate and inlet joints of the suction.
- f) **Manila Line** :- A two inch short line about 50 ft. long shall be kept in a coiled state in the locker of the Fire Tender near the suction wrenches for suction work and a 2" long line (100 ft.) for hauling up the hose with branch.
- g) **Delivery Hose** :- Lengths of delivery hose (2 ½") – three lengths if each of 50 ft. or two length if each of 75 ft. – with couplings shall be kept in the locker of the Fire Tender. Hose shall be rolled tight with the female coupling inside.
- h) **Branches** :- One short (emergency) branches with 5/8" nozzles shall be kept in the locker of the Fire Tender.
- i) **Casualty** :- A dummy shall be kept on the second floor for rescue work (Fireman's lift).
- j) **Water Source** :- A static Tank/Dam full of water shall be provided at a minimum distance of 75 ft. from the drill tower.

- k) **Target** :- A target of the type mentioned in “Fire Trailer Pump Drill” shall be kept at a distance of 20 ft. from the drill tower in line with the branch on the second floor.
- l) **Starting Line** :- A starting line shall be marked at a minimum distance of 75 ft. away from the Drill Tower and the front wheel of the Fire Tender shall be on this line at the start of the drill.

DRILL :-

The crew shall be in the mounted position each member bring in his respective seat, and the engine shall be started up.

The drill shall commence with the blowing of the first whistle by the starter and the time shall be reckoned from the time the first whistle is blown. The crew shall commence work as soon as the whistle is blown which shall be as follows :-

On the whistle, the vehicle shall be moved forward to any spot desired by the leader with the crew in their seats and all doors properly locked. As the vehicle stops, the crew shall dismount, set the pump, couple up two lengths of suction and connect it to the inlet of the pump using the suction wrenches for tightening all joints and using the short manila line for securing the suction with a clove hitch at the strainer end, an half hitch at the intermediate joint and a round turn and two half hitches at the near side rear stay, of the pump gently lowered into the Water tank/dam prime the pump, run out the delivery line (three lengths of 50 ft. each or two lengths of 75 ft. each) and only start delivering the water as soon as the branch man is ready on the second floor and the order “Water on” is given. Simultaneously the ladder should be unshipped. The ladder extended and pitched to the second floor of the drill tower so that the head of the ladder is above the horizontal mark on the Drill Tower. (This mark shall be at a height of 25 ft. from the ground). As soon as the ladder is pitched the leading fireman shall go to the second floor by climbing the ladder taking with him one end of the long line (Manila) after tying a bow line. A second and third fireman shall also follow the leading fireman to the second floor and start hauling up the hose and branch on which the appropriate knots have been tied i.e. a rolling hitch on the hose 18’ to 20’ away from the branch and a clove hitch on the branch folded over the hose and near the female coupling. In the meantime the leading fireman shall rescue the casualty (dummy) by the firemen’s lift. When the branch has been hauled up to the second floor and is in position, the order “Water on” will be given by the branch man, the jet will be directed on to the target and as soon as the target is knocked down the second whistle shall be blown by the leader of the team, which shall also be the signal for making up. The second whistle shall not be blown, until the dummy is carried down and the target knocked down. The ladder shall not be left unattended whenever anyone is ascending or descending the ladder. The casualty carried down shall be lowered on to a stretcher, which should be kept on the ground in a place, properly marked for the purpose.

On the second whistle, by the leader of the team, which is the signal for “Making up”, all gears should be made up and stowed on the appliance in their respective places from where they were taken out. The hoses on the ground floor need not. They should be rolled up neatly on the female coupling and re-stowed in the locker of the Fire Tender. The Trailer pump engine should be shut down, petrol cock and delivery valve closed, suction blank cap fitted on the pump inlet hand tight, the suction hoses replaced on the bracket from where they were taken

out, jacks raised and properly tightened with the safety pins placed in position and the trailer hooked on to the appliance properly. The rope should be coiled neatly and put back in the locker of the Fire Tender along with the suction wrenches. When the ladder has been made up, it should be shipped on the Fire Tender and the head etc. properly secured. When all gears have been made up, the crew shall mount the appliances and take their seats in their respective places, the doors properly closed and the vehicles moved back to the starting line. As the wheels of the Trailer Pump crosses the starting line a third and final whistle shall be blown by the starter.

The total time taken for the drill shall be from the time the first whistle is blown to the time of the third and final whistle.

Penalties as indicated in the attached sheet will be imposed for the faults mentioned therein and added to the actual time taken for the drill in deciding the final placing.

* No scheduled timing for this drill has been fixed, since it is a Tactical Medley Drill Competition.

N.B. :- For conversion of the figures into Metric Units, please refer to the same for the Trailer Pump drill and the Extension Ladder drill with rescue.

Manila Line :- 2" size 100ft. length = 50 m.m. size of app. 30 meters.

TACTICAL MEDLEY, DRILL COMPETITION

FAULTS & PENALTIES

1.	Dismounting before vehicle is stopped – per fault	2 Secs.
2.	Failure to apply hand brake of T.P. when set at the Water source	2 Secs.
3.	Dropping of suction couplings on the ground while connecting and disconnecting – per fault	3 Secs.
4.	Suction Couplings not tightened with wrenches – per fault	2 Secs.
5.	Suctions improperly secured with rope – per fault	2 Secs.
6.	Manila line loose between stay & strainer	1 Secs.
7.	Allowing the Extension Ladder to fall on the ground at any stage of the drill – per fault	10 Secs.
8.	Barging the head of the ladder heavily against the drill tower	5 Secs.

9.	The head of the Ladder grazing against the wall of the tower, while extending/lowering	2 Secs.
10.	Failure to pitch the Ladder above the horizontal mark on the drill tower	2 Secs.
11.	Failure to maintain the safe working angle	2 Secs.
12.	Leaving the ladder unattended while a member of the crew is ascending or descending – per fault	3 Secs.
13.	Dropping of delivery hose coupling while laying out or making up – per fault	3 Secs.
14.	Dropping of branch pipe (at any stage) - per fault	3 Secs.
15.	Excessive dragging of delivery hose – per fault	2 Secs.
16.	Improper carrying of Line to second floor	2 Secs.
17.	Improper knots on delivery hose for hauling up-per fault	2 Secs.
18.	Knots on hose at wrong place	2 Secs.
19.	Failure to open Cooling System, if provided	2 Secs.
20.	“Water on” signal before connecting branch	1 Sec.
21.	Bursting of delivery hoses due to sudden high pressure – per fault	2 Secs.
22.	Rough handling of dummy while rescuing and lowering on to stretcher – per fault	3 Secs.
23.	Dummy slipping off from shoulders while carrying down	30 Secs.
24.	Disconnecting branches and delivery hose coupling before whistle for “Make up” by the leader of the team, in spite of having knocked down the target – per fault	1 Sec.
25.	Failure to close cooling Control Cock, if provided	1 Sec
26.	Failure to shut down engine of T.P. on “Make up”	1 Sec.
27.	Failure to replace Suctions in proper place	2 Secs.
28.	Failure to replace Suction blank cap (hand tight)	1 Sec

29.	Failure to replace Suction blank cap (hand tight)	1 Sec.
30.	Failure to use safety pins on T.P. stays when raised and tightened prior to hooking on to the towing vehicle – per fault	2 Secs.
31.	Failure to close hand brake of T.P. prior to hooking on to the towing vehicle	2 Secs.
32.	Failure to put back wrenches in proper place	2 Secs.
33.	Failure to make up manila line properly	2 Secs.
34.	Failure to put back manila lines in proper place – per fault	2 Secs.
35.	Failure to engage pawls after housing the ladder	2 Secs.
36.	Dropping the ladder heavily on the gallows while shipping	3 Secs.
37.	Failure to secure the ladder properly – per fault	2 Secs.
38.	Under running delivery hose before disconnecting	2 Secs.
39.	Failure to under run delivery hose properly	2 Secs.
40.	Failure to roll up hoses properly	2 Secs.
41.	Failure to replace hoses in proper place – per fault	2 Secs.
42.	“Throwing” rolled hose – per fault	2 Secs.
43.	Failure to keep branch in proper place	2 Secs.
44.	Failure to close locker door/doors – per fault	2 Secs.
45.	Mounting the appliance while it is in motion – per fault	1 Sec.
46.	Carelessly leaving Extension Ladder or T.P. at place of work and not making up	5 Secs.
47.	Trying to rectify faults after third whistle – per fault	3 Secs.

List showing the designations of Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	
1	Syed Sayeed Hassan, Additional Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	
2	Sh. S.M. Bharucha, Chief Fire Officer, Gujarat, Ahmedabad	
3	Sh. A.S. Khan, Chief Fire Officer, Jammu & Kashmir Government, Srinagar	
4	Sh. M. Gopalan, Director of Fire Force, Kerala, Trivandrum	
5	Sh. D. Attavar, Chief Fire officer, Mysore State, Bangalore	
6	Sh. John Koshi, Director of Fire Services, 17A Morshalla Road, Egmore, Madras – 8	
7	Sh. Mohindar Singh Fire Officer, Orissa, Cuttack	
8.	Mrs. Sarla Grewal, Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab, Housing and Local Govt. Deptt., Chandigarh	
9	Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	
10	Sh. P. Roy, Director, West Bengal Fire Service, 13-D, Free School Street, Calcutta	
11	Sh. R.N. Bhuyan, Fire Adviser, State Fire Service Organization, Assam, Shillong	
12	Sh. B. R. Modi, State Fire Officer, Bihar, Patna	
13	Sh. Lachman Das, Fire Officer, Municipal Fire Brigade, Jaipur	
14	Sh. M.B. Rishi, Chief Superintendent Police Fire Brigade, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	
15	Sh. P.N. Ghosh, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	
16	Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta	
17	Sh. G.D. Singh, Joint Director (Security) Railway Board, New Delhi	

18	Sh. R. Nagarajan, Director Civil Engineering, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi	
19	Sh. A. B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	
20	Sh. R.S. Gupta, Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	
21	Commandant General M.J.B. Manackji, Director of Civil Defence and Fire Adviser to Govt. of Maharashtra, Old Secretariat Annexe, M.G.Road, Fort Bombay	
22	Sh. R.K. Ohri, Superintendent of Police A&N Islands, Port Blair	
23	Sh. S. Chandra Sekharan, Sr. Superintendent of Police, Panaji, Goa, Daman & Diu	
24	Sh. H.N. Verma, Directorate General Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi	
25	Raja Rajender Singh, Principal Fire Adviser to the Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla	
26	Sh. S.N. Dey, Inspector General of Police and Director of Fire Services, Pondicherry	
27	Sh. R.K. Ohri, Fire Officer, Haryana, Chandigarh	
28	Sh. P.G. Bhattacharya, Director of Fire Services Tripura, Agartala	
29	Sh. A.J.F. D'Soza Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, New Delhi	
30	Sh. H.N. Jagtiani, Dte. General Factory Adviser Service and Labour Institute, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Bombay	
31	Sh. K. Ramakrishna Rao, Dte. General, Technical Development, New Delhi	

**MINUTES OF THE LAST DAY OF THE XIIIITH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE HELD AT DGL PRIVATE LIMITED FACTORY NO. 2 FARIDABAD
ROAD, NEW DELHI ON 28TH NOVEMBER 1968 (Part – II)**

I. PRESENT :

1. A list of those who attended the conference is attached at Annexure – A.

II. Address by the Chairman of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

2. Before addressing the gathering the Chairman requested every member of the Committee and the representatives of the industry to introduce themselves by standing up and stating their names and designations. This everyone did.

The Chairman extended a warm welcome to this first gathering of the Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, the representatives of the DGS&D and the manufacturers and suppliers of fire-fighting appliances and associated equipment. He thanked all the representative of firms who were present for having brought some of their products for demonstrating them to the Members of the Committee.

The Chairman then expressed his appreciation on behalf of the Committee and those present to Sh. V.N. Sharma of M/s DGL Pvt. Ltd. for making available the premises and facilities for this first joint meeting of the members of the SFAC on lthe one hand and the industry and the firms on the others.

The Chairman said that this meeting of the users and the manufacturers was arranged by him with a view to ensure that the manufacturers were able to give the latest and best fire-fighting appliances, using the maximum of Indian know how and in the shortest time. The users could also project their present and future requirements so that the manufacturers could undertake proper action well in advance and plan their development accordingly.

In order to improve the quality and performance of the indigenously manufactured fire-fighting appliances, the Chairman felt that there was an urgent need for a Central organization which could undertake applied research and develop the working in conjunction with the industry, thus making improvements in major fire-fighting appliances and associate items, if necessary by placing development contracts. He would welcome the co-operation of the manufacturing firms with this centrl organization research and development.

Maintaining about the fire-fighting equipment, the Chairman said that the industry had come a long way to be self-sufficient including reduction in the foreign exchange components, and observed that there was still an urgent need for a light weight portable fire pump of about 250-300 GPM capacity made of aluminums casting and this was still not available in the country. Such types of pumps were manufactured by U.K. and Japan. The requirements of this type of pump would be quite large and the Chairman felt

that it should be possible for the industry to develop the pump indigenously and he invited manufacturers to do something in this regard urgently.

Concluding the Chairman requested all present to consider the items in the agenda for the day, and to express their views frankly. He said thereafter there would be an exhibition and demonstrations of certain types of firefighting equipments.

(Full text of the address is given at Annexure –B)

Item No. 1 :- (Item 4 of the agenda) - To revise the standard specification IS 948 – 1959 (Water Tender Type ‘A’) and No. IS 950 – 1959 (Water Tender Type ‘B’)

3. Members enquired of the manufacturers of the size and the gauge used for metal plates of water tanks of fire tenders. It was stated that generally metal plates of the sizes from 8 gauge to 12 gauge were used depending on the size and capacity of the water tank. Some Members complained that the plates being very thin, they corroded and deteriorated very fast, causing tanks to leak within a short time, and desired that thickness of the tank plates be specified by I.S.I. Shri Nagarajan of the I.S.I. stated that the thickness of the metal plate was purposely not stipulated in the specifications as this was essentially required to be decided on the capacity of the tank and the payload carrying capacity of the chassis on which this was fitted.

After discussion it was decided that the manufacturers should make every effort to increase the water capacity of the tank of the maximum bearing in mind the payload carrying capacity of the chassis, of the water tenders and using not less than 10 gauge plate for the base and the front and not less than 12 gauge for the remainder and the back. In addition, the manufacturers were requested to treat the plates from the inside with non-corrosive treatment. The ISI was also requested to consider larger capacity tanks being stipulated for water tenders in view of the higher capacity chassis now being manufactured in the country.

Dry Powder type fire extinguisher to be used in upright position.

4. This matter was considered at the XIIth SFAC meeting when the Members had recommended that the dry powder type fire extinguishers should be so manufactured that these could be used in an upright position. The manufacturers were requested to consider this matter and they said that there was no difficulty in manufacturing these extinguishers which could be operated in upright position. The Members were seized with the question of the suitability of all types of fire extinguishers being operated in upright position to facilitate their use by laymen. There was a general discussion on this point and the manufacturers said that it was no difficult to do this except in the case of chemical foam fire extinguishers which has necessarily to be operated in an inverted position. However, foam extinguishers with the mechanical foam type were manufactured in foreign countries also in an upright position.

As this matter was of considerable importance, the Committee authorized the Chairman to set up a Sub-Committee in Delhi to finalize the same.

Item No. 2 :- (Item 5 of the agenda) – Supply of common types of fire extinguisher and standardization of designs including size and shape of containers and their refills.

5. The Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, stated that due to the varying sizes of refill cages, refills of different types of portable fire extinguishers were being used in the field where large quantities of various sizes of refills were required for use. It was difficult for him to get his supplies from the DGS&D under the provisions of the rate contract accepted only on the basis of price. He wanted that the ISI should lay down the exact size and shape of the fire extinguishers and their refills and also desired that the DGS&D should accept offers of different types of refills which would fit into each size of extinguishers.

After discussion the Committee agreed that for future requirements there was a need for standardization of refills and this matter will be taken up by ISI. For the immediate requirements it was agreed that all manufacturers of Extinguishers must ensure that refills for all their models, including the older models, were available for sale for twenty years, and before discarding manufacture of a particular size due notice must be given to users. Further users were informed that irrespective of rate contracts, they were fully entitled to demand refills for specific type of Extinguishers. This was confirmed by the representatives of DG S&D.

Item No. 3 :- (Item 6 of the agenda) – Supply of spares for various types and sizes of pumps indigenously manufactured in India.

6. Members expressed difficulties in the supply of spare parts normally required, specially the fast wearing ones from the manufacturers and suppliers of equipment and even when these were supplied, the parts in many cases, did not fit unless, they were slightly modified. This state of affairs had resulted in difficulties and inconvenience and a number of firefighting appliances had to remain out of commission for longer periods at the serious cost of danger to public safety.

After detailed discussion, it was agreed that the manufacturers should supply exploded drawings of all fast moving parts showing part numbers of the components therein. Further the parts supplied for the equipment, must fit without any modification.

Item No. 4 :- (Item No. 7 of the agenda) – Colour code of fire extinguishers.

7. The question of colour code of fire extinguishers has remained to be decided for a very long time. The matter as to whether the extinguishers should have distinctive colours or should have only distinctive signs according to their types was discussed by the Committee and different views were expressed by Members including the marking of different fire extinguishers according to types of risks on which they were to be used such as class 'A' risk with letter 'A' in green triangle, class 'B' risk with letter 'B' in red square and so on.

Members enquired from the manufacturers whether they had any difficulties in either using different colours for the different types of extinguishers or showing the distinctive signs for different types of risks on which the extinguishers were used. The manufacturers expressed that there was no difficulty whatsoever. After detailed discussion the Committee came to the conclusion that colour coding was useful, but the type of colours and the inscription whether by letters or by pictures was left to be finalized by the ISI Sub-Committee concerned.

Item No. 5 :- (Item 9 of the agenda) – Inspection and Testing Unit to check fire fighting equipment and appliances manufactured indigenously.

8. The Chairman, in his address, had mentioned that between the user and the manufacturer there should be a Central Research and Development Organisation with a view to improve the products of the industry on the one hand and to assist the ISI and DGS & D in carrying out inspections and functional tests. If this Research & Development Organisation was set up, a lot of improvement would come out and this would help industry and the user. All representatives of the industry supported the proposal unanimously and said that they would be very happy to have such an organisation which would render assistance and advice to them and they would be able to consult the organization whenever necessary.

Shri Nagarajan referred to the report of a Sub-Committee of the ISI prepared in this respect according to which, testing facilities were recommended to be set up at 3 places in the country, viz. Bombay, Nagpur and Calcutta. It was also intended that the existing facilities now available with the Defence Research and Development Organization could be used to the fullest extent. On this, the Fire Adviser to the Defence Ministry said that in his Research and Development Organization, firefighting appliances, equipment etc., as also designing of equipment and testing was carried out on an extensive scale. This organization was also expected to expand and its scope on the research and development would also be increased. Already the industry was taking advantage of this organization in carrying out examination, testing etc.

After discussion, the Committee concluded that the existing facilities with the Ministry of Defence could be expanded which might become the All India Research and Development Cell for fire fire-fighting appliances. The Chairman was authorized to follow up the proposal with Government and get the Research Cell set up to carry out research and development of fire appliances in conjunction with the industry on one side and the national laboratories including Defence R &D establishments on the other.

Item No. 6 :- (Item 21 of the agenda) – Breathing apparatus to be used for Fire Services.

9. The Committee felt that there was need for breathing sets to be used by fire services to attend calls involving leakages of various types of suffocating and irritating gases and in smoke laden areas for rescue and fire-fighting. While considering the two types of sets, viz. the closed circuit oxygen sets and the open-circuit compressed air

type sets, the Members felt that although the former had some advantages for long duration working and lighter weight, it was necessary to have good training and experience to develop confidence in the firemen to work with this set and carry out their duties. As against this, it was easier for the firemen to use the open-circuit compressed air set, where he was only required to breath normal air and exhale it in to the atmosphere. Regarding the manufacture of breathing sets in the country, the industry felt that there was not sufficient demand for this venture and even in the more advanced countries in the West, such sets were not manufactured by each country, but were obtained only from the few manufacturers in U.K., West Germany and U.S.A.

Before a decision could be taken in the matter, the Committee requested the representative from the D.G.T.D. to look into the demand for such sets in the country and consider whether the items should be imported or manufactured (excluding partial manufactures) in India.

Extra Item : - Observance of 14th April each year as National Fire Service Day.

10. The Chairman referred to the observance of the 14th April each year, which was nominated as the National Fire Services Commemorations Day saying that on this day the great explosion on the Bombay Docks occurred and claimed many lives including the lives of firemen of Bombay. He requested that this commemoration day should be observed on a full scale to make public conscious of the fire hazards and the necessity of fire prevention. On this day, it was also necessary to pay tribute to the gallant firemen who work selflessly and in many cases laid down their lives so that others might live.

The Chairman read out the letter sent out last year for the observance of this day, which enumerated the recommendations of Government for the observance of the day viz. –

- a) The P&T Dte. to cross all postal stamps on the 14th April with the words “Fire Services Day – 14th April”.
- b) Exhibition of slides in cinemas and other appropriate audio-visual publicity.
- c) Sell Fire Day Flags and the amount collected to be used for the benefit of the fireman.
- d) Lectures and demonstrations in fire prevention and firefighting at various centers.
- e) Illumination of Fire Stations throughout the country.
- f) All India Radio be requested to have small features on fire prevention written and broadcast on the Day.

The Chairman requested the Fire Chiefs and the industry to cooperate whole-heartedly to bring out supplements in all leading papers on that date. He observed that the Fire Chiefs in their own States should approach Directors or Inspectors of Education and organize lectures and demonstrations on how firemen fought the fires. The manufacturers whole-heartedly supported the Chairman and offered their full cooperation in the observance of the day.

ADDITIONAL ITEM

11. The item on the agenda having been concluded, the Chairman requested the industry to discuss any matters which they might wish to put before the Committee. Sh. Shah of M/s Koooverji Devshi & Co. on behalf of manufacturers addressed the gathering saying that the manufacturers had been laying stress on the increase in the manufacturing capacity since 1958-59 and got a stimulus in 1962 after the Chinese invasion. The industry agreed itself to fulfill large scale orders of the Government in fire-fighting equipment such as fire engines, trailer pumps, fire extinguishers and accessories, and to fulfill this production programme, the industry had to embark upon new innovations after extensive and expensive efforts. It was, however, now very depressing as for some time the industry was faced with a starvation of orders and most of these industries had idle capacity which had forced it to curtail the manufacturing potential and lay off trained personnel at heavy cost.

He further stated that the organized manufacturers were also confronted with difficulties on account of unscrupulous elements in the industry which had caused deterioration in the quality of goods due to substandard equipment manufactured by such elements and passed on to unwary users who had little or no knowledge of standards and performances of such equipment.

Sh. Shah continued to say that he strongly recommended that in the procurement of fire-fighting equipment, the sole criterion should be the standards of material and not necessarily the low or cheap price. He urged that a Special Committee be formulated with various Fire Chiefs and Officers of Government, both Central and State, and this Committee should minutely examine the resources and capabilities of various manufacturers and assess their genuineness for supply of equipment. Effective steps might also be taken to ensure that firefighting equipment in the country was purchased only through organized manufacturers who were capable of meeting the requirements in genuine form.

Sh. Shah assured that the organized fire-fighting units were today in a very good position to manufacture and improve the sophisticated equipment such as crash tenders and strongly urged the Committee that it insists that such equipment is indigenously manufactured and that import should be restricted only to items or components which could not be obtained indigenously. He concluded with all the emphasis at his command that the manufacturers would try all possible avenues to satisfy the requirements of the users to the best of their ability.

The Committee agreed that a Special Committee should be set up which could go round and assess the capabilities and capacities of the manufacturers. The Committee also suggested to Sh. Shah that the industry should also form their own association to check unscrupulous elements.

CLOSING REMARKS

12. The Chairman on the conclusion of the agenda items, the discussions with the representative of the industry and the exhibition and demonstration of firefighting

equipment thanked the Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, the special invitees from the DGS&D, DGTD and others and the representatives of the industry for having attended. He expressed his gratefulness for the frank views and professional advice given by all present and assured them that the recommendations would be progressed as expeditiously as possible. He summed up by stressing on the Fire Chiefs that they must continue to strive to bring their Fire Services to proper scale with the minimum possible delay, and requested them to submit details of their additional requirements on the proforma supplied to them, as early as possible. This would enable the Government to assess the magnitude of the problem and the cost involved, at least in so far as Civil Defence towns were concerned. He further stressed on the Fire Chiefs the need for provincialising their Fire Services as quickly as possible, as without this, he thought, we could not make progress to the extent that this service really deserved. He further stated that the need for the well-being and morale of the firemen was very important, because, notwithstanding the tools that were given to them normally, it was the men behind the appliances that really matter. It was vitally important that the well-being of the firemen was given the required importance. In conclusion the Chairman emphasized again that the Fire Services Day on 14th April 1969 should be commemorated in the best possible manner which would make the public conscious of fire prevention and would bring Fire Services in to the lime light.

13. Sh. P. Roy, Director, West Bengal Fire Services, proposed a sincere vote of thanks to the Chairman on behalf of the Members and the manufacturers. Sh. H.N. Vera of the P & T supported the proposal and expressed sincere thanks to the Chairman for conducting the conference in a most worthwhile manner. The meeting concluded at 3 o'clock on 28th November, 1968.

(M.G. Pradhan)
Fire Adviser

Ministry of Home Affairs reference No. 12/1/68-DGCD(F) of January, 1969

List of Officers who attended the Conference

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	
1	Lt. Gen. R.N. Batra, Director General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	Chairman
2	Sh. M.G. Pradhan, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi	Member Secretary
3	Sh. Kuldip Chand, Dte. General of Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi	By Special Invitation
4	Sh. C.R. Sircar, Dte. General Supplies and Disposals, New Delhi	- Do -
5	Sh. G.D. Singh, Deputy Inspector General, Railway Protection and Joint Director Security Railway Board, New Delhi	
6	Sh. P.N. Ghosh, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, New Delhi	
7	Syed Sayeed Hassan, Additional Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad	
8	Sh. R.S. Gupta, Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur	
9	Sh. R. Nagarajan, Director Civil Engineering, Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi	
10	Sh. A. B. Advani, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Delhi	
11	Sh. R.N. Bhuyan, Fire Adviser, State Fire Service Organization, Assam, Shillong	
12	Sh. Mohindar Singh Fire Officer, Orissa, Cuttack	
13	Sh. B. R. Modi, State Fire Officer, Bihar, Patna	

14	Sh. M.B. Rishi, Chief Superintendent Police Fire Brigade, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	
15	Sh. S.M. Bharucha, Chief Fire Officer, Gujarat, Ahmedabad	
16	Sh. R.K. Ohri, State Fire Officer, Haryana, Chandigarh	
17	Sh. D. Attavar, Chief Fire officer, Mysore State, Bangalore	
18	Sh. S.K. Bose, Chief Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow	
19	Sh. S.N. Dey, Inspector General of Police and Director of Fire Services, Pondicherry	
20	Sh. A.S. Khan, Chief Fire Officer, Jammu & Kashmir Government, Srinagar	
21	Sh. P. Roy, Director, West Bengal Fire Service, 13-D, Free School Street, Calcutta	
22	Sh. Lachman Das, Fire Officer, Municipal Fire Brigade, Jaipur	
23	Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Officer, Civil Aviation Department, Dum Dum Airport, Calcutta	
24	Sh. H.N. Verma, Directorate General Posts & Telegraphs, New Delhi	
25	Sh. A.J.F. D'Soza Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, New Delhi	
26	Sh. H.N. Jagtiani, Dte. General Factory Adviser Service and Labour Institute, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, Bombay	
27	Sh. K. Ramakrishna Rao, Dte. General, Technical Development, New Delhi	
28	Sh. G.D. Gupta, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.	

**LIST OF FIRMS OF MANUFACTURERS AND SUPPLIERS OF FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT
WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES ATTENDED**

1.	M/s Alen Richards & Co. Ltd. 58, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta
2	M/s Roberts Moleens & Co. Ltd. 9-B, Pusa Road, Delhi – 5
3	M/s Kooverji Devshi & C. Ltd., Arun Chambers, Tardeo Road, Bombay – 34
4	Director, Jayshree Angus Sales Co. Ltd., 35, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi
5	D.G.L. (Pvt.) Ltd., 14-M, Connaught Circus, New Delhi
6	New Age Industries, Ambawadi Industrial Estate, Surendranagar, Gujarat
7	M/s Prakash Security Devices (India), 18, Stanly Road, Allahabad
8	Mather & Platt Ltd., 25, Indra Palace, Connaught Circus, New Delhi – 1
9	Tosh Metal & Alloys Ltd., Karnal
10	Air Foam Industries Pvt. Ltd., 27, Khan Market Flats, New Delhi – 11
11	Avon Services (PR & AG) Pvt. Ltd., Baldota Bhavan, 117, Queens Road, Bombay – 1.

Address by Chairman Standing Fire Advisory Committee to the combined conference of members and representative of firms at 10.15 hrs 28th November, 1968

Gentlemen,

1. I want at the outset to extend a warm welcome to this first gathering of the Users as represented by members of the SFAC, the representatives of the DGS&D, DGTD and the manufacturers and suppliers of firefighting appliances and associated equipments. I want to thank each one of the representative of the various firms who are present, for not only having found time from their busy schedule to be with the today, but also for bringing some of their newer products for demonstrating them to us.

2. I also express my thanks on behalf of the Committee and those present to Sh. V.N. Sharma of M/s DGL Pvt. Ltd. for making available the premises and facilities of his firm for this first joint meeting of the members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee on the one hand and the industry and the firms on the other.

3. With a view to ensuring that the manufacturers are able to give us the latest and the best fire-fighting appliances using the maximum Indian know-how, with little or no foreign exchange and in the shortest time. I am convinced this get-together of the users and the manufacturers is most essential. We the users can project our requirements of today and the future, so that the manufacturers can undertake appropriate action well in advance, and at the same time we can be told, not only of their problems, but more important of their future trends. Such a get together and frank discussions can do nothing but good.

4. However, in between the user and the manufacturer of firefighting appliances, I believe there is an urgent need for a Central organization to undertake applied research and development. This organization, working in conjunction with the industry can make improvements in major firefighting appliances, as also in their associated items by placing development orders on industry and it can also test and report on prototypes developed by the manufacturers on their own initiative. I would like to hear the views on this from the representatives of firms present today.

5. Before 1963, majority of the major firefighting appliances were imported from abroad. But in early 1963, as a result of a meeting with the manufacturers, we were able to persuade the industry to manufacture fire engines of various types in India. This has paid off excellent dividends, because today except for a small amount of foreign exchange required for the power take off units, all other items for fire engines are being produced indigenously. I am told that even the power take off unit has been designed and is now awaiting proper testing and approval. To meet our urgent demands at that time, the industry had geared up and expanded considerably. However today, some of them with a capacity of making upto several units a month, now have no orders – in fact there is serious danger of having to lay off valuable trained manpower. It is with this in mind that we have asked the users for their consolidated requirements of major firefighting appliances, not only for their normal fire services. Once we have consolidated these requirements, we shall be in a position to place an indent on the

manufacturers on a phased basis. This will ensure that we get our supplies quickly and that the potential of the industry is used to the best advantage of the Nation.

6. Although the firefighting appliances industry has come a long way to be self-sufficient including reduction in the foreign exchange component to the absolute minimum, yet our urgent needs for a really light weight portable fire pump of say 250-300 GPM capacity made of aluminum casting is still not available in the country. We have had in the past to import the Coventry climax pumps, and we have also received literature of an even lighter pump made in Japan. I notice that whilst aluminum cast pumps are readily available in the country, the real need is for an aluminum cast engine.

Our requirements of this type of pump would on a conservative basis, run into several thousands, but it is possible that the industry may say that this is not an economical order for indigenous development, and should either be imported or manufactured under license. On the other hand, I must point out that it would appear to be wrong to import such equipment or even make it under license, when our foreign exchange position is so critical. It should and must be developed indigenously, and I would like the manufacturers to do something in this regard urgently.

7. We have a few formal items for discussion at this combined meeting. After that I would like to spend some time to discuss various problems as may be raised on the floor, so that we go away with a better appreciation of each other's requirements, potentials and limitations. For example, in the past there have been complaints that, notwithstanding the testing of fire appliances by the DGS&D before dispatch to the user, on arrival the appliances have not worked, and in spite of protracted three concerned correspondence between the user, DGS&D and the manufacturers nothing has been done to put things right, and all that happens is that the appliance has remained unusable not only during the period of the guarantee and even subsequently. This if true, is a sad state of affairs. I hope this sort of things will not happen in future as the user is now to be associated with functional tests at the manufacturer premises before acceptance.

8. With this short introductory address, I would like to start on the agenda items first, before we go on to the general discussion and thereafter to view the Exhibition of equipments outside.

Agenda for the XIV Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee to be held in the Central Police Office, Srinagar from the 26th to the 29th August, 1970.

Sl. No.	Item	Sponsored by	Synopsis	Remarks
1	Confirmation of the minutes of the XIIIth meeting	DGCD	--	Minutes were circulated vide Ministry of Home Affairs letter No. 12/1/68-DGCD(F) dated the 6 th March, 1969. Comments received – Nil.
2	Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee	DGCD	The Department of Petroleum & Chemicals, Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals & Mines and Metals have requested for representation for the Oil Industry on the Committee. The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Mines & Metals are already represented on the Committee by Sh. A.J.F. De Souza, Deputy Secretary	Please see Annexure – I
3	Follow up action on the minutes of the last meeting and points arising therefrom	DGCD	A report on the progress of action taken on the decisions of XIII meeting is given at Annexure – II (a) Two Sub-Committees were appointed by the Chairman, SFAC, in pursuance of the decision taken at the XIIIth meeting of the Committee - one to examine whether the dry powder fire extinguishers should be operated in the up-right or inverted position, and the other to examine the comments received from the SFAC members on the draft Memorandum and Articles of Association of the proposed Institution of Fire Engineers and to finalize the same. The reports of these Sub-Committees are	For report of the Sub-Committee on dry powder fire extinguishers, please see Annexure – III. The report of the Sub-Committee on the proposed Institution of Fire Engineers was circulated to all members vide letter No. 2/7/67 – ER(F), dated 17.04.1970 Comments received, if any, will be tabled at the meeting.

			<p>now to be considered and approved by this Committee.</p> <p>(b) A letter was addressed to all State Governments/UTs/Members of SFAC regarding the State control of the Fire Services (see items 10, 11 and 12 of the minutes of the XIIIth meeting). The replies received are now to be considered by this Committee who may please offer their advice as to what further action should be taken in the matter.</p> <p>(c) In pursuance of the decision taken at the XIIIth meeting, letters were addressed to all members of the SFAC, regarding facilities available in their respective Fire Services for training (see item 14 of the minutes of the XIIIth meeting). The replies received are now to be examined and further action indicated by this Committee.</p> <p>(d) An appeal was issued to all members of the SFAC by the Fire Adviser, vide his D.O. letter No. 10/4/70-DGCD(F) dated 18-4-1970 requesting them to extend their full cooperation to the Director Central Building Research Institute, in the collection of fire statistics. A copy of the letter received from the Director, CBRI is now placed for perusal of the Committee. The Director, CBRI has also proposed the introduction of additional proformae for the collection of statistics. These are also for the consideration of the Committee.</p>	<p>Please see Annexure – IV.</p> <p>Please see Annexure –V.</p> <p>Please see Annexure –VI, VII and VII-A..</p>
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			The Director of Fire Services, Tamil Nadu has also sent a detailed note on the subject, which may be examined by the Committee.	
<u>REVIEW OF EARLIER RECOMMENDATION OF THE SFAC</u>				
4	Draft Indian Standard Code of Practice for selection, operation and maintenance of Trailer Fire Pumps, Motor Fire Engines and Water Tenders.	DGCD	<p>Members were requested to send in their comments on the draft Indian Standard Code of Practice for selection, operation and maintenance of Trailer Fire Pumps, Motor Fire Engines and Water Tenders, copies of which were made available to them. Comments received from the members are now to be examined and recommendations of this Committee are to be finalized for being communicated to the Indian Standards Institution.</p> <p>The provisions now made in the draft Indian Standard, with further modifications, if necessary, may also form the revised recommendations of the SFAC to the Govt. of India.</p>	Please see Annexure – VIII.
5	Badges of rank for the Fire Services – revision of	Director of Fire Services Tamil Nadu	It has been suggested that the badges of rank for the Fire Services recommended by this Committee at the 8 th meeting in January, 1960, be revised on the lines of those used in the Police and/or Army	Please see Annexure – IX.
6	Fire Services Uniform Rules – Amendment of	Director of Fire Services Tamil Nadu	It is proposed to modify the Fire Services Uniform Rules, recommended by the SFAC at the VIII th meeting in January, 1960, to the extent of issue of Jodhpur pattern boots and the use of Bone buttons with their working dress for the gazette	Please see Annexure – X.

			officers.	
7	Bells on the Fire Engines may be replaced with hand or electrically operated sirens.	Director of Fire Force, Kerala	It has been suggested that the fire bells on the fire engines may be replaced with hand or electrically operated sirens.	This question was examined in January, 1959 and at that time it was decided by the Ministry of Home Affairs that the use of sirens shall be restricted to Police vehicles only.
8	Introduction of shift duty system in the fire services of all category I and II Civil Defence towns	Director of Civil Defence Maharashtra	--	Please see Annexure – XI.
9	Trade Union activities in the Fire Services	DGCD, Fire Fighting Adviser West Bengal and Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service	The SFAC had recommended in its VIIth and XIth meetings that members of the Fire Services should be debarred from Trade Union activities. Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation have requested for definite views of the Govt. of India on the subject. The Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal and the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, also desire that this item may be discussed afresh.	Please see Annexure – XI-A.

COMPENDIUM OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SFAC

10	Compendium of Recommendations of the SFAC	DGCD	A draft compendium of recommendations of the SFAC was circulated to all members of the SFAC. It may now please be finalized and approved for printing.	Comments received, if any, will be tabled at the meeting.
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STANDARDISATION/SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT

11	Material used for the containers of Foam and Soda acid fire extinguishers and	Supdt. of Police, Andaman & Nicoabar Islands, Port Blair.	It is suggested that the containers for Foam and Soda Acid fire extinguishers and the drums for Foam compound may	--
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	drums for Foam compound.		be made out of material of anticorrosive substances so that their life can be prolonged.	
12	Defect in the water tenders supplied through the DGS & D	Supdt. of Police, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.	Two water tenders were supplied to the Police Fire Brigade, Andaman & Nicobar during 1966 through the DGS&D, conforming to the construction prescribed by the I.S.I. After receipt at Andaman & Nicobar, some constructional defects were detected, in that, sometimes when the vehicles were on move on the road, the pump gear automatically engaged and the vehicles became stationary. The system of power take-off installed for the operation of rear mount pump of the water tenders was of non-standard type and caused interruption to the operation of the water tender on the road. It is suggested that water tenders may be standardized with a view to get trouble free operation.	--
13	Scale for providing first aid firefighting equipment in buildings of wooden construction.	Supdt. of Police, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Port Blair.	The buildings in Andaman & Nicobar are of wooden structure and, therefore, present a greater fire hazard. It is suggested that a scale for providing first-aid firefighting equipment may be devised taking into consideration the extent of fire hazard involved.	--
14	IS:926, Fireman's Axe	Chief Supdt. Police Fire Brigade, Indore.	It is suggested that the design of the Fireman's axe made to IS:926 may be changed so that a lighter pouch can be used.	--
15	Registration of new indigenous manufacturers of Fire Engines.	Chief Supdt. Police Fire Brigade, Indore.	It is suggested that new manufacturers of Fire Engines who are just coming up in the country may be given facilities and enrolled as Government approved contractors so as to	--

			encourage them for better and larger out-put and to create competition among the few existing manufacturers.	
16	Preparation of National Fire Codes	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, Mines and Megals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals)	It has been suggested that National Fire Codes may be prepared for all combustible materials giving full details of properties, behavior in fire, mode of firefighting, storage, handling etc. for such materials.	--
17	National Agency for fire prevention availability of guidance from	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, Mines and Megals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals)	It has been suggested that all Public Undertakings and Government offices should be guided by a National Agency for fire prevention regarding layouts, standards brands of extinguishers and fire hoses required by them.	--
18	Norms and standards for fire protection in petro-chemical industries.	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals, Mines and Megals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals)	It has been suggested that norms and standards should be laid down for firefighting facilities, installed and mobile firefighting units; design requirements for water mains and for foam production to extinguish oil fires; requirement of water for fighting fire in a process unit area; standardization and recommendations on the type of foam and requirement for fighting different types of fires; recommendations on the capacity of fire water tanks; norms and standards for evolving and specifying the requirement of fire water pumps, such as type, head, numbers etc.; location of fire hydrants and spacing; location of monitors and spacing; locations of monitors and spacing; requirements of mobile equipment, like fire trucks, trailer with water/foam/foam tanks, mobile monitor, fire	--

			extinguishers etc.; recommendations on the specification of material of construction for fire water mains and in case of tankages storing dangerous and non-dangerous petroleum products, water required for cooling the burning tanks as well as cooling the neighbouring tanks.	
19	Manufacture of flax canvas hose – Import of raw flax.	DGCD	M/s New Age Industries, Surenderangar (Gujarat) have requested that they may also be permitted to import flax for the manufacture of flax canvas hose.	Please see Annexure – XII.
20	Central Procurement of items of equipment which have to be imported.	Director of Civil Defence, Maharashtra	It has been suggested that items such as B.A. sets, Resuscitation apparatus and electrically operated saws which have to be imported, may be procured centrally by the Government of India on behalf of the State Governments, because of difficulties experienced by the States in importing these items.	--
21	Representation of the Fire Services on the ISI Committees	Director of Civil Defence, Maharashtra	It has been suggested that the SFAC may make recommendations to the ISI for giving representation to the Fire Services on Sectional Committees like Chemical, Electro Technical & Textile, in addition to the Fire Fighting Sectional Committee on which they are already well represented.	--
<u>ORGANIZATION</u>				
22	Establishment of a joint cadre of Fire Services for the Union Territories.	Supdt. of Police, Andaman & Nicoabar Islands, Port Blair.	While in intimating their decision to the Central Ministries and State Governments on the recommendations of the Expert Committee (1950), vide their letter No. 33/50-CD, dated the	--

			5 th January, 1952, the Government of India had accepted in principle that there should be an uniform fire legislation in all States, subject to such modifications as local circumstances may require. A draft Model Bill, as finalized by the SFAC, was later circulated to all State Governments for taking action for its enactment in their respective legislature. It has no been proposed by the representative of the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands that a joint cadre of Fire Services may be created for the Union Territories so that their Fire Services so that their Fire Services may be improved uniformly. The committee may please advise.	
23	Subsidy for development of Fire Brigades in border States.	Chief Fire Officer, Jaipur	It has been suggested that the Government of India should give subsidy to Local Bodies in border States, through the State Government, to the extent of 50% of the cost of equipment required for their development.	This is already being done for all Civil Defence Towns.
24	Inspection of Fire Services.	Chief Fire Officer, Jaipur	It has been suggested that the Fire Services in the capitals of various States should be regularly inspected by the Technical Adviser of Govt. of India and the Fire Officer of the Capital may inspect the Fire Services maintained in other Districts of his State.	Obviously, the reference is to those States where the Fire Services have not been provincialized so far.
25	Amalgamation of Fire Services maintained by Local Bodies and Civil Defence Organizations	Chief Fire Officer, Jaipur	It has been suggested that the Fire Services maintained by Local Bodies and Civil Defence Organization in certain States should be amalgamated.	--
26	Publication of observations of Inspecting Officers in	Chief Fire Officer, Jaipur	It has been suggested that the observations made by the Inspecting Officers should be	--

	magazines.		published in magazines and supplied to various States for their guidance. The Committee may please consider.	
27	Standard pattern of Fire Services for the country.	M/o Petroleum & Chemicals, Mines & Metals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals)	It has been suggested that a standard pattern of Fire Services may be adopted for the country so that disparities in firefighting techniques may be eliminated.	--
28	Formation of a National Council on Fire Prevention and Firefighting.	M/o Petroleum & Chemicals, Mines & Metals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals)	It has been suggested that a National Council on Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting may be established. Such a body will have a better play in promoting fire preventive consciousness among the people and in educating them in modern firefighting techniques.	--
29	Bringing about uniformity in Fire Services all over the country.	M/o Petroleum & Chemicals, Mines & Metals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals)	It has been suggested that the Firefighting services should be more efficient and most upto date. There should be uniformity in all Fire Services of the country (including industrial Fire Services) regarding uniforms, ranks, pay scales, training and standard equipment. To make Fire Services upto date , all Fire Services of the country should also be nationalized and this should be given the highest priority. The Committee may please consider.	--
30	Right of way for the Fire Engines.	Director of Fire Force, Kerala	It has been suggested that statutory rules should be framed under the Motor Vehicles Act, requiring drivers of motor vehicles to slow down and pull to one side of the road on the approach of a Firefighting vehicle sounding its bell or siren, so that such vehicles may get an unhindered passage while turning out to a fire.	--
31	Appointment of a	Chief Supdt. Police	It has been suggested that a	--

	Committee to study danger to human lives due to flood and river currents.	Fire Brigade, Indore.	Committee may be constituted for the purpose of studying province wise danger to human lives due to flood and river currents and that, on the basis of the Committee's Report, State Governments should take necessary action to minimize the losses due to floods.	
32	Central assistance for opening new Fire Stations and for construction of quarters for Fire Services personnel in the States.	Director of Fire Services, Tamil Nadu.	--	Please See Annexure – XIII.
<u>TRAINING, EDUCATION & PROPOGANDA</u>				
33	Amendment to the syllabus for the Divisional Officer's Course conducted at the NFSC	Chief Supdt. Police Fire Brigade, Indore.	It has been suggested that training should also be imparted to the Divisional Officers at the NFSC in preparing charge-sheet, finding and final judgment for the purpose of departmental enquiry. An additional paper has been suggested for the Divisional Officer's Course examination on this subject.	--
34	Compulsory training in First-aid Firefighting for students of Higher Secondary Level and above	Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Mines & Metals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals). Director of Fire Force, Kerala	It has been suggested that compulsory training in First-aid Firefighting should be introduced for all students at the level of Higher Secondary education and onwards. Civil Defence can play an important role in this, just like the Red Cross. It has been suggested that instructions about fire prevention and fire extinction may be incorporated in school text book in progressive stages.	Prima facie, this is a useful suggestion. The Committee may please advise how it should be implemented.
35	All India Radio propaganda for fire prevention	Petroleum and Chemicals, Mines & Metals (Deptt. Of Petroleum &	It has been suggested that regular programmes on Radio during the session of Industrial Workers Programmes and	Prima facie, this is a useful suggestion. The Committee may

		Chemicals).	screening of films will help in more understanding of the nature of fires and their prevention.	please advise how it should be implemented.
36	Fire prevention propaganda in School and Colleges	Petroleum and Chemicals, Mines & Metals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals).	It has been suggested that people from villages should be made more fire conscious through wide publicity. Educative propaganda regarding fire prevention should also be directed to schools and colleges so that the coming up generation may be made aware of their duties in preventing fires.	Prima facie, this is a useful suggestion. The Committee may please advise how it should be implemented.
37	Fire prevention in Industry	Petroleum and Chemicals, Mines & Metals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals).	It has been observed that fire prevention day is observed once in a year all over the country, but most of the industries do not take note of it. Most of the fires in Industries occur due to carelessness. To prevent this, employees from Industries should be made fire conscious by teaching elementary 'Fire Prevention'. To reduce the fire loss to its minimum, it requires closest cooperation of the workers and the management and both should be fire conscious to the potential hazards.	Prima facie, this is a useful suggestion. The Committee may please advise how it should be implemented.
38	Recognition of courses conducted at the Ministry of Defence Institute of Fire Research	DGCD	The Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Defence has requested that the General Fire Fighting Course and the Refresher Course conducted at the Defence Institute of Fire Research may be recognized by the Ministry by the Ministry of Home Affairs as equivalent to the Sub-Officers' course conducted at the NFSC.	Please see Annexure – XIV.
39	Relaxation in age limit for admission to Divisional Officers'	DGCD	The Director of Fire Services, Tamil Nadu has suggested abolition of restriction on the	Please see Annexure – XV.

	Course at the NFSC		upper age limit for candidates joining the Divisional Officers' Course at the NFSC.	
40	Delegation of powers to the Director, NFSC to condone the deficiencies in qualifications for admission to various courses at the College.	DGCD	It has been proposed by the Director, National Fire Service College that powers to condone the deficiencies of the candidates seeking admission to the College in various courses may be delegated to him.	Please see statement at Annexure – XVI.
41	Recognition of the Graduate ship and Associate Membership of the Institution of Fire Engineers, London, for the purpose of recruitment to the Central Services.	Fire Adviser Ministry of Defence.	It has been suggested that Graduateship and Associate Membership of the Institution of Fire Engineers, London should be recognized as equivalent to an Engineering Degree for the purpose of recruitment to the Central Services. A parallel has been cited of recognition of the AMIE qualifications for similar purposes.	--
42	Venue for seminars conducted by the NFSC	Director of Civil Defence, Maharashtra	It has been suggested that the seminars conducted by the National Fire Service College may be held by rotation at cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi so that members of the Fire Services of these cities may also get an opportunity of taking part in discussions and exchange of ideas with personnel of other Fire Services.	--
43	Production of Training films	Director of Civil Defence, Maharashtra	It has been suggested that training films may be produced the country, because the imported ones are not suitable for our training requirements. He has suggested 'simple hydraulic, various firefighting drills, knot, chemistry and physics of fire, building construction, methods of firefighting, salvage, fires in ships or refineries and aircraft	--

			fires' as the possible subjects which may be considered.	
44	Introduction of fire drills in Schools.	Director of Civil Defence, Maharashtra	It has been suggested that introduction of fire drills in schools with a view to ensure safety of life of the children through orderly evacuation and avoidance of panic should be brought about. This is particularly important in view of the fact that many school buildings are of wooden construction and many have been provided with inadequate exit facilities.	--
45	Regular exhibition of fire prevention slide and films in Cinema houses.	Director of Civil Defence, Maharashtra	It has been suggested that regular exhibition of slides and film strips in cinema houses for making the public fire conscious and for ensuring better fire prevention should be arranged. He feels that use of this media just for one day or week during a year is not enough.	--
46	Trade Testing Teams to assess technical efficiency of Fire Service personnel.	Director of Civil Defence, Maharashtra	It has been suggested that the Administrative or controlling Department of the Fire Services may form a Trade Testing Team to assess the technical efficiency of each person and categorize them according to their standard.	Please see Annexure XVII.
47	Deputation abroad of officers of the NFSC	Director, NFSC	It has been suggested that the officers from the NFSC may be sent on short term deputation abroad to enable them to study the methods of training employed there, and to be able to incorporate some of those in the methods adopted at the College.	--
48	Reporting by candidates for various courses at the NFSC	Director, NFSC	It has been suggested that all sponsoring authorities may be required to ensure that their nominees report to the College in time and before the	--

			commencement of the Course, so that they are able to follow the classes.	
49	Advance payment of National Fire Service College dues.	Director, NFSC	It has been suggested that all College dues should be payable in advance to avoid future correspondence and audit objections.	--
50	Recommendations of the Advisory Board for the NFSC.	DGCD	The Advisory Board for the NFSC had made certain recommendations at their first meeting held at the National Fire Service College in April, 1969. The Fire Adviser has given his comments on each of the recommendations. The Committee may please consider.	Please see Annexure – XVIII.
51	Rules relating to Special Courses for Industrial Establishments	DGCD	Section 4 (Rules relating to Special Courses for Industrial Establishments) of the Prospectus of the NFSC lays down that the officer seeking admission to this course should have not less than 5 years experience in the Officers' category, not below the rank of Assistant. This requirement had the effect of a drastic reduction in the number of suitable candidates who could be admitted to this course. It was, therefore, decided on the recommendations of the Director, NFSC, to reduce the requisite experience to two years, on an ad-hoc basis, pending consideration by the SFAC. The college, however, is not getting sufficient number of candidates even with this reduction in the experience, although the position has improved.	

SELECTION OF FIRE SERVICE EMBLEM DESIGN

52	Competition for Emblem Design	DGCD	In pursuance of the decisions taken by this Committee at the earlier meetings, a competition was announce inviting suitable designs for the Fire Service Emblem. The best design carried a prize of Rs. 1000/-. In all 62 designs were received. These were screened by a Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, by the Chairman of the SFAC. The Committee may consider and approve the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.	Please see Annexure-XIX. The design selected by the Sub-Committee will be tabled at the meeting.
<u>WELFARE</u>				
53	Compulsory insurance for Fire Services personnel	Director of Fire Force, Kerala.	It has been suggested that Fire Service personnel of and below the rank of Station Officers may be brought under a compulsory insurance scheme.	--
54	Running a departmental canteen at the NFSC.	Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence.	It has been suggested that the possibility of running a departmental canteen at the NFSC in lieu of the present catering arrangements may be considered.	--
55	Rehabilitation of Fire Service personnel after retirement.	Chief Fire Officer, Jaipur	It has been suggested that the members of the Fire Services should be given certain facilities for their rehabilitation after retirement.	Please see Annexure – XX.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>				
56	Discipline Code-wise Police Manual.	Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal	--	No details have been received with the proposal. The Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal may please initiate discussions on each item.
57	Job specification for various ranks in the	Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West	--	No details have been received

	form of Code	Bengal		with the proposal. The Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal may please initiate discussions on each item.
58	Creation of the Inspectorate of Fire Services.	Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal	--	No details have been received with the proposal. The Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal may please initiate discussions on each item.
59	Master Plan for Fire Defence of India	Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal	--	No details have been received with the proposal. The Fire Fighting Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal may please initiate discussions on each item.
60	Any other business.	DGCD	--	--

ANNEXURE – I

(Item – 2)

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sl. No.	Name	Organisation represented
1	Lt. Genl. Moti Sagar, P.V.S.M. (Chairman)	Ministry of Home Affairs
2	Sh. Advani, A.B.	Delhi Municipal Corporation
3	Sh. Attawar, D.	Government of Mysore
4	Sh. Bharucha, S.M.	Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation
5	Sh. Bhattacharya, P.G.	Government of Tripura
6	Sh. Bose, S.K.	Government of Uttar Pradesh
7	Sh. Chandra Sekharan, S.	Government of Goa, Daman & Diu
8	Sh. Chatterjee, S.C.	Government of West Bengal
9	Brig. Deoskar, B.G.	Government of Maharashtra
10	Sh. Dey, S.N.	Government of Pondicherry
11	Sh. D'Sourza, A.J.F.	M/o Petroleum & Chemicals & Mines & Metals (Deptt. Of Petroleum & Chemicals)
12	Director of Fire Services	Government of Andhra Pradesh
13	Sh. Ghosh, P.N.	Ministry of Defence
14	Sh. Gopalan, M.	Government of Kerala
15	Sh. Gupta, R.S.	National Fire Service College
16	Sh. Jagtiani, H.N.	M/o Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation.
17	Sh. Kakar, Banwari Lal	Government of Punjab
18	Sh. Khan, A.S.	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
19	Sh. Lachman Dass	Jaipur Municipal Corporation
20	Sh. Mehrotra, P.N.	Ministry of Home Affairs
21	Sh. Modi, B.R.	Government of Bihar
22	Thiru Mohajir, M.A.S.	Government of Tamil Nadu
23	Sh. Mohinder Singh	Government of Orissa
24	Sh. Nagarajan, R.	Indian Standards Institution.
25	Sh. Ohri R.K.	Government of Andaman & Nicobar
26	Sh. Ohri, Raj Kumar	Government of Haryana
27	Raja Rajindra Singh	Government of Himachal Pradesh
28	Sh. Ramakrishna Rao	Directorate General Technical Development
29	Sh. Rishi, M.B.	Government of Madhya Pradesh
30	Sh. Saldanha, C.G.	Ministry of Railways
31	Sh. Talukdar, A.C.	Government of Assam
32	Sh. Varma, H.N.	Directorate General of P. & T.

ANNEXURE – II

(Item - 3)

Progress of the follow up action on the minutes of the last meeting of the S.F.A.C.

Sl. No.	Item No. on Agenda of XIII Meeting	Subject	Recommendations of the SFAC	Progress
1	2	Follow –up action on the minutes of the last meeting and points arising there from.	The Chairman was authorized to set up a Sub-Committee in Delhi to consider the mode of operation for dry powder type fire extinguishers.	The Sub-Committee has since met and its report is given at Annexure – V.
2	3	Grant-in-aid presently given upto 50% may be increased to 75%	The Chairman had said that he would endeavour to get the Govt. to agree to continue the policy of subsidy for civil defence towns and if possible to allow some subsidy for meeting the cost of firefighting appliances even in non civil defence towns.	The Government of India have not agreed.
3	4	To revise the standard specification IS 948 – 1959 (Water Tender Type 'A') and No. IS 950 – 1959 (Water Tender Type 'B')	The manufacturers were requested to increase the capacity of water tanks and to use better material. The ISI was also requested to consider larger capacity tanks being stipulated for water tenders in view of the higher capacity chassis now being manufactured in India.	The Indian Standards Institution had taken note of this and are suitably revising the existing standards as well as preparing a standard for a larger capacity water tank on the chassis now available in India.
4	5	Supply of common types of fire extinguisher and standardization of designs including size and shape of containers and their refills.	There was a need for standardization of refills and this matter should be taken up by the Indian Standards Institution.	The Indian Standards Institution have since prepared a draft Indian standard for refills which is now under wide circulation.
5	6	Supply of spares for various types and sizes	It was agreed that the manufacturers should supply	The manufacturers of firefighting

		of pumps indigenously manufactured in India.	exploded drawings of all fast moving parts showing part numbers of the components therein. Further, the parts supplied for the equipment must fit without any modification.	equipment in India have been requested to take note of the recommendation of the Committee. The ISI have already included a clause in the various Indian Standards that item-wise spare parts list shall be supplied along with the appliances and that spare parts shall not only be readily available but shall fit correctly.
6	7	Colour code of fire extinguishers.	The Committee came to the conclusion that colour code was useful but the type of colours and the inscription, whether by letters or by pictures, was left to be finalized by the ISI Sub-Committee concerned.	The ISI have since finalized the colour code and marking of different types of fire extinguishers and these are being incorporated in the existing standards for different kinds of fire extinguishers.
7	8	The type and shape of helmets to be used.	The recommendations of the Sub-committee that metal should not be allowed as a material for firemen's helmets, that the shape of the helmet as proposed by the ISI may be accepted, that the colour of the helmets for the officers should be white and for all other ranks yellow, was accepted by the SFAC.	Recommendations as accepted by the Committee were forwarded to the ISI who have taken note and have incorporated these in the Indian Standard for Firemen's Helmets which they have finalized.
8	9	Inspection and Testing Unit to check firefighting equipment and appliances manufactured indigenously.	The committee concluded that the existing facilities with the Ministry of Defence could be extended which might become the All India Research and Development Cell for firefighting appliances. The Chairman	Before his death, late Sh. M.G. Pradhan had visited the Defence facilities at Poona and Bangalore. Other facilities are now being examined and

			was authorized to follow up the proposal with the Government and get the Research Cell set up to carry out research and development of fire appliances in conjunction with the industry on one side and the National Laboratories on the other including Defence R & D Establishment.	it should be possible to report on this at the next meeting.
9	10, 11 & 12	<p>Item 10 -Fire Brigades of cities with population of more than 75,000 may be taken over by Government or Police Authorities.</p> <p>Item 11- Fire Services and Rescue Services should be mandatory in Cat.I and II Civil Defence Towns.</p> <p>Item 12 - Steps should be taken to establish an agency to exercise centralized command to control and supervise fire brigades located in various important Civil Defence towns in order to achieve mutual aid within town and to establish organized set up of high standard of functional efficiency as required in emergency.</p>	All civil defence Cat. I and II towns must have up to scale fire services and as it was an obligatory function to provide fire protection under the State Municipal Act, it was for the State Governments to ensure that their municipalities fulfilled this function effectively. Every State should have a Fire Adviser or a Sate Fire Chief with the authority to inspect and direct all fire services in the State.	The Committee's recommendations were conveyed to all State Governments and they were requested to appoint a Fire Adviser or a State Fire Chief where no such officer was available at present. Synopsis of the replies received from the various State Governments is given at Annexure – IV.
10	13	Subsidizing the cost of training at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur for nominees of Municipalities.	This was a matter which the State Governments should take up with their municipalities.	--
11	14	Progressive	States in each zone should	Only ---- Members

		decentralization of training in operational fire services from the N.F.S.C. Nagpur by setting up Regional Fire Training Centres capable of running courses for Sub-Officers and below.	open regional centres with 1/5 th seats for themselves and 4/5 th for the neighbouring states within their zones. The centre may perhaps consider to subsidize these centres. Members were requested to submit their proposals after considering all aspects so that these could be examined by the Ministry.	have replied to the specific query made by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Synopsis of their replies is given at Annexure – IV. This is being pursued further.
12	15	Introduction of a long term Station Officers/Station Officers and Instructors Course for direct entrants with higher educational qualifications.	It was decided to entrust the work of studying the syllabus to a Sub-Committee and circulate its findings to members.	It has not been possible to constitute a Sub-committee to go into this so far because of unavoidable reasons and unforeseeable circumstances.
13	16	Rules and regulations for the Fire Drill Competitions.	The Committee considered the report of the Sub-committee and after discussing various modifications finalized the rules for the competitions.	The Rules were circulated to all members of the SFAC and they were requested to try out the drills in their respective brigades.
14	17	Shortage of water supply for drinking and fire-fighting purposes.	The States were advised to have electric water pump sets installed on deep wells to draw water during lean months.	All members of the SFAC had taken note of the discussions and the consensus of opinion of the Committee. No further action was, therefore called for.
15	18	There should be exchange of annual administrative report between various Fire Services in the country.	The Chairman again reiterated that annual reports including accidents, organization etc. should be exchanged between all Fire Services and a copy sent to the Home Ministry.	The members present had taken note of this and had promised to forward copies of their administrative reports to all concerned. It is , however, pointed out that reports are not

				being received from all Fire Services.
16	19	Mutual Aid Scheme between Railway Fire Service and other Fire Services Controlled either by States, Local authorities or army, free of charges.	It was agreed by all that there should be no charge for mutual aid for fire protection as it was a humane service.	All members present had taken note of this and no further action was, therefore, called for.
17	20	Control of fire incidents at airports when the City Fire Brigade turns out to assist the Civil Aviation Fire Services.	It was agreed that as far as the fire incidents at Civil airports were concerned, at the larger airports where there was a gazette Fire Officer of Civil Aviation Department, he would remain in charge of fires. In smaller airfields, as the Aerodrome officer was in overall charge, he would also remain in over all charge of all firefighting efforts. The local fire services would thus send out detachments on request to supplement the Civil Aviation Departments resources at the appropriate level. In the case of Terminals and other buildings of Civil Aviation, there should be no objection to the City Fire Service taking charge in fighting the fires therein.	The recommendation was communicated to all Central Ministries/State Governments/Union Territories.
18	21	Breathing apparatus to be used for Fire Services.	Before a decision could be taken in the matter, the Committee requested the representative from the DGTD to look into the demand for such sets in the country and consider whether the item should be imported or manufactured (including partial	Report from the DGTD is still awaited.

			manufactured) in India.	
19	22	Formation of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India)	It was agreed that the members should send their comments in about a month's time for which the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Steering Committee to study these comments and finalize the Constitution. The final constitution would be circulated to all Members and when the same accepted, it would be signed by an appropriate number of members of the SFAC.	A Sub-committee was appointed to examine the comments received from the SFAC members on the draft Memorandum and Articles of Association of the proposed Institution of Fire Engineers. Their recommendations along with the draft Memorandum and Articles of Association, revised in accordance with the Sub-Committee's recommendations, were circulated to all members vide Sh. Mehrotra's D.O. No. 2/7/67-ER(F) dated 17/4/1970. These will be discussed at the meeting and finalized.
20	23	Auxiliary Fire Services.	The Committee recommended that in the Civil Defence towns, Home Guards and Civil Defence organizations should earmark and train an appropriate number of persons in firefighting and rescue work and to periodically attach them to selected fire stations to act as auxiliary to the normal fire brigades in peacetime to gain practical experience. In war time they would be made available for civil defence. The recommended scale was at-least 2 crews	Action is in hand to implement this recommendation.

			per urban Home Guards Coy.	
21	24	Permanent site for National Fire Service College.	Members were informed that this matter was under the active consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.	The matter is still under consideration.
22	25	Formation of Salvage Squad.	Salvage squads should be organized and controlled as a part of the fire brigade with equipment like Salvage tenders. It was suggested that the fire services should get some subsidy from the Insurance Companies who were the prime beneficiaries in this case.	The Tarrif Advisory Committee was addressed on the subject who passed on the letter to the Salvage Association at Bombay. The Salvage Association have now replied that it is not possible for them to give any subsidy and that the individual Assurance Company may be in a position to make a positive commitment in this regard. The matter is being further examined in the Home Ministry.
23	26	Study tours of officers of the Fire Services.	It was generally agreed that such visits were highly desirable but that such visits may for the present be restricted to officers of the rank of Divisional Officers and above.	The minutes were circulated to all Central Ministries/States/UTs and members of the SFAC for information and necessary action. No further action was called for by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
24	27	Design and Construction of Fire Services Drill Towers.	It was agreed that the design and construction of fire service drill towers which were in use at the National Fire Service College should also be included in the Indian Standard Code of practice for the design and construction of fire services	The views of the SFAC were communicated to the Indian Standards Institution. They have now incorporated this type of drill tower in the Standard Code

			drill towers.	of Practice. The code has since been finalized by them.
25	Extra Item No. 1	Disconnecting of telephones of fire services by the P& T Department.	It was recommended that the disconnection of telephones where it affected the public, such as saving of life and property etc., the P&T Department may be requested not to take disconnecting action, particularly for telephones of fire services, Ambulance services etc.	The matter was taken up with the DG, P&T. They have replied that since the working of the special service lines does not involve any payment whatsoever, there is no question of disconnection of such telephones. Regarding other connections, the Deptt. Suggested that realization of sense of urgency in settling regularly telephone dues would be helpful to them and if they took timely action to settle the bills, there was no reason why the telephones should be disconnected at all.
26	Extra Item No. 2	Collection of Fire Statistics	It was agreed that the existing forms should be suitably revised and Returns called quarterly State-wise or District-wise as may be convenient.	No action could be taken for the revision of the forms because of untimely death of Sh. Pradhan. Now, the Director of CBRI has suggested revision of the forms and in addition, additional forms for the collection of fire statistics. It is, therefore, desirable that the Members should consider this before the existing forms are revised.

27	Extra Item No. 3	Fires caused in accommodation housing radio active materials such Isotopes.	It was agreed that the matter may be discussed further with the Atomic Energy Commission and that if need be, necessary facilities for imparting special training to nullify the effects of radioactivity resulting from radioactive fire hazards should be made available.	A letter was addressed to the CFO, Atomic Energy Commission, Trombay conveying the recommendations of the SFAC and requesting him for examining the question of extending the necessary facilities. The CFO has referred the matter to the Division concerned in the Bhabha Atomic Energy Research Centre. No reply has been received so far. The matter is being pursued.
28	Extra Item No. 4	Dry powder fire extinguishers to be used in upright position.	As this matter was of considerable importance the Committee authorized the Chairman to set up a Sub-Committee in Delhi to finalize the same.	The Sub-Committee was appointed by the Chairman to go into the question of the design of the fire extinguishers, including the dry powder fire extinguishers. The sub-committee's report is given at Annexure – III.
29	Extra Item No. 5	Observance of 14 th April each year as National Fire Service Day.	The Chairman requested the Fire Chiefs of the Fire Services and Industry to cooperate whole heartedly to bring out supplements in all leading papers on that day.	The Fire Services Day was celebrated throughout the country on 14 th April, 1970. Full cooperation was extended by all concerned. Members are however, requested that they should send their articles for inclusion

				in the supplement well in time so that these could be sent to the DAVP by the fixed dated.
30	Extra Item No. 6	Utilization of manufacturing capacity for fire fighting equipment within the country and preventing deterioration in the quality of goods because of unscrupulous elements in the fire appliances manufacturing industry.	The Committee agreed that a Sub-committee should be set up which could go round and assess the capacities of the manufacturers. The Committee also suggested that the industry should also form their own association to check unscrupulous elements.	The Sub-Committee could not be appointed so far because of unforeseen and unavoidable reasons. The mater is still under consideration and a Committee shall be appointed as soon as it is possible to do so.

ANNEXURE- III

(Item – 3)

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO EXAMINE WHETHER DRY POWDER FIRE EXTINGUISHERS SHOULD BE OPERATED IN THE UPRIGHT OR INVERTED POSITION

The Sub-committee at its meeting held on the 26th July, 1969 carefully examined the question of operating the different types of portable fire extinguishers. They also considered the literatures available on the subject and comments of M/s Pyrene and Co. of U.K. in this regard produced by Sh. Advani. It was found that while the foam extinguishers have to be operated in an inverted position, it is possible to operate all other extinguishers in the upright position. It was also found by the Committee that certain extinguishers like carbon dioxide can not be operated in an inverted position. The Committee also examined the question of operating a dry powder extinguisher in an inverted position and they felt that because of the heavy weight of this type of extinguisher (which will be about 30 pounds or so), it is not possible to operate it in an inverted position by a single man. The Committee is, therefore, of the view that considering the operational convenience, all extinguishers other than foam should be operated in upright position. Only foam extinguishers may continue to be operated in an inverted position because of obvious difficulties in manufacturing foam extinguishers with upright operating devices.

In order to distinguish the foam extinguishers from other extinguishers, the Committee recommends that in addition to the colour code which has already been agreed to, a diagram depicting the method of operation of the foam extinguishers in an inverted position should be transixed on every foam extinguisher.

COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM THE FIRE OFFICER, CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT ON THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

In my opinion, the design and mode of operation of all types of fire extinguishers should be determined on the following considerations, which are all vitally important.

1. The average worker must be able to use it immediately upon an outbreak of fire. For this it is necessary that :
 - (a) All extinguishers must operate in the same manner so that no confusion ensues and the average industrial worker could be easily trained, and
 - (b) All extinguishers are maintained in a serviceable condition at all times.
2. The cost of providing fire extinguishers and replacements thereof should be as low as possible, consistent with the accepted minimum standards.

The Sub-Committee has taken 1(a) into consideration and the recommendations should be acceptable provided the foam extinguishers are also required to be operated in the upright position. Painting of picture will no doubt help in the day-time. But, it may not be of any use in darkness. Foam extinguishers can be designed for upright operation (see draft Indian Standard

Specification for Chemical Fire Engine, Foam Type, Circulated vide I.S.I. Circular letter No. BDC22:2/T/35 dated the 8th July, 1969).

From the point of view of maintenance and cost, however, the invertible design has a definite edge over the upright one. Just as it is possible to design all types of extinguishers for upright operation, it is also possible to design all of these for inverted operation. This applies to CO₂ extinguishers as well.

The above aspects may please be very carefully, examined before taking a final decision, because we have to ensure that the purpose for which fire extinguishers are provided is not defeated.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPLY RECEIVED FROM THE DIRECTOR
(CIVIL ENGINEERING) I.S.I.

We would, however, like to inform that at present all the Indian Standards so far formulated by the Institution specify that the extinguishers shall be designed for operation in the inverted position.

ANNEXURE- IV

(Item – 3)

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENTS ON THE QUESTION OF TAKING OVER OF FIRE SERVICES IN THEIR STATES BY THEM AND APPOINTMENT OF A STATE FIRE OFFICER/ADVISER.

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

In Assam, the State Fire Service Organization as it stands today is under the control of the Inspector General of Police, Assam with the Fire Adviser as technical head of the organization. This Fire Service was initially established by acquiring Fire Units attached to Municipal Boards at Shillong and Silchar were at the beginning operated under the control of respective superintendent of Police of United Khasi & Jaintia Hills and Cachar. A post of Special Officer in the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police was created to effect technical supervision of Fire Units. Gradually the State Fire Service Organization has been expanding and till date there are all together 28 Fire Stations. A post of Fire Adviser was created in 1957 and today we have one Fire Adviser and Divisional Officers with other requisite office staff to man this organization. A training school has also been started functioning at Guwahati to train up persons on elementary firefighting operations and the School has started from 1.1.1969. A Fire Service Bill is also under consideration for enactment.

GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

The Fire Services in West Bengal is a State Fire Service created in April, 1950 under the West Bengal Fire Services Act, 1950 and is under the administrative control of the Local Self Government Department of this State.

The Fire Stations in West Bengal, whether for peace-time requirements or for Civil Defence requirements, are distributed into 8 Divisions with a Divisional Officer for each Division for administrative as well as operational control, two Deputy Directors each in charge of four divisions and a Director at the apex for control and supervision of the entire Fire Service in this State.

A post of Fire Adviser has been in existence in this State since August, 1967 and his duties include those mentioned in the aforesaid letter.

GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

The Fire Services in Nagaland, right from its inception are provincialized. The organization is under the State Police Department.

As regards the appointment of Fire Advise, the State Government already have a post of Fire Officer within the Fire Service set up. He is supposed to be an officer who is professionally trained as a Fire Officer. Besides, the Inspector of Fire Services is also an Officer from the profession. Hence it is not considered necessary to appoint a Fire Adviser for the State Fire Service at this stage.

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

This Government has postponed for the present, the question of enacting a suitable legislation on the basis of the Government of India's Model Fire Bill and that the legislation would be enacted for the purpose as and when the need for it is actually felt. So far as the other recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee regarding the establishment of an agency to exercise centralized command and control and supervise fire brigades located in various important C.D. towns, and the need to have a Fire Adviser or a Fire Chief for giving professional advice and carry out inspections of Fire Services etc. are concerned, I am to state that this Government has already created the post of the Fire Adviser to this government but following the sudden demise of Sh. M.J.B. Maneckji, the post has not been filled so far. The above recommendations of the Government of India will, therefore, be considered for implementation immediately after the post of the Fire Adviser is filled in.

GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

I am directed to clarify that this Government has re-examined the matter and hold the view that so far as the Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in this State are concerned, the provisions made in this regard in the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Act, 1949 and the Gujarat Municipalities Act, 1963, are adequate. It is an obligatory duty of the Municipal Corporation and Municipalities to extinguish fires and protect life and property when fires occur in their jurisdiction under the provision of Above Acts. It is also clarified that Municipal Corporations and Municipalities are carrying out the necessary activities so far as fire services are concerned according to their statutory duty, hence the question of appointment at State level of 'Fire Adviser' or a 'State Fire Chief' is also not deemed necessary.

ANNEXURE- V

(Item – 3)

REPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENTS/MEMBERS OF THE SFAC THE QUESTION OF PROGRESSIVE DECENTRALIZATION TRAINING IN OPERATIONAL FIRE SERVICES FROM THE NFSC, NAGPUR BY SETTING UP REGIONAL FIRE TRAINING CENTRES CAPABLE OF RUNNING COURSES FOR SUB-OFFICERS AND BELOW :

FIRE OFFICER CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT :

Additional hostel accommodation is being planned at the Training Centre for 100 persons. When this is ready, it may be possible to run the Sub-Officers' Course at the Centre subject to the approval of the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation.

COMMISSIONER, DELHI ADMINISTRATION :-

It is possible to open a regional Fire Centre for training of the Sub-officers' Course at Delhi for the requirements of the neighbouring States. Delhi Fire Service has its own Training Centre at Najafgarh Road in which all facilities of training are available. To convert it into a Regional Training Centre, hostel accommodation would be required for the trainees. There is a place for the hostel in the Training Centre, but its construction will cost about Rs. 2,50,000/-. Besides this expenditure, some officers and staff will also have to be appointed for which approximate expenditure will be Rs. 40,000/- per year. If the Government of India is ready to bear this expenditure, then the Regional Centre can be opened under the Delhi Fire Service. In the Regional Training Centre, facility will be provided for training of Government, Industry and Civil Defence candidates for elementary firefighting training.

DIRECTOR OF FIRE FORCE, KERALA :

I invite your attention to the reference cited and inform you that since no training centre is proposed to be located in this State, no proposals in the matter are made. In the event of decentralization the requirements of this State will be met from the centre nearest to this State.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, GOA :

It may be mentioned that our firefighting unit is in its initial stage and, therefore, the need for Sub-officers' Course and below is not felt for the present.

DIRECTOR OF FIRE SERVICES, TRIPURA :

The Union Territory of Tripura is situated in the Eastern Zone. Necessary proposal will, therefore, be submitted by the Director of West Bengal Fire Services, because Calcutta is the zonal headquarters in the East.

SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS :

The following suggestions are offered while accepting the recommendations made by Standing Fire Advisory Committee regarding the decentralization of training of Sub-Officers' and below in its XIII meeting.

- (i) The medium of training for the Sub-officer may be continued in English.
- (ii) Hindi or the local language may be adopted as medium of instruction upto the rank of Leading Fireman at the Regional Training School.

DIRECTOR NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR :

Till such time the Regional Training Centres are sufficiently equipped with adequate training facilities including proper appliances, equipment and qualified instructional staff to conduct the Courses, the standard of the training will vary and it will not be the same as that of the College.

It may, however, be also mentioned that during the end of June, 1969, I had inspected the Training School of the West Bengal Fire Service at Behala (24-Parganas), as was referred to in my letter No. FC/11-10/69, dated 30th July, 1969 sent to you, and as mentioned there under in the last paragraph, I did not find the School with its very limited equipments and other training facilities, as were available, including the Drill Ground, Class room etc. adequate for running the Sub-Officers' Course of the standard of this College.

I feel that the same condition might be existing in other smaller centres and as such, I feel that the College will have to run the Sub-Officers' Course further for some time, till the Regional Training Centres, as mentioned under Item No. 14 of the minutes of the XIII meeting of the SFAC are fully capable of running the Course properly, to the satisfaction of this College.

I would suggest that the respective Fire authorities holding the charge of these Training Schools might be addressed in this matter, so as to submit a preliminary report about the training facilities as are available at these Centres for conducting the Sub-Officers' Course together with the details of all appliances and equipment including the Models, Charts, Diagrams, Cut-Sections etc., of the different fire equipments, the availability of Drill Grounds together with its size, facilities for wet practices for pump practicals, availability of Library and Laboratory facilities etc. at the Centre for examination.

FIRE ADVISER TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE :

We propose to open a training centre for Sub-Officers' Course at Defence Institute of Fire Research. But since this will involve building up of Hostel facilities etc. for the trainees, we shall only revert to the subject after our permanent buildings have come up.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, HQ UTTAR PRADESH

I have the honour to state that proposal for setting up Regional Fire Training Centres for Sub-Officers' Course is already afoot with State Government and Government of India will be appraised of the position on arriving at a final decision in the matter.

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, POLICE FIRE BRIGADE, INDORE :

Owing to limited avenues of employment, the trained personnel, it is apprehended that the setting up of Regional Training Centre for Sub-Officers' and below may result in

deterioration in efficiency and over crowding in the trained personnel. The question should be reviewed in the light of the rate of absorption of the trained officers from National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The question is not of over crowding of applicants wishing to have training at Nagpur, but how many of them could be provided with jobs each year in the country. Otherwise, the position will just be equivalent to the Poly-Technique Institutes and engineering colleges when hundreds of jobless and qualified engineers are roaming all over the country.

FIRE FIGHTING ADVISER, GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL :

A scheme is under preparation which will be sent at the earliest to State our requirement in the form of additional Instructors, Training Equipment etc. that has got to be provided for inclusion of the Sub-Officers' Course. At the present, the Behala Training School is under consideration to be shifted to some other suitable place, as the present building is urgently required by the Education Department. This matter can only take a concrete shape as soon as an alternative arrangement for our existing training school can be arranged.

SECRETARY, HOME DEPARTMENT, ANDHRA PRADESH

I am directed to state that this Government will have no objection to undertake to run Sub-Officers' Course as suggested by the Government of India in the State Training School at Hyderabad provided the entire cost involved is met by the Government of India.

HOME SECRETARY, GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE :

As regards item No. 18 of the Minutes of the 12th meeting of the SFAC held from 30-11-67 to 2-12-67, this Government are considering a proposal to establish a Fire Force Training Centre in Bangalore and to conduct the following courses :

Sl. No.	Name of the Course	Duration
1	Course for Firemen	6 months
2	Course for Fireman Drivers	3 months
3	Sub-Officers' Course	25 weeks

When the Courses are started, it may be possible to provide training and hostel accommodation for five Sub-Officers trainees, 35 Firemen trainees and 10 Fireman Driver trainees at a time and 50% of the vacancies could be reserved for candidates to be deputed by other State Governments.

Full details of the training facilities, syllabus etc. will be furnished after the Training Centre is established and the training course are started.

ANNEXURE- VI

(Item – 3)

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR, CBRI TO THE FIRE ADVISER, REGARDING
COLLECTION OF FIRE STATISTICS – REQUEST FOR COOPERATION

C.B.R.I.
Roorkee (U.P.)

No. PA/FR/70
March 26, 1970

Shri A.B. Advani,
Fire Adviser,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi.

Dear Shri Advani,

Please refer to the informal request Dr. Badami made to you (after the DIFR Panel meeting in the South Block, New Delhi on Saturday 21st March) for your support to our efforts in collecting statistics of fires. I enclose a copy of the letter he had addressed to the Fire Adviser in this regard sometime ago. As he perhaps told you we have had a poor response to our request. (copy of proformae enclosed).

Statistics of fires will be useful to the Fire Research Division in (1) locating and identifying problem areas requiring attention and research effort and also in (2) subsequently evaluating and assessing efficiency of measures that might be taken up on the basis of findings of research/testing or otherwise. This would be in addition to the value of statistics per se to your organization and to others interested in them.

I shall be grateful if you, could take up this matter at the next meeting of the SFAC and request them to extend their cooperation by furnishing the statistics in as full detail as possible.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(Prof. Dinesh Mohan)

ANNEXURE- VII

(Item – 3)

COPY OF LETTER FROM THE DIRECTOR, CBRI PROPOSING INTRODUCTION OF
ADDITIONAL PROFORMAE FOR THE COLLECTION OF FIRE STATISTICS.

No. PA/FR/70
April 14, 1970

Shri A.B. Advani,
Fire Adviser,
Government of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block, New Delhi.

Dear Shri Advani,

Thank you for your letter dated 31st March informing me that you have included the item regarding fire statistics for the next meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

The request we had made and the 4 proformae which we had circulated hitherto pertain to fire statistics on an annual basis and in a summarized form. It is felt desirable to additionally collect a wide variety of information on each fire that occurs in the country and to analyze the statistics obtainable there from in depth as is being done in U.K. and other countries with beneficial results. For this purpose, we have acquired copies of report forms on which fire brigades in U.K. have been reporting details of fires they have been attending, to the Fire Research Station at Boreham Wood. I am enclosing a set of these forms.

Obviously collection of such detailed particulars would be impossible without the active and enthusiastic support of the Fire Chiefs and all officers down the line.

I would therefore, request you to raise this subject at the forthcoming meeting and impress upon all concerned the importance of making returns on the proper forms. I would also suggest that Dr. G.N. Badami, Head of my Fire Research Division may attend this meeting and offer clarification on any point which comes up during discussion.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-
(Prof. Dinesh Mohan)

REPORT OF FIRE NO. K433 (7TH REVISION – 2ND IMPRESSION)

* Fire Brigade/Fire Service

Call No. _____

Date and Day of Call _____

Additional particulars to follow on form K434*

Part – I

Division, etc. _____ Station _____

(For Counties (E.&W.) only-County District (i.e., Non-County Borough,) (U.D.C. or R.D.C.)

_____ (For Scotland and N. Ireland – Administrative Area in which Fire occurred _____)

Part – II

1	Address of Fire :	
2	Name(s) of Occupier (s) :	
3	Trade(s) or Business (es) carried on : Where fire started : Where fire spread to :	
4	Method of Calling (a) W.F.B. (b) F.B.	
5	Discovered by :	
6	Weather :	
7	Road condition :	
8	Wind :	
9	Time of Discovery :	
10	Time of Call to W.F.B. :	
11	Time of Arrival of W.F.B. :	
12	Time of Call to F.B. :	
13	Time of Arrival of F.B. :	
14	Time under control :	
15	When last F.B. Appliance returned to Station Date : Time :	
16	Risk Category :	

Part – III (Particulars of Fire)

1	Supposed Cause :	
2	Particulars of property involved : Type No. : Approximate date of building construction or manufacture :	
3	Particulars of Contents :	
4	Extent of Fire : (i) Fires in Buildings Confined to : Room of origin : Floor of origin : Building of origin : Roof of roof space : Extended to : Adjoining buildings : Separate buildings : Other hazards : (ii) Fires other than those in buildings. Confined to hazard in which fire started : Extended to buildings other hazards :	
5	Description of Damage :	
6	Development of Fire : Assisted by combustible floor; wall; ceiling; roof lining * :	
7	Sprinklers : (i) * Hand operated system installed in room or section : * Automatic system installed in room or section : * Not installed in room or section (ii) Failed to operate because : (iii) Operated heads being actuated, ad (a) * Controlled fire. (b) * Extinguished fire. (c) * Did not control fire because :	

* Delete as necessary

See separate form (s) K.433

FIRE PROTECTION APPLIANCES OR DEVICES OTHER THAN SPRINKLERS OR PORTABLE HAND OPERATED APPLIANCES:

.....

METHOD OF EXTINGUISHING THE FIRE :

(i) If tackled before the arrival of F.B. give details (including methods used by Works Fire Brigade) :

.....

(ii) Method used by F.B. :

.....

(iii) If immediate water supply was inadequate, give reason and details of any relay brought into operation :

.....

Part – IV. – Persons rescued or escaping

Name(s)	Sex	Age (years)	Address(es)	Nature of injury	Person effecting rescue

Part – V. – Casualties- other than those requiring First-Aid treatment only

Name(s)	Sex	Age (years)	Address(es)	Nature of injury	If injuries prove fatal cause of death

Part – VI – Attendance at Fire

1. F.B. Appliances :

(Give Fire Brigade name suitably abbreviated, Division (if applicable), and Station (number or name suitably abbreviated) from which the appliances attended, followed by the total number of appliances in brackets, e.g., "L.C.C. B. 26(2)." Relief appliances are not to be included).

P.E.W.R.T.....
 PUMPS.....

T/L.(Mech.)T/L.(60'H/O).....

Give particulars of other F.B. appliances :

- 2. Appliances other than F.B.
- 3. F.B. Personnel above rank of Station Officer + attending before receipt of "stop" message (staff, visiting and relief officers need not be shown). + Note. –when the officer in charge of the fire is of Station Officer rank, or below, his name should be entered.

Designation of Station or Headquarters to which attached	Rank	Name

4. Total No. of Personnel attending : (a) Whole time (b) Part time

Part – VII. Any other Remarks

.....

Signature
 Officer in charge of Station
 Date

No. K.433 H

RETURN OF GRASS AND HEATH FIRES

_____ Fire Brigade/Fire Service

Between _____ and _____ inclusive

Notes : (a) This form should be used only for fires of grassland, heath land and railway embankments in which there were no casualties. Fires in which there were casualties, or which involved crops, plantations, forest land or buildings, should be reported separately on Forms K.433. If any doubt arises as to which form should be employed, a report should be made on Form K.433.

(b) The calls should be numbered in sequence as a series separate from those reported on Form K. 433.

(c) The "hazard" in Item (3) may be indicated by one of the single letters G for grassland, H for heath land, R for railway embankment.

(d) Areas included in Item (5) should be given in square yards or acres. A rough approximation will suffice.

(e) Standard abbreviations may be used in Item (7) but the number of each type of appliance attending should be shown – e.g., "2 WR.T., 1 U.V."

(1) Call No.....(2) Date(3) Hazard
(4) Supposed cause
(5) Approximate area damaged
(6) Method of extinction
 (a) before arrival of F.B.
 (b) used by F.B.
(7) Appliances

(1) Call No.....(2) Date(3) Hazard
(4) Supposed cause
(5) Approximate area damaged
(6) Method of extinction
 (a) before arrival of F.B.
 (b) used by F.B.
(7) Appliances

(1) Call No.....(2) Date(3) Hazard
(4) Supposed cause
(5) Approximate area damaged
(6) Method of extinction
 (a) before arrival of F.B.

ANNEXURE- VII-A

(Item – 3)

COPY OF NOTE RECEIVED FROM THE DIRECTOR OF FIRE SERVICE, TAMIL NADU,
REGARDING COLLECTION OF FIRE STATISTICS, AND ITS ENCLOSURES :

Drafting a suitable form of Fire Record for maintenance in Fire Stations and Standardizing the
form of return of Fire Statistics :

With their letter No. 6/36/59-ER.II dated 19-11-59 the Government of India forwarded to the State Governments a copy each of the Fire Report forms and the special service report form standardized by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee for adoption by the Services in the State. In accordance with this recommendation, the Tamil Nadu Government issued instructions for the adoption of the two forms by this department and recorded the Government of India's letter in their proceeding MS. No. 407, Home Department, dated 8-2-60, a copy of which was communicated to the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs. These two forms are used in this department and a copy each of these two forms is enclosed for information.

2. The Government of India prescribed a return of annual fire statistics to be submitted to them by the various State Governments by the 15th July every year vide their letter No. 5/2/60-ER.II dated 23-12-60. They also prescribed a set of forms in which the statistics had to be furnished. Details for compiling this report are obtained from the fire stations concerned, consolidate and furnished to the Government of India through the State Government, in the prescribed forms. The proformae for these statistics are revised by the Government of India from time to time. The last occasion in which they revised proformae, which was communicated to this Department by the State Government, was in 1968 when the Government of India called for these statistics in their letter No. 4/10/68-ER, dated 10-4-68. It has to be pointed out that in the proformae relating to type-wise and cause-wise distribution of fires, the nomenclature for certain types of fires is not uniform and certain types have been completely omitted in one or other of the two forms vide examples given below :

Statistics of fires for the year under report.	Statement showing type wise and cause wise Distribution of fires.
2. Manufacture and repairs establishments.	
3. Oil Mills, factories, ginning and pressing works and manufacturing concerns.	
	Omitted
	Omitted
2. Textile Woollen, Silk etc. Mills.	
18. Forest and Plantation	
10. Chimney fires	
	Omitted
	Omitted
19. Professional establishment.	
21. Miscellaneous	
	Omitted

3. Further, the Fire Research Division of the Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, calls for statistics of fire in proformae of their own which do not correspond to the several of the

items included in the proformae prescribed by the Government of India, for the annual fire statistics. In view of the divergent forms in which different items of statistics are required to be furnished by the various authorities mentioned above, and in the absence of any standard form of initial record prescribed for maintenance in the fire stations, from which alone these statistics could be compiled, it has been found quite impossible to furnish correct statistics, and in time. It also involves laborious work, especially when month-wise particulars are required by one authority, annual figures station-wise by another authority and consolidated figures for the state as a whole by a third authority, each authority in its own proformae. It has to be remembered that separate staff well versed in the compilation of the statistics are not employed in fire stations to prepare the multifarious reports called for by different authorities, and this greatly handicaps the furnishing of accurate figures.

4. In the circumstances, mentioned above it is imperative that the proformae for fire statistics are so devised as to cater to the needs of the different authorities, and standardized. At the same time, it is essential that a suitable standardized form of fire record should be prescribed for maintenance in fire stations, from which the statistics required to be furnished in the standard proformae referred to above could be readily gathered and furnished. While devising this form the fact that fire stations do not usually have the requisite staff to prepare them should be borne in mind.

OTE. – Reports on calls should be marked “FALSE” in red ink, across Part II of the report.

IV. CASUALTIES

Lives lost

Male	Female	Others	Name(s)	Address (es)

Injured

Male	Female	Others	Name(s)	Address (es)	Nature of injuries.

V. ATTENDANCE AT OCCURRENCES

Name of Fire Stations	Type of appliance	Registration Number	Time of		Time of		Trip mileage	Pumping hours
			Turnout	Arrival incident	Leaving incident	Return back to home (Station)		

VI. M.F.S. OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL IN ATTENDANCE
(Relief Personnel not to be included)

Rank	Number	Name	Rank	Number	Name

VII. ANY OTHER REMARKS

(Signed)

Officer-in-charge at fire.

**MADRAS FIRE SERVICE
SPECIAL SERVICE REPORT
(M.F.S. 105 – ORDER NO. 321 (4))**

Division Incident Report No.....
 Station Date of Incident
 Officer-in-charge at incident.....

I. CALL

Called by
 Telephone/fire alarm No.
 Address of premises involved
 Occupier's name Business
 Owner's name and address
 Time of call Time of first turn-out
 Time of arrival at incident
 Distance from Station to incidentK. metres.

II. PARTICULARS OF INCIDENT

Approximate time of occurrence
 Full details of incident
 Supposed cause
 Service rendered
 Name of last officer to leave the incident.....
 Time and date of leaving incident
 Total time employedhoursminutes.

III. PERSONS ESCAPED AND RESCUED

Escaped without assistance of Fire Service		Assisted out by Fire Service without aid of appliances		Rescued by Fire Service using appliances	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female

OTE. – Reports on calls should be marked “FALSE” in red ink, across Part II of the report.

IV. CASUALTIES

Lives lost

Male	Female	Others	Name(s)	Address (es)

Injured

Male	Female	Others	Name(s)	Address (es)	Nature of injuries.

V. ATTENDANCE AT OCCURRENCES

Name of Fire Stations	Type of appliance	Registration Number	Time of		Time of		Trip mileage	Pumping hours
			Turnout	Arrival incident	Leaving incident	Return back to home (Station)		

VI. M.F.S. OFFICERS AND PERSONNEL IN ATTENDANCE
(Relief Personnel not to be included)

Rank	Number	Name	Rank	Number	Name

VII. ANY OTHER REMARKS

(Signed)

Officer-in-charge at fire.

ANNEXURE- VIII

(Item – 4)

COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM MEMBERS OF THE SFAC ON THE DRAFT INDIAN STANDARD CODE OF PRACTICE FOR SELECTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF TRAILER FIRE PUMPS MOTOR FIRE ENGINE AND WATER TENDERS :

DIRECTOR GENERAL FACTORY ADVICE SERVICE AND LABOUR INSTITUTES – BOMBAY

:

I am to state that in the Model Rules framed under the Factories Act, the amount of water supply and the number of trailer pumps are required to be provided in accordance with the formula A+B+C+D divided by 1000 and we have specified trailer pumps of capacities 680 and 1800 liters per minutes.

With regard to the scale for the provision of fire appliances, man power and water supply in towns according to different populations, the matter may be discussed at the next meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals (Department of Petroleum & Chemicals) Engineers India Ltd.

3.2 & 3.3 Vide clause 3.2 if the intensity of population is less than 2500 persons/sq. km., two pumping sets of capacity of 1350 liters/minutes is recommended, whereas in clause 3.3 the total capacity of pumping sets would be $50000/10000 \times 460 = 2,300$ liters/minute for two pumping sets i.e. 1150 liters/minute each set. Though the intensity of population is high, the pumping capacity is less. It is, therefore, advisable to have minimum two pumping sets of capacity 1350 liters/minute for the total population of 50,000 persons. For the population 50,000 to 1,00,000 persons, capacity of pumping sets shall be 1350 liter/minute plus 190 liters/minute for every additional population of 10,000. Minimum two pumping sets of capacity 2300 liters/minute shall be provided for a population of 1,00,000 persons. Further, pumping set shall be located at appropriate place so as to cover the maximum fire risk depending upon the intensity of and population or hazardous area.

3.4 Since this clause covers only a population above one lakh, item 1 of Table 2 need be deleted. Further, it would be better to define the capacity of pumping set as 2300 liters/minute against each item.

3.5 For industrial towns and areas involving high fire risk parameters to decide firefighting equipment on the merits of each industry be fixed and it need not be left to the discretion of the designer. Since, the country is making a rapid progress towards industrialization with different types of industries; firefighting equipment and requirement of basic extinguishers etc. varies from industry to industry. In the absence of any laid out standard, two similar industries will not have uniform firefighting equipment. Standards required for each type of industry be fixed on priority basis. This will not only help in designing of new equipments, but also save foreign exchange.

3.6 It has been recommended that the pumping set should be placed at a minimum distance of 15 km. But in India, in the rural areas, there may not be any population within a distance of 15 km. Hence this clause requires modification.

3.7 The discretion for the finalization of firefighting equipment for individual factory should not be left to the individuals. It is very difficult to keep Fire Experts for every industry and hence it is better to formulate some rules by the Fire Experts so that each industry can follow the same.

3.8 Reserve number of pumping sets as given in clause 3.8 requires some modification as it is not very clear.

6.1.1.c. To have a residual pressure of 3.5 kg/Sq. cm at the remote hydrant, a separate system would be required. It is recommended by the Central Public Health Engineering Department that the residual head for a single storey building shall be 25 ft. , for 2 storey shall be 35 ft. and 3 storey shall be 50 ft. at the fire hydrant point. In case a residual head of 3.5 kg/sq. cm (115 ft. approximately) is required, the cost of pumping sets and piping system shall be very high both in capital and maintenance. Secondly, if same line is used for water supply to the town and fire purposes, it would not be possible to obtain 3.5 kg/sq. cm pressure. It is, therefore, recommended that the pressure may be reduced to a minimum extent.

6.1.1.b. In case the pressure of 3.5 kg/sq.cm at any hydrant is accepted meaning thereby the fire will be fought directly by the line pressure, and hence it is desirable to place the hydrants at the hazardous areas and not at 100 yards apart.

6.1.2 For Indian conditions where sufficient quantity of water is not available even for domestic requirements, a static water tank of 30 minutes capacity, equivalent to the aggregate of the pumping capacity of all fore appliances at the fire station and locating such a tank at every 200 metres, appears to be beyond the capacity of the local bodies from the point of financial implications and feasibility of getting huge quantity of water as a dead store maintenance of such a scheme requires special attention as the water may pollute in the tank. It is, therefore, recommended that the water for firefighting may be taken from the line itself.

ANNEXURE- IX

(Item – 5)

PROPOSAL FROM THE DIRECTOR OF FIRE SERVICES, TAMIL NADU FOR THE REVISION OF THE BADGES OF RANKS PRESCRIBED FOR THE FIRE SERVICES.

The badges of rank for the Fire Services personnel have already been standardized at an earlier meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. Standardized badges and rank markings are those initially introduced in this country by the Officers of the National Fire Service of the United Kingdom during the British regime. Those badges, the impeller, wreath etc., are similar to those adopted in the country Fire Brigades in United Kingdom.

2. In India, the rank markings of all uniformed services have already been standardized. The basis for such standardization, in general, is the pattern adopted by the Indian Army. The existing rank markings of Fire Services personnel in India are peculiar to the Fire Service and no other service appears to adopt the same in any part of this country. While it be so, the public, Officers of other services and others cannot therefore be expected to be thorough with such Fire Service rank badges because the existing markings have no direct or indirect similarity in the markings adopted by other services like Police, Army etc.

3. The use of existing rank markings has, therefore, resulted in certain difficulties, if not confusion, in the day to day routine of the Fire Service personnel. For instance, the Fire Officers, both Gazetted and non-Gazetted, who are public servants have move with Officers of the departments like Police, Army, Railway Protection Force and other uniformed services. While most of the Officers of the other departments are not aware of the use of impellers, wreath and the corresponding ranks of Fire Service personnel mainly due to the peculiar and solitary markings, it is not possible to expect them to extend the courtesy to which a Fire Officer is entitled by virtue of the position he occupies. The general public with whom the Fire Services personnel have contact also do not know the various rank markings and the respective ranks of the Officers. It is, however, not so in the case of Police Officers. The shoulder markings of Police personnel are based on the Army pattern, very widely used throughout the country, are easily and quickly recognized by the officers of other services and the public too.

4. To quote an example, the Assistant Divisional Fire Officer who is a non-gazetted officer uses three impellers with the titles of the service to which he belongs, without any ribbon in between the titles and the impellers. Normally three stars or two stars without a ribbon is used by the Gazetted Officers only. The Assistant Divisional Fire Officer (non-gazetted) is mistaken for a Gazetted (Commissioned) Officer, while the Divisional Fire Officer who is actually a Gazetted Officer and wears a single impeller with wreath is not quickly recognized as such. The rank markings of a Gazetted Officer thus creates an hesitant attitude in the minds of officers of other departments coming in contact with them. As already stated above, it is not possible to recognize a gazette officer immediately because of the peculiarity in the rank badges now adopted.

5. Fire Officers have to render assistance to Army and other fire brigades whenever such assistance is required. If the existig rank markings of the Fire Officers continue to be used, the Army authorities and others who should extend adequate facilities and courtesy to officers of

this service may not be in a position to do so because they are not either aware of the markings or equate the position of the officers with those of officers holding equivalent ranks. In fact every army, police or other official cannot be expected to know thoroughly the ranks of Fire Officers and their relative markings and it is rather impracticable to educate them too in this regard. The difficulties will be cleared if the five pointed Star of India and the State Emblem are adopted with maroon ribbons for Non-Gazetted Officers and plain epaulets for Gazetted Fire Officers.

6. From the foregoing reasons and circumstances, it is essential that this subject is included in the agenda and fully discussed again at the ensuing meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

7. I enclose a sketch of the proposed rank markings of various Fire Officers in this service.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | Director of Fire Service | 1. Emblem with three 5 pointed stars.
2. Maroon Collar patch – Maroon Band on Peak Cap. |
| 2 | Deputy Director of Fire Service with more than 20 years of Gazetted Service | 1. Emblem and two 5 pointed stars.
2. Maroon Collar patch and Maroon Band on Peak Cap. |
| 3 | Deputy Director of Fire Service | Emblem and one 5 pointed stars. |
| 4 | Divisional Fire Officer with more than 10 years of service | Emblem only |
| 5 | Divisional Fire Officer upto 10 years of service | Three 5 pointed stars only |
| 6 | Asstt. Divisional Officer | ½ " wide maroon cloth band and three 5 pointed stars. |
| 7 | Station Officers | ½ " wide maroon cloth band and two 5 pointed stars. |
| 8 | Sub Officer | ½ " wide maroon cloth band and one 5 pointed stars. |

ANNEXURE- X

(Item – 6)

PROPOSAL FROM THE DIRECTOR OF FIRE SERVICES, TAMIL NADU FOR
MODIFICATION ON UNIFORM RULES.

Jodhpur pattern brown boots and buttons, white shining metal, are two of the several items of uniform and clothing prescribed for Officers of the rank of Station Officer and above in Annexure "E" to the minutes of the 8th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Committee held in Madras in January, 1960. In January this year, the Gazetted Officers of this Department met at their annual conference and made the following suggestions and I am in full agreement with the proposals :

- (a) Gazetted Officers may be supplied Jodhpur pattern brown shoes and Jodhpur pattern brown boots in alternate years, the latter for being worn with working dress and the former for use on ceremonial occasions.
- (b) They may be permitted to use Bone buttons with their working dress so that the use of metal buttons may be confined to ceremonial occasions as in the case of Police Officers.

ANNEXURE- XI

(Item – 8)

PROPOSAL FROM THE DIRECTOR OF CIVIL DEFENCE, MAHARASHTRA TO
INTRODUCE SHIFT DUTY SYSTEM IN THE FIRE SERVICES IN ALL CATEGORY I AND
II C.D. TOWNS.

In many of the Fire Services, the staff employed work round the clock and no shift system is followed. With the result the staff do not get sufficient rest if they have to attend many calls. The Standing Fire Advisory Committee has recommended the minimum requirement of staff per fire engine and also 25% of the total staff as leave Reserve. It is experienced in a city like Bombay or Calcutta that the same staff is deployed to attend all the calls whenever their Fire Engines are turned out. During the time of disturbances or riots, etc. in the city this staff is over burdened and their efficiency is bound to drop if the disturbance continues for more than a day.

During an emergency such as enemy air raid the number of fires that may occur in a city will be ten times more than the fires during peace time. In such cases, one cannot remain deployed throughout the day and night to work at the scene of fire. If this is continued, the efficiency will go down.

If the shift system is introduced in the Fire Services at Category I and Category II towns, the Fire Services will have at least 2 ½ times the present strength of trained personnel. These personnel will be of considerable use in an emergency and the efficiency can be maintained throughout.

ANNEXURE- XI-A

(Item – 9)

It is proposed that suitable legislation be enacted to take away the right of trade union activities from amongst the members of the Fire Service for the following reasons :

The Fire Service be it maintained by the Government, Statutory bodies and local bodies or even private industries is essential public service and the members constituting such services/works Brigades should be kept in high state of discipline and order. It is discipline that makes a fireman to hold the branch in the face of dangerous situations and he does not let it go under any circumstances. The courage and efficiency required for success in this profession can be obtained only if one is disciplined to the very core. He should not indulge himself or dissipate his energy in pursuit of betterment, improvement in working conditions etc., by such means as trade union as is done in the services or organizations where implicit discipline, obedience and courage are not vital factors. No doubt the controlling authority has to implement all measures designed for the welfare and improvement of the members of such services.

Apart from Armed Forces, where trade union rights are not permissible to its members, amongst civilian services Police, Prison and Railway Protection Force etc., do not permit trade union activities amongst their members since the duty performed by them is of essential nature and is in public interest. The service rendered by members of these organizations is considered to be part of regal or sovereign duty of a State. Any service or organization run by the State to discharge regal or sovereign function cannot be termed as an industry or trade. Thus protection of life and property maintenance of law and order are amongst the regal duties of a State. Similarly Fire Service is also an organisation which is charged with the duties of mainly protecting the life and property against fire, floods or other emergencies. It is immaterial whether the State or Statutory Body or other organization maintains the Fire Service as long as the duties discharged by such service is in the larger interest of the public. Sometimes it is stated that a profession or service which can be run equally by a private enterprise can be termed as industry but a disciplined force like Fire Service meant exclusively for the protection of life and property cannot be run by a private enterprise in an efficient manner as by the State or a Statutory Corporation.

A few decades ago, there was no organized Fire Service. Protection of life and property against fire was given by some local bodies or by private industries who maintained fire engines manned by employees of the organizations on a part-time basis. Since the employees were essentially meant for some other work and firefighting was an obligation on them only as and when such necessity arose, it was reasonable, that such members had a right to have trade union rights in pursuance of their welfare and betterment. But when a Service is established for the sole performance of protection of life and property against fire and its crew are trained, drilled, clothed and kept alert for this purpose, there is no justification for them to style themselves as workers of a factory or industry claiming trade union rights – though the law had permitted it. It is high time that this aspect has to be considered and the law amended suitably. The members of the Police, Prison, Railway Protection Force etc., are also constituted as disciplined force as in the case of Fire Service. These members constitute a substantial proportionate of the Government employees and yet they do not have the trade union rights.

The members of the Fire Service all over the country will be considerably very low (may be a few thousand only). The service has made great advances, and major services are under the State Control with discipline, standard of uniform, code of conduct etc., identical with those of Armed forces and Police but in spite of this they are allowed to practice trade union activities which is very harmful for the efficiency and highly detrimental to the progress of the Service.

Eminent men have expressed their views against the permissibility of trade union rights in Fire Service. For example, Sh. Morarji Desai, former Minister in the Government of India has stated in his article "Our Administration – Faults and Remedies" as under :

"It will not be possible to take away the right of forming unions from Government servants, but no outsiders should be allowed as office-bearers or advisers of any such unions. There should be no unions of policemen or of military or of fire brigade services or of jail staff. Wherever any union is found taking advice from any political party or workers it should lose its recognition and the office bearers should be punished. Such unions should not be allowed to go to the Press or to hold public meeting and should have not right to strike".

In some states the Fire Service is under the Police control and by virtue of this they are not allowed to form trade unions. Some services under the control of the Government practice trade union activities but such trade union activities are comparatively less detrimental to the efficiency and morale of the service when compared to those under the control of Corporation/Local Body/Statutory Bodies. IN the last instance the trade union activities are invariably guided by politically motivated men with vile intentions and experience has proved that men are led by these persons to destructive ends. Any improvement or change designed to advance the standard of service rendered to the public are nullified by the interference of outsiders who misguide the members of the service. As a result of this a hard core of Fire Service members with in disciplined conduct ad destructive and defiant attitude is built up in a very short period. The administration has to spend more of its valuable time, energy and finances in meeting the unjustifiable demands of the architects of trade unions in the service. Though there is personal gain in the end for the staff, there is no proportionate improvement in the standard of efficiency and discipline. Rather they deteriorated in inverse ration.

In view of the few points raised above, it is desirable that Government should be moved very strongly not only to exclude the members of the Fire Service from Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 but also to include them under those special provision whereby members of Police, Railway Protection Force etc., are specifically denied the right of trade union. This can be done by :-

- a) Deleting the "Fire Brigade" from the 1st Schedule under Sec. 2(N)(VI) of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
- b) By including Fire Service under clause (2) under definition of "workman" under Sec. "S" on page 6 of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
- c) By extending the provisions of the Act which does not allow trade union rights to the members of Police Force.

In an effort to get the service free from the trade union activities the Delhi Fire Service took up the issue (in one of the Industrial Dispute case) earlier to the Supreme Court but the same could not be persuade because of the Court decision that this issue can be raised only when the Service becomes an aggrieved part according to the decision of the Industrial Tribunal. Since the decision of the Tribunal was in favour of the Management the issue regarding trade union rights could not be taken to the Supreme Court. Subsequently to this, the Supreme Court has held that Education and Hospitals are not industries and hence the members of this Service will not be subjected to Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. It will not be adequate if the Fire Service is taken away from the purview of Industrial Dispute Act, as its members can practice trade union activities without the right to go to Tribunal. The ultimate remedy lies in disallowing trade union rights to the members of Fire Services.

ANNEXURE- XII
(Item – 19)

REQUEST FROM M/S NEW AGE INDUSTRIES FOR BEING PERMITTED TO IMPORT FLAX
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF FLAX CANVAS HOSE

No. NI/4256/70

Dated 27th April, 1970

The Fire Adviser,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
New Delhi.

Dear Sir,

Re : Manufacture and supply in India of unlined flax canvas hose for firefighting purpose.

Because of good shortage life and other considerations the Insurance Association of India prefers and recommends the use of unlined flax canvas hose by the Industrial Fire Services and the demand for this type of hose by the Defence and the State Services is also there. Flax hose is a perishable item and its requirements both on initial and replacement account for the whole of India running into several thousands of feet as can be seen from DGS&D's recent enquiry worth fifty lacs for this type of hose, vide tender enquiry No. P/RC-hose/flax/8056 which opened on 12-6-69.

Raw Flax is not produced in India nor is there any likelihood of its indigenous production, M/s. Jayshree Textiles and Industries Ltd. Rishra (West Bengal) of the Birla Group import from abroad all the raw flax required for the production of flax canvas firefighting hose manufactured by them. No other concern in India is permitted to import raw flax or flax yarn and therefore M/s. Jayshree Textiles & Industries Ltd. are having for several years exclusive monopoly of importing raw flax and of manufacturing and supplying flax canvas firefighting hose for the whole of India.

The Jayshree's hose manufacturing activity is located at one place in India viz. Rishra (West Bengal) the valuable stocks of raw flax imported by them and flax yarn processed by them are also located at this place and there is the likelihood of the whole of India loosing its only source

of essential emergency purpose firefighting hose in the event of a civil strife or a national emergency.

We feel that the assured supply of emergency purpose firefighting hose at competitive rates and in reasonable delivery time is a matter for international concerned of national importance. The sole manufacture of flax canvas hose for firefighting purposes at one location based on a permit to import flax needs to be diversified and dispersed.

WE have two automatic Circular Weaving looms imported from West Germany on which we are in a position to produced and supply flax canvas hose for firefighting purposes of the requisite quality ad type at competitive rates and within reasonable delivery periods, if we are permitted to import flax yard. Our factory is located in an area free from civil disturbances.

We summarize below important points with a request that they may be favourably considered by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and by the Ministry of Home Affairs and our small scale industry be enabled to manufacture and supply unlined flax canvas hose :-

1. So far, the manufacture and supply of flax canvas hose for firefighting purposes is entirely confined to one firm of the Birla Group.
2. The business being completely monopolized, the prices tend to be always on the high side.
3. The sole manufacturing factory and the stocks of flax are located at one place in West Bengal (a disturbed Industrial area), there is no other flax hose manufacturing factory anywhere else in India and in the event of a National Emergency or a Civil disturbance, there is the likelihood of the country being completely deprived of this vital requirements.
4. M/s. Jayshree are importing their requirements of raw flax from abroad and therefore an expenditure of foreign exchange is involved. If another manufacturer is given an opportunity to manufacture flax fire hose by allowing import of flax yarn no undue expenditure of foreign exchange will be involved.
5. We have the right type of machinery to manufacture flax fire hose of the right quality and type.
6. Ours is a small scale industry, situated in a comparatively quite area and we deserve encouragement to develop this item in the small scale sector.

Thanking you in anticipation of your kind consideration in the matter we remain.

Yours faithfully,
For Newage Industries
Sd/-

ANNEXURE- XIII

(Item – 32)

PROPOSAL FROM THE DIRECTOR OF FIRE SERVICES, TAMIL NADU REGARDING
GENERAL ASSISTANCE FOR OPENING OF NEW FIRE STATIONS AND FOR THE
CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR FIRE SERVICE PERSONNEL IN THE STATES

GRANT OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR OPENING NEW FIRE STATIONS :

Though the Southern States comprising Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu have a long coast line, they have not been declared as vital areas for Civil Defence purposes, and consequently no Central Assistance has been extended to these States for augmenting their fire fighting resources. They have, therefore, to fend for themselves to provide fire protection to the several towns in the respective States. Their financial resources are very limited, and a major portion of these scarce resources are earmarked for their plan Schemes. They are not in a position to allocate even a small portion of the funds needed for improving the fire services in the States. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned fire stations function only in 47 towns. The State Government have approved a priority list of 28 other towns in the State for establishment of fire stations. There are 134 other towns in this State with a population of over 10000 in each. With the diversification and establishment of industries in various parts of the State, the fire risks in areas in and around these towns have grown. Adequate fire protection has to be afforded to all these towns by providing fire appliances on the prescribed scale, of one pumping unit for every 20 thousand population. The establishment of a fire station with two pumping units and staff and requisite buildings involves an approximate expenditure of Rs. 2,60,000/- as detailed below :

Cost of pumping units	: Rs. 1,25,000/-
Cost of staff	: Rs. 60,000/-
Cost of building	: Rs. 75,000/-
	<hr/>
	Rs. 2,60,000/-
	<hr/>

2. In view of the high cost of the establishment of fire stations as mentioned above, it has not been possible for the State Government to sanction the opening of more than one fire station per year. At this rate it will take more than a century to provide fire protection to all the important towns in the State. The position in other States cannot be any better. Unless the Central Government comes to the aid of the State Governments in the matter of establishing fire stations by at least supplying the pumping units required, the problem of providing adequate fire protection to the towns cannot be solved in the foreseeable future. It is, therefore, suggested that the Government of India may provide at least six pumping units annually to enable the State Government to sanction the establishment of three fire stations each year. This will of course commit the State Government to the recurring expenditure on the cost of staff and on the maintenance of the Fire Stations besides the non-recurring expenditure involved in putting up the Fire Station buildings, which by themselves will amount to a considerable figure.

II. GRANT OF CENTRAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF QUARTERS FOR FIRE SERVICE PERSONNEL

Fire Service personnel belong to an essential service which has to respond to any fire or other emergency at any part of the day or night. It is essential that they reside on their station premises, if possible, or at least, near their fire stations, so that they can be mobilized in an emergency without any loss of time. Taking into account the nature of their duties, they are allowed rent free quarters as a condition of their service. The normal strength of a fire station with two pumping units and an ambulance in this State is 40, and the staff work on double shift. The cost of construction of quarters for all the personnel in a fire station will be about Rs. 5,00,000/-. With the slender resources at their disposal it has not been possible for the State Government even to provide permanent buildings for Fire Station in most of the towns, much less quarters for the personnel. The State Government have, in the context of continuing financial stringency and the dire need to conserve funds for the most essential schemes falling under the five year plans, deferred the construction of quarters for the personnel for better times. Out of a total strength of about 2,800 personnel in the State, Government quarters are available only for about 50 of them. The question of constructing quarters for all of them cannot, therefore, be even conceived for many years to come.

2. The Union Government give substantial assistance to States for construction of quarters for the Police personnel, who mostly work in three shifts. But in the case of fire service personnel, who work in two shifts from 08.00 hrs to 17.00 hrs and from 17.00 hrs to 08.00 hrs who do not get any weekly off and whose duties require them to reside near their fire stations, no such assistance has been extended. The meager house rent allowance ranging from Rs. 7/- to Rs. 15/- allowed to them in lieu of rent free quarters does not enable them to secure accommodation near their fire stations, which are mostly established in major towns. This affects their morale as well as the interests of the service. The same position may perhaps prevail in other States also. It is, therefore, imperative that the Union Government comes to the assistance of the State Governments in the matter of construction of quarters for the Fire Service personnel also as they are doing in the case of the Police. To start with, such central assistance may be at least 10% of the scale of assistance granted to the Police in each State, every year. This may induce the State Government to launch on a programme of construction of quarters for their Fire Service personnel.

ANNEXURE- XIV

(Item – 34)

PROPOSAL FROM THE FIRE ADVISER TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE THAT THE GENERAL FIRE FIGHTING COURSE AND THE REFRESHER COURSE CONDUCTED AT THE DEFENCE INSTITUTE OF FIRE RESEARCH MAY BE RECOGNISED BY THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AS EQUIVALENT TO THE SUB-OFFICERS' COURSE CONDUCTED AT THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE.

As you are aware that Defence Institute of Fire Research conducts training courses mainly for the Defence personnel. Two types of courses are run in which JCOs, NCOs and other Civilian Fire Brigade staff employed in Defence establishments are imparted training. These are :

- (i) General Fire Fighting course which covers most of the subjects taught in the Sub-officers course in the college excepting those which are not of nay importance to the Defence Fire Services. The course has a duration of approximately 2 ½ months.
- (ii) Refresher Course – The trainees who have qualified in the General Fire Fighting Course are admitted in the Refresher Course after 2 years of their qualifying the General Course. The course imparts training in most of the subjects taught in the course (i) but at a higher level and also some other new subjects are incorporated. The duration is approximately 7 weeks.

Much though I like to depute some of our fire fighting staff for undergoing training at the Station Officers and Divisional Officers/Assistant Divisional Officers Courses in the National Fire Service College, I find that there is practical difficulty unless the trainees who have qualified in the above two course I have considered equivalent to a trainee qualifying Sub-Officers' course. It may be mentioned that in the past and even in the present on many occasions trainees sponsored by the Defence Department havae directly been admitted in the Station Officers' Course.

ANNEXURE- XV

(Item – 39)

PROPOSAL FROM THE DIRECTOR OF FIRE SERVICES, TAMIL NADU FOR ABOLITION OF RESTRICTION ON THE UPPER AGE LIMITE FOR CANDIDATES SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE DIVISIONAL OFFICERS COURSE AT THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE

According to the rules relating to the Divisional Officers' and Assistant Divisional Officers' course of the National Fire Service College, candidates deputed for the course should be between 23 years and 45 years. This stipulation regarding the upper age limit results in many senior and experienced officers who are otherwise eligible being precluded from taking the course. Consequently officers who are junior and less experienced are sent for training. This is anomalous.

The syllabus for the above course does not include squad or operation drill involving physical strain. Prescribing an upper age-limit for this course does not, therefore, appear to have any significance.

To remove the above anomaly and to enable senior and experienced officers to benefit from the training course in preference to their juniors, the question of dispensing with the upper age limit altogether, or, in the alternative, to raise it from 45 to 50 may be considered.

ANNEXURE- XVI

(Item – 40)

S No	Course	Category of candidates	Requirements for admission					Degree of relaxation of requirements as can be delegated to the Director					
			Age	Physical	Academic	Technical	Practical experience	Age	Physical	Academic	Technical	Practical experience	Authority for admission
1	Sub Officers' Course	Pvt. (Rank outsiders)	18-23 yrs	Height 165 cms. Weight 50 kgs. Chest 81-86.5 cms. Minimum expansion 5.5 cms.	Matric or equivalent qualification in English medium	Nil	Nil	28 years in case of SC/ST & Backward classes 35 years in case of serving fire personnel, 36 years for ex services men	Only one of the following : i) height 160 cm or ii) weight 47 kgs iii) chest 79.5 cms to 85.0 cms (minimum expansion 5.5 cms essential)	No relaxation	Nil	Nil	Director, NFSC

		Departmentally sponsored or those candidates coming at own expense from their departments	18-35 yrs	As above	As above	Nil	Serving as Section Leader, Sub-Officer or below	Upto 40 yrs.	As above	As above	Nil	Should have served for at least as a leader for not less than 2 years with not less than 7 years of total services	As above
2	Station Officers' Station Officers' & Instructors Course	Departmentally sponsored or coming at own being recommended by the departments	Below 45 yrs	As above	As above (preferably with PCM)	Possess a driving license of H.T.V. or obtain the same before award of DFE	Served for 3 yrs. As LFM and/Sub Officer or in an equivalent rank in an approved Fire Service Organisation	No relaxation	As above	As above	Nil	Should have served for not less than 4 years as a Sub-officer & above for relaxation of deficiency required as under col.	As above

												No.10	
3	Refresh er Course	Pvt. & Departmen tal	21- 40 yrs	Height 165 cms. Weight 50 kgs. Chest 81-86.5 cms. Minimu m expansi on 5.5 cms.	Matric or equivalent qualification in English medium	Pass ed Sub Office rs' cours e at NFS C of Gene ral Fire Cours e, from a Traini ng Centr e. Pass ed STO cours e from NFS C	3 yrs service after passing the course	Upto 45 years	Only one of the followin g i) height 160 cm or ii) weight 47 kgs iii) chest 79.5 cms to 85.0 cms (minimu m expansi on 5.5 cms essentia l	No relaxati on	No relaxati on	No relaxatio n	As above
4	D.O. & ADO	Departmen tally	Bel ow	Height 165	Matric or equivalent	Diplo ma of	3 yrs as STO	No relaxatio	Only one of	No relaxati	No relaxati	No relaxatio	As above

	course	sponsored or coming at own being recommended by the departments	45 yrs	cms. Weight 50 kgs. Chest 81-86.5 cms. Minimum expansion 5.5 cms.	qualification in English medium	NFC or its lieu, 10 yrs experience in approved fire services with not less than 5 yrs. As STO & the remaining period as Sub-Officer and /or as LFM (for Matriculate		n	the following i) height 160 cm or ii) weight 47 kgs iii) chest 79.5 cms to 85.0 cms (minimum expansion 5.5 cms essential	on	on	n	
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						s) or in lieu 8 yrs exper ience in appro ved fire servic es, out of which 4 yrs as STO and rest as LFM/ SO or equiv alent rank (for inter medi ate) Poss esses drivin g licenc								
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						e for H.V.T							
5	Special Course for Personnel from Industrial Establishments	Pvt. & Departmental	Not above 45 years	Nil	Matric or equivalent qualification in English Medium	To be i/c of Fire Safety & the Fire Security	3 yrs in Officers category not below Assts. Rank	Upto 48 years	Nil	No relaxation	No relaxation	Serving one rank below than required in Fire Security Deptt. in Officers' category for not less than 6 yrs.	Director, NFSC
6	Special Course for Police Officers	Departmental	Not above 45 yrs	Nil	Matric or equivalent in English medium	Officers not below DSP in case of IPS in exceptional case, on recommendation of State	Nil	Upto 48 years	Nil	As above	Nil	Nil	As above

						Govt. officers of the rank of Inspector especially entrusted with the duties of Fire Protection or Prevention can also be admitted.							
7	Senior Officers Seminar	Departmental	Above 25 yrs	Nil	Preferably holding Advanced (Associate Membership) of NFSC	Holding a rank of D.O. or its	Nil	No relaxation for lower age limit	Nil	Graduate in Science or Engineering or	STO with at least 5 yrs. Of experience as	Nil	As above

					or equivalent qualification after having passed the DO & ADO course of this college	equivalent in a well established full time fire services organization				specialized in the subject of the paper to be read at the Seminar	a STO and with a minimum of 10 yrs. Service (as for English & the specialists, no specific experience will be given.)		
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ANNEXURE – XVII

(Item 46)

PROPOSAL FROM DIRECTOR, CIVIL DEFENCE, MAHARASHTRA REGARDING
FORMATION OF TRADE TESTING TEAMS FOR THE FIRE SERVICE PERSONNEL

FORMATION OF TRAE TESTING TEAM :

The main object of the fire service is to rescue lives from fires ad extinguishing the fire with minimum damage and save property from the fire. In order to achieve this object, the personnel of the fire services are to be kept in a state of preparedness to meet any eventuality by training regularly and maintaining a prescribed standards of professional efficiency. It is therefore suggested that administrative or Controlling Department of the Fire Services may form a trade testing training team to assess the technical efficiency of each person, and categorize them, according to their standard. This would help to improve the overall standard of efficiency of the Fire Service.

ANNEXURE – XVIII

(Item 50)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD FOR THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE
COLLEGE AND COMMENTS OF THE FIRE ADVISER THEREON

1. DEVELOPMENT OF FIRE RESEARCH :

Though Dr. Badami did not favour Roorkee being the ideal place for locating the Fire Research Station there, Sh. P.N. Ghosh informed the members about the reasons for locating this institute there and said that the policy decision of the Government was that basic research should be left with the Universities who are more qualified and competent for this purposes, while operational research should be entrusted with the existing Governmental units such as Defence Research Establishments etc.

I think we may agree with this arrangement.

2. EXPANSION OF COLLEGE LABORATORY – PROVIDING TESTING FACILITIES FOR
FIRE EQUIPMENT :

Director, NFSC, stressed the need of providing a bigger laboratory at the College with a view to facilitating the testing of materials' strength, stressed and strains and metal fatigue for trainees of higher courses and also the need for starting a small wing of Fire Research at the College according to the original plan. Dr. Badami, however, observed that this point need be examined carefully to avoid any duplication of set up at different places under the Government

of India. Sh. P.N. Ghosh felt that research at the College is necessary from the point of view of "User's Research".

I think before we agree to providing the College with a bigger laboratory and equipping it with certain apparatus, we will have to call for the definite views of the Director, NFSC, on the subject, giving us a comprehensive proposal with financial implications involved on receipt of which we will examine it and see what best we can do in the matter.

3. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD REGARDING ACCEPTANCE TESTS OF FIRE APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE COLLEGE :

The Board unanimously resolved that facilities for acceptance tests of various firefighting appliances and equipments as per ISI specifications should be provided at the College with a view to enabling the trainees to observe such tests.

I think this is a useful suggestion and may be agreed to. Conducting of such tests will enable the trainees to observe for themselves and study the usefulness or otherwise of the appliances and equipment in certain given conditions. Acceptance tests are at present conducted by the various fire services requisitioning the firefighting equipments for their use. At least such firefighting equipments and appliances as are requisitioned or indented for through the Government of India can be tested at the College. This will no doubt entail some delay and certain percentage of extra expenditure in routing equipment and appliances through the College for testing purposes before they reaching their final destination, it is worth trying the experiment.

4. TESTING AND RESEARCH FACILITIES :

While the Board examined the question of developing the testing and research facilities at the College, it resolved that the existing agencies such as the Defence Research and Testing Centre and such other units in the country should be requested to keep the College fully informed of their achievements and the results from time to time to enable the Director to keep trainee-officers abreast with the latest developments in these fields.

We should write to the Defence Research Testing Centre etc. requesting them to keep the Director, NFSC posted with the latest developments as recommended above by the Board.

5. SHORTAGE OF EXISTING ACCOMMODATION AT THE COLLEGE AND HOSTELS – QUESTION OF SHIFTING THE COLLEGE TO A PERMANENT LOCATION.

There was a good deal of discussion on the question of shifting the NFSC along with the other College from Nagpur to Delhi or some near-about place, but no final conclusion could be arrived at. There is shortage of accommodation in the present premises at Nagpur for further expansion of the College.

I think the latest trend on the question of shifting the two colleges from Nagpur has been discouraging in that we are providing additional hostel accommodation to the NFSC and for which this Ministry has recently issued a sanction of Rs. 8,11,000/- for completing the project.

We are also perhaps getting in touch with the Maharashtra Government on the question of requisitioning the adjoining buildings in which their MLAs hostel is housed at present. If we succeed in this we will have to make up our mind not to shift the two colleges and be content with Nagpur only.

6. ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGE – DISCUSSION ABOUT THE MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS :

The Board also discussed the question of raising the minimum academic qualifications for admission to the College. The minimum academic qualification prescribed at present is matriculation for admission to Sub-Officers' Course.

I think as the pass percentage on the Sub-officers' course at the college has been satisfactory i.e. between 80% to 90% as disclosed by the Chairman, we should defer the question of raising the minimum qualifications prescribed in the College prospectus for the present since any raise in the qualifications is bound to affect the number of candidates seeking admission to the Sub-officers' Course. Moreover, prescribing matriculation as the minimum qualification for admission to the Firemen's course would be too much and will not be commensurate with the grade and status given to the Firemen.

7. ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES, DIPLOMAS ETC. BY THE COLLEGE :

Sh. P.N. Ghosh raised the question of issuing certificates to trainees of the Special Courses like Police Officers etc. and pointed out that no examination is conducted for them and yet they are issued certificates which help them in promotion to senior posts where technical experience in firefighting and fire prevention is required. The Board also discussed the question of issue of certificates to trainee-officers attending courses at the Colleges and recommended that certificates for course for longer duration with qualifying examinations should be distinctive from the courses of shorter duration attended generally by non-professionals without any qualifying tests or examination at the conclusion of their course.

I agree with the explanation given by the Director of the College in the matter of issuing certificates to Police Officers attending Special Courses at the College. The certificates issued to them bear clear wordings that the holder of the certificate only attended the Course at the College. As a matter of fact, any trainee officer attending a course at the College has a right to obtain a certificate, at least of attendance, at the conclusion of his course otherwise the course would lose its importance,

Similarly, issue of certificates to trainee-officers attending courses – whether of longer duration or of shorter duration – should be distinctive in themselves in that the certificates should clearly mention the period of courses attended by the officers at the NFSC and the fact whether such courses were followed by any qualifying examinations at the conclusion can be mentioned in the certificates issued to such officers.

8. SPECIAL COURSE FOR ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERNIGN AT THE COLLEGE :

After a good deal of discussion, the Board felt that the special course for Architects and Engineers on Structural Fire Precautions might be introduced at the College at a later stage when specialized knowledge and facilities required for conducting such a course are available with the College. This may be agreed to.

The proposal for the introduction of the new Direct entry Station Officers' Course was also discussed by the Board. The Board however, felt that this new Station Officers course of 15 months duration for science graduates was a commendable one but before such a course is introduced at the College, the Board had its own misgivings about affording gainful employment to such young men with good academic qualifications in Science or Engineering subjects to undergo such a course at the College when we ourselves are not sure to provide them suitable jobs in the fire services of the country. At present promotion to Station Officers' grade are given from among the departmental officers in the Fire Services. Unless we fix some minimum percentage of quota for recruitment to Station Officers' grade for direct recruits from the College, introduction of such a course at the College will not obviously be meaningful. We will also have to advise the State Governments to allot some reasonable percentage say 25% to start with, in the Station Officers cadre vacancies to these direct recruits. Unless this is assured, I am afraid, we will be putting the card before the horse.

9. PROPOSAL FOR RUNNING NEW DIRECT ENTRY STATION OFFICERS' COURSE AT THE COLLEGE – EXAMINATION OF THE SYLLABUS ETC.

The Board then examined the special syllabus prepared by the Director, NFSC, for the new Direct Entry Station Officers'/Station Officers' & Instructors' course for direct entrants who were to be graduates in science. The syllabus prepared by the Director and as recommended by the Board may be read at P.83/cor.

My comments on the usefulness or otherwise of introducing this course at the College for direct entrants are contained in the preceding paragraph. As regards the subject included in the syllabus, I am in agreement with the Board's recommendation.

10. INTRODUCTION OF CERTAIN ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS IN THE EXISTING STATION OFFICERS/STATION OFFICERS & INSTRUCTORS' COURSE AND THE DIVISIONAL AND ASSISTANT DIVISIONAL OFFICERS' COURSE

The Board examined and approved of the suggestions of the Director for inclusion in the syllabi for the said courses the subjects enumerated in the minutes of the Board's meeting.

I have carefully gone through the subjects and hope that the new syllabi will bring in more cohesiveness and purposiveness in training the officers for the aforesaid two courses viz. Station Officers/Station Officers & Instructors' Course and the Divisional and Assistant Divisional Officers' Course. We may agree.

ANNEXURE – XIX

(Item 52)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO SELECT THE BEST
DESIGN FOR THE FIRE SERVICE EMBLEM

The Sub-Committee for recommending a suitable design for the Fire Services Emblem with the Fire Adviser as the convener and S/Shri Advani and Ghosh as the Members met in the office of the Fire Adviser at 4.00 p.m. on 8th May, 1969.

2. While selecting the design, the Sub-Committee ensured that the motto of the Fire Services “WE SERVE TO SAVE” was incorporated in the design and the colour scheme and lay out was such as to make it distinctive for the Service. It has, however, not been possible for the Sub-Committee to recommend the first two entries in order of preference in their entirety as submitted by the artists.

3. Following recommendations are made by the Sub-Committee in order of preference :

(1) Figure No. 3 submitted by Historical Section Ministry of Defence with the modification that the 8 pointed star as shown in the figure No.1 from the same section should be placed in the centre of the shield and white plain crosses be replaced by a cross of Firemen’s axes.

(2) Design No. C submitted by Sh. J.C. Vashishta, New Delhi, with the modifications that Ashoka Lions be placed at the outer periphery of the circle and hand holding the flame at the bottom be placed in the centre.

(3) Design No.2 submitted by Sh. Ram Krishan Yadav, New Delhi.

(4) Design submitted by Sh. U.D.Jog, Bombay.

4. The Sub-Committee has not been able to recommend six designs in order of preference as desired by the DGCD as apart from the above, no other designs were considered worthy of recommendation.

ANNEXURE – XX

(Item 55)

PROPOSAL FOR GIVING FACILITIES FOR REHABILITATION TO RETIRED FIRE
SERVICE PERSONNEL

You are well aware that the duties of the staff working at Fire Stations are in no way less hard and risky than the personnel engaged on active duties in the Military Departments. The staff in the Fire Services had to take risk of their lives in extinguishing the fire, rescuing the persons surrounded in fire and saving the lives and property of the Nation. Little mistake may cause heavy loss to the Nation. The staff have to remain more vigilant and have to bear the first burnt of the blow against their enemy Fire. But very little facilities are provided to the staff in comparison to the facilities given to the Military personnel.

I have experienced that educated staff engaged in the Fire Services do not take such risk of their lives as compared to the un-educated staff.

I, therefore, recommend that the Fire personnel staff may also be allowed the following facilities as are allowed to the Military personnel :-

1. Allotment of agricultural land after retirement.
2. Allotment of plots for residential purposes.
3. Re-appointments in factories after retirement.
4. Provision of beds in Hospitals.

It may also be stated that the Fire personnel staff do not get the treatment in the hospitals as indoor patient as no beds in the hospitals are reserved for them.

I once again request you to use your good offices to provide the above facilities to the Fire personnel staff to give them some incentive in their duties which are very rough and hard.

**MINUTES OF THE FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE HELD AT VIGYAN BHAWAN, NEW DELHI FROM 27TH TO 29TH APRIL, 1972**

INTRODUCTION :

The XVth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, from 27th to 29th April, 1972.

PRESENT

2. A list of officers who attended the meeting is given at Annexure – I.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SH. F.H. MOHSIN, DEPUTY MINISTER, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS :-

3. While inaugurating the meeting, the Deputy Minister expressed his appreciation of the good work done by the Committee since its inception in 1955 and drew the attention of the members to the tasks ahead for bringing about a high level of efficiency in the Fire Services in view of the rapid development in the field of Industry, Agriculture and Building Activities.

4. The stressed the need for research and development and training of the young generation. He expressed the hope that founding of the Institution of Fire Engineers, which had been pending for a long time, would be achieved as a result of the deliberations of the Committee.

5. The Deputy Minister referred to the Compendium of Recommendations of the committee and asked the members to request and persuade their Government/Ministries to implement the decisions expeditiously so as to achieve an all-round improvement in the Fire Services quickly.

6. Referring to the items on the agenda for the meeting, he pointed out that firefighting equipment and other facilities would be of no use if adequate water was not available for firefighting and suggested that the members should give that matter their urgent consideration. He also laid stress on the welfare of the personnel manning the Fire services and desired the members to think of ways and means for improving their lot.

7. The Deputy Minister asked the members to be vigilant and prepared to meet any challenge that might come in their way.

8. The full text of the inaugural address by the Deputy Minister is given at Annexure – II.

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN, STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

9. Welcoming the members to the meeting, the Chairman said that although the meeting of the Committee had been planned during 1971, it could not be held for reasons well known to the members. He extended a special welcome to the new members of the Committee and expressed his appreciation of the good work done by the members who had retired or had left the Committee for other reasons.

10. The Chairman pointed out that there were deficiencies in the peace time requirement of firefighting equipment in almost all the States and that it was necessary to bring the equipment

upto peace time scale as expeditiously as possible. He re-clarified the position regarding the cost of such equipment and stated that the States had to bear 100% cost. He also stated that action was in hand to provide equipment for the raising of auxiliary fire service and that the cost of that equipment would be shareable and poolable on 50:50 basis between the Centre and the States.

11. The Chairman referred to the remarks made by the Deputy Minister during the inaugural address regarding water supply for firefighting and urged the members to given that problem special consideration.

12. Preferring to the welfare of firemen, the Chairman asked the members to suggest ways and means of increasing the collection on Fire Services Day so that more funds could be available for the welfare of firemen and their families.

13. Referring to the training of fire personnel, the Chairman said that training exercises should be held frequently to keep the crews up to the required standard of efficiency; and that training should be realistic under closely simulated conditions.

14. Full text of the Chairman's address is at Annexure – III.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of minutes of the XIVth Meeting.

15. The representative of the DG P&T brought out a point arising from the minutes of the XIVth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee regarding reservation of telephone No. '101' for fire services throughout India. It was, however, pointed out that it did not pertain to the correctness of the record of the minutes and would be considered under "Any other business". The minutes were thereafter confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

16. The proposal from the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals that the Central Industrial Security Force should also be represented on the SFAC in view of the fact that they would progressively take over the firefighting arrangements in all Public Sector Undertakings, was considered. It was reported by the Member Secretary that he had recently received two communications from the DIG Central Industrial Security Force stating that their fire services were not yet organized. It was decided that the question of giving representation to the C.I.S.F. could be considered after the organization of their fire services.

Item No. 3 :- Follow up action on the minutes of the last meeting and points arising there from.

17. The progress of action taken on the recommendations made by the Committee at the XIVth meeting, as given at Annexure – II to the agenda, was noted. The Member Secretary pointed out that items 3 (a)(ii), 5,6, and 16 were again coming up for discussion on the main agenda. He added the following information regarding item Nos. 20,21,38 and 52.

Item No. 20 of Annexure –II of the agenda – Central Procurement of equipment which has to be imported.

18. The requirements of various users in the country had been consolidated and DG TD had been requested for clearance from the indigenous angle for the import of equipment. They had

now intimated that they would explore the possibility of getting the equipment manufactured in the country and had asked for the total requirement of each item. The Member Secretary, while intimating the total requirement of each item to the DG TD, had stressed the urgency of procuring the equipment.

19. The point was again raised on the 29th April when the representative of DG TD was present. He apprised the members of the latest position of the case; the members then requested him to give urgent consideration to the matter and to send the necessary clearance to the Ministry of Home Affairs as early as possible. It was considered that indigenous development would require a thorough testing to ensure its utility and effectiveness. It was, therefore, necessary to import the minimum immediate requirements pending indigenous development.

Item No. 21 of Annexure –II to the agenda – Representation of Fire Services on the ISI Committees.

20. Member Secretary reported that the ISI had forwarded a list of various Sectional Committees and their programme. A sub-committee, with Sh. H.C. Rai Choudhury as Convener and Sh. M.B. Rishi as member was appointed to examine the list. The sub-committee submitted its report on 29th April, 1972. The report is given at Annexure – IV to these minutes. The report was considered by the committee and accepted. It was decided that the recommendations might be communicated to the I.S.I.

Item No. 38 of Annexure-II to the agenda – Recognition of the courses conducted at the Defence Institute of Fire Research.

21. The State Fire Officer, U.P. was requested to expedite details of syllabi and courses conducted at the State Fire Service School, Allahabad to the Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Item No. 52 of Annexure-II to the agenda – Competition for the Emblem Design.

22. A point was raised by the Member from Tamil Nadu that the use of emblem should be permitted as lapel badge to be worn on civilian dress by members of Fire Services. The suggestion was unanimously approved by the Committee.

Item No. 3(a) :- Follow up action – Formation of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India)

23. The Director, National Fire Service College raised the question of equation of College qualifications with the various grades of membership, included in the constitution and bye laws of the proposed Institution of Fire Engineers, one the plea that the syllabi of various courses at the College compared favourably with those laid down in the constitution. After some discussion, it was clarified that no syllabi had yet been prepared for the various examination which would subsequently be conducted by the Institution of Fire Engineers and that it was upto the Council of the Institution to draw up necessary rules and regulations for various examinations to be conducted by the Institution. It was pointed out that the Council could also take into consideration the syllabi of various courses conducted at the N.F.S.C. while laying

down their own rules and regulations. It was suggested that all professional members of the S.F.A.C. who were otherwise eligible to become fellows of the Institution, should sign the constitution for the purpose of registration so that the Institution could come into being without any further delay.

Item No. 3 (b) :- Follow up action – Badges of ranks for the Fire Services – Revision of .

24. Member Secretary recalled the recommendations of the sub-committee appointed to examine the question of revision of badges of rank for the Fire Services at the XIVth meeting of the S.F.A.C. and reported the follow-up action since then. After some discussion, a sub-committee, with Brig. B.G. Deoskar as Convener and Sarvshri R.S. Sundaram and Arun Bhagat as members, was set up to review the whole question. The report of the sub-committee is at Annexure – V. The report was examined on 29th April 1972 when it was pointed out that the question of wearing of State emblem required consideration before making a request to Government for permission to do so.

Item No. 3 (c) :- Follow up action – Fire Service Uniform rules – Scale for the issue of Uniform for Fire Service Personnel.

25. A sub-committee, with Sh. S.c. Chatterjee as Convenor and Sarvshri M.A.s. Mohajir and S.M. Bharucha as members, was appointed to examine the comments and suggestions received from various members. The sub-committee submitted its report on the 29th April, 1972 which was considered. After some discussion it was decided not to pursue this matter as it was felt that it should best be left to the administrative authorities concerned to decide the scale according to local conditions.

Item No. 3 (d) :- Follow up action – Preparation of National Fire Code.

26. A sub-committee with Sh. R.s. Gupta as Convener and Sarvshri S.K. Bose and D. Attawar as members was appointed to prepare a working paper for the consideration of the Committee. The report of the sub-committee which was considered and accepted by the committee is at annexure – VI to these minutes.

ORGANIZATION

Item No. 4 :- Creation of an All India Cadre of Fire Services.

27. It was felt that it was premature to consider this suggestion as there was no uniformity in the organization and administration of fire services in various States, Union Territories etc., and also because the All India Cadre of Fire Services would be too small at present.

Item No. 5 :- Recognition of Fire Service Personnel as Technical Staff.

28. The sponsor of the item was asked to prepare a paper giving details and to send it to the Chairman for consideration.

Item No. 6 :- The role of the Administrative Ministries vis-à-vis Central Industrial Security Force.

29. It was felt that this was a matter to be decided between the Ministries and the C.I.S.F. in consultation with each other.

Item No. 7 :- Uniformity in the ranks of fire service personnel in the Central/State Governments, Municipalities etc.

30. It was agreed that although it was desirable to achieve uniformity in the ranks of fire service personnel in various States, Municipalities etc., it was not possible at the present stage, because the organization of fire service varied from State to State. It was, therefore, decided to defer the consideration of this item till such time as all State Governments had created a cadre of State Fire Services under them.

Item No. 8 :- Physical standards for Fire Crew.

31. The representative of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals was requested to obtain further elucidation from the Public Sector Undertakings who had sent the proposal and communicate it to the Member Secretary S.F.A.C.

Item No. 9 :- Standardization of designations, Pay Scale and other allowances of Fire Service Personnel.

32. For the reasons stated against item No. 7, consideration of this item was deferred.

Item No. 10 :- Special service rules for firefighting personnel.

33. It was felt that this was purely an administrative matter which could be decided by the authorities concerned. For the guidance of administrative authorities, a draft discipline code for the fire services had been drawn by the Committee and circulated to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

Item No. 11 :- Insurance of Fire Service Personnel.

34. After a brief discussion, it was felt that this was an administrative matter which should be looked into locally by the concerned administration.

Item No. 12 :- Provision of Mobile Hospital

35. This item was not pursued as it was felt that it was for the local administration to decide whether providing an ambulance at each fire station would not serve the purpose or some other solutions could be found.

Item No. 13 :- Introduction of Incentive Scheme for Fire Services.

36. After a brief discussion, it was decided that the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, should work out a scheme and forward detailed recommendations to the Member Secretary. These recommendations would be circulated to all members of the S.F.A.C. for comments.

Item No. 14 :- Establishment of Fire Prevention wing in the Fire Services.

37. This item was discussed at length and it was decided to recommend to the States :-

- (a) To have a fire prevention wing attached to each Fire service/brigade; and
- (b) To make provision for consulting the fire services while passing plans for buildings.

Item No. 15 :- Exchange of visits by senior officers.

38. This item was dropped.

Item No. 16 :- Fire Prevention Legislation.

39. Various suggestions were put forward by the members and discussed. It was pointed out by Member Secretary that the I.S.I. were already taking steps to get the National Building Code adopted by all the Municipal Corporations/Local Bodies and that, as and when this is done, the requirement of fire prevention legislation would be automatically satisfied.

Item No. 17 :- Imposition of Fines on persons responsible for outbreak of fires due to negligence or carelessness.

40. The implications of the proposal were discussed in detail. It was pointed out that the Indian Penal Code and law of Torts already provide that any person could be prosecuted for gross negligence etc. Fire Services should be conscious of it and should invoke the provisions of IPC wherever called for.

Item No. 18 :- Bye Laws – Draft.

41. The Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, explained his proposal further. After discussion it was decided that the members should persuade their respective State Governments to first adopt the model fire bill and to enact a legislation accordingly. That would automatically ensure the promulgation of necessary Bye-laws for the fire services.

Item No. 19 :- Cinema inspection.

42. It was decided to make a reference to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting requesting them to review the Cinematograph Act with a view to finding out if any further amendments to the Act were necessary.

TRAINING

Item No. 20 :- Refresher courses at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

43. Director, National Fire Service College explained that such courses were not run because there was no demand. He assured the members that a refresher course or courses could be conducted at the College if there was sufficient demand and that he would consider conducting such as course if at least 20 trainees were available. It was decided to write to all the States to intimate by 1st July 1972 if they would require any vacancies for such a course.

Item No. 21 :- Possession of driving license by officers.

44. While discussing this item, it was pointed out that the possession of a driving license for heavy vehicles was essential for Station Officers and Divisional Officers, not because they were expected to drive the fire appliances themselves, but because in the discharge of their normal duties, they were expected to test fire appliances. They could not do so unless they were in possession of a driving license for heavy vehicles. This view was accepted by the Committee.

Item No. 22 :- Deputation of Officers for Training Abroad.

45. It was pointed out to the members that the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) send out circulars annually inviting proposals for training abroad and that it was up to the State Governments to take advantage of it and send their proposals to that Ministry. Several members stated that Fire service personnel were not being detailed for training abroad for reasons not known to them. It was, therefore, decided to make a positive recommendation to the State Governments that fire service officers should be sent for advanced training abroad whenever possible.

Item No. 23 :- Training of industrial workers in firefighting by the State Fire Services.

46. This could be arranged locally by the concerned Administration.

Item No. 24 :- Setting up of Training Wing in Fire Service – Provision of Audio Visual Aid.

47. After discussion of various ways and means that could be employed to ensure uniformity in the use of audio visual aids by the various fire services in the country it was decided that :-

- (a) The Director, National Fire Service College should send copies of syllabi etc. to all concerned;
- (b) The Fire Services might be advised to borrow films on fire prevention and firefighting from foreign embassies; and
- (c) A list of films on fire fighting and fire prevention should be sent by the Director, National Fire Service College to Member Secretary, who would circulate it to all members of the S.F.A.C.

Item No. 25 :- Reorientation of training courses at NFSC, Nagpur.

48. During the discussion on this item, it was pointed out by the DSCD that a couple of years ago there was a proposal for conducting a long course at the NFSC to which entry should be

restricted to Science and Engineering graduates and which should be affiliated to some University. It was decided to recommend to the Ministry of Home Affairs to revive the proposal.

Item No. 26 :- Revision of Drill Manual for Fire Services in India.

49. After discussion on the sub committee report on the revision of drill manual, it was decided to appoint a working group with Shri P.N. Ghosh, (Ministry of Defence) as Convenor and Sarvashri R.s. Sundaram (Fire Fire Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation) and R.s. Gupta (Director, National Fire Service College) as members, to examine the revised draft for the drill manual and to make their recommendations to the Chairman. It was further decided that the revised draft of the drill manual should be circulated to all members of the S.F.A.C. who should intimate their views/comments to the Member Secretary within a month of the date of receipt of the draft.

AWARDS

Item No. 27 :- Introduction of Long Service medals for the members of the Fire Services.

Item No. 28 :- Institution of Medals.

50. These two items were considered together. There appeared to be a lack of understanding of the scope of the award of President's Police and Fire Service Medal and the Police Medal. It was explained to the members that members of fire services were eligible for both the President's Police and Fire Service Medal and the Police Medal. The members were advised to send in their recommendations for the award of either of the two Medals and to obtain copies of rules relating to the awards from the Ministry of Home Affairs, if necessary.

51. Deputy Secretary(CD) mentioned for information that there was a proposal to institute separate medals for fire service personnel. He also mentioned that there was a proposal to institute the award of a new medal to be known as Prime Minister's Life Saving Medal for Fire Services.

EQUIPMENT

Item No. 29 :- Development of Fire Hose for resisting the action of corrosive substances and chemicals.

52. The sponsor was informed that synthetic fiber hose was already being manufactured in the country. However, the Director, Defence Institute of Fire Research could be requested to take up the project of testing and developing chemical resistant hose if required. The Director, D.I.F.R. was requested to give his views about the possibility of such development work. He said that the work of developing such hose could be undertaken but in view of the low demand, it would be difficult to find a manufacturer to come forward to manufacture this type of hose. Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals might, however, intimate the requirements of such hose to the Director, D.I.F.R.

Item No. 30 :- Accessories for Trailer Fire Pumps.

53. It was explained that the trailer fire pump had a limited space for storage of ancillary equipment and that was why the full list of equipment could not be included in the Indian Standard Specifications. It was, however, pointed out that the IS Specification for towing tender included a list of ancillary equipment which was necessary for the trailer pump towed behind it. The sponsor referred to the difficulty in having a ready reference of the equipment required with a trailer pump even though it might not be carried on the trailer pump itself. It was suggested that he might take up the matter direct with the I.S.I.

Item No. 31 :- Norms for the provision of Auxiliary Fire Service Appliances.

54. It was clarified that the intention was to first provide equipment for the Auxiliary Fire Service at the scale of one pumping unit of 250 g.p.m. capacity for every 25,000 population or part thereof in the Civil Defence towns. Only after that was achieved, a survey could be made of each vulnerable area and the equipment could be augmented according to the recommendations of the S.F.A.C. In the opinion of the Committee, therefore, the scales laid down in the G.P.C.D. should be followed in the first instance.

Item No. 32 :- Fire fighting appliances to conform to IS specifications.

55. It was pointed out that it was upto the purchasing authorities to insist upon the supply of equipment in accordance with IS specifications bearing IS certification mark. In the absence of any such insistence from the purchasers, it was not possible to compel the manufacturers to go in for IS certification mark.

STATISTICS

Item No. 33 :- Statistics

56. After a brief discussion, it was agreed that a supplementary proforma should be circulated to all concerned for the supply of additional statistics.

NEW FIRE FIGHTING MEDIA

Item No. 34 :- Development of light water, high expansion foam and RCF.

57. In the absence of Director, D.I.F.R., Member Secretary apprised the Committee of the present position of work being conducted at the D.I.F.R. for the development of extinguishing media referred to in the agenda.

58. The Director, D.I.F.R., who was present at the meeting on 29th April, 1972 was again requested to explain the position to the members. A gist of the position as explained by him is given below :-

Light water

59. This was a proprietary item developed in the U.S.A. and, in spite of best efforts, it had not been possible to obtain the formula or to persuade the manufacturer to start producing it in

India. An effort was, however, being made by D.I.F.R. to develop fluoro-protean foam indigenously and it was possible that the product would be available in two to three years' time.

High expansion foam

60. The generator had been developed satisfactorily and had been tried out at the D.I.F.R. The liquid foam concentrate for producing high expansion foam had however not yet been developed satisfactorily. The problem was being examined further and efforts were being made to develop it as early as possible.

B.C.F.

61. This was also a proprietary item and it had not been possible to persuade the manufacturers to start producing it in India. The D.I.F.R. was trying to develop an alternative chemical which could be as effective as B.C.F.

WELFARE

Item No. 35 :- Compulsory accident benefit for the firemen.

Item No. 36 :- Insurance cover for the fire service personnel(operational ranks).

62. These items were considered together. After the sponsor had explained their view points a brief discussion was held and it was decided to request the State Governments to send more details to the Ministry of Home Affairs as to what facilities and concessions were being given to fire service personnel in case of death or accident. The members present at the meeting were requested to send a paper about the conditions in their respective States/Organizations to the Member Secretary by 1st July, 1972 without waiting for a formal request.

Item No. 37 :- Benevolent Fund – Use for award of cash grants.

63. The consensus of opinion was that awards for cash grants for any outstanding work done by the members of Fire Services should not be made out of the benevolent fund and that such awards should be given out of the normal budget allotment for the fire services.

Item No. 38 :- Publication of a Directory of Fire Services on an All India Basis.

64. Members were informed that the work had already been taken in hand. They were requested to forward the required data to the member secretary as expeditiously as possible. Certain points were raised by Director, NFSC, Nagpur and some other members about the authenticity of the information which would be included in the directory and about the desirability of bringing out the publication at all or by an unofficial agency. These points were clarified and it was finally agreed that the directory should be published as proposed.

Item No. 39 :- Setting up of a Commission of Inquiry on Fire Services affairs.

65. After discussion it was decided to drop this item for the present.

Item No. 40 :- Installation of fixed and portable fire protection equipment in buildings.

66. The members felt that any recommendation for allowing income-tax rebate on the expenditure incurred in the installation of fire protection equipment was outside the competence of the Committee. The item was therefore dropped.

Item No. 41 :- ANY OTHER BUSINESS

Item No. 41(a) :- Creation of Dte. of Inspection of fire equipment in the DGS &D.

67. After a brief discussion it was decided that members should send a statement of cases where stores supplied by DGS&D were found to be defective to the Member Secretary by 1st June, 1972. The Member Secretary would then write to the DGS&D and ask for their comments before the matter could be considered further.

Item No. 41(b) :- Adequacy of water supply for fire-fighting during peace time.

68. Members were requested to apprise the Committee of the present position of water supply provided for peace time fire-fighting purposes in their respective States/Organisations. Most of the members stated that water supply for firefighting in their areas was either satisfactory or that action had been initiated to bring it up to the required level. The Chairman impressed upon the members the need for bringing the water supply for fire-fighting to peace time level because no amount of fire-fighting equipment could be adequate without sufficient water supply.

Item No. 41(c) :- Provision of Static tanks for storing water for fire-fighting purposes during emergency.

69. Chairman suggested that utilization of natural resources of water supply, like rivers, canals, rain water ponds etc. might be considered and enquired from the members as to what could be the best way of utilizing such water, where available. The point for consideration was whether one storage tank directly connected to a river, could be used to refill water in the tank in use at any time; in fact, are the water storage tanks in a town inter-connected. To this specific query from the Chairman, the members expressed the view that utilization of water from such sources could only be possible through conventional fire-fighting equipment and hose, except that special hose laying lorries were required where long lines of hose were necessary.

70. It was stated that irrespective of whether natural sources of water supply were utilized or water was provided through piped supply, it would be necessary to provide storage tanks at various locations in the towns.

Item No. 41(d) :- Exemption from payment of Income-tax/Gift-tax on donations given by Individuals and business houses on the occasion of the Fire Service Day.

71. After a brief discussion, the Chairman suggested that the sponsor might take up the matter with his State Government. The representative from the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu also suggested that a Souvenir programme be brought out for which advertisements could be collected. Such expenditure was permitted and was exempt from taxes.

Item No. 41(e) :- Appointment of Technical Experts as Assessors to assist the LIC in assessing the causes of Fire.

72. The Fire Adviser to the Ministry of Defence apprised the members of the discussion he recently had with Shri A. Chatterjee of Tariff Advisory Commission, Calcutta. According to him, the Insurance Association already has an expert on their staff in each Region. The item was, therefore, dropped.

Additional Items

73. The representatives of the Government of Haryana raised the question of mess at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur on co-operative basis. This was supported by the representative of DG P&T. It was, however, explained to them that the mess at the College could not be run on co-operative basis because of practical difficulties.

74. The State Fire Officer, U.P., suggested recommending to the State Governments that minimum or standard size of plot should be reserved for fire stations. He suggested that an area 30X40 square meters would be adequate for the purpose. It was agreed that, whereas it might not be possible to earmark a plot of that size in built up areas, recommendation could be made to the States to earmark a plot as and when new areas are developed.

75. The Director of Fire Service, Tamil Nadu, pointed out that the representative of DG P&T had mentioned at the beginning of the meeting about reserving telephone number "101" for Fire Services throughout the country and asked for details. The representative of P&T explained the position and informed the Committee that it had now been agreed to by his Ministry that "101" could be allotted to Fire Services in every town throughout the country where automatic exchanges had been installed.

76. The Director of Fire Service, West Bengal, point out the difficulties in getting telephone connections for the new control rooms. He stated that the common reason given for the delay in giving connection was that cables and other equipment were not available. The representative of DG P&T suggested that whenever any requirement was of an urgent nature, a personal approach might solve the problem. The Chairman agreed with him and requested the members to follow this advice.

CONCLUDING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

77. The Chairman said :-

"Gentlemen, it now remains for me to close the conference. This is probably not the right time to come to Delhi (because of weather). Some of you were inconvenienced otherwise. We will try to improve upon the arrangements next time. We will also try to arrange the next meeting at a more suitable time of the year.

78. The main points discussed during the meeting could be summed up under the heads "administrative", "operational" and "others". In operational matter I would like to mention three main subjects. Firstly, crews, secondly, equipment and thirdly provision of water.

79. It is necessary that the training of crews is carried out as laid down in the pamphlets. As far as the equipment is concerned, we have made the policy clear. About water, we have discussed it in very great detail.

80. There was the question of welfare of firemen and the families of those killed or wounded or seriously injured. These are vital matters and need your consideration and planning.

81. I am grateful to you all for having taken the trouble of coming here and to those who have taken part in the discussions on technical subjects. I hope you will be able to pass on your knowledge to others. I am very happy that we have had an occasion for a free and frank discussion and I think that an occasion like this is not only necessary but useful. I would like to thank the Member Secretary, Shri Mehrotra, who has taken the trouble to prepare the agenda and to make all arrangements in connection with the conference. Thank you very much.

ANNEXURE – I TO THE MINUTES OF THE XVTH MEETING OF THE SFAC

A LIST OF OFFICERS WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING

Sl. No.	Name of the Officers	Organization
1	Lt. Gen. Moti Sagar PVSM	Chairman
2	Sh. Gupta, G.D.	Ministry of Home Affairs
3	Sh. A.B. Advani	Ministry of Home Affairs
4	Sh. D. Attavar	Government of Mysore
5	Sh. Arun Bhagat	Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu
6	Sh. S.M. Bharucha,	Government of Gujarat
7	Sh. P.S. Bawa	Government of Tripura
8	Sh. S.K.Bose	Government of U.P.
9	Sh. A.C.Chakrabarti,	Ministry of Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation
10	Sh. S.C. Chatterjee	Government of West Bengal
11	Sh. B.G.Deoskar	Government of Maharashtra
12	Sh. A.J.F. D'Souza *	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals
13	Sh. Gokal Ram **	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals
14	Sh. P.N.Ghosh ***	Ministry of Defence
15	Sh. R.S.Gupta	National Fire Service College, Nagpur
16	Sh. A.S. Khan	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
17	Sh. T. Albert Manoraj	Ministry of Railways
18	Sh. P.N.Mehrotra	Member Secretary
19	Sh. Abhijeet Mitra	Government of Pondicherry
20	Thiru M.A.S. Mohajir	Government of Tamil Nadu
21	Sh. P.E.Moosa	Government of Kerala
22	Sh. Haridas Mukherjee	Government of Orissa

23	Sh. H.C. Rai Choudhry	Dte. General of Civil Aviation
24	Sh. T. Ramakrishna Rao ****	Dte. General Technical Development
25	Sh. M.E.Reddy	Government of Andhra Pradesh
26	Sh. M.B.Rishi	Government of Madhya Pradesh
27	Sh. R.R. Samriwal	Government of Haryana
28	Sh. Subimal Sarkar	Government of Bihar
29	Sh. R.S.Sundaram	Delhi Municipal Corporation
30	Sh. A. C. Talukdar	Government of Assam
31	Sh. H.N. Verma	Dte. General Posts & Telegraphs
27	Sh. Senapati, G.C.	Ministry of Steel & Mines
29	Sh. Surendra Nath	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
30	Sh. Tampi, B.J.K.	Government of Tripura
31	Sh. Yadav, R.K.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Admn.

* Attended on 28th and 29th April, 1972 only.

** Attended on 27th April, 1972 only.

*** Attended on 27th and 29th April, 1972 only.

**** Attended only on 29th April, 1972.

ANNEXURE – II TO THE MINUTES OF THE XVTH MEETING OF THE SFAC

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY HOME MINISTER ON THE OCCASION OF THE XVTH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Gentlemen,

I am happy to be present here today to inaugurate the XVth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Since its constitution in December, 1955, this Committee has made useful and important recommendations for bringing about effective co-ordination amongst various fire services in the country in equipment, training, fire-fighting techniques, brigade procedure, etc. However, there is still a lot more to be done to bring our fire services to a high level of efficiency. This becomes all the more necessary because of the rapid developments in the field of industry, agriculture and building activities. It is therefore, necessary that you, who are experts in your field, should guide the different agencies of Government so that fire losses are minimized.

There is a constant need for evolving new equipment designs and fire extinguishing techniques to meet the ever increasing challenge from fire. While a beginning has been made to provide some research and testing facilities in the country, much more has to be done in this direction. Till our own facilities are developed, it may be advisable to keep in touch with the recent developments in other countries and to adopt them to suit our circumstances.

It is the duty of the members of this Committee to obtain the latest information on the various aspects of fire engineering, fire protection and fire prevention and to disseminate it to the younger generation to enable them to be better firemen. This knowledge must be passed on. The National Fire Service College which was established in July, 1956, has been doing useful work in this direction. It has so far trained 4225 officers in fire engineering, fire protection and fire prevention. I understand that proposals are already under consideration to find larger accommodation for the College to have better facilities for lectures, laboratory work, demonstrations and discussions so that, in course of time, this institution is able to carry out its role efficiently. The Director of the College is being deputed to U.K. to study the latest developments in this field so that this College could be planned on the most upto-date lines when it is shifted to its new premises.

Another means by which the technical competence of the men in fire services could be improved is by founding of a professional institution, like the Institute of Fire Engineers. I understand that the proposal for the establishment of such an Institute was first made in August, 1968. I have noticed from the agenda that this is still under consideration of this Committee. I hope that during the course of this meeting, you would be able to finalize it and that your institution will come into being without too much delay.

The recommendations of your Committee are forwarded for implementation to the State Government/Union Territory Administration/Ministry. The Compendium of all the recommendations made by this Committee so far has also been made available to them. You

should now request and persuade your Government/UT Administration/Ministry to implement the decisions expeditiously so that an all-round improvement in the fire services could be brought about quickly.

The Agenda for this meeting also includes the question of water supply for fire-fighting during peace-time and emergency. It is obvious that without adequate water supply being made available for fire-fighting, other improvements in the services would be meaningless. I would, therefore, strongly commend to you to give this matter your urgent and careful consideration and achieve sufficiency in this respect. Home Ministry letter on the subject has already been issued to the State Governments.

I am aware of the vital role that fire services have been playing in our country and the important role that they have to play in future. The fire services have not only to perform the normal peacetime functions but have also to plan and organize for discharging additional responsibilities during emergencies. It is difficult to foresee the shape of things to come but absolute preparedness and vigilance are necessary to meet any challenge. Preparedness includes manpower, equipment, training and good leadership.

I would like to say a word about the welfare of the personnel manning the Fire Services. Fire-fighting is one of the hazardous trades and firemen may get killed or disabled while performing their duty. It is necessary that their families should be looked after and that disabled firemen should be given assistance in their rehabilitation. I am told that funds are raised for this purpose on the occasion of the Fire Services Day on the 14th April every year to commemorate the memory of those who lost their lives in the discharge of their duties. I do not know if the funds raised in this manner are sufficient to meet the needs. You may, therefore, consider other ways and means to ensure the welfare of the families of deceased firemen and of those disabled. If the men could be assured that there is someone to look after them and their families it would create confidence and raise their morale. This would in turn increase their efficiency.

With these words, Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in inaugurating the XVth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and wish it all success.

ANNEXURE – III TO THE MINUTES OF THE XVTH MEETING OF THE SFAC

OPENING ADDRESS BY THE CHAIRMAN

It is my privilege to welcome you to the XVth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. The meeting could not take place last year for reasons well known to you. Otherwise, we were planning to hold this meeting in October/November, 1971.

I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming in particular those of you who are attending this meeting for the first time and have just become members of this Committee. I would also like to place on record the thanks of the Committee to those members who have retired from the membership of the Committee and who have made very valuable contribution during its previous sittings. You must have seen from the agenda that there are a large number of items for discussion. It is a lengthy agenda. I, therefore, request you to concentrate on the essentials and, when your point has been made, to please move over to the next item so that we are able to complete discussion of the agenda within the time at our disposal. There are some points which I would like to high-light at this stage. These are from a lay-man's angle and not technical. The first is about equipment. The Minister mentioned this point in his inaugural address. The S.F.A.C. has worked out the peace time scale of equipment for towns in various States. This is based on population. The scale has been intimated to all States. But, unfortunately, the States have so far taken no action to bring the fire-fighting equipment in their towns particularly in the Civil Defence towns upto peace time scale. The problem of meeting the cost of equipment is absolutely clear. The full cost has to be borne by the States. The Centre will not make any contribution. This might have been the reason for the States not implementing the recommendations of the S.F.A.C. I can only request you to persuade your State Governments to expedite action on this so as to adequately cover the fire hazards.

As far as Civil Defence towns are concerned, the equipment for Auxiliary Fire Service has been worked out for the various Civil Defence towns and the cost of that equipment will be poolable. It will be shareable between the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis, like other equipment for Civil Defence and Home Guards. The equipment for Auxiliary Fire Service is in addition to and distinct from the equipment required to bring up the fire services in various towns upto peace time scale. I hope I have made the position quite clear.

The Minister, in his inaugural address, also touched upon the point regarding water supply. It is no use having 30 or 40 fire engines when the water supply is not adequate. For this also, the scales have been worked out and intimated to the State Governments. There is a peace time scale and there is an additional scale for Civil Defence purposes in Civil Defence towns. As far as the cost of first part is concerned, the States have to meet the full cost. For the requirements of additional supply of water for Civil Defence purposes, like reservoirs and other facilities, the cost would be poolable and shareable between the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis.

I would like to draw your attention to the welfare of firemen. A certain amount of money is collected on fire services day on 14th April every year. This is not adequate. If you have any suggestions for collecting more money for those wounded or killed, I will be grateful.

As far as training is concerned, there is very little that I can say as far as the technical side is concerned. I suggest that training exercises should be held frequently to keep the crew's upto the required standard. A subject be selected every month or quarter. There should be some realistic setting for these exercises, like rescue from a locked or trapped car. Last week, I read an article in the "Fire" from the United Kingdom. The article indicated how they conducted such exercises. For example, to give an indication of the type of injury suffered by the person who had been wounded or suffered various degrees of burns, wax make up was employed. It is only the medical part of it. But, it makes the exercise realistic, because the rescuers would have a clear idea of the injury suffered by the casualty. There are other ideas like the setting in an old building, grass huts, wooden houses outside the main town. Dummies could be used for rescue from smoked rooms. The leadership has to be provided by the officers.

I visited the NFSC in February last. I was much impressed with the enthusiasm and energy with which the course was conducted. The officer trainees require professional knowledge and ability, and must have confidence in themselves and know how to use the various types of equipment, so that they can take correct decisions quickly.

I think I will stop and go on to the agenda. Let me say how happy I am to see you here. I know the arrangements that have been made for you here are not satisfactory. The arrangement about lunch is very unsatisfactory. I am sorry we did not think of it. We will do something in this regard next time.

ANNEXURE – IV TO THE MINUTES OF THE XVTH MEETING OF THE SFAC

SUBJECT : REPRESENTATION OF THE FIRE SERVICES ON THE ISI COMMITTEES

We have gone through the different ISI specifications on the programme of work under the Civil Engineering Division and we feel that Fire Service should be represented on the following Committees of the I.S.I.

Sl. No.	I.S.I. committee	Details
1	BDC 11	Doors, Windows, Shutters
2	BDC 12	Functional requirements in buildings
3	BDC 13	Building construction practices
4	BDC 20	Wood Products
5	BDC 22	Fire Fighting
6	BDC 24	Water Supply and Sanitation
7	BDC 33	Timber Stores
8	BDC 34	Painting, Varnishing and allied finishes
9	BDC 36	Fire Safety
10	BDC 45	Safety in construction
11	BDC 64	National Building Code

Convener : Sd/- XXXX H.C. Rai Choudhury

Member : Sd/- XXXX M.B. Rishi

ANNEXURE – V TO THE MINUTES OF THE XVTH MEETING OF THE SFAC

Report of the Sub Committee appointed to consider the revision of badges of rank for fire services.

Composition :

Brig. B.G. Deoskar - Convener

Sh. R.S. Sundaram - Member

Sh. Arun Bhagat - Member

The matter regarding the badges of ranks and shoulder marking was re-examined in detail. We have the following amendments to suggest :-

- (a) With reference to Appendix 'A' to Annexure to part (1) of the minutes of the XIVth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, Serial No. 1, the qualification of "40 Stations or above" should be deleted. This has been done as the number of stations under the head of the fire service in the States may be different, and it is likely that this condition may restrict the scope of applicability of this recommendation.
- (b) With reference to Schedule III, page 175 of the Compendium of Recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee at its first meeting dated 9th to 11th February, 1956, S.No. 1, the word "Director" should be removed as the badges of ranks for the head of the fire service under the State have been prescribed separately as above.

2. It is also recommended that the badges of rank prescribed for the fire services under the State (not under the Police) should be made applicable to the Fire Services under the Central Government in Civil Aviation and Ministry of Home Affairs where specific uniform badges have not been prescribed to indicate that they are under the Government.

Sd/- xx Brig. D.G. Deoskar, Convener

Sd/- xx R.S. Sundaram, Member

Sd/- xx Arun Bhagat, Member

ANNEXURE – VI TO THE MINUTES OF THE XVTH MEETING OF THE SFAC

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON ITEM NO 3(d) OF THE AGENDA OF THE XVTH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE HELD AT VIGYAN BHAWAN NEW DELHI ON 28TH APRIL, 1972

The Sub Committee consisting of the under mentioned officers viz :-

Sh. R.S. Gupta - Convener
Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur

Sh. D. Attavar - Member
Chief Fire Officer,
Mysore State Fire Force

Sh. S.K. Bose - Member
State Fire Officer,
Uttar Pradesh Fire Service

Examined and discussed amongst themselves as to the likely contents of the proposed National Fire Code. They are of the opinion that the National Fire Code may consist of the following fundamental headings under which the details could be worked out by the I.S.I.

- (a) Flammable liquids and their properties incorporating oil burning equipments, dry cleaning plants, solvent extraction plants, farm storage of flammable liquids etc.
- (b) Gases – their classification and properties, comprising of also industrial application of gases such as for cutting or welding, risks associated with gasoline, vapour lamps, gas appliances and piping – hazards involved with L.P.G., their storage, handling and processing risks etc.
- (c) Combustible solids, dusts and explosives.
- (d) Building construction in relation to fire risks and the precautions thereto, their behavior under different fire conditions etc.
- (e) Electrical hazards also in relation to different appliances, equipments and in public buildings such as hospitals, hotels and different industries.
- (f) Sprinklers, drenchers and other fixed installations.
- (g) Automatic fire alarms and fire detecting devices.
- (h) Portable firefighting equipments.

- (i) Occupancy risks and processing hazards such as outdoor storage of combustible material, dehydrators, dryers, garages, timber yards, dockyards, oil installations etc. etc.
- (j) Risks associated with different transportation systems such as aircraft, aircraft hangers their classification, aircraft terminal buildings, classes of aerodromes, aircraft electrical maintenance, motor craft, shipping, shipyards, cargo holds, passenger vessels, tanker vessels etc.etc.

Sd/- xx R.S. Gupta
Convener

Sd/- xx D. Attavar
Member

Sd/- xx S.K. Bose
Member

**MINUTES OF THE SIXTEENTH MEETING OF THE STANDIGN FIRE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE HELD AT VIGYAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI FROM 12TH TO 14TH SEPTEMBER,
1973.**

INTRODUCTION

The XVIth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, from 12th to 14th September, 1973.

PRESENT

2. A list of officers who attended the meeting is given at Annexure – I.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SH. F.H. MOHSIN, DEPUTY MINISTER, MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

3. The meeting was inaugurated by Sh. F.H. Mohsin, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Home Affairs. Text of his inaugural address is at Annexure – II.

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

4. In welcoming the members to the XVIth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, the Chairman extended a special welcome to the new members and looked forward to their enthusiastic support. He made mention of the valuable work and contribution of those members who had left the Committee.

5. In his opening remarks, he pointed out that in the Armed Forces' Services, from where he had come, serious thoughts were given to the fire precautions and there was general consciousness for firefighting arrangements, since they handled valuable equipment and explosives materials.

6. He indicated that since taking over this appointment he had devoted much time to finding out the state of the Fire Services and their various problems. He mentioned that the agenda points concerned a number of items of administration, organization, provisioning of equipment, personal problems pertaining to the welfare of the personnel and water problems. These, he noted, had been repeated often in previous meetings. He was of the view that much of these difficulties could have been resolved in the recommendations of the Committee had been implemented in the States. He was keen to know the difficulties and problems which prevented the institution of State Fire Services. Such a Service would no doubt put the organization on a firm footing. It should generally lead to greater efficiency and the welfare and security of firemen would be assured. He stressed that this Committee was in an advisory capacity and its recommendations were submitted for consideration by the States concerned. It was up to each member to emphasize the importance of introducing a State Controlled Fire Service.

7. The agenda, he felt, was quite exhaustive and had covered the subject very fully. Certain items would require a more detailed study, for those sub committees had been appointed. The Secretary then proceeded with the Agenda.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of minutes of the XVth meeting.

8. The Director, National Fire Service College, referred to item No. 21 of the minutes of the meeting and pointed out that one of the reasons why it was necessary for Fire Service Officers to possess driving license for heavy transport vehicles was that they were required to drive appliances in an emergency when regular drivers were not available. Although the Chairman indicated that the essence of the point had been met by the wording of the minutes, others attending the meeting considered it would be advisable to include the point made by Director, National Fire Service College. The Chairman then directed that the minutes should be amended. The minutes were thereafter confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee

9. The Member Secretary proposed that Dr. Badami, Deputy Director (Fire Research), Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee, should be co-opted as member of the Committee. The proposal was accepted unanimously.

Item No. 3 :- Follow up action on the minutes of the last meeting and points arising there from.

10. Referring to Annexure II to the agenda, the Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, emphasized the need for expediting the procurement of breathing apparatus sets from abroad. The Chairman said that the Ministry was full seized of the problem but there were unavoidable procedural delays which had to be overcome before the equipment could be imported. He assured the members that everything possible was being done in the matter.

11. Referring to item 3 (b) of Annexure II to the agenda, the Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, requested that the recommendations of the Sub-Committee, constituted during the earlier meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, should be accepted by the Committee. It was pointed out that the item was coming up for discussion as one of the items of the agenda.

12. Referring to item 8 of Annexure II to the agenda, the Chairman observed that some of the members who had been asked to submit detailed papers on various subjects had unduly delayed the submission of such papers. He emphasized the necessity of taking these matters seriously. The Chairman further observed that before the Fire Service personnel could be classified as technical or non technical, there was a need for a job evaluation. He enquired if this had been done by any Fire Service so far, either by themselves or in reply to Pay Commission's Questionnaire. The State Fire Officer, U.P., said that such a job evaluation had been carried out in U.P. The Chairman desired that a copy of the job evaluation report should be sent to the Member Secretary.

13. The Director, National Fire Service College, referred to item No. 24 of Annexure II to the agenda and stated that he had sent a copy of the syllabi and a list of films to the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, who sponsored the item at the XVth meeting. He further added that a copy of those documents had also been sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Chairman observed that according to the decision at the XVth meeting, the Director, National Fire Service College was expected to forward copies of the syllabus to all members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. He desired that this should be done now.

14. As regards the loan of training films by the National Fire Service College, the Chairman observed that since the College has only one copy of the films, it was not possible to loan them out. He, however, desired that both the National Fire Service College and National Civil Defence College should prepare a five to seven year plan for production of training films and film strips, which could be made available to the Fire Brigades.

15. Referring to item 26 of Annexure II to the Agenda, the Chairman remarked that he had noticed from the agenda that foreign drill manuals were still being followed by some of the Fire Services in the country. He, however, asked the convener of the sub-committee to give the highest priority to the revision of our own manual so that it could be available to all Fire Services in the country without any further delay.

Item No. 3 (a):- Follow up action – Physical standards for Fire Crew.

16. Chiefs of the various Fire Services were asked to state the current practice in their Services regarding periodical medical check up. It was observed from the replies received that this practice was in vogue only in a few Fire Services. It was also pointed out by the representative of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and also by the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, that Labour Unions resisted the introduction of such a practice in their Fire Services. Deputy Secretary (Civil Defence) suggested that periodical medical checks could be included as a condition of service in the recruitment rules. It could then be enforced in the case of all new recruits. He further suggested that if any member of the Fire Service was medically unfit during the periodical check, he could either be retired from service with appropriate compensation or given an alternative appointment where such higher medical standards were not necessary. This could also be included in the recruitment rules for new recruits.

17. In so far as the absorption of existing Fire Service personnel in public sector undertakings in the Central Industrial Security Force was concerned, it was entirely upto the administrative Ministry concerned to take up the matter with Inspector General, Central Industrial Security Force and the Public Sector Undertakings under them.

Item No. 3(b) :- Follow up action – Establishment of Fire Prevention Wings in Fire Services.

18. A Sub-Committee was constituted to examine this problem and make recommendations. The recommendations of the Sub-Committee are given in Annexure – III.

19. These recommendations of the Sub-Committee were accepted and it was decided to circulate them to all concerned for their guidance.

20. It was further decided to accept the views expressed by the Ministry of works and Housing that local bodies should include senior local Fire Officers in their Committees for the approval of building plans.

Item No. 3 (c):- Follow up action - Cinema Inspection.

21. After discussion, it was decided to recommend to the State Governments that local Fire Officer should be consulted at the time of grant/renewal of cinema licenses and that he should take into account the Indian Standard Code of Practice for fire safety in cinema houses while advising the administration on the grant/renewal of licenses. On a suggestion from the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, it was also decided to include other places of public entertainment and public assembly in the recommendation.

Item No. 3 (d):- Follow up action - Statistics.

22. Sub Committee was constituted to draft the proforma for collection of additional statistical data. The recommendations of the Sub Committee are given in Annexure – IV.

23. After considering the Sub Committee's report, it was decided that :-

- (a) Members should send their suggestions to the Member-Secretary by 1st November, 1973. If no communication is received by then, it would be presumed that they had no suggestion to make.
- (b) On the basis of suggestions received, the Member-Secretary should prepare a proforma for the collection of additional statistical data and circulate it to all members.
- (c) Dr. Badami of Central Building Research Institute may be requested to intimate his comments on statistical data received by him so far.

Item No. 3 (e):- Follow up action - Compulsory accident benefit for firemen and insurance cover for Fire Service Personnel (Operational Rank).

24. During the discussion on this point, it was suggested by Deputy Secretary (Civil Defence) that members might persuade their respective State Governments to treat the duties of Fire Service personnel as "Special risk of Office". The representative of the Ministry of Labour and Employment pointed out that Workmen's Compensation Act was also under revision and that all personnel drawing salary upto Rs. 700.00 per month were likely to be covered by the proposed amendment to the Act. It was finally decided to recommend to the State Governments that, considering the hazardous nature of duties of Fire Service personnel, it

was necessary that adequate compensation should be provided for them and their families in case of injury or loss of life.

Item No. 3 (f):- Follow up action - Badges of Ranks for the Fire Services.

25. Deputy Secretary (Civil Defence) appraised the members of the views of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the question of wearing of State emblem by Fire Service personnel. After some discussion, it was agreed that the existing badges of rank for the service should be retained. However, the Director of Fire Service in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, where the Fire Service had been established as a separate Department of the State Government, with a professional head of the service, might be permitted to wear an additional small impeller as a part of their shoulder markings. It was also agreed that Deputy Director in those States might be permitted to wear the present badges of rank prescribed for the Director/Chief Fire Officer, according to their seniority/responsibility.

OBSERVANCE OF FIRE SERVICES DAY

Item No. 4 :- Programme for the Observance of Fire Services Day, 1974

26. A Sub Committee was constituted to prepare a programme for the observance of Fire Services Day, 1974. The recommendations of the Committee are at Annexure –V.

27. In the course of discussions on the Sub-Committee's report, it was pointed out that :-

- (a) The suggested theme "Fire Prevention in Industry" may not be suitable for several areas/regions. A new theme needs to be considered which will have a more general appeal.
- (b) It was not possible to bring out newspaper supplements because of lack of funds.
- (c) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity had suggested utilization of the funds earmarked for posters for inserting advertisements in popular periodical for better impact.

LEGISLATION

Item No. 5 :- Provision of firefighting equipment under the Factories Act.

28. After some discussion, it was decided to recommend to the State Governments that the local fire officers should be consulted in so far as fire prevention and fire protection requirements in various factories under their jurisdictions were concerned. The Fire Officers should in turn keep in view the Indian Standard Codes of Practice for fire safety while making their recommendations.

Item No. 6:- Legal Provision for free use of water by the Fire Services.

29. It was suggested to the sponsor of the item to recheck the provisions of the law under which the Delhi Fire Service functioned before this point could be examined further.

ORGANIZATION

Item No. 7:- Creation of All India Cadre for Fire Service.

30. This item was discussed at length. The sponsor finally said that he did not suggest immediate creation of a cadre, but some sort of beginning should be made in this direction. It was, however, felt that it was necessary to first create a State cadre of Fire Service in each State before the question of creating an All India cadre could be considered.

Item No. 8:- Appointment of a Fire Service Commission.

31. During the discussion on this item, opinions were mostly expressed in favour of the Commission or a Committee of experts to look into the conditions of service and other problems of the Fire Services in India. Deputy Secretary (Civil Defence), however, pointed out the legal position and various difficulties in the way of appointment of such a Commission/Committee under the present circumstances. It was finally decided that the matter might be kept open till such time as Fire Services had been taken over by the State Governments in each State.

32. The Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, suggested that Prime Minister might be requested to take up the question of provincialising Fire Services during the Chief Ministers' Conference and suggest to them that they should take over the Fire Services in their respective States under State control. The Chairman said that the matter would be looked into further and that, if necessary Home Minister would be requested to take up the question with the State Chief Ministers at his level.

Item No. 9 :- New Public Sector Projects – induction of Fire Experts into.

33. A letter from the Engineers (India) Limited, addressed to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, was read out by the representative of that Ministry. In that letter, Messrs Engineers (India) Limited had claimed that they had already experts on their roll, and they do look into the various fire safety problems at the time of designing each project. Members, however, cited cases where the fire safety aspect had not been fully taken into account in some of the projects executed by this firm. It was pointed out that the Ministry of Home Affairs had already issued a circular to all Central Ministries (except Defence), Union Territories and State Governments that the Fire Adviser in the Ministry of Home Affairs might be consulted by them in all such cases. The Chairman observed that when prevention wings, proposed to be created in the various Fire Services, were established, they would automatically take care of fire safety in various undertakings.

Item No. 10:- Recognition of qualifications of Institution of Fire Engineers (India)

34. It was pointed out by Member Secretary, who is also General Secretary of the Institution, that the Institution was not yet ready with syllabus and rules and regulations for various

examinations which it proposed to conduct. As soon as rules are ready and the Institution is in a position to hold examinations, the matter would be taken up with appropriate authorities in the Government of India for according recognition to the Institution.

Item No. 10(A) :- Specific recommendations in physical standards for entry into Fire Services.

35. Members attention was drawn to the Compendium of recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee which had already been circulated to all Central Ministries, Union Territories and State Governments and copies of which had also been sent to the Members of the Committee. Recommendations in respect of physical standards are contained in the recruitment rules for various ranks and it was up to the Chief Fire Officers concerned to persuade their administrative authorities to implement those recommendations.

Item No. 11 :- Categorization/evaluation of Fire Services in India.

36. The item was discussed along with item No. 8, "Appointment of a Fire Service Commission".

Item No. 12 :- Implementation of the recommendations of the S.F.A.C.

37. It was pointed out that the Compendium of recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee had already been circulated to all Central Ministries, Union Territories and State Governments and that it was upto the Administrative Ministries concerned to issue necessary directive to the public sector undertakings under them to implement those recommendations to the extent considered desirable by the Ministry.

Item No. 13

38. After the members had explained the various difficulties experienced by them in the day to day working, the legal position was explained by Deputy Secretary (Civil Defence) as follows :-

- (a) Essential Services Maintenance Act had already lapsed and could not be invoked;
- (b) The Defence of India Rules can be invoked only in an emergency; and
- (c) Fire Service is covered by the Industrial Disputes Act and can be declared as a public utility service by a gazette notification.

39. After discussion, the Chairman directed that the legal position should be examined further.

Equipment

Item No. 14 :- Provision of water lorries to supplement water supply during firefighting.

40. The necessity of providing water Lorries as supporting appliances was accepted. It was decided to recommend this equipment to the States. Detailed specifications and capacity of such Lorries was, however, left to the users. They could either select one of the water tenders out of the specifications already prepared by the I.S.I. or draw up their own specifications.

Item No. 15:- Procurement of Sub-standard equipment through DGS&D.

41. Members were informed that, on the basis of the concrete cases cited by the members in the past, the matter had been taken up with the DGS&D and it had been suggested to them that they should have a separate Directorate of Inspection for firefighting equipment manned by Fire Officers. As to the difficulties experienced by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Fire Service, it was suggested to the representative of Islands Administration to forward copies of the correspondence on the subject to the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs, for taking up the matter with DGS &D.

Item No. 16:- Indigenous manufacture of fire appliances and equipment.

42. The difficulties experienced in the expeditious procurement of essential and safety equipment were highlighted by the members. The Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, appraised the Committee of the steps being taken by the Director Fire Research to develop the various types of equipment. Chairman also mentioned that everything possible was being done to expedite procurement of breathing apparatus in spite of certain bottle-necks which were there. The Fire Adviser, Maharashtra Government, however, wanted to be placed on record that supply position being most unsatisfactory, more urgent attention should be given to this matter. The Chairman directed that the possibilities of indigenous development of equipment should be further explored.

FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE PROTECTION INSTRUCTIONS

Item No. 17:- Fire Prevention/Protection in multi-storied buildings.

43. A sub committee was constituted to make recommendations on necessary measures which should be adopted for fire prevention/fire protection in multi-storied buildings. The recommendations of the sub committee are at Annexure – VI.

44. Sub Committee's recommendations that the same sub committee be asked to frame detailed by-laws on the lines suggested by them was accepted. They were, however, asked also to consider the requirements in respect of exit facilities, electrical fittings and installations, plumbing, water supply for firefighting, fire alarm system, fire resistance of elements of structure and training of occupants of the building. The Chairman directed the sub-committee to send their draft recommendations to the Member Secretary within three months.

Item No. 18:- Recommendations for fire prevention/fire protection in special occupancies.

45. It was pointed out that the Fire Safety Sectional Committee, BDC 36, of the I.S.I. had already prepared a number of Indian Standard Codes of Practice on fire safety for various types

of occupancies, which could be adopted with advantage by all concerned with fire safety. It was further suggested that in so far as A&N Islands were concerned, the West Bengal Fire Service Act could be extended to the Islands and there was no need for a separate legislation.

Item No. 19:- Recommendations for fire protection in Petroleum Refineries.

46. The representative of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals mentioned that reports of the Committees which were appointed to look into specific cases of fires in oil refineries were now available and that recommendations of those committees could be implemented by the oil refineries. He also promised to forward copies of the reports to the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Item No. 20:- Annual Quiz competition on All India Basis.

47. A sub committee was appointed to work out details of procedure for the quiz competition. Recommendations of the sub committee are given in Annexure – VI.

48. The Committee considered it necessary to examine the recommendations in greater detail and the Chairman directed that the Member-Secretary should look into it and circulate the rules to all members for their views by a specified date.

Item No. 21:- Deputation of a team of Fire Service Officers abroad for studying the latest Techniques in fire prevention/protection for multi-storied buildings.

49. The necessity for deputing a team of officers abroad for studying the latest techniques of fire prevention/fire protection in multi-storied buildings was stressed by the sponsors. The Chairman observed that although the point was very relevant and it was very desirable to depute a team of officers abroad for this purpose, it was not possible to pursue this matter in the present circumstances. However, this would be taken up as soon as circumstances permitted it.

Item No. 22 :- Training facilities for lower ranks.

50. It was stated that the National Fire Service College was training officers of the ranks of Sub Officers and above. But it was essential that each Fire Service provided training facilities for lower ranks so as to ensure a continuous training of such ranks. It was also suggested that those Fire Services which did not have their own training facilities for lower ranks, should take advantage of the facilities available in the neighbouring States. In so far as A&N Islands were concerned, they could detail their men for training either to the U.P. Fire Service Training School at Allahabad or the Delhi Fire Service Training School at New Delhi.

Item No. 23:- Introduction of tutorial classes at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

51. It was clarified by the sponsor that his intention was that tutorial classes should be held outside the regular office hours for the trainees who may be weak in English so that they might understand the technical subjects better. The Director, National Fire Service College, stated that occasional revision classes are already conducted at the College. The Chairman observed that

levying of fees was undesirable and directed that Instructors should be detailed for about an hour or so every day to help the trainees in their studies.

Item No. 24:- Uniformity in operation and handling of fire fighting appliances.

52. It was pointed out that the Fire Service Drill Manual was being revised and that as soon as the revised manual became available, Fire Services all over the country would be advised to follow the drills prescribed in the manual.

ALL INDIA FIRE SERVICE MEET

Item NO. 25 :-Proposal for holding an All India Fire Service Meet.

53. A Sub Committee was constituted to draw up the procedure and to work out details for holding the Fire Service Meet. Recommendations of the Sub-Committee are at Annexure – VII.

54. It was decided that further details should be worked out and circulated to all concerned before further action could be taken to hold the Meet.

AWARDS

Item No. 26 :- Medals and Ribbons for the Fire Service.

55. This item was for the information of members only. Sketches for the medals and ribbons were shown to all members. It was pointed out that a large number of medals would become available to Fire Service personnel after separate Fire Service and Police Medals have been instituted.

Item No. 27 :- Introduction of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals for members of Fire Services.

56. A sub committee was constituted to draw up details of the proposed medals and also the rules governing their award. Recommendations of the Sub-Committee are at Annexure – VIII.

57. Recommendations of the Sub-committee were considered and it was felt that as the President's Fire Service and the Fire Service Medals inter-alia take into account Long Service and Good Conduct, the proposed medals would only be a duplication. The proposal was, therefore, dropped.

Item No. 28 :- Holding of special parades for award of Medals to the Fire Service Personnel.

58. It was pointed out that medals were awarded by the President of India and that the parades were held only for the presentation of medals. After some discussion, it was decided that it was not necessary to hold special parades for the presentation of medals to firemen and that the existing practice in vogue in various States should continue.

WELFARE

Item No. 29 :- Fire Service Benevolent Fund.

59. This item was discussed and dropped.

Item No. 30 :- Accident and Insurance Benefit for Fire Service Personnel.

60. This item was discussed along with item No. 3 (e). Recommendation of the Committee may be seen under that item.

MISCELLANEOUS

WATER SUPPLY

Item No. 31 :- Augmentation of water supply for firefighting during peace and war time.

61. A sub committee was constituted to consider the note prepared by the Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra. Recommendations of the Sub-committee are at Annexure –IX.

62. Recommendations of the Sub-committee were discussed by the main committee and it was decided that a paper should be prepared by the Member-Secretary and circulated to all members of the Committee for their views. The matter could be further discussed at the next meeting of the Committee.

Item No. 32 :- Fire Statistics – Annual Return.

63. This item was discussed along with item 3 (d) of the agenda.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

Item No. A-1 :- Wooden sleepers in between the Rail Lines on Oil Siding to be replaced by steel ones.

Item No. A-2 :- Provision of spark arrestors in the steam locomotives used for placement/Removal of wagons carrying petroleum products.

Item No. A-3 :- periodical removal of oil soaked earth from the siding by the Railways.

Item No. A-4 :- All major depots/installations/terminals of different oil companies to have joint firefighting facilities – wherever not implemented so far.

Item No. A-5 :- Arrangements to be made by the firefighting departments to hold Occasional demonstration in the major depots/installations and Terminals, etc.

64. The above items were considered together. It was pointed out that in the interest of fire safety it was very desirable to implement the various safety measures. But, it was up to the administrative Ministries concerned to issue necessary directives for implementation.

Item No. A-6 :- Appointment of a Fire Officer for major storage locations of petroleum.

65. This was not accepted.

Item No. A-7 :- Fire Protection in high rise buildings.

66. This item was covered during the discussion on item No. 17.

Item No. A-8 :- Length of hose to be carried on Fire Appliances.

67. During discussion, it was pointed out that various Fire Services had their own local preferences in respect of length of hose to be carried on fire appliances. The maximum length of hose in use by any Fire Service in the country was, however, 30 meters. The lockers for fire appliances should, therefore, be designed to accommodate 30 meters long hoses so that all sizes of hoses could be accommodated. It was left to the I.S.I. Sectional Committee to examine this further and to work out details.

Item No. A-9 :- Classification of Fire Service personnel as Technical.

68. The Chairman reminded members of his earlier observation that it was absolutely essential to carry out job evaluation before the Fire Service personnel could be categorized as technical or non technical. He asked the Director, National Fire Service College to prepare a paper on job evaluation of various ranks in Fire Services and to send it to the Member-Secretary within two months.

Item No. A-10 :- Need for streamlining the mobilization procedure and modernization of Communication facilities in the fire services.

69. Lt. Col. B.M. Rajan, Assistant Director General (Communications), Ministry of Home Affairs, explained the manner in which satisfactory communication facilities could be provided for the Fire Services with a view to increasing their operational efficiency. Text of the talk is given at Annexure –X.

ANY OTHER BUSINESS

70. The Director, National Fire Service College raised the question of non payment of contributions for the National Fire Service College by some of the State Governments. He was advised by Deputy Secretary (9CD) to take up this matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

71. The State Fire Officer, U.P. tabled an additional item under the heading "Safety in factories/establishments etc." Since very short notice had been given for the consideration of this item, it was decided to circulate the note prepared by the State Fire Officer, U.P. to all members for their views.

72. Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, referred back to item 5 of the agenda and requested that requirements of water supply for firefighting in factories should also be taken into account while preparing a paper on water supply for circulation to members. The Chairman directed that this should be done.

73. Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, referred to the revision of drill manual which was being carried out by a Sub-Committee for which he is the convener. He requested the Committee to give a directive as to whether or not the four-men pump drill should also be introduced for fire appliances. It was decided that the Sub-committee should evolve a four-men pump drill for appliances for which a crew of four-men was required.

74. Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, drew the Committee's attention to item 3 (d) of Annexure II to the Agenda and read out the reply of the I.S.I. He wanted to know when the work would be taken in hand by the I.S.I. It was pointed out that it was not necessary for the I.S.I. to wait for all the specifications and Codes of Practice to be completed before undertaking the compilation of a National Fire Code. A beginning could be made by them immediately with the available material and more volumes could be added as and when additional material became available. It was decided that views of the Committee should be communicated to the I.S.I.

75. The Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, mentioned that members coming from outstations experienced some difficulty in regard to accommodation and transport. It was pointed out that only one member had requested arrangements for accommodation which had been done and that adequate arrangements had already been made for transport.

76. The Chairman asked the members if any one of them would be willing to host the next meeting of the Committee. The State Fire Officer, U.P. volunteered to make arrangements if a letter was addressed to the State Government.

CHAIRMAN'S CLOSING ADDRESS

77. In concluding the meeting, the Chairman indicated that all the points covered would be actively progressed. With regard to the question of indigenous production of equipment, since development work may be involved, it may take one or two years to see the first equipments being produced. However, he felt that during the coming year we should be able to identify the agencies responsible for development and production of equipment and allot them various tasks. He stressed that the primary concern of most of the members at the meeting related to problems of administration, organization, personnel welfare and management. Most of these problems could be resolved if the object of having a State Fire Service is achieved. He assured members that he would take appropriate action to stress the importance of the case and requested them to use their persuasive powers to emphasize the need for an organized service.

78. Finally he thanked members for their active co-operation in giving the benefit of their views and advice and enabling the meeting to arrive at correct conclusions.

A LIST OF OFFICERS WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING

Sl. No.	Name of the Officers	Organization
1	Lt. Gen. Pettengell, E.G., PVSM	Chairman
2	Sh. Gupta, G.D.	Ministry of Home Affairs
3 *	Sh. Ajitha Sinha, D.	Indian Standards Institution
4	Sh. Bharucha, S.M.	Government of Gujarat
5	Sh. Bose, S.K.	Government of U.P.
6	Sh. Chakrabarti, A.K.	Ministry of Labour & Employment
7	Brig. Deoskar, B.G.	Government of Maharashtra
8	Sh. Gokal Ram	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals
9	Sh. Ghosh, P.N.	Ministry of Defence
10	Sh. Gupta, K.N.	Government of Rajasthan
11	Sh. Gupta, P.C.	Dte. General Posts & Telegraphs
12	Sh. Gupta, R.S.	National Fire Service College
13	Sh. Khan, A.S.	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
14 **	Smt. Lata Singh	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals
15	Sh. Malhotra, K.K.	National Civil Defence College
16	Sh. Mathur, K.M.	Indian Standards Institution
17	Sh. Mehrotra, P.N.	Member Secretary
18	Sh. Menon, G.B.	Ministry of Home Affairs
19	Sh. Misra, B.C.	Ministry of Railways
20	Sh. Moosa, P.E.	Government of Kerala
21	Thiru Nityanandam, R.	Government of Tamil Nadu
22 ***	Sh. Rajendra Singh	Government of Himachal Pradesh
23	Sh. Rai Choudhry, H.C.	Dte. General of Civil Aviation
24	Sh. Reddy, M.E.	Government of Andhra Pradesh
25	Sh. Rishi, M.B.	Government of Madhya Pradesh
26	Sh. Sarkar, Subimal	Government of Bihar
27	Sh. Senapati, G.C.	Ministry of Steel & Mines
28	Sh. Sundaram, R.S.	Delhi Municipal Corporation
29 **	Sh. Surendra Nath	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
30	Sh. Tampi, B.J.K.	Government of Tripura
31	Sh. Yadav, R.K.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands Admn.

* Attended on 12 and 13 September, 1973 only.

** Attended inauguration only.

*** Attended on 13 and 14 September 1973 only.

**** Attended by special invitation on 12 and 13 September only.

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY HOME MINISTER ON THE OCCASION OF THE
XVITH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON 12th
SEPTEMBER, 1973**

Ladies & Gentlemen :-

I am happy to be with you once again when you are meeting here to consider the various problems concerning Fire Services in the country.

2. I learn that since you met in April, 1972, there have been big fires in certain parts of the country and the respective State Governments have set up Committees to inquire into the causes of those fires. In course of time, reports of the Committees will become available and I am asking the Member Secretary to circulate to you their recommendations, as also the recommendations of Committees set up to inquire into the causes of fires that occurred earlier. You may examine those recommendations and implement as many of them as possible in your States.

3. I also understand that, since we met last, the Institution of Fire Engineers (India), which you had recommended in one of your earlier meetings, has been established. This Institution has already started functioning. As you are aware, one of the main functions of this Institute is to hold technical examinations in Fire Engineering, which will be recognized for all appointments in our Fire Services. I am told by the Member Secretary, who isw also the first General Secretary of the Institution that the Institution will start holding these examinations from 1974 onwards. The need for maintaining a high technical standard in this particular field is obvious and I am sure that the Council of the Institution will keep this in view while framing rules and regulations so that Government may not find it difficult to recognize these examinations. On your part, you may encourage the Fire Service personnel who may be working under you, to enroll themselves as members of the Institution in appropriate category, and to appear in examinations to be held by the Institution.

4. The need for technical literature on Fire Engineering has also been felt for a long time. The National Fire Service College brings out a bi-annual Journal. But, a single publication does not adequately meet the requirements of the Fire Services. The Institution's plan for publishing their Journal quarterly with effect from January 1974 should, therefore, be welcome. I am sure that you will all extend your full co-operation to the Institution for making the Journal a success.

5. As the saying goes, "Prevention is better than cure". This applies to Fires as much as to anything else. But, not much seems to have been done in this direction in our country. There has been considerable advancement in the industrial field and an upsurge of building activities throughout the country. One particular type of buildings which I have in mind is the high-rise buildings. Fire hazards have considerably increased because of new industries and the high rise buildings. It is, therefore, essential that some effective measures are taken to minimize the hazards and to take preventive steps for the safety of life and property. :You may consider this and make definite recommendations.

6. Collection of data and analytical/operational research are important contributory factors in the development of any service. They are all the more important to Fire Services. I understand that although circulars have been issued on this subject from time to time, the response is not satisfactory. I, therefore, suggest that you should take personal interest in the matter and ensure that statistics reach the Fire Research Station Roorkee and the Ministry of Home Affairs regularly.

7. For enforcing effective fire prevention measures, it is essential that Fire Services are put on a sound footing. On your recommendations, the State Governments were requested to enact suitable legislation more or less on the lines of the draft model bill circulated to them. They have been reminded time and again, but very few States have taken effective steps in this direction. It is up to you to take up the matter with your Governments and persuade them to enact a law which will not only improve the working conditions of firemen but will also give you and your men full legal backing in the efficient discharge of your duties.

8. While it is necessary to provide adequate firefighting equipment of the correct type and to make arrangements for efficient manning of that equipment. It is equally, or even more, important to ensure an efficient communication system and adequate water supply for the efficient operation of Fire Services. I have been told that you will be considering these aspects also during your deliberations. Your recommendations should be based on practical considerations and including suggestions on their implementations.

9. You must have seen in the agenda that Medals for gallantry and meritorious/distinguished services to which Police and Fire Service Personnel are eligible are now being separated. As soon as this is done, Fire Services would be able to get a larger share of awards than has hitherto been possible. But, it is up to you to recommend deserving cases without any reservations. I have seen in the agenda that you are also going to consider the institution of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals for members of Fire Services. Your recommendations will be examined and action taken to implement them to the extent it is possible.

10. I must repeat what I have been saying about the welfare of Fire Service personnel. They must be reassured that in the event of an accident, their families would be properly looked after. In addition to the steps already taken in this direction, you may consider other ways and means to help the disabled and make positive recommendations.

11. Gentlemen with these words I inaugurate the XVIth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and wish it all success.

Minutes of the Sub-Committee on the Establishment of Fire Prevention Wing in the Fire Services.

Composition

Shri P.E. Moosa	-	Convener
Shri S.K. Bose	-	Member
Shri Subimal Sarkar	-	Member

Shri R.S. Gupta and Shri R.S. Sundaram were also co-opted as members, at the instance of the Chairman.

Recommendations

The fire prevention wing of a Fire Service or Brigade will be under the overall charge of a senior officer of suitable designation preferably a Divisional Officer or above. The jurisdictions of convenient number of fire stations will be grouped to be designated as District/Division/Zone. Each such unit will have one Fire Prevention officer of the rank of a Station Officer who has put in service for a period of not less than 5 years as an operational service in charge of the Fire Station. He will be assisted by a Sub-Officer with similar experience of 5 years. Further, one Leading Firemen with a minimum of 3 years experience and two Firemen and a Clerk typist will be attached to each zone.

The Station Officer In-charge of the Wing, as stated above, should preferably be provided with some vehicle/conveyance to facilitate spot inspections of various places whenever required. Provision of conveyance to enable the Wing to be highly mobile for speedy disposal of the work entrusted to them should be made.

Charter of Duties of Fire Prevention Officer

The Fire Prevention Officer in the rank of a Station Officer will be responsible for discharging the following duties :-

- (a) He will be responsible for the smooth and efficient operation of the fire prevention section under his charge.
- (b) He is to conduct goodwill inspection whenever requested for assistance by the various statutory authorities in all matters connected with fire prevention/protection under the various Acts, Statutes, Rules, Bye-laws, Regulations etc. such an execution of provisions of requirements laid down in this regard in Petroleum Act, Cinematograph Rules etc.
- (c) He is to inspect places of public entertainment like cinema houses, theatres etc. as and when required.

- (d) He is to carry out the testing of various first aid firefighting appliances they have like the extinguishers fixed installations in any premises whenever requested/required to do so.
- (e) The Fire Prevention Officer is to submit reports on his inspection to the fire authority for onward transmission to the appropriate authority.
- (f) He will also be responsible for effective fire prevention propaganda from time to time throughout the year in consultation with the fire authority in order to minimize the loss of life and property due to fires.

The Sub Officer is to assist the Station officer in-charge of the Fire Prevention Section of a district or zone in all respects towards the efficient discharge of his duties. He will also be most mobile for outdoor inspection of the various hazardous localities.

The leading Fireman and Fireman attached to the Fire Prevention Section will be required to render all assistance to the Station or Sub-Officer in testing the various first-aid fire appliances such as fixed installations etc. where required in different occupancies and during such other duties, in connection with fire prevention as may be given to by the Officer in-charge.

“The Clerk/Typist will be responsible for the office work and in maintaining diary of reports/inspections.”

Minutes of the Sub-Committee on Item NO. 3-D Statistics

Composition

Sh. P.E. Moosa	-	Chairman
Sh. S.K. Bose	-	Member
Sh. S. Sarkar	-	Member

Recommendations

'The Committee examined the proformas A to D, the Fire Report Form and the special services report form. The proforma A to D are for furnishing Fire Statistics to the authorities concerned and they contain necessary columns for furnishing all the details and hence the Committee feels that these forms can be approved. The Fire reports form and special services report forms may also be approved with additional columns under Part III and IV for furnishing details of animal lives lost or rescued or injured. So also under 'details of persons escaped and rescued' and under 'casualties', the number of adults and children may be furnished separately.'

**Minutes of the Sub-Committee on Item No. 4 of the Agenda Programme for the
Observance of Fire Services Day, 1974**

Composition

Sh. P.N. Ghosh	-	Chairman
Thiru R. Nityanandam	-	Member
Sh. H.C. Roy Choudhry	-	Member

Recommendations

“The Committee went through the programme that was circulated to the State Governments for observance of Fire Services Day in 1973. The Committee also observed that more or less similar programme was observed on the Fire Service Day in 1972 and on both the occasions the theme for publicity was ‘Fire Prevention in Home’. The Committee feels that this year the theme should be changed keeping in view the rapid industrialization of the country and the theme in 1974 should be “Fire Prevention in Industry”.

Posters and Pamphlets.

“The Committee decided that posters and pamphlets are an important part of publicity and, therefore, for the next year also the posters and pamphlets should play its role. However, the posters and pamphlets should be made eye-catching and dealing with the main theme. The Committee feels that pamphlets could be made more attractive with the help of cartoons. For posters cartoons are not needed.

Cinema slides

“The Cinema slides should also be retained as this is one of the media through which publicity could be effectively made to the masses. However, the slides must be made interesting and here again cartoon slides would be more effective than ordinary slides.

Newspaper Supplements

The articles to be published in newspapers on this occasion must be in simple language and attractive. As far as possible, use of too many technical terminologies should be avoided and it should be borne in mind that the articles should be made attractive and instructive to the general members of the public who are mostly laymen.

Lectures and Demonstrations

The Committee recommends that there should be some specific change in this sphere. The following recommendations are made in this behalf :-

- (a) A new item i.e. an Essay competition amongst school children could be introduced. For this, purpose, in every town the Schools could be notified to send volunteers to the Central Fire Station or some other convenient place and write the essay, the topic being selected keeping in view that the essay is to be written by school children, who are not professionals. For example, the fire I saw.
- (b) Also, a small booklet on fire prevention intended for children (giving Dos and DON'T's with diagrams and pictures) may be printed in different languages and distributed amongst the students.
- (c) Since, the theme in this year should be Fire Prevention in Industry, demonstrations should be arranged in the industrial complex itself, in which the industrial fire brigade should take part. In the demonstrations, they could also exhibit actual fire fighting to industrial workers assembled there.

Fire Service Day Pin Flags

The same procedure may continue. However, instead of collecting the money in sealed containers (hundis), it is suggested that such donations may be obtained under proper receipts.

Film Documentaries and Television

“Now that at least two major cities are covered by television, the Committee feels that with a view to make this programme more popular, live demonstration should be arranged for the T.V. show with the help of the Films Division. For this purpose, a major fire can be created and fought with the help of major appliances like crash tenders, fire engines, turn table ladders, etc. This will make a greater impact on the audience, in these two big cities. Documentary films also should continue in addition to the T.V. programme.”

Minutes of the Sub-Committee on Item No. 17,20 & 21

Composition

Sh. P.N. Ghosh	-	Chairman
Sh. R.s. Sundaram	-	Member
Sh. R. Nityanandam	-	Member
Sh. K.N. Gupta, IPS	-	Member

Recommendations

“Item No. 17 – Fire Prevention/protection in Multi-storeyed Buildings.

“The Committee went through the comments made by the Director of Fire Services, Tamil Nadu and the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi. The Committee also consulted the National Building Code – Group – I, Part-IV dealing with “Fire Protection”. It was noted by the Committee that although in general the National Building Code covers some of the important aspects regarding fire safety in buildings, majority of them have not been clearly defined. For example, the requirement for water supply for firefighting in high rise buildings, requirement of in built fire protection arrangements, requirement of means of escape from such buildings, etc. have not been very clearly specified. The sub-committee also considered two draft bye-laws prepared by Delhi Fire Service and Maharashtra Government respectively.

“In the light of the discussions held, the Committee is of the opinion that there is definite need to draft specific bye-laws covering the fire safety measures in multi-storeyed buildings. The main buildings under which such bye-laws could be drafted are as under :-

- (a) Scope
- (b) Terminology/Definitions
- (c) Excess for fire appliances
- (d) Constructional features
- (e) Escape Routes
- (f) Lifts
- (g) Provision of first-aid firefighting appliances
- (h) Fixed Firefighting installations.
- (i) Communication
- (j) Basements
- (k) Boilers
- (l) Air-conditioning Plant
- (m) Generator
- (n) House keeping
- (o) Fire drills and fire orders
- (p) Appointment of qualified officers
- (q) Maintenance of records

- (r) Provision of free water supply, construction and maintenance for the purpose of firefighting.
- (s) Entry and inspection
- (t) Penalty
- (u) No objection certificate
- (v) Officers not liable for damage.

Since a very detailed and careful consideration will have to be made in framing such bye-laws, the Committee that the same Committee be entrusted with the task of framing detailed bye-laws which may be later on circulated to other members for adoption.

The Committee also took note of the proposal made by the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, that problems in regard to high rise buildings in big cities like Chicago, Tokyo, Hong Kong, etc. should be studied by the team who could thereby gain the know-how and the latest techniques as to the manner in which similar problems are being tackled in those cities. The Committee fully endorses this view as it will be in the national interest keeping in view the rapid trend of multi-storeyed buildings in our major cities.

Item No. 20 – Annual Quiz Competition on All India Basis.

The Committee discussed the suggestion made by the National Fire Service College about holding an All India Quiz competition for lower ranks. The Committee feels that this is a very good suggestion and would definitely create a sense of competition amongst the different Fire Services in the country. However, there are a few practical difficulties which have to be sorted out in this connection. These are as follows :-

- (a) The team competing in such Quiz Competition should be sponsored by the Central/State Governments/Municipalities so that they are treated an “on duty” for this purpose and their T.A./D.A. is borne by the respective Departments.
- (b) From the suggestion it appears that the Quiz competition should be restricted to only lower level staff. Therefore, the language in which such quiz competition is to be held may present difficulties. If the language is English, it may not be understood by junior staff like leading firemen, firemen, drivers, etc. If, on the other hand, the language is Hindi, it may pose difficulty to competitors from some of the Southern and Eastern States. Therefore, the Chairman and members of the team of Judges should be able to understand the language in which the competitors are answering the quiz. To solve the difficulty, the Committee suggests that the quiz competition should be held in simple English language. The questions for the quiz competition shall be mostly the operational aspects. The competitors should be able to follow the quiz in English but they may be given the choice of answering in English or Hindi. If this is accepted by the S.F.A.C. then such a quiz competition could be held with advantage.
- (c) The cost of the awards will have to be necessarily borne by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- (d) The Committee feels that for the purpose of holding the quiz, the venue should be rotated and should not be restricted to only at one place.
- (e) The Committee also recommends that with a view to effect economy, such a quiz competition could be held along with the proposed Sports Meet put up for consideration under item No. 25.

Item No. 21 – Deputation of a team of Fire Service Officers abroad for studying the Latest techniques in fire prevention/protection for multi-storeyed Buildings.

“The Committee also took note of item No. 21 of the Agenda, dealing with the deputation of a team of Fire Service Officers abroad for studying the latest techniques in fire prevention/protection for multi-storeyed buildings, and the Committee feels that these two items could be dealt with by the same Committee, the two items being identical.

Minutes of the Sub-Committee Meeting on Item No. 25 – Proposal for Holding an All India
Fire Service Meet

Composition

Sh. M.S. Gupta	-	Chairman
Sh. S.M. Bharucha	-	Member
Sh. H.C. Rai Choudhry	-	Member
Sh. B.J.K. Tampi	-	Member

Recommendations

“The Sub-committee examined the proposal in detail and was of the opinion that it is a good proposal and it maybe implemented.

Fire Drill competitions may be initially held at the State level for each item as mentioned in the proposal and the best team for each item may be selected at the State level.

The team from the States so selected fro each item may be sponsored for a Central meet and the final competition for each item may be held during the Central Meet and the best team for each item may be selected by a panel of three judges and the team scoring the highest marks for different items of competition may be awarded a suitable trophy and the runners-up might be given some sort of medals as an incentive.

This type of drill competition with essential fire fighting equipment like pumps, extension ladders as well as in rescue practices, the Committee feels, will enhance the operational efficiency of the service.

The Rules for All-India Drill competition had been framed earlier by the College and had been circulated to the major Fire Services. There will, therefore, be no objection/difficulty in having the competition drills on a uniform basis and the marks for the best performance to be awarded on the basis of the rules for competition already circulated.

However, the Sub-committee also felt that at the final stage of the competition, particularly with the pump drills, pumps with different types of priming, such as reciprocating, water ring or exhaust ejector type may also be placed side-by-side and option may be given to the competing teams to have their own choice to select any type of pump for purposes of competition. It is, however, understood that the pumps would mean the trailer pumps of 1800 litres capacity as per I.S. Specification in this regard and should not be of metallic type.

The suggestion of the Director of Fire Services, Tamil Nadu for an All India Fire Services Sports and Duty meet is also most welcome and the final Fire Drill competitions may also be held during such meet.

Minutes of the Sub-Committee Meeting on Item No. 27 – Introduction of Long Service Medal for Members of Fire Services

Composition

Sh. R.S. Gupta	-	Chairman
Sh. S.M. Bharucha	-	Member
Sh. H.C. Rai Choudhry	-	Member
Sh. B.J.K. Tampi	-	Member

Recommendations

The Sub-committee is of the opinion that instead of two medals viz. the Long Service Medal and the Good Conduct Medal only one medal for Long Service and Devoted Service may be introduced for members of the Fire Services, who have rendered a minimum service of 20 years or above in operational ranks. The medals may awarded by the Government of India on the recommendations of the respective fire authority routed through the State Government.

The Medal may be circular 1-3/8" in diameter and may bear on the obverse the emblem of the Fire Service which has already been adopted by the Committee in its earlier meetings, and on the reverse the words 'For Long and Devoted Service' may be inscribed. The medal suspended from a red, white and green ribbon may be worn on the left breast by the recipient.

The Committee examined the issue of the two medals viz. Long Service and Good Conduct medal as has now been proposed. The Committee is of the opinion that the Long Service Medal should only be given to such person who rendered not only a long service of 20 years or above but it should be also for long and devoted service on the recommendation of the respective fire authority and there will be no necessity of award of any separate medal such as Good Conduct Medal.

The Sub-committee is also of the opinion that the Ministry of Home Affairs might take up the point of the award of Silver Jubilee Independence Medal to all personnel of the Fire Service who were in service on the 15th of August, 1972.

Minutes of the Sub-Committee Meeting on Item No. 31 – Augmentation of Water Supply for Firefighting during Peace and war Time.

Composition

Brig. B. G. Deoskar	-	Chairman
Sh. M.B. Rishi	-	Member
Sh. A.S. Khan	-	Member
Sh. R.S. Sundaram	-	Member

Recommendations

The Committee examined the previous recommendations of water supplies for Civil Defence towns. The present Committee has come to the following conclusions and our recommendations are given in the subsequent paras.

“Water supply is considered as adequate, if it can deliver the required fire flow for a specified number of hours in addition to amount of water used for all other purposes during the period of peak demand (maximum daily consumption). Consumption rate is determined by the largest amount used during any day of the year. Fire flow is the amount of water available for firefighting purposes not necessarily from one hydrant but from several hydrants in a particular locality. As the determination of fire flow depends upon several factors such as fire risks, layout of the town, constructional features, activities carried out, etc. no formula can be laid down to calculate the required fire flow. This Sub-committee after careful study has come to the following conclusion :-

Requirement of water for peace and war.

Peace Time

Required fire flow for fire service at 20 p.s.i. residual pressure.

Population	Required maximum fire flow g.p.m.	Duration Hour
1,000	1,000	4
2,000	1,500	6
3,000	1,750	7
4,000	2,000	8
5,000	2,500	9
6,000	2,500	10
10,000	3,000	10
17,000	4,000	10
27,000	5,000	10
40,000	6,000	10
55,000	7,000	10
75,000	8,000	10
95,000	9,000	10
1,30,000	10,000	10
1,50,000	11,000	10
2,00,000	12,000	10

Over 2,00,000

12,000 plus 2,000 to 8,000 g.p.m. a possible second fire

War Time

War time requirement of water shall be one million gallons of water per every sq. km. area for the purpose of firefighting in addition to the peace-time requirements. This one million gallons of water shall be stored in the form of static tank underground or surface evenly distributed all over the area. The capacity of these tanks shall not be less than 50,000 gallons, unless the static tank is located in low fire risk area. If the capacity of the static tank is 25,000 gallons, it shall be ensured that such static tanks are located not more than 120 meters away from any vital installation or densely populated area. For the purpose of calculation of one million gallon supply all the natural sources, such as well, ponds, lakes and rivers shall be taken into consideration and if the capacity of such sources exceeds 2,26,300 meters (50,000 gallons) it shall be taken as 2,27,300 liters (50,000 gallons) for the purpose of calculation. All these natural sources should have proper access for the fire engines and trailer pumps to enable them to draw water. Wells with water level below 3 meters (10 feet) during the dry season and diameter less than 6 meters (20 feet) should not be considered as a source of supply for this purpose.

Besides the provision of static tanks the fire services shall be equipped with the following materials for emergency water supplies :-

- (a) Requisitioning of mobile tankers for conveying water from the source of supply to the fire ground;
- (b) Portable canvas or plastic dams
- (c) Provision of six inch, light weight pipes with Victaulic types toggle joint to lay a line of 1.6 km. length. (These pipes can be laid easily within a short time).

In addition to this all the vital industries of high fire risk should be directed to provide static tanks preferably underground of capacity not less than 2,27,300 litres (50,000 gallons) with proper arrangements to replenish the supply.

Points covered by Lt. Col. R.M. Rajan, VSM, Assistant Director General Communication, Ministry of Home Affairs in his talk on Communication for Fire Services.

General

1. The operational efficiency of Fire Services is very much dependent upon the speed with which the information of outbreak of fire can be communicated to them and the speed with which the men and appliances turn out to tackle the incident. Thereafter the officer-in-charge of the fire ground operations is required to be in constant touch with the Fire Control for any additional help he may required to tackle the incident.

Types of Communications

2. The following are the types of communication essential for the Fire Services :-

- (a) Facility for the public to contact the Fire Control for reporting the incidents of fire. This will have to be primarily by the public telephone system. The number of telephone lines provided to the Control should be adequate to meet the expected rate of incident calls.
- (b) Facility for the Fire Services to contact their Fire Stations instantaneously on receipt of this information to turn out appliances to tackle the incident.
- (c) Facility for the affected fire station and all other neighbouring fire stations to be on the listening watch so that adequate briefing takes place simultaneously without having to contact the Control for further information.
- (d) Facility for the appliances responding to the call to keep in touch with the Fire Service Headquarters Control Room to keep them posted with the operational developments and for summoning additional assistance as necessary.
- (e) In case of the fire developing into a medium or serious one, facility should be available to the appliances on the fire ground for establishing a forward control.

3. It could be seen that these communication facilities can only be provided by radio supplemented by line wherever it is possible. It can be appreciated that line communication cannot entirely be relied upon for speedy and failsafe communication at all times, except where such method of communication has been planned exclusively for Fire Services use.

4. Developed of communications, both line and radio, are explained in the succeeding paragraphs.

Line Communications

5. Normally a major town would be served by a number of P&T exchanges and it will also be served by a number of fire stations depending upon the size and the importance of the town. In all exchange areas, where more than 3-digit numbers are in use, the number '101' has been designated for fire calls. This should be given publicity so that the public are well aware of its use in case of emergency. The present practice in some of the brigades is that the Fire Control is connected to the Fire Stations through a private branch exchange (PBX) which is used both for the purpose of administration of the fire services as well as for communicating fire calls. There is bound to be some lag between the receipt of the information from the public and the transmission of the operational messages to the concerned fire stations by this method. It is desirable that all calls received on '101' number at the Fire Service Headquarter Control Room are also simultaneously transmitted to be nominated fire stations in the concerned exchange area. By this arrangement, no time will be lost in briefing the fire station which is required to take the initial action. The feasibility of these arrangements have yet to be confirmed by the P&T authorities. In the Fire Service Control Room, multiple '101' lines should be provide in addition to one telephone in each of the fire stations, to receive fire calls. A PBC with no junction lines to the local P&T exchanges should be installed at the headquarter Control Room having direct lines to the fire stations. This will ensure the availability of the line for fire calls between the fire control and the fire stations.

6. A number of telephones in the city should be earmarked for availability for public use to communicate fire incidents. Warden posts in civil defence towns could be made use of in this respect. Private subscribers may be persuaded to make available their telephones for this purpose. The telephones which are available for initiating fire calls should be notified for the information of the Public.

Radio Communications

7. All other facilities explained in sub paras (b) to (e) of para 2 are possible only over radio network. For this purpose, there is a necessity to establish a radio static grid consisting of the Fire Control as a Control Station and all other fire stations as out stations. In case the town is large and heavily built up with very high buildings, the necessity for establishing relay stations to the town will have to be examined. Although this may appear as a duplication of the line communication facility provided to the Fire Stations, it is very essential to have radio communications as line communication cannot be solely relied upon, and it has its own inherent drawbacks.

Communication Control Van

8. Every fire brigade in the country should be provided with a communication control van having one high power radio set capable of communicating with the static fire control from anywhere in the area of the town. It will also have another low power set to function as forward control which would be controlling all the fire appliances working in the area of the incident. This Control Van will turn out as and when more than 5 appliances are employed to tackle a medium of serious fire.

9. Every fire appliances should be provided with two walkie-talkie sets. This will enable the fire appliances and the fire crew engaged in firefighting operations within the buildings to maintain communication.

Fire Control Rooms

10. Fire Control Room in a Fire Brigade has to be fully and well organized to tackle any incident efficiently and with zeal. All the facilities described above should be provided in the Control Room. In addition, further mobilization procedures should be laid down so that the time taken in turning out appliances in various stages of readiness be reduced.

Facilities for Mobilisation

11. Fire bells should be fitted in a central place in each block of crew's quarters, drill yard, recreation room (where provided) and all places where the crew are likely to be present. All bells should be wired to ring simultaneously when any of the switches mentioned in para 12 below is actuated.

12. A number of coloured lights should be fitted near each fire bell. The lights should be coded to indicate various purposes for which the bells may be rung, e.g. first turn-out, second turn-out (where applicable), assembly of all men at a pre-designated place, stand-by (for fire stations which cover special risks, like airports). Exact details of these colour coded lights may be worked out by the local Chief Fire Officer. All coloured lights should be duplicated on the control room console and each light should be controlled by a separate switch. The wiring circuits should ensure that by actuating any of the switches, all bells shall start ringing simultaneously and the same coloured light shall light up near each bell and on the control room console. All men must be made fully familiar with the colour code.

13. A grid map of the city should be drawn on a ground glass. The map should be sufficiently large to enable it to be read from a distance of 3 m. It should be framed in a box type frame with lights for illuminating each individual grid from behind. One such map should be prominently displayed in the fire station control room and at least one in the appliance room. A dial type control switch should be provided on the control room console for lighting up the required grid on both (all mps simultaneously).

14. Where automatic doors are fitted to the appliance from bays the switch for operating the doors should be fitted on the control room console.

15. A public address system should be installed at each fire station. The loudspeakers of this system should be installed in each block of crew's quarters, drill yard, recreation room (where provided), appliance room, workshop and any other place where the men are likely to be present.

16. An appliance deployment and tally board' should be provided in each fire station control room which is designated to receive simultaneous fire calls on '101' telephone. This board should be restricted to the area covered by the operational control zone or the respective station.

17. The 'appliance deployment and tally board' in the headquarters control room should cover the whole area covered by the Fire Service.

18. Traffic lights should be installed on the road in front of the fire station at a distance of not less than 30 m. from the nearest end of the station building. These lights should be controlled by a switch in the fire station control room.

**MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE HELD AT VIGYAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI ON 21ST AND 22ND NOVEMBER,
1974**

PRESENT

A list of officers who attended the meeting is given at Annexure – I.

**WELCOME BY LT. GEN. E.G. PETTENGEN, PVSM, DIRECTOR GENERAL OF CIVIL
DEFENCE**

2. Lt. Gen. E.G. Pettengell, PVSM, Director General of Civil Defence welcomed the Deputy Home Minister and members and thanked them for sparing their valuable time. He said "It is a great pleasure to welcome you all to the XVIIth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and it is my special privilege Sir to welcome you here on behalf of all of us. We do appreciate the fact that in spite of your very heavy schedule and busy programme you have found time to come here to inaugurate our meeting.

3. "As you are aware, we have two days' discussion on certain specific problems affecting the Fire Services and fire protection in India. This has thrown up a number of new ideas. We have crystallized our own views on the problems and we hope that during the course of the next two days, we will be able to re-examine them and will be able to suggest how to implement them in practice. The Seminar was attended by a cross section of manufacturers, insurance agents, responsible people in various walks of life, like Banking, where we had serious fires, and we have been able to identify the various problem areas. You, Sir are well aware of the various basic problems which are besetting the Fire Services in India and are impeding their progress. We have been able to overcome them and have not been able to achieve much. We have, undoubtedly got to find ways and means of enforcing certain basic requirements and I hope Sir, this morning you will give us the benefit of your wise counsel and views and give us direction as to how we should proceed with this problem during our discussions in the next two days. I now request you to kindly inaugurate the meeting."

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY SH. F.H. MOHSIN, DEPUTY HOME MINISTER

4. The meeting was inaugurated by Sh. F.H. Mohsin, Deputy Home Minister, Government of India. Referring to the Fire Protection Seminar, which concluded on the 20th November, he asked the members to formulate concrete proposals which should be practical, economical and efficacious. He emphasized the necessity of a systems approach to the fire service organization and mentioned that the Centre would be willing to assist, by arranging inspections, with a view to critically assess the present state of preparedness of fire services and recommend suitable measures for improving them, to the State Government.

5. Referring to the inaugural address for the Fire Protection Seminar by the Union Home Minister. He emphasized the immediate necessity for enactment of the Fire Force Bill by every State Government and for organizing a separate Fire Service Department by them with a professional Head of Service.

6. Sh. Mohsin also emphasized the need for immediate updating of building bye-laws by all Municipal Corporations/municipalities, with a positive provision for consulting the local Fire Chief before approval of building plans, and for the establishment of a Fire Prevention Wing in every fire service.

7. Before concluding his address, he pointed out the necessity of planning and implementing of suitable measures for the welfare of firemen and their families.

8. Full text of the inaugural address is given in Annexure – II.

CHAIRMAN'S OPENING REMARKS

9. Welcoming the members to the Seventeenth meeting, the Chairman extended a special welcome to the new members and expressed the hope that their contribution would be as valuable as that of their predecessors. Full text of his opening remarks are given below :-

10. I welcome you all to the XVIIth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. I notice that some new members have joined us. I extend a special welcome to them and hope that their contribution to the deliberations of this Committee will be as valuable and substantial as that of their predecessors.

11. It is just over a year ago when we met and examined some of the problems and resolved to do what we could to find solutions to them. I was feeling my way around at the time and did not fully appreciate the obstacles that barred the way to many workable solutions. Today, I am better informed of the rather unhappy state of affairs, and the difficulties and problems that beset our fire services in the country.

12. You may recollect that we identified two main problems which needed attention –

- a) Indigenous development of equipment; and
- b) State controlled Fire Service.

13. In regard to the first point, after examining the problem, I realized that there was no agency – either in the Private or Public Sector – which could undertake a development project. In the Private Sector, parties might be interested if the quantum of requirements could be indicated. It would be worthwhile to do so. I discussed the matter with the DGTD representative and the Defence R&D Organization. From the DGTD side, I have had no progress. The Defence were more helpful and agreed to consider our requirements. They, however, wanted firm demands to be placed on them. Here again, we have had little response from the State Organizations. So, we are back to Square One.

14. There was also the problem of water supply for fire fighting. I therefore, decided that a Seminar might be able to produce a consensus, and possibly also suggest a solution for indigenous production.

15. The session on the subject of equipment has come up with a proposal. I would like this to be further examined by a Sub-committee in more detail during the next two days.

16. The second point State Control of Fire Services has been exercising our minds. I fully realize that any form of persuasion will not produce results. I do not think many of you have been able to persuade or convince the State Governments of the benefits of a State control service. In one State, I was informed that the obstacles for the Bill to be enacted was finance. Anyway, we are looking into various possibilities of getting the Bill introduced. I appreciate that the wheels turn slowly, but there are positive signs that the answer is not too far off now.

17. There are few points I would like to bring to your notice :-

- a) **Fire Prevention Wing** :- You may remember that the Committee had recommended the establishment of a Fire Prevention Wing in each Fire Service. If not already taken up, I suggest that members have this recommendation implemented early.
- b) **Deputation/Tours abroad** :- Several States have proposed study/training tours for officers. We always support such proposals. Just at present, training under the Colombo Plan is at a standstill in the countries concerned are not accepting trainees.
- c) The Fire Adviser is frequently called by States and other agencies to study their fire problems and to recommend the organizations and equipment to meet their requirements. Invariably, the proposals are filed away until a problem arises, when he is asked to review his earlier recommendations. This is all in fructuous work. If the recommendations made by him cannot be implemented in one stage they should be phased over a few years. But, some action is required on the recommendations.
- d) There have been several complaints regarding delay in procurement of equipment ordered through DGS&D. Also, the quality of the equipment was poor. The representative of DGS&D will, we hope, be here and the matter can be discussed. In particular, I would be interested to know whether DGS&D have an Inspection Organization and whether a qualified Fire Engineer is a part of his staff.
- e) **Research & Development Organization** :- You were told yesterday that there were two such organizations – one with CBRI, Roorkee and other under Defence. It is essential that if these organizations are to function to the needs of the fire services, projects are suggested by the fire services. It is the user who knows the requirements and the limitations of the equipments in use. It is, therefore, essential that we get more functional projects from the Service. One officer complained yesterday of badly designed helmets and improper footwear. There are probably several other aspects which need improvement.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of Minutes of the XVIth meeting.

18. Minutes of the XVIth meeting were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee

19. It is suggested the membership of SFAC should be restricted to professional officers only. After discussions, however, It was decided that status-quo should be maintained for the time being. The Chairman observed that only those persons should attend the meeting who had been nominated by their organizations by same and that the practices of sending alternates to attend the meetings should cease. All members unanimously agreed with the Chairman's observation.

Item No. 3 :- Follow up action on the minutes of the last meeting and points arising there from

20. **Serial No. 1 of Annexure II of Agenda** : The Member-Secretary reported the present position of procurement of breathing apparatus sets and also of their indigenous development. A point was raised about the difficulties in recharging air cylinders. The Member-Secretary explained that the difficulty had been foreseen and it was because of this that all indenters had been advised to include air compressors in their procurements of breathing apparatus and spares. The representative of CBRI stated that if a breathing apparatus set could be made available to CBRI it might be possible to look into the problem of recharging air cylinders and to suggest remedies.

21. **Serial No. 2 of Annexure II of Agenda** : The State Fire Officer, U.P. promised to send a copy of the job evaluation report to the Member-Secretary.

22. **Serial No. 3 of Annexure II of Agenda** :- The Deputy Fire Adviser promised to complete examination of revised drill manual and to finalize the draft by January, 1975.

23. **Serial No. 4 of Annexure II of Agenda** :- The Chairman referred to earlier recommendations of the Committee and observed that it was up to the members to convince their respective authorities about the necessity for establishing such a wing in their fire services. Representative from Tripura informed the Committee that such a wing had already been established in the Tripura Fire Service.

24. It was suggested that existing Legislation, like the Petroleum Act, the Cinematograph Act, the Factory Act etc. , should be reviewed, in so far as fire safety requirements were concerned, and that the fire services should be consulted at the time such review.

25. **Serial No. 6 of Annexure II of Agenda** :- Representative of CBRI reported the present position of utilization of fire statistics.

26. **Serial No. 9 of Annexure II of Agenda** :- Representative of J &K Government and representative of Ministry of Labour & Employment briefly explained position. It was decided that suggestion made by the representative of Ministry of Labour & Employment, as given below, should be adopted.

“ Director General, Factory's Advice Service may be requested to from model rules for provision of firefighting equipment under the Factory's Act and the model rules should be circulated to all State Government for adoption after the rules have been examined by SFC”.

27. Report on other items, as given in Annexure II of agenda was noted.

Item No. 4 :- Physical Standards for Trainees at NFSC, Nagpur.

28. In view of the fact that there was no uniformity of physical standards for recruitment to various fire services, it was unanimously recommended that no physical standards should be prescribed, for admission to various courses at the NFSC, for candidates already serving with fire brigades. They must, however, produce a fitness certificate from the prescribed medical authority. Existing Physical standards should, however, be retained for private candidates seeking admission to the Sub-Officer.

Item No. 5:- Difficulties in Procurement of Fire Appliances.

29. Director, Defence Institute of Fire Research promised to send list of manufacturers to the Director, West Bengal Fire Service.

Item No. 6 :- Provision of submersible pumps for fire stations in towns where well are beyond the lifting capacity of trailer fire pumps.

30. The Member-Secretary pointed out that an Indian Standard had already been published to cater to such requirements and that the exact needs of any fire station for such appliances would depend upon local conditions. Representative of DGTD added that submersible pumps were now being manufactured indigenously. To a query from the Chairman replied that DGTD had published a Directory of indigenous manufacturers entitled "Hand-book of indigenous manufacturers" and that it was available at all book shops.

Item No. 7 :- Fabrication of Fire Appliances under Public Sector

31. The Chairman referred to recommendations of the Third Session of the Fire Protection Seminar and observed that if those recommendations could be implemented, most of the difficulties would be resolved. He constituted a Sub-Committee of the following members and asked them to examine the recommendations and formulate concrete proposals :-

Sh. P.N. Ghosh	-	Convener
Brig. B.D. Deoskar	-	Member
Sh. H.C. Raichoudhury	-	Member
Sh. S.K. Bose	-	Member
Sh. Ramakrishna Rao	-	Member

Recommendations of the Sub-Committee (Annexure-III) were later reported to the Committee. The Chairman directed that a more detailed paper should be prepared by the Sub-Committee as early as possible, it should be examined in the Ministry of Home Affairs and then circulated for comments.

Item No. 8 :- Procurements and supply of Trailer Pumps to Fire Services by the Centre.

32. This item was withdrawn by the sponsor.

Item No. 9 :- Standards of Rescue Equipment for use during floods.

33. The Director, DIFR examined the provisions made in Indian Standards regarding containers for foam compound. Representative of CBRI stated that it should be possible to prevent bulging of containers by developing suitable additives for preventing continued chemical and bacterial action in the foam compound. The Chairman directed that representative of A&N Islands should meet the Director (Supply), DGS&D to sort out his problems. Later, the Dy. Fire Adviser, MHA accompanied the representative of A&N Islands to DGS&D's office and introduced him to the Director (Supply). The Chairman also observed that the problems could be looked into in greater detail and solutions found if the Central Procurement and Holding Organization could be established.

Item No. 11 :- Formation of Special Inspection Wing in DGS &D

35. It was decided to pursue the matter with DGS & D.

Item No. 12 :- Fire Service Uniform

36. It was unanimously decided to recommend to all Fire Authorities to adopt tucked in shirts in place of bush shirts for all ranks in the fire services. It was further decided to recommend that "Fire Tunic" should continue to be issued to all ranks.

37. The Chairman directed that a pamphlet giving specifications and items of uniform, recommended scales of issue of uniform, dress order, etc should be prepared and issued by the Fire Adviser, MHA.

Item No. 13 :- Compulsory Accident Benefit and Insurance Cover for Fire Service Personnel.

38. It was decided that current practices in some of the States be compiled and circulated to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and they should be requested to consider adoption of such practices in this respect as would entitle the Fire Service Personnel to greater benefits in case of accident.

Item No. 14 :- Water Supply

39. While discussing this item, the Chairman suggested that members might examine the recommendations of the Fire Protection Seminar on (a) Fire Protection in High Rise Buildings'; and (b) Water for Fire Fighting and give their views, and recommendations. Those recommendations were examined and endorsed by fire Committee with slight amendment relating to IS : 6070 – 1971. Recommendations of the Fire Protection Seminar regarding indigenous development of firefighting equipment were also endorsed by the Committee. The recommendations are given at Annexure – IV.

Item No. 15 :- Development of Fire Services under the Fire Year Plan

40. In view of the recommendations made by the delegates to the Fire Protection Seminar, which had already been endorsed by the Committee vide Item No. 14, this item was withdrawn by the sponsor.

Additional Items (not on Agenda) – With the permission of the Chairman.

41. Representative of Himachal Pradesh suggested that budget estimates for fire services should be sanctioned under a separate Head of account. Some members stated that this practice was already in vogue in their States. The Chairman remarked that this was a local matter which should be taken up by the members with their respective governments.

42. A point was raised that the existing Indian Standard for rubber lined hoses, which provided for two distinct types, should be retained. The Member-Secretary explained the present position of the case and informed the members that he had written to ISI to hold the final decision in abeyance till users' trials on both types of hoses could be completed. He suggested that all users represented on the Committee should send their observation to ISI. The representative of ISI promised to send the revised draft specifications to all members of the Committee.

43. The Chairman requested the representative of DGTD to inform the members of the state of work on development of equipment. The representative of DGTD gave a brief account, which is given at Annexure – V.

44. Fire Adviser to Government of Maharashtra made a plan for stricter control on licensing and inspection of insured property. The Member-Secretary pointed out that such strictness was necessary in respect of all property and that this could be achieved only through more strict provision in the local byelaws and concerned Legislation. The Chairman directed that this should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance in so far as it related to insured property.

45. Director, NFSC made a plea for equipping the fire services with special equipment for dealing with firefighting and rescue problems in multistoried buildings. The Member-Secretary pointed out that the Fire Protection Seminar had already taken this into consideration while formulating their recommendations.

46. Chief Fire Officer, Delhi recommended formation of State Fire Advisory Committee. The Member-Secretary pointed out that the MHA had no objection to the formation of such committees; in fact such committees were already function in some States.

47. Director, Fire Force, Andhra Pradesh suggested holding of Regional Conferences. The Chairman observed that it was even more important to formulate mutual assistance schemes among adjoining Fire Authorities.

48. Fire Adviser, CISAF suggested that representative of the Institute of Fire Engineers (India) should also be co-opted on the Committee. The Chairman observed that the Member-Secretary himself was very much involved with the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) and that there was no necessity of giving a separate representation to that Institution.

49. Director, Fire Force, Andhra Pradesh suggested that the Centre should give grant-in-aid and loan to States for using fire service personnel as in the case of Police housing.

50. The Chairman observed that all avenues of raising funds for the welfare of fire service personnel had not been explored. He directed that suggestions should be made to State Governments on the various possible methods of doing so. He also desired that the possibility of getting aid from the Prime Minister's Fund might also be explored.

Chairman's Concluding Remarks

51. Concluding the deliberations, the Chairman remarked that discussions held at the meetings were beneficial, fruitful and valuable. He advised the members not to take a pessimistic view of things. During the period SFAC had been in existence, considerable progress had been made. The Committee had, however, an advisory role and could not issue directives. He observed that a number of valuable suggestions had been made by the Committee, which, if implemented, will lead to considerable improvement in the fire service. It was up to the members to try and convince their respective government for implementing the recommendations.

52. Referring to some remarks made by delegates at the first session of the Fire protection Seminar the Chairman observed that the intended purpose of a Central Fire Service Inspectorate was not to find fault with or criticize the fire service organizations. The intention was to assist the fire services and respective Governments in assessing their requirements and in bringing about speedy all-round improvements. He informed the members that State Governments would be consulted before formation of the Inspectorate and that they should not have any doubts or fears about its role.

53. The Chairman observed that it was essential for the efficiency of the fire services that their equipment should remain operational and should not remain idle for want of small spares. For this, it would be necessary for them to have their own repair and maintenance organizations. The Central Fire Service Inspectorate, when set up, could play an important role in assisting the fire services in locating vital components and spares speedily.

54. He also observed that to be effective and useful, the Research & Development Organisations (CBRI Roorkee and DIFR) should be fed with projects by the users of equipment, that is the fire service.

55. The Chairman further observed that, when he went out on tour to any State, he could not meet any fire service representatives. He said that he was very keen to meet them so that he could find out their difficulties and help them. He directed that a copy of his tour programme should also be endorsed to the local Fire Chiefs.

56. Finally, he observed that every effort should be made by fire services to build up their own benevolent fund for the welfare of firemen and their families. This could be achieved to a large extent through their own efforts. There was also an urgent necessity of publicity and of creating a sense of awareness among the public for the hazardous nature of work in which the

fire services were engaged and for the need of help. He suggested that a beginning could be made in this direction at the school level.

57. Thanking the members for their lively and active participation in the discussions, the Chairman remarked that such meetings were very enlightening and exchange of views did a lot of good to everyone.

LIST OF OFFICERS WHO ATTENDED THE MEETING

1	Lt. Gen. Pettengell, E.G. PVSM	Chairman
2	Sh. Banerjee, D.K	Govt. of West Bengal
3	Sh. Bose, S.K.	Government of Uttar Pradesh
4	Brig. Deoskar, B.G.	Government of Maharashtra
5	Sh. Ghose, P.N.	Ministry of Defence
6	Sh. Ghose, S.	National Fire Service College
7	Sh. Gupta, P.C.	Dte. General Posts & Telegraphs
8	Sh. Hussan P.K. Mohammed	Government of Kerala
9	Smt. Kaur, S.	Ministry of Home Affairs
10	Sh. Khan A.S.	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
11	Sh. Mehrotra, P.N.	Member-Secretary
12	Sh. Menon, G.B.	Ministry of Home Affairs
13	Sh. Mehta, Bal Raj	Central Industrial Security Force
14	Sh. Manchanda, H.K.	Government of Haryana
15	Thiru Nityanandam, R.	Government of Tamil Nadu
16	Sh. Narayanaswamy, R.	Government of Andhra Pradesh
17	Lt. Col. Rajan, R.M.	Ministry of Home Affairs
18	Sh. Rishi, M.B.	Government of Madhya Pradesh
19	Sh. Ramakrishna Rao, K.	Dte. General Technical Development
20	Sh. Rajinder Singh	Government of Himachal Pradesh
21	Sh. Raichoudhury, H.C.	Dte. General Civil Aviation
22	Sh. Ramanna, K.G.	Government of Karnataka
23	Sh. Rajagopalan, A.	Ministry of Petroleum & Chemicals
24	Sh. Sharma	Central Building Research Institute
25	Sh. Sinha, K.C.	Ministry of Railway
26	Sh. Sarkar, Subimal	Government of Bihar
27	Sh. Sundaram, R.S.	Municipal Corporation of Delhi
28	Sh. Tampi, B.J.K.	Government of Tripura
29	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Ministry of Labour & Deployment

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE DEPUTY HOME MINISTER ON THE OCCASION OF THE XVIIITH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON 21ST NOVEMBER,

1974

I am happy to be with you on the occasion of the XVIIth meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

I am told that you have had some very useful and interesting discussions during the fire Protection Seminar which concluded here last evening. The subjects discussed by you at the Seminar are also on the agenda for this meeting. I am sure that you would formulate concrete proposals which would be practical, economical and effications and your proposals would be implemented with all possible expediency.

But, solutions to these problems are not of such use unless the fire service is considered as a system and the various aspects of the service and its essential components, which must received equal consideration and work in unison, if the system has to function efficiently. As I see it, one of the reasons for the very slow pace of development of fire service is lack of appreciation of this fact by those who are responsible for its organization and administration. You can play an important role in bringing it home to the concerned authorities. The centre on its part is willing to assist, by arranging inspections, with a view to critically assess the present state of proportions of fire services and recommend a suitable measures for improving them, to the State Governments.

Perhaps, another factor which is responsible for the slow pace of development of fire services is their heterogeneous character. This is also one of the reasons for lack of uniformity in their organization. In a large number of cities, maintenance of fire service is the responsibility of the municipal corporation. Because of their limited resources, they cannot spend more money on this service. You may recollect that this Committee had recommended, as far back as in 1957, that State Governments department of their respective states. The recommendations, along with a draft Model Bill, was circulated to all State Governments in 1958 and they were requested to act the Bill in their respective Legislatures. But not much progress is visible in this direction, except in a few States, in spite of repented reminders.

You must have already discussed in the Seminar the need for a complete review of building bye-laws, with a view to bring them up date in the context of the increased fire hazards of varied nature and also in view of the congestion which has set into our cities. The Indian Standards Institutions have already formulated and published a National Building Code in 1970. It is now up to you to persuade the local authorities to adopt it and to revise their building bye-laws as expeditiously as possible.

Another, aspect, which I have emphasized on earlier occasion also, is the need for active fire prevention. I understand that this Committee has made recommendations in the past that a separate fire prevention wing should be set up in each fire service. The necessity for each a wing in the fire services need not be over-emphasized. But, more recommendations in this

respect, as in other cases, are of no avail unless such recommendations are implemented. It is up to you to persuade your State Government/municipal authorities to implement this very useful recommendation as early as possible. At least a beginning should be made immediately.

Establishment of fire prevention wings in various fire services should be closely followed by the formulation of National Fire Codes. The Indian Standards Institution can play an important role in this work. The earlier they took this work in hand, the better it would be.

Fire Prevention wing in each fire service will have to be expanded with the passage of time and for this it will be necessary to train a large number of potential fire prevention officers. It is desirable that plans for training in this field are prepared and implemented now. It may perhaps be necessary to extend the facilities at our National Fire Service College to enable it to conduct the specialized training.

At the last meeting, I had mentioned that medals for the fire services were being separated from the police. This has been delayed because of some procedural difficulties, which have been sorted out now. It is hoped that separate medals will be instituted shortly and that it will be possible to award distinctive medals to officers and men of the fire services from 1975 onwards.

Finally, I would like to emphasize once again that suitable measures for the welfare of firemen should be adopted, so as to relieve the strain and stress of waiting for the fire call and to reassure them that they are by no means a neglected lot.

With these words, I have great pleasure in inaugurating this meeting and in wishing you all success in your deliberations.

REPORT OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR WORKING OUT DETAILS FOR THE SETTING UP OF A CENTRAL PURCHASE AND HOLDIGN ORGANIZATION FOR FIRE SERVICE EQUIPMENTS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE FIRE PROTECTION SEMINAR.

- X -

A sub-committee composed of the following members met in the afternoon of 21st November, 1974 to work out details for the setting up of a Central Purchase and Holding Organization for Fire Services.

1. Sh. P.N. Ghosh
2. Sh. B.G. Deoskar
3. Sh. S.K. Bose
4. Sh. H.C. Raichoudhury
5. Sh. Ramakrishna Rao

The Committee examined the present arrangement in different States and local authorities in this regard and found that there was neither any correct procurement policy which included forecasting of requirements, now was the procurement done according to the correct specifications. Further, most of the major fire equipments were not available off the shelf but more manufactured by the contracting firms only on receipt of fire orders. A major fire appliance includes a complete system in that it has a chassis, a power take-off, pump and numerous accessories, which are carried on it. Therefore, this takes, after placement of order, a minimum of six months to an year before the indenter can expect the supply to materialize. This period can be taken as a most optimistic estimate assuming that there is no hold up in production because, of non-availability of chassis or power take-off, or labour strikes, power cuts, etc. Even smaller equipments are not available off the shelf.

After the store has been manufactured, the problem arises about its inspection. Majority of the Municipalities, State Fire Services, etc. do not have a full fledged Inspection Wing for this purpose and, therefore they have to depend on the general performance characteristics of the appliances or equipment plus the manufacturers' certificate for its satisfactory performance. This practice seriously affects the quality of the equipment.

The Sub-Committee, therefore, feels that it is a worth-while proposition to set up a Central Organization to handle the entire problem of procurement, testing, storing and issuing to the Indenters within the shortest possible time. The Sub-Committee considers the following steps necessary for setting up of such an organization :-

- a) There should be a Central Organization to collect statistics from different States/Municipal Fire Brigades regarding their immediate requirements, as well as for a period of 5 years.
- b) For most of the equipment/appliances period of life has been prescribed by the SFAC. On the basis of this life schedule, the annual wastage rate of each and every

equipment or appliance should be worked out, which should be known as annual wastage rate.

- c) Based on the statistics received from the different States or Municipalities the Headquarters, organization should work out the initial requirements and annual requirements for next two years. The question of replacement of existing old/unserviceable equipment or appliances will also have to be linked up with this case. The Sub-Committee realized that it was not possible to replace all the existing equipment immediately with new equipment which was proposed to be procured by the central organization. Therefore, for the existing equipment which have out lived their useful life, or which are inefficient/obsolete, to those for which spares are not available, a phased programme of replacement, spread over 3 or 4 years, years, could be worked out.
- d) Procurement : - Based on the information available as given above, the central organization should procure similar stores on a common specification. For this propose, ISI Specifications should be followed wherever such specifications exist. In doing so, special requirements of users, if any, should also be taken care of.
- e) The Central organization should thereafter send the Indent to the procuring agency, which in this case would be DGS&D, giving specifications and drawings, if any. The States/Municipalities, while forwarding their demands to the Central Organization, should indicate that necessary funds have been provided for. The Central Organization should also indicate to the DGS&D names of possible suppliers for the item. The DGS&D may verify the capacity of these firms or any other firms they like for satisfactory supply of the item. The Defence department already have capacity reports in regard to a number of fire equipment manufacturers which may be helpful in this connection. The DGS&D would process the Indent in their normal course and place bulk order with one or more of the manufacturers, depending upon circumstances, e.g. if a large quantity is involved, they might like to divide it between two or three manufactures instead of giving the bulk order to only one manufactures. Here, more emphasis should be laid on the urgency of procurement and quality of the stores rather than mere economics of the procurement procedure.
- f) Inspection :- The Sub-Committee considers that, in view of the past experience relating to number of firefighting stores, the Inspection should not be left to the DGS&D, unless they create a specialized wing for firefighting stores. The Sub-Committee kept in mind the view expressed by Maj. Gen. Janardanam, Director General of Inspection, Army Headquarters, offering the services of DGI organization in testing the stores in case there was any central procuring agency. The DGI organization has a number of laboratories equipped with all gadgets and are in a position to undertake all types of tests for fire appliance and equipment. The Sub-Committee felt that the Cental procuring agency would do well to take advantage of the facility offered by Gen. Janardanam. This would obviate the necessity for creating a separate inspection organization for this central procurement, agency.

- In case of any bulk order for major fire appliances, like trailer pumps etc., it is always advisable to have the pilot sample tested and, on completion of the same, the bulk production could follow. This is the practice with the Defence Department and the Sub-Committee feels that the same practice could be gainfully followed by this central organization as well. The prototype testing could be jointly undertaken by the DGI organization as well as a representative of the central organization, representing the users.
- g) The bulk supply would be tested only by the DGI organization unless the users specifically desire to be associated with such testing.
 - h) Storage :- After the bulk supply has been cleared, the appliances or equipments should be dispatched to a Central Depot where these could be stored and properly categorized and catalogued. This Depot should work more or less on the lines of a Central Ordnance Depot under the Ministry of Defence. Each and every item should be given a catalogue part number by which it should be known. In case of each major appliance, like trailer fire pump or fire engine, each of its components should be given a separate catalogue part number. These catalogue part numbers should be published in a book form and should be circulated to all States, Municipalities, etc., so that they could quote these number while placing their demands.
 - i) Provisioning of spares :- Along with procurement of stores, particularly major appliances, the central organization should work out a scale on the basis of which spares should be stocked by these central depots. In preparing the scale, the central organization should prepare two scales; (a) those which are fast moving spares or which are likely to wear out early; and (b) those which are not likely to wear out very early. The sub-committee recommends that spares for (a) type should be stocked for a minimum of 3 years in advance on the basis of estimated requirements, and spares for (b) type should be stored as and when required, with the minimum number of stock.
 - j) Issue :- The central storage depot should issue the appliances or equipment to the Indenters on the basis of demands raised by the Central Organization.
 - k) Central Organization :- The Committee envisages that in carrying out the above scheme, there will have to be a central organization which will be having the following main constituents :-
 - A. **Central Provisioning Organization** :-
Under this provisioning Organization would be :-
 - i) Indent Cell :- This Indent Cell would receive all indents from different States or Municipal organizations scrutinize them, process them and then forward them to the Procurement Cell.
 - ii) Procurement Cell :- The Procurement Cell, on receipt of the indent, duly vetted, should check the specification along with drawings or any other details that are

- necessary and should also ensure that necessary financial provision for such stores have been catered for. Thereafter the store has been inspected, it has to be dispatched direct to the State or Municipal body, instead of being sent to the Central Storage Depot. In such cases, the procurement section would issue clear instruction to the DGS&D about the different consignees.
- iii) Planning Cell :- The Planning Cell should be responsible for coordinating with different states or municipalities in assessing their requirements for immediate and foreseeable future. This Cell would also decide as to how the initial replacement of the old and obsolete equipment should be phased out. This cell would also take care of shelf life or working life of the stores, work out the annual wastage rate, and send the information to the Indent Section so that while preparing the necessary indent, the annual wastage rate for the phased replacement could also be added to the total demand.
 - iv) Administrative Cell :- Administrative Cell would be responsible for all the administrative matters, including correspondence with the States or Municipal departments, providing funds for central provisioning action collecting the States or Municipalities contribution to such funds, coordinating with the provisioning and inspection division which will be under the Ministry of Defence and any other matters that may come up .

B. DEPOT

Under this, the following Sections would work :-

- i) Store Cell
 - ii) Cataloguing Cell
 - iii) Receipt & Issue Cell
 - iv) Maintenance Cell
- i) Store Cell :- The responsibility of the store cell would be to arrange for proper storage of different equipment and appliances according to category and according to catalogue part number. For example, storage of extinguisher charges should be done at a separate place, and similarly storage of spare parts for trailer fire pumps should be separate from those of a fire engine, and so on. The detailed storage plan should be worked out keeping in mind the needs for easy identification of the stores, and easy collection and dispatch of the same by the Receipt and Issues Section.
 - ii) Cataloguing Cell : Cataloging Cell would be responsible for allotting Cat part number to each and every appliances, equipment and component alphabetically as well as group wise. Thus under the heading trailer pump, all the components should be catalogues. A cross reference of each and every item under this list would also be made in the alphabetical catalogue, for example, delivery valve of TFP. This should be shown both under the

heading trailer fire pump as well as under 'Valve' in alphabetical list. The Cataloguing Cell should also be responsible for keeping this list up-to-date and complete.

- iii) Receipt & Issue Cell :- R & I Cell should be responsible for receiving the indent, checking up and processing it for obtaining necessary release order by the officer concerned. After that the Receipt section would pass it on to the issue section who would issue the stores for inspection and dispatch. The Receipt and Issue Section should also maintain a Register which will display an up-to-date balance of any particular item, specially those which re of fast moving type.
- iv) Maintenance Cell :- R & I Cell should be responsible for periodical maintenance of those stores which, if not cared for during storage, would be likely to get damaged/deteriorated; for example, rubber lined hose, CO2 extinguisher, breathing apparatus cylinders, etc. These are in brief the recommendations of this Sub-Committee for the central purchase and holding organization there should be an officer of the rank of Director, assisted by a Deputy Director and 4 Assistant Directors, each in charge of the different cells. A senior Administrative Officer also will have to be provided along with necessary supporting staff for administrative work.

On the storage side, we have to have a commanding officer for the central store. This could be a senior officer of the rank of deputy director or equivalent. He would be assisted by an officer of the rank of Divisional Fire Officer, under whom each of the Sections mentioned above could be under the charge of a senior store keeper. The necessary supporting staff like Store men, Clerks, etc. will also have to be given.

It may be seen that this Sub-Committee has not recommended any staff for inspection since it is envisaged that the inspection would be carried out by the DGI organization.

Finance :- The Sub-Committee feels that in order to make the proposal viable, the Central Government would have to come in a big way to the assistance of the States or Municipalities. From the past experience and from the conditions existing now, the sub-committee notes that unless a major portion of the expenses are borne by the Central Govt., for provisioning of the stores in addition to the regular establishment charges for the Central Stores Depot, it is unlikely that the State Governments would actively co-operate with such a scheme. In the estimate of the Sub-Committee, out of the total requirements, at least 75% of the cost would have to borne initially by the Central Government, which later on could be reduced to 50% otherwise, the Sub-Committee feels the response from the State Govt. would be lukewarm.

**FIRE PROTECTION SEMINAR
19TH – 20TH November 1974**

Recommendations

Session - I

Fire Safety in High Rise Buildings

1. Fire Safety Requirements for Buildings :-

- (a) For the time being, all buildings with a height of over 15 m should be termed high rise buildings. The height of high rise buildings may be reviewed after building bye-laws have been revised and fire services have been properly equipped.
- (b) Local Authorities should immediately take up revision of their building bye-laws, to cover fire safety requirements of all buildings in their respective jurisdiction – particularly the buildings which are more than 15 m high. The revision should take into account the National Building Code of India and local conditions and should include the following compulsory provisions.
 - i) Consultations with the local Fire Chief at the Planning stages of the building;
 - ii) Approval of the local Fire Chief before grant of occupancy certificate;
 - iii) Annual inspection by local Fire Chief or his representative and withdrawal of license for occupation of building in case of any alterations seriously affecting fire safety;
 - iv) Prohibition in the use of high rise buildings for hazardous occupancies, unless such buildings are located away from populated areas and extra fire safety measures are taken;
 - v) Provision of safe refuge areas and agreed routes in all buildings which are over 24 m high;
 - vi) Provision of automatic fire detection system, with facility for simultaneous alerting of fire services;
 - vii) Provision of emergency communication facilities for contacting occupants of all floors;
 - viii) Provision of sprinklers in the entire building (height to be determined according to occupancy), except in places where water should not be used. In such places, other automatic fixed fire extinguishing installations should be provided;
 - ix) Provision of adequate stored water supply for fire service use and installation of wet risers, internal hydrants, fire hoses and hose reels at every landing;
 - x) Provision of first aid firefighting appliances in the form of fire extinguishers;
 - xi) Provision of automatic escapes and rope ladders in all buildings upto 24 m. high;
 - xii) Provision for using the roof of all buildings over 30 m in height for carrying out rescue by helicopters;
 - xiii) Provision of adequate number of lifts for fire service use;

- xiv) Alternative source of power, which should take over automatically in case of failure of normal power supply in all buildings exceeding 24 m in height. Consideration should be given for this provision to be made common for groups of buildings in the interest of economy.
- (c) All existing high rise buildings (over 15m high) should be surveyed and the owners should be required to provide reasonable fire safety measures within a specified time.
- (d) I.S.I. should take up the formulation of National Fire Codes which should be enforced by law.

2. Development & Expansion of Fire Services.

Immediate steps should be taken for the development and expansion of fire services. The following measures are recommended for achieving this :-

- a) The State Government should enact the Fire Force Bill, take over the fire services and organizes them as a separate department of their respective States, with a professional Head of Service. All Union Territories should be treated as a single case for this purpose and their fire services should controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- b) Development and expansion of fire services should be included in Five Year Plans of respective States.
- c) General Insurance directly benefits if the fire service is efficient and well organized. The General Insurance Corporation should, therefore, share the cost of development and expansion of fire services, including the research programme.
- d) Facilities for training fire officer with a view to prepare them for higher responsibilities should be expanded.
- e) There should be a system approach to the development of fire services so that all facts of the service received equal and simultaneous attention.

RECOMMENDATIONS **SESSION – 2**

WATER FOR FIRE FIGHTING

1. Managements of all high rise buildings (over 15m high) and industrial premises should be required to provide stored water supply for the use of fire service for fighting fire in their premises. The requirements should be assessed by the local Fire Chief. The local Tariff Advisory Committee representative, where available, should also be associated with such assessment.
2. Railways, Airports, Port Trusts and Public Sector Undertakings should provide their own stored water supplies for firefighting, in addition to piped supplies.
3. All possible steps should be taken for conservation of water for firefighting. The following measures are recommended.

- a) Arrangements should be made for early detection and expeditions reporting of outbreaks of fire to the fire brigade;
 - b) Fire stations should be judiciously sited and their number increased.
 - c) Fire appliances, proceeding to a call, must get the right of way;
 - d) Missing of additives to water to make it more effective and to reduce its requirements should be practiced. The Fire Research Division of Central Buildings Research Institute and Defence Institute of Fire Research should develop these additives and the techniques of their use on a high priority basis and made the additives available to the fire services at economical rates;
 - e) Fire Service should make increasing use of agents, like form, light water, hi-expansion foam, etc. and should be equipped for this purpose.
4. All possible efforts should be made for the utilization of natural sources of water.
5. The guidelines given in IS :6070 – 1971 should be adopted for normal firefighting needs, I.S.I. should be requested to specify definite scales in this standard. For Civil Defence towns and high risk areas, the scales should be double that of the normal risks. For high hazard occupancies, the requirements of water supply should be worked out on the merits of each case.

RECOMMENDATIONS

SESSION – 3

INDIGENOUS DEVELOPMENT OF FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

1. Fire Service Equipment must be of the highest quality and must be readily available.
2. To assist the manufacturers in achieving high standards and in effecting timely deliveries, they should be given a positive estimate of the country's requirements over the next five years.
3. Research & Development efforts should be strengthened, both at the C.S.R.I. and D.I.F.R. and in the manufacturing organizations, with a view to effectively tackle the problems of development of improved equipment and techniques.
4. A central purchase and holding organization should be set up. This organization should assess the overall requirements of the country, purchase the equipment as per this assessment and stock it in one or more Central Depot(s). The Fire Services can then draw equipment from the Central Depot. If necessary, Financial Regulations should be suitably amended.

5. Proper testing facilities should be provided and all equipment procured by the Central Purchase and holding organizations should be subjected to strict quality checks.
6. A Central Inspectorate of Fire Services should be set up in the Ministry of Home Affairs to assist the State Governments in assessing the requirements of their fire services and to guide them in all matters concerning the development, expansion and maintenance of standards of their fire services. Such an Inspectorate should also coordinate the requirements of training, research and development and similar matters.
7. General Insurance Corporation should accept only certified/approved fire appliances for the purposes of granting insurance rebates.

Action taken by DGTD regarding some items of Fire Fighting Equipment as recommended by Shri K. Ramakrishna Rao, Development Officer, D.G.T.D.

In yesterday's meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee the Chairman remarked that he did not receive the progress from the D.G.T.D. with regard to development of some items of equipment for which there had been difficulty in establishing indigenous manufacture. I would like to explain the position as below :-

After the earlier discussions with D.G.C.D. , the DGTD took up the matter with the manufacturers in the Private Sector, as only some of the units in Private Sector were likely to take interest in the development of the items. The manufacturers wanted specifications and the likely yearly demand for these items to consider development of the same. We had to obtain them from the Fire Adviser. There is yet no clear indication of the demand. However, we are trying to persuade the manufacturers to take up development of some items even if it amounts to saving of only a small amount of foreign exchange. Of late, more and more manufacturers are showing keen interest to develop these items and they are studying the same. It will take some time to get the production of these items established, in view of the small quantity involved and many problems faced by the manufacturers. There is likelihood of developing some of the items. I am indicating below the action taken on the items that have been considered previously.

- 1) **Breathing Apparatus** :- M/s Industrial Medical Engineers are no doubt developing. We have also put forward the proposal to some other manufacturers. They can consider development of the breathing apparatus not only for Fire Service use, but for the Mines and some Chemical Industries as well.
- 2) **High Pressure Compressor for charging Cylinders for Breathing Apparatus** :- The possibility for development of such compressors was examined when the Home Ministry wanted clearance for the import of compressors and one indigenous manufacturer, who was producing high pressure compressor studied the same and later on gave up, as the quantity was small. Recently there has been further development. The same compressor manufacturers is likely to expand his capacity to cover high pressure compressors for the Defence Ministry. We would examine whether these compressors can be utilized for charging cylinders for Breathing Apparatus. This can be examined in consultation with the manufacturers when they come up with their proposal. During 1975, we can expect development of this.
- 3) **Light Weight Portable Fire Pump** :- Indigenous manufacturers are prepared to make light weight portable fire pump but they are insisting on accepting a little higher weight than what was indicated to them. The weight of light weight pump required was about 120 kg. Their proposal should be examined and they could be asked to develop those fire pumps, if acceptable to the Fire Services.

- 4) **Crash Tenders up to a Capacity of 3600 liters (Water)** :- Crash tenders up to a capacity of 3600liters (water) are developed indigenously. What was being considered for import was only crash tenders to the International Civil Aviation Organisation standard. It will take some time to develop those crash tenders as they need much heavier chassis than what is produced in the country, and it involves redesigning of chassis.

- 5) **Turn Table Ladder** :- So far there has not been any response to this. We have taken up again with now manufacturers, who are no coming up. Even if it involves import of some components initially, we are prepare to encourage manufacture.

- 6) **Hydraulic Platform** :- We have not been able to obtain from the Home Ministry the specifications of this item. Indigenous development of Hydraulic equipment has already been taken up and good progress has been made. If all the particulars are available, this item can also be developed. DGTD has also registered now manufacturers for manufacture of Automatic Fire Alarm and fire smoke detection & Extinguishing system with latest design and technology, including Marine Application.

**MINUTES OF THE EIGHTEENTH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE HELD AT UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT SECRETARIAT, LOUCKOW
FORM 18TH TO 20TH DECEMBER, 1975.**

Present :-

A list of Officers who attended the meeting is given at Annexure – I.

Welcome by Sh. Govind Chandra, Inspector General of Police, Uttar Pradesh.

2. Shri Govind Chandra Inspector General of Police, Uttar Pradesh welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service to the historic city of Lucknow. He said that it was a matter of pride for the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service that Lucknow had been chosen as venue for the meeting. He thanked the Government of India and the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the decision.

3. Shri Govind Chandra dwelt upon various fire hazards existing in the State of Uttar Pradesh and requested the delegates to consider and recommend suitable measures for tackling them. Two of the main hazards mentioned by him were the multi – storeyed buildings and rural areas for which, according to him, the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service was not equipped. He requested the Committee to look into these particular problems also.

4. Shri Govind Chandra said that Uttar Pradesh was one of the pioneer State who organized the fire service in 5 major cities of the State under the Uttar Pradesh Police Department as far back as 1945. He briefly traced the growth of the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service to the present 33 fire stations in 18 Districts and said that effects were being made to extend the service total 55 districts of the State.

5. Full text of Shri Govind Chanra's speech is given at Annexure – II

Speech by Lt. Gen. Pettengell, PVSM, Director General Civil Defence and Chairman Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

6. Lt. Genl. E.G. Pettengell, PVSM, Director General Civil Defence and Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Committee thanked the Government of Uttar Pradesh for their gesture to hold the meeting in the historic city of Lucknow and thanked the Chief Secretary, Shri Mehmeod Butt for sparing his valuable time in spite of his very busy schedule and many important pre-occupations.

7. He briefly traced the background of the Committee's work and brought out the necessity for review of its earlier recommendations in the light of changed circumstances and development in the field.

8. Gen. Pettengell pointed out that, because of the heterogeneous organization of fire services in the country, it was difficult to implement many of the recommendations of the committee. He also mentioned that the Home Minister, Government of India had made a personal approach to the Chief Ministers of all State Governments/Union Territories

Administrations, as a result of which some of the State were considering reorganization of their fire services.

9. He briefly mentioned about the deputation of fire service officers abroad under various Plans and particularly mentioned the recent visit abroad by two of the Committee members and said that they would be talking to the other members during the course of the meeting, so as to pass on the benefit of their tour to others.

10. Finally, he requested the Chief Secretary to inaugurate the meeting.

11. Full text of Gen. Pettengell's speech is given at Annexure – III.

Inaugural Address by Sh. Mehmood Butt, Chief Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

12. The meeting was inaugurated by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Sh. Mehmood Butt. At the very outset he requested the members to also give some thought to the problems of the Uttar Pradesh Fire Service and the fire hazards in Uttar Pradesh – particularly in the rural areas.

13. Referring to the enormous fire losses which occurred annually, both in terms of money and lives – Shri Butt mentioned that these losses caused a lot of hardship and misery to the fire victims and must be avoided at all costs. He expressed the view that if the benefits accruing from the plans and development programmes were to be consolidated it would be necessary to minimize the fire losses, which could be done by organizing a network of modern and up-to-date fire services throughout the country and by implementation of preventive measures, so that fires did not break out.

14. He also referred to the recommendations made by the Committee so far and brought out the necessity for the review of those recommendations in the light of changed circumstances and creation of new hazards.

15. Shri Butt also emphasized the need for organization of fire prevention wings in the Fire Services and said that fire prevention was as important as firefighting itself.

16. He laid stress on the need for constant research with a view to improve the fire prevention, fire protection and firefighting techniques and exhorted the members to pay proper attention to this aspect.

17. He briefly referred to the Committee set up by Director General Civil Defence to examine the future requirements and development of firefighting equipment, with a view to getting it manufactured indigenously and expressed the hope that full advantage would be taken of that Committee and that no effort would be spared to make the country self-sufficient in this field.

18. Referring to the hazardous nature of the profession of firefighting, Sh. Butt said that all firemen should be assured that they and their families would be looked after in the event of their sustaining any injury, or dying, while engaged in firefighting and rescue operations. He asked

the members to give this matter proper thought and to suggest ways and means of raising funds for providing a Benevolent Fund for each fire service.

19. Full text of the Inaugural Address is given at Annexure – IV.

THANKS BY THE ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, SHRI AMBWANI.

20. Shri Ambwani, Additional Inspector General of Police Uttar Pradesh thanked the Chief Secretary, General P. S. Pettengell, Inspector General of Police Uttar Pradesh and all distinguished guests and delegates. Full text of his speech is given at Annexure-V.

OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

21. Before opening discussion on Agenda items, the Chairman personally welcomed the members to the 18th meeting. He extended a special welcome to new members and expressed the hope that their contribution would be as valuable as that of their predecessors. He then made the following observations :-

22. Referring to the demi-official letter, addressed by the Union Home Minister to Chief Ministers of all State Governments in December 1974, he asked the members of the progress made in their respective States about the takeover of fire services by the Government (where the fire services were not already established as a separate department of the Government). He requested the members to try their best to ensure that their government may be serious in this regard are implemented by their State Governments as early as possible.

23. He referred to the decision taken at the last meeting of the Committee regarding inspection of fire services by the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs. He reiterated that the idea of inspection was not to criticize the fire services or to find fault with them, but to make constructive recommendations for their improvement. He said that it was in their own interest that the members should press their respective Governments to accept the proposal for setting up an Inspectorate.

24. The Chairman referred to a recent press report about the outbreak of fire in the exhibition complex in Srinagar. He said that it was essential that whenever a temporary structure was raised, the fire services should be consulted in advance for proper precautionary measures and that such measures should be invariably implemented.

25. The Chairman mentioned about the training courses which were being conducted at present at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur and said that it was desirable that syllabi for such courses should be reviewed. The Advisory Board for the College was seized with the problem, but when a request was made to some of the Chief Officers or the Directors of Fire Services for suggestions, there was poor response from them. He mentioned about the proposal for introduction of short term specialized courses at the College to meet the requirements of the fire services, including a special course on rescue, for which a detailed syllabus had been drawn up. He also apprised the members that proposals for conducting a long term degree course in Fire Technology had been finalized by the Advisory Board for the College. There were, however, problems which had to be overcome before the course could

be started. The possibility of starting such course with limited number of trainees with the help of Nagpur University was therefore, being explored.

26. He emphasized that continuous training of fire service personnel was an essential element for maintaining their efficiency and commended to the members to think of collective training within their own organizations. Such training should include training in leadership, team work exercises which should be mentioned at all levels.

27. He referred to the Inaugural Address by the Chief Secretary particularly the problems of Uttar Pradesh as mentioned by him. In his opinion, besides the inadequacy of firefighting arrangements for rural areas, the fire services were not adequately equipped or prepared even for dealing with outbreaks of fire in urban areas, which had been established as a result of an assessment carried out in case of some States. Expansion of fire services would require considerable resources and by the time such resources could be found and the committee's recommendations implemented, the present day estimates would be out of the date and much more facilities would be needed. He, therefore advocated increasing use of voluntary organization, like the Lion's Club and the Rotary Club to assist in rapid development of fire services on a voluntary basis. He also commended to the members to consider the enrolment of volunteers for augmenting the regular fire services and also for the firefighting in rural areas on a self help basis.

28. The Chairman apprised the members of a new Committee constituted by him recently to go into the immediate and future requirements of the types of the fire appliances and equipment which the fire services in India would require. He expressed the hope that the Committee would soon start functioning and that its recommendations would be usefully utilized for the development of indigenous equipment.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of Minutes of the XVII Meeting.

29. Minutes of the XVII meeting were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Constitution of Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

30. The present constitution of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee were discussed at length. A suggestion was made that only those persons who were nominated by the name as members of the Committee should attend the meetings and that they should not be permitted to send alternates to represent them. A reference was also made to similar decision taken at an earlier meeting of the Committee. It was however, finally decided that if a member could not for any reason attend the meeting personally, he should be permitted to send a representative who could sponsor the item and speak on his behalf. The Chairman, however, observed that those members who sponsor any items for the Agenda should be present at the meeting to sponsor their items, as otherwise it would not be possible to discuss their items at the meeting.

31. A point was made that such individuals who could contribute to the work of the Committee should be co-opted on it rather than restricting membership of the Committee to nominees of the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations/Central Ministries and Departments. This suggestion was finally accepted and it was left to the discretion of the

Chairman to consider and accept any such cooption in order to derive the maximum benefit from their socialized knowledge and experience.

Item No. 3 :- Follow up action on the Minutes of the last meeting and points arising there from

32. Progress of action taken on the minutes of earlier meeting was considered by the Committee only two points were raised, which are given below :-

33. It was suggested that the concerned Ministries should be persuaded to expedite review of the various Act, like the Petroleum Act, the Cinematograph Act and the Factories Act. The Member Secretary explained the position in respect of the action taken in this connection and informed the members that, in so far as the Factories Act was concerned, the Director General Factory Advice had accepted the necessity for a review of the Act and the work was in hand. Regarding Cinematograph Act, he pointed out that the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to whom the matter had been referred had advised that it was a matter for the State Governments to consider review of rules framed by the under the Act.

34. Fire Adviser to Government of Maharashtra informed the Committee that the Government of Maharashtra had revised the Cinematograph Rules. It was, therefore, suggested to the members that they should also follow the advice of Maharashtra and take up the matter with their respective State Governments for a review of the rules framed by them under the Act.

35. Regarding the Petroleum Act, members were informed by the Member Secretary that the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals had advised that the Ministry concerned with the review of that Act was the Ministry of Industry and that the matter had already been taken up with that Ministry. That Ministry had, however, not yet responded favorably to the suggestion in spite of several reminders. The member secretary promised that the matter would be persuaded further and that, if necessary, it would be taken at a personal level so as to ensure a quicker response.

36. The question of job evaluation for Fire Service personnel was brought up. It was pointed out that the State Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh had promised to make available to the Member Secretary a copy of the Report on Job Evaluation which had been carried out in Uttar Pradesh. The Report had not yet been made available. The State Fire Officer, Uttar Pradesh was requested to expedite the report.

Item No. 4 :- Code of Practice for Water Supply for Fire Fighting.

37. The item was discussed at length. The Chairman, however, observed that setting up of Sub-Committees only delayed matters and best it was necessary to expedite formulation of Code of Practice for water supply for firefighting. It was finally agreed that the ISI. Sectional Committee should be asked to formulate a separate code of Practice for water for firefighting and that Committee might in the pursuance of the ISI procedure appoint a panel or sub-committee to do the ground work for such a draft code. The suggestion made by ISI that a cross

reference might be made in IS :6070 after the new code was published was welcomed by members.

Item No. 5 :- Draft Code of Practice for Tall Buildings.

38. The Member Secretary summed up the comments received from members as a result of circulation of the draft bye-laws with the question of enforcement of the draft bye-laws with the approval of Parliament, a considerable discussion followed. It was, however, finally decided that the Member Secretary should prepare a final copy of the bye-laws, after taking into consideration the comments already received from various members and that he should then forward a copy of the finalized draft to the ISI for consideration by the Panel on tall buildings for formulation of the code of Practice on tall buildings. A copy of the finalized draft should also be forwarded to each member of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee with an indication that they might get it adopted within their own jurisdiction, subject to the condition that it would be reviewed after the ISI had finalized the code of practice.

Item No. 6 :- Modernization of Fire Service Communication.

39. The salient points of paper prepared by the Assistant Director General (Communication), Ministry of Home Affairs were presented by him. After a brief discussion on the various problems concerning fire services communications, a sub-committee was constituted as follows.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| 1) Lt.Col. R.M.Rajan | - | Convener |
| 2) Sh. P.C. Gupta | - | Member |
| 3) Sh. R. S. Sundaram | - | Member |
| 4) Sh. S. S. Jena | - | Member |

40. The Chairman directed the Sub-Committee to formulate their detailed proposals on various aspects of fire service communication and to recommend priorities for implementation of the proposals.

41. Report of the Sub-Committee was considered on 20th December, 1975 and was generally accepted by the Committee, except for the following points :

- i) It was pointed out that street fire alarm systems had now become outdated and that even in cities like New York, which also had this system, they were replacing the street alarm boxes with other means of communication. It was, therefore, agreed that it would be a waste of effort to examine the condition and possibility of renovating the existing street fire alarm boxes in Bombay.
- ii) It was pointed out that if a Divisional Control was also to be established in addition to the central control for each fire brigade, it would delay the turn-out of appliances. It was, therefore, agreed to delete the provision of Divisional control room from the sub-committee report.
- iii) It was pointed out that the terminology concerning the use of radio telephones which was in vogue in the army could be adopted by the fire service. This was agreed.

- iv) A point was raised that where the fire services were organized on State basis, it would be necessary to have a quick means of communication between the headquarters of the State Fire Service and all other Districts where fire stations would be established. Such communication should be either an effective telephone system or a radio telephone system. The need for such communication was accepted.
- v) A point was made that accommodation for the control room should not depend upon the availability of space. There are definite requirements of floor area for a control room, which should be worked out and a positive recommendation made about the minimum accommodation requirements. This was accepted.
- vi) It was pointed out that determination of the compliment of fire appliances constituting the first turn out should not be left to the person on duty in the control room. The first attendance for each fire station area must be pre-determined and everyone in the fire brigade should be fully conversant with it. This would obviate delay and confusion. This view was accepted by the Committee.
- vii) It was pointed out that it was neither practical nor necessary to provide conference room facilities on the control post van. This was accepted.
- viii) The question of providing a messenger for the control room was discussed at length. It was decided that although there was a need for an additional hand such a person should not be a messenger. He could be one of firemen who could assist the control room staff by rotation and should be replaceable by other firemen at the fire station.

42. A copy of the Sub-Committee's report, as presented by its convener is given at Annexure – VI.

Item No. 7 :- Provision of Helicopter at each Fire Service Headquarters for firefighting and Rescue.

43. The Deputy Director General (Civil Defence), Ministry of Home Affairs, explained the difficulties in the way of implementing the suggestion made by the sponsor of the item for providing a Helicopter at each State Fire Services Headquarters. Apart from the excessive cost involved, for purposes of reliability it would be necessary to hold more than one machine. It would also be not available for other duties. The proposal was impracticable. The difficulties also induced the problem of keeping the helicopter hovering over a burning building where an updraft of hot air would be present along with other operational problems, maintenance of helicopters, training and so on. He informed the committee that the matter has already under examination in the Ministry of Home Affairs and that various alternatives were being consider with a view to determine the possible methods which could be adopted for rescue under varying conditions. He opined that it would be more practical to make prearrangements with local defence units maintaining helicopters to assist the fire service in rescue operations rather than the fire services acquiring the helicopters.

Item No. 8 :- Replacement of Existing Mobile Tank units of less than 4500 liters capacity and Fire Tenders with diesel engine driven appliances of higher capacity.

44. It was pointed out by the Member Secretary that an Indian Standard already existing for an extra heavy water tender which could meet the needs of fire services and that all other Indian Standards for fire appliances, like fire engines, trailer fire pumps, etc., provided for an alternative type of prime mover. It was up to the user to decide whether he would prefer a diesel engine operated appliance or a petrol engine operated appliance.

45. Fire Adviser to Ministry of Defence further elaborated this point and pointed out that for large appliances, like the extra heavy water tender, diesel engine driven chassis were the only vehicles available and that there was no choice.

46. The Chairman enquired if the tractor-trailer type of water tenders could not be employed for meeting the water shortage. It was argued by members that while it was feasible, it would create problems of finding a suitable prime mover for the pump. It was finally decided that although it would be preferable to provide diesel engine operated appliances for the fire services, it should be left to the option of the local Chief fire officer/Director Fire Services to decide the type of appliance he required and that he already had a wide select from amongst the existing Indian Standards.

Item No. 9:- provision of Sophisticated Appliances for Fire Fighting and Rescue of High Rise Buildings.

47. While sponsoring to item, the Director of Fire Services Tamil Nadu specifically brought out the need for providing 45 turn table ladders for fire services in metropolitan cities where tall buildings were already in existence. The proposal for providing ladder/hydraulic platforms of more than 30 m were discussed at length. The Chairman pointed out that he had seen a recent comparative study carried out on the various sizes of ladders and hydraulic platform which could be used by the fire services to the best advantages and that the study had indicated that the optimum size of such ladders/hydraulic platform should not exceed 30 m.

48. It was decided to recommend that 30 m was the optimum size of ladders/hydraulic platforms which should be used by the fire services and that there where an individual Chief Officer/Director of Fire Services wanted to go in for taller ladders, he must be very cautious – specially regarding intensive training of men who would operate such tall ladders.

Item No. 10 :- Procurement of Fire Service Gear – Especially Rescue Gear – From abroad.

49. The sponsor particularly mentioned about the procurement of breathing apparatus. The present position was explained to all members of the Committee by the Chairman and they were assured that everything possible was being done to expedite the procurement of that equipment.

Item No. 11 :- Provision of special risks squad in important industrial centers.

Item No. 12 :- Manpower requirements, rank/structure/recruitment and promotion rules for fire services.

Item No. 13 :- Revision of Station Strength of Unit Crew.

50. After a brief discussion, a sub-Committee was constituted as follows :-

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|-----------------------|---|----------|
| 1) Sh. S.Ghosh | - | Convener |
| 2) Sh. I. Rathinasami | - | Member |
| 3) Sh. Jagan Mohan | - | Member |
| 4) Sh. Anil Chaudhury | - | Member |
| 5) Sh. R.R.Rao | - | Member |
| 6) Sh. Bal Raj Mehta | - | member |

51. The Sub-Committee's report was presented by the Convener on 20th December, 1975. Since some further information was to be collected before the Sub-Committee could complete its report, the Chairman directed that the Convener should collect the information, consult his Sub-Committee members and forward the final report to the Member Secretary latest by the end of March, 1976.

Item No. 14 :- Equation of Fire Service Officers with officers of other services/ departments.

52. A considerable discussion followed the sponsoring of this item. One of the suggestions made was that a Commission should be appointed to examine the various aspects of fire service organization. The Chairman pointed out that such a suggestion was not practicable on the grounds that the fire services had a heterogeneous organization. He, therefore, however, promised to consider the possibility of getting the various problems to consider the possibility of getting the various problems raised at the meeting examined to the extent it was possible.

Item No. 15 :- Educational Qualification for Enlistment as Fireman

Item No. 16 :- Appointment of Science Graduates to Station Officers Grade in Fire Services.

53. These items were entrusted to the Sub-Committee which was constituted to consider items 11 to 13.

Item No. 17 (a) & (b) :- Physical Fitness of Fire Service Personnel

54. After a brief discussion, it was decided to constitute a sub-Committee as follows :-

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------|
| 1) Sh. P.N. Ghosh | - | Convener |
| 2) Brig. Lobo | - | Member |
| 3) Sh. R.S. Sundaram | - | Member |
| 4) Sh. H.C. Raichoudhury | - | Member |

55. The Chairman directed that the sub-committee should formulate definite recommendations and send them to the Member Secretary latest by the end of January, 1976.

Item No. 18. :- Adopting Greenish Yellow colour for Fire Appliances.

56. This item was discussed at length. The various points which came up during discussions included the desirability of changing over to the lime yellow colour on scientific basis, economy of the proposal and the existing conventions which had been established in the country. A majority of members were, however, against the changeover. It was, therefore, decided to drop this item for the time being.

Item No. 19 :- Replacement of non-ferrous components of Fire Extinguishers'.

57. The Member Secretary informed the members of the present status of these two items. He enumerated the steps taken in this direction by Defence Institute of Fire Research and the ISI and said that solutions to both the problems had already been found and that the relevant Indian standards were being amended. He emphatically brought out the fact that the Indian Standards would be of no use unless the users insisted upon purchasing the equipment strictly in conformity with those standards.

Item No. 21 :- Manufacture of Diesel Fire Pump.

58. It was pointed out that about three years ago a reference was received from the Orissa Government in the Ministry of Home Affairs regarding desirability of using dieselized appliances in preference to petrol engine driven appliances and that they had been advised to give preference to dieselized appliances. The Indian Standards already had a provision for this and it was up to the users to specify diesel prime movers when they purchased new appliances.

59. In so far as the trailer pumps were concerned it was pointed out that although those appliances were considered outdated, diesel engine operated trailer pumps had now been developed in the country and that such pumps would shortly be available after satisfactory completion of trials. The Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence elaborated on this and confirmed the position regarding development of diesel engine operated fire pumps.

60. To a query from the Chairman regarding the weight factor it was pointed out that balancing was of greater importance in a trailer pump than its weight and that this aspect was being taken care of.

Item No. 22 :- Setting up of Fire Service Museum at National Fire Service College, Nagpur

61. The Chairman expressed his views about the desirability of setting up a museum of fire service equipment and appliances at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur. He asked the members to make a sincere effort in making old appliances and equipment available to the college for this purpose.

Item No. 23 :- Honorary Lecturers for the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

62. The Chairman pointed out that the Director, National Fire Service College was already empowered to invite guest lecturers for senior courses at the college. He asked the members to send in their suggestions for including names of other suitable lecturers on the panel who could be invited as guest lecturers for senior courses.

Item No. 24 :- Revision of Syllabi of Various Courses conducted at the NFSC, Nagpur.

63. Members were requested to send their suggestions for consideration by the Advisory Board for the college for revision of existing syllabi for various courses conducted at the National Fire Service College. Various points concerning the entry qualifications to the courses at the college were also brought out for discussion. The Chairman finally directed that members sending their suggestions for revision of syllabi, members should also send in their suggestions for revision of entry qualifications, where necessary. He was, however, of the view that only way to solve the various difficulties brought out during the discussions would be the long-term course which was proposed to be conducted at the college and for which the minimum entry qualification was a B.Sc. degree.

Item No. 25 :- Provision of Adequate water supply at Airports.

64. The existing practice prevalent at some of the international airports in the world were brought out along with the difficulties experienced at international airports in India because of shortage of water supply for firefighting purposes. It was pointed out during the discussions that this problem would be automatically solved if the airports were equipped with firefighting and rescue facilities strictly according to the standards recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization. However, this aspect should be considered while drawing up the draft code of practice for water supply for firefighting purposes which had already been discussed under item No. 4 earlier.

Item No. 26 :- Fire Insurance in Public Undertakings

65. Members were informed that at present there were three agencies in the country which were concerned with the norms for fire protection in industries. These agencies were : The Tariff Advisory Committee, the ISI and the Chief Inspectors of Factories. Out of these agencies only the last mentioned had any legal backing for enforcement of necessary fire protection measures. Because of this position it was recently emphasized at a Conference of Chief Inspectors of Factories, held under the Chairmanship of the Director General of Factory Advice, at Jaipur, that the rules under the factories act should be reviewed and that every effort should be made to coordinate the requirements in this respect, as laid down by the Tariff Advisory Committee and the ISI so that the requirements would be more or less identical. They were further informed that this point of view had been accepted by the Director General Factory Advice and that every effort would be made to bring about coordination during review of the rules under Factories Act. If members so desired, they could be co-opted/consulted for the purpose of review of the fire protection rules under the Factories Act. It was finally agreed that this would be best solution for enforcing adequate fire protection measures in industries. However, it was agreed by the Chairman that the matter should also be referred to the Ministry of Industries to consider the suggestion of the sponsor.

Additional Items

66. The Chairman refers to his opening remarks at the time of initiating discussion on agenda items, where he had, mentioned about taking advantage of organizations like the Lions Club and the Rotary Club for voluntary assistance for development of fire services in urban areas and for making use of volunteers from amongst public for augmenting the manpower in fire services in urban areas and for firefighting on a self help basis in the rural areas. He asked the members to suggest ways and means how it could be achieved. There was a prolonged discussion and in the end the Chairman asked the members to give it a further thought so as to be able to make full use of the voluntary organizations and volunteers for improving the fire services in both urban and rural areas.

Talk by Sh. R.S. Sundaram and Sh. P.N. Mehrotra on their recent study tour of some of the important fire services and their attendance at the International Fire Chiefs Conference at Las Vegas.

66. Sh. R.S. Sundaram, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, who attended the International Fire Chiefs Conference at Las Vegas during September, 1975 and who also went to several other cities for a first-hand study of the various fire services organizations delivered a talk to the members on 18th December, 1975.

67. Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs, who also attended the International Fire Chiefs Conference in September, 1975 at Las Vegas and who studied the fire service organizations and special hazards in some important cities in the United States of America, Japan and Hong Kong talked to the members on 19th December, 1975.

68. After the talk delivered by Sh. Mehrotra, Members asked a number of question which were answered by him. One of the points deal with by Sh. Mehrotra during his talk concerned the extensive use of volunteers for firefighting duties in the countries visited by him. He commended to the members that they should also consider employment of volunteers for this purpose in India. This point was further discussed and the Chairman, who had already emphasized the necessity for increasing employment of volunteers in fire services, endorsed the views expressed by Sh. Mehrotra.

Closing Address by the Dy. Home Minister, Sh. F.H. Mohsin

69. The Chairman welcomed Sh. F.H. Mohsin, Dy. Home Minister, Government of India and thanked him for sparing his valuable time for addressing the members of the Committee at the conclusion of their deliberations. After giving a very brief resume of the various points discussed during the meeting, he thanked the Government of Uttar Pradesh for hosting the meeting in Lucknow and requested the Deputy Home Minister to address the members.

70. Referring to the earlier recommendations of the Committee, the Deputy Home Minister said that recommendations of the Committee were of no use unless those recommendations could be implemented. He particularly pointed out the case where, after the last meeting of the Committee the Home Minister himself had addressed the Chief Ministers of all States about the implementation of some of the main recommendations.

Annexure – I

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Organization represented</u>
1	Lt. Gen. E.G. Pettengell, PVSM	Ministry of Home Affairs
2	Sh. Chowdhury, Anil	Goa, Daman & Diu
3	Brig. Deoskar, B.G.	Maharashtra
4	Sh. Dang, M.L.	Railways
5	Sh. Ghosh, P.N.	Defence
6	Sh. Gosain, C.P.	Central Public Works Deptt.,
7	Sh. Ghosh, S.	N.F.S.C.
8	Sh. Gupta, P.C.	DGP &T
9	Sh. Jagan Mohan, P.	Andhra Pradesh
10	Sh. Jena, S.S.	Orissa
11	Smt. Kaur, S.	Ministry of Home Affairs
12	Brig. Lobo.J.J.D.	Ministry of Home Affairs
13	Sh. Malhotra, K.K.	N.C.D.C.
14	Sh. Manchanda, Harikrishan	Haryana
15	Sh. Mathur, K.M.	I.S.I.
16	Sh. Mehrotra, P.N.	Ministry of Home Affairs
17	Major Y. Mehra	Ministry of Home Affairs
18	Sh. Mehta, Balraj	C.I.S.F.
19	Air. Cr. Pawar, P.B.	Ministry of Home Affairs
20	Lt. Col. R.M. Rajan	Ministry of Home Affairs
21	Sh. Sarkar, Subimal	Bihar
22	Thiru Rathinasami, I.	Tamil Nadu
23	Sh. Sharma, C.D.	Steel & Mines
24	Sh. Shukla, A.B.	U.P.
25	Sh. Sundaram, R.S.	Delhi Municipal Corporation
26	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation

Full text of Welcome Address by Shri Govind Chandra, I.G.P., U.P.

On behalf of U.P. Fire Service I have great pleasure in welcoming the delegates of the Fire Advisory Committee to the City of Lucknow which has got a great historical background behind it.

The Committee has been holding its meeting from time to time in different parts of the country. I understand that seventeen previous meetings had already been held in big metropolis of Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Kashmir etc. and, therefore, it is a matter of great pride for the U.P. Fire Service that Lucknow has been chose as venue for the XVIII meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, I am indeed thankful to both Government of India as well as U.P. Government for this decision.

The delegates during their visits to different parts of the country must have observed that although most of the fire hazard problems are identical yet they have quite a myriad nature. These differences are on account of topographical variations, climatic conditions, industrial developments and constructional features, etc. For example our State comprises plains as well as mountainous regions. Even within our own State, we have different kinds of fire hazards which vary from one region to another. The members of the Committee who are here are requested to please take an account of all these factors of this State and suggest ways and means to cover them most effectively.

For the information of the committee I would like to point out that our State is the pioneer State in the country which had started a Fire Service Organization in 1945 on provincial basis with the name of "UP Fire Service". At the inception the service started functioning only in five big town viz. Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Agra and Lucknow. During the last ten years the State made determined efforts to expand it in thirteen more districts. Thus, is a total of 18 districts we have altogether fifty three fire stations functioning at the moment.

We aspire for the coverage of more towns and cities but are very much handicapped for want of funds which are required the establishment and maintenance of the Fire Stations, it will take some time, therefore to extend the facility of this service to all the 55 districts of this big State.

The most difficult problem of the day for our Fire Service is the multi-storeyed buildings and village fires for which our services are not well equipped. In spite of our desire to provide for them there are certain snags which I would very much like the committee to review in their sittings in this city.

In wish to extend to the members once again a very hearty welcome on behalf of State Fire Service as also on my own behalf. We have endeavored to make your stay in Lucknow a pleasant and comfortable one but on account of reasons beyond our control, and even otherwise, there may be many shortcomings for which I seek indulgence of the members.

Speech by Lt. Gen. E.G. Pettengell, PVSM, Director General Civil Defence & Chairman,
SFAC

We are fortunate and appreciate very much the gesture of the Government of U.P. to hold the XVIII meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. It has given many of us opportunity of visiting this historic city. We are happy indeed to have with us this morning the Chief Secretary, Mr. Butt, who despite his very busy schedule and many important pre-occupation has found time to come here to inaugurate this meeting.

This Committee was constituted by the Government of India in 1955 with the task of examining the organization, functions, training methods, equipment and other day to day problems, and to suggest ways and means of establishing the Fire Services in the country on a firm footing.

In the course of the deliberations of seventeen meeting of the Committee several studies have been conducted and useful recommendations have emerged, which have led to considerable improvements in training, organization and functions, wherever they have been implemented, it is unfortunate that for various reasons the states have not been able to implement all our recommendations.

The progress has been relatively slow and development of Fire Services have not kept pace with the hazards which have grown with industrialization and ever increasing urbanization.

One of the main reasons for the slow pace of development of our Fire Services, is the heterogeneous character of the organization. There is no uniformity or pattern. Following a National Fire Protection Seminar in November, 1974, the Home Minister addressed all States and urged the takeover of the Fire Services from local authorities to be constituted into a separate Department in each State. This measure would ensure availability of more resources to improve the organization and equipment; also provide better career prospects and uniform training leading to a more effective service. We understand that this is under consideration in several States.

In many countries the subject of Firefighting has been treated with high priority, and a great deal of advancement has taken place in the field of fire protection. Sophisticated equipment has been developed to meet the challenge of a changing environment; changes have been made in Fire Service organizations to make them more effective, while improvements have been made in firefighting and rescue techniques. In order to keep abreast of the latest developments advantage is taken of various schemes to train our officers abroad. Recently two of the senior members of this Committee were sent to attend an international conference and to tour several important fire establishments in the larger cities. During the course of this meeting they will talk to you all of their experiences and observations which I am sure will be of much interest to all.

In the light of these developments, it is necessary to constantly keep under review the recommendations made by this Committee from time to time. We shall, therefore, take this task in hand as early as possible.

I now request Mr. Butt to inaugurate this meeting.

Inaugural Address By Shri Mehmood Butt, Chief Secretary to the Government of U.P. on the occasion of XVIII meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Committee held in the U.P. Government Secretariat, Lucknow, from 18th to 20th December, 1976.

Gen. Pettengell and Friends !

I am happy to be with you this morning on the occasion of the 18th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

I understand the Committee has a very heavy agenda to deal with and they would be holding discussions on many topical problems which have come up in the wake of rapid industrialization. I would like to request the delegates that they might also give some thought to the problems of the U.P. Fire Service and the fire hazards which are peculiar in this State.

Although no statistics for fire losses has yet been compiled for the country as a whole, it has been estimated that direct fire losses alone would be over rupees one crore, besides several hundred lives, annually. It is common knowledge that huge quantities of food grains are burnt during the harvest season in this State. This is one of our major problems. It has a bearing on law and order, but it is unfortunate that we have not yet been able to devise any means – either preventive or other to meet the situation. There have been occasions when entire villages have been burnt down by fire and the people left homeless and destitute. This is another feature of problem in our rural areas. Government can do very little, except by way of providing relief. But of course, in the context in which you have to view these problems that is of no consequence at all.

The constraint of resources is a problem which baffles everyone. Because of this paucity of resources; it has not been possible even to cover all the 55 districts with fire services. As the IGP mentioned a little while ago, we have fire services only in 18 districts, while 37 districts are still uncovered. We are most anxious to extend fire services in all the towns of the State and a phased programme is already under way. When this expansion and modernization scheme is fully implemented, it will cover all the District Headquarters of the State and certain modern sophisticated equipment, which our fire service lacks at present, will be acquired under this scheme.

We must, however, review this problem in a broader perspective. As you know, the country has embarked on a rapid programme of development of industries and urban areas. I remember having seen one report, prepared by the Planning Commission some time back which gave details of the volume, the extent and the quantum of urbanization over the next decade in our country. It was estimated by them that during this period, more people will move from the rural areas of our country to urban areas than the total population of Europe. Industrialization, which is useful has brought in new materials of which there is little knowledge and the overall fire hazards have consequently multiplied. In some industrial areas, like Kanpur, the ageing of plant and machinery is another factor which further aggravates fire hazards. If the benefits accruing from the plans and the development programmes are to be consolidated, our

fire losses must be minimized. I think this can be brought about by organizing modern well equipped and up-to-date fire services throughout the country and by a very strict implementation of the preventive measures which would minimize fire risks.

Your Committee has made a number of recommendations since its inception for the modernization of the fire services. I understand that quite a few of these recommendations have yet to be implemented, while some have already become out of date. It is therefore, necessary that each of you take up with your respective State Government/Union Territory Administration/Central Ministry, as the case may be the question for early implementation of these recommendations. I would also suggest that you might like to review your own recommendations made in the past. If your earlier recommendations which are updated and on the basis of which some processing by the various Governments could be profitably undertaken.

One aspect which deserves consideration is the importance which should be given to fire prevention. I think that it has not been given the importance that it deserves. I feel that it is necessary that all aspects of fire protection should be given as much importance as firefighting itself. You might like to ponder over this question and consider whether it would not be a good thing to have a separate fire prevention wing in each of your fire services. I think that structurally it ought to be feasible and it should strengthen your organization. Of course, you have to have a legal framework in order to enforce the provisions relating to preventive measures. You might like to bestow some attention to this aspect. In our country we seek to achieve our objectives through executive authority and I think that it would be in the framework which would enable you to enforce these provisions relating to the preventive aspect of fire services.

Meanwhile, consideration amount of work can be done through proper guidance and education of the general public. For this, some modern media are now available; Television network is there; the radio has been there for quite some time. So it may be good to have this kind of education and persuasion, conducted on a continuing basis through existing media.

In any public service which is constantly faced with new and changing problem, there is need for research and innovation. I do not know if you have an all India body dealing with research in firefighting, but should there be such an organization what would need to be done is that fire services in each of the States would have their own nucleolus of research facilities, where the problems pertaining to their own areas might be looked into and solutions devised. Here again, the constraint of resources will be there, but I think if you start thinking about the subject, then at some stage or the other your thinking will produce results.

While on this subject of cost restraint, you might also like to consider measures for minimizing the cost of the services which you provide. Here you will be on a sure ground; you are familiar with the work and the problems of your organization State and it should not be very difficult to suggest economy measures commensurate and consistent with maintenance of high standard which are quite naturally expected from the kind of service which you provide.

General Pettengell had mentioned about the recent study tour of two of your members. I understand that each of these members is going to address you and share his experience with you. The discussions that would ensue should enable you to take advantage of the experiences of your colleagues and should result in some new thinking on the subject.

I would like to say a few words about the facilities for manufacturing sophisticated equipments within the country for the development of fire services. I believe a Committee has already been constituted to look into immediate and future requirements of firefighting equipment and that this committee will be starting its deliberations shortly. I do hope that when recommendations of this Committee are available, you will take full advantage of them with the objective of making the country self-sufficient in this respect.

It is necessary that every fireman is assured that his family and dependents would be looked after and will be provided every facility in case of injury to him or in the event of his untimely death while engaged in firefighting operations. I am not aware if you have any schemes for group insurance, but in case some states do not have such schemes, while others have such schemes, it would be a good plan to pool the information and deliberate on this important aspect which has a direct bearing on the upkeep of the morals of the Force. In addition, there has been a suggestion in the past that a Benevolent Fund should be established for this purpose. This also deserves your earnest attention. You may also like to deliberate on how to raise funds for such purpose. I feel that Local Bodies of the areas which you serve can be asked to provide some funds for the purpose. The State Governments could authorize the Local Bodies to contribute to such funds if and when they are established and then the expenditure incurred in this behalf would be a legitimate charge on the resources of these Local Bodies. That is of course one way in which funds could be raised. I am sure you could think of a few more. You may also consider utilizing part of these funds for providing day to day amenities to firemen while they are tensely waiting for a fire call.

In the end, I would like to commend to you an innovated approach in your deliberations. There is scope for some thorough in thinking on many aspects of the problem with which you are directly concerned. One way which I have found very useful in reaching some conclusion and giving encouragement to new ideas is to make everyone, who is present in any meeting participate in the deliberations. Some of us are more vocal than others, some are less shy than others; but I think if you draw out those who are not inclined to participate actively, such people sometimes come out with more useful suggestion. Anyway, it is for you to determine how you proceed with your detailed deliberations. I do hope you will be breaking some new ground and give some new directions to the thinking process on the subject.

We in Uttar Pradesh are happy that this meeting of your Committee has been convened here in the capital city. We would like to extend to you a warm welcome. We hope that the arrangements that have been made here for your stay, transportation, etc. are adequate. But, in case you have any difficulty at all, please do not hesitate to let us know. We will try to make good the shortcomings. On behalf of my colleagues here and the state Government I wish you success in your deliberations and, with these opening remarks, I have great pleasure in inaugurating this meeting.

Thank you.

Full Text of Speech by the Additional Inspector General Police, Uttar Pradesh, Thanking the Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh Gen. Pettengell and others

Shri Butt, Gen. Pettengell, Shri Govind Chandra, Delegates from all over the country and friends.

It is now my pleasant duty to thank you all for attending this function. I am grateful to Sri Butt, Chief Secretary, for sparing this valuable time from his busy schedule and giving us a very enlightening address. I am also grateful to Gen. Pettengell and all the Delegates who have come to Lucknow from distant parts of our country. Though every effort has been made to make their stay comfortable in this cold weather, yet I would crave their indulgence for shortcomings in the arrangements. This function would not have been possible but for the active help and cooperation extended by Sri Govind Chandra, IG Polic, Shri Kalyankrishnan, Home Secretary, Shri Khodaiji, Home Secretary (II Sri Sinha, Jt. Secretary Home, and his team of officers, the Members of the Reception committee and the last but not the least officers and men of UP Fire Services who under the leadership of our young and energetic S.F.O. Shri Shukla have made all the arrangements. I am particularly grateful to Sri P. Mathur, Director, A.I.R. and Shri Sethi, Director, Information, for extending all help in organizing this function. I also thank you all friends who have come here this morning to attend this morning to attend this inaugural function.

Report of Communication Sub-Committee of Standing Fire Advisory Committee
(Constituted at its XVIII Meeting)

Terms of Reference :-

I. The 18th Meeting of SFAC constituted the Communication Sub-committee to assess the communication requirement of Fire Services in India and recommend ways and means of modernizing them in the following aspects :-

- (a) Requirements and scales of communication facilities for various levels of fire stations including Brigade Headquarters Fire Station.
- (b) Manpower requirements and financial implications of additional allowances, if any, for dual trade personnel.
- (c) Communication training required for various categories of personnel who are required to use, operate and maintain communication system.

II. The Sub-Committee consists of :-

- (1) Lt. Col. R.M.Rajan, ADG (Comns), MHA - Convener
- (2) Sh. R.S. Sundaram, CFO, Delhi - Member
- (3) Sh. P.C. Gupta, ADG (PHB), DG P&T - Member
- (4) Sh. S. S. Jena, Representative, Govt. of Orissa-Member

Part – I :-

III. Requirement of Communication Facilities – The following types of communication facilities are required by every Fire Services :-

- (a) Reliable and easily available facility in the form of telephones for the public to convey the information of incidence of fire to the Fire Station.
- (b) Reliable line and radio communication between the Hqrs. Fire Station and all the Fire Stations in the city/own
- (c) Radio communication between the Fire Stations and its appliances deployed on operational duties.
- (d) Radio communication between the appliances and the crew

- (e) A well established control room at the Brigade Hqrs. Fire Station and Watch Rooms at Fire Stations at all levels.
- (f) Control Van with full communication facilities capable of controlling large fires as a forward control.

IV. Communication between the public and Control Room for passing information regarding incidence of fire :-

The following measures intended to strengthen the communication facilities available between the general public and the control room for the purpose of passing information regarding fire incident. :-

- (a) All Control Rooms at the HQ. Fire Stations should be equipped with dialing facility from public telephone system – dial No. 101. Where such facility does not exist at the moment, effort must be made to provide it at an early date. The number of 101 connections at the Control Room should depend upon normal statistics of simultaneous fire alarm calls received by the Control centre. As a rough guide for the first 5 lakhs population one connection, and thereafter for every additional 5 lakhs one additional connection of 101. This should be provided on PBX numbering system so that in case one telephone is engaged automatically the other telephone is put through. (hunting facility)
- (b) Fire Alarm System – Certain of the metropolitan cities have old fire alarm system installed but at present lying in various stages of disuse. Local Fire Service should assess their utility and recommend renovation or otherwise to the P&T for necessary action.
- (c) Putting through 101 calls over PCO connections should be made possible by P&T in all towns. P&T should also make it a condition to permit 101 calls from PCOs.
- (d) Telephones available with the public and government telephones should be mobilized and made available for putting through fire alarm calls.
- (e) It should be made mandatory at the advice of Chief Fire Officer to provide non-exchange lines between the Fire Control Centre and the Control Rooms of large industries, establishments and so on at their cost so that direct communication is possible in calling for help.

V. Reliable line communication between Hqrs. Fire Service Control Centre and all Fire Stations under its control.

The following facilities should be provided between the Hqrs. Fire Station Control Room and all the Fire Stations :-

(a) Control Room of Hqrs. Fire Station should have direct line communication to all its Fire Stations. In case the Fire Stations are grouped on divisional basis in large cities with setting up of Divisional Control Rooms, line communication should be provided between the main Control Station and the Divisional Control Station and also from the Divisional Control Station to the Fire Stations in its jurisdiction.

(b) At the HQ and Divisional ends there should be an exchange of capacity 5 plus 20, and in case of Fire Stations, telephone should be provided.

VI. Radio Communication between Hqrs. Fire Control and all Divisional and other Fire Stations.

There should be a radio net with control at the Hqrs. Fire Station Control room working to out-stations in all the Fire Stations of the City/Town. The Control Station should be of the capacity of 50 watts VHF and the out-stations 15 WVHF. 1/6th of the total number of sets authorized will be provided as reserves with a minimum one of each type.

The VHF frequencies, one as operational and another is stand-by should be allotted for this net.

VII. Communication between the Hqrs. Control & the Appliance.

(a) Every appliance whether water tender, towing vehicles and rescue vehicle or any other special appliances all will be provided with the following radio equipment :-

(i) A 15W set with accessories capable of working to the Hqrs. Fire Control.

(ii) A 15W set to function as a Control Station to work forward to the fire crew working on the fire ground.

(iii) Two 3W VHF sets men-pack to be carried in the appliance to be used by the crew when they are deployed on the fire ground.

(iv) A total of 8 frequencies will be allotted for the appliances net. These are required to be used at the discretion keeping in view usual interference and deployment. The sets provided should be capable of functioning of 6 to 8 channels.

(v) All vehicles of CFO, DCFO, DFO, AFOs will be provided with a 15 watts VHF set.

VIII. Control Room Lay out :-

(a) Lay out of control room for the Brigade Hqrs. is given in the attached annexure.

(b) The following facilities should be available in any Hqrs. Control Room :-

(i) The Control Room should consist of 3 compartments the dimensions of which will depend upon accommodation available at the level of the Control Room. One

Compartment is intended for the Control Room in-charge, the second Main Watch Room for the Brigade and the third for the radio facility. Additional accommodation in the form of store, generating room rest room may be provided.

- (ii) The Main Watch Room should contain the console having the termination of following communication facilities :- Telephones on 101 numbering. The number of instruments will depend upon the load of calls.
- (iii) One telephone with two extensions from P&T Exchange. These will be provided for the Mobilization Officer and with one extension working for the Control Room and another in his residence.
- (iv) An operational PBX with multiple boards at the scale of one per position on the console. This PBX will have the terminations of non-exchange lines to all the Fire Stations, Lines to the Control Room of Police, Civil Defence, Water works, Electricity Board and other essential services as required.
- (v) Termination of public address system to all the barracks, residential area, crew rooms, appliances room and other essential areas.
- (vi) Central Control of warning lights associated with PA system,
- (vii) Remote operation of radio control.
- (viii) Tape-recording facilities of all incoming and outgoing calls and mobilization orders.
- (ix) Controlling of traffic lights in close proximity to the exit of the appliances.
- (x) Watch-rooms of fire stations

The following facilities will be available in the watch rooms of dependent fire stations.

- (i) Telephones on the non-exchange lines working to the Control room;
- (ii) One telephone connection with extension from the Posts & Telegraphs Exchange.
- (iii) One telephone at the resident of officer I/C fire station.
- (iv) Radio-terminal working to the control at Brigade Headquarters Control Room;
- (v) P.A. system with outlets to crew room, appliance room residential areas and other important areas.
- (vi) Control of traffic lights at the exit of the fire station.

IX. Mobile Van :-

In case of large fire, where control has to be exercised by a senior officer of the Fire Service on the fire ground itself, there will be a requirement of a mobile van to establish the forward control of the operation. This Mobile Van should have the following facilities :-

- (i) Two radio terminals one working to the Control Room in the Headquarters fire-stations and the another working forward to the appliances in the fire ground. The set working back to the control would be of the capacity of 50W VHF, and the one working to the appliances will be of 15W VHF. The layout is given in the attached diagram. It will have facility for staff compartment in which conference could be held and plans formulated to control the operations. It will have facility of telephone connection from the P&T Exchange – part houses on the side of the mobile vans to facilitate accommodation in case of prolonged operations.

PART – II :-

Man – power requirements

All members of the Fire Service should be capable of talking over telephone and radio. Training in radio telephonic procedure should be imparted to all the members.

The radio sets that are located in the appliances will be in charge of the leading fireman or the sub-officer depending upon the appliances involved.

Control Room Staff at the Brigade Headquarters Fire Stations :-

1	Control Room In-charge	Mobilization officer of the rank not less than Station Officer – 1
2	Watch Room operator for 101 – connection at the scale of one per position	He will be responsible operate the position on the console – 2
3	Occurrence Book I/c (Fireman)	1
4	Mobilization Map I/c (Fireman)	1
5	Radio Communication I/c (Leading Fireman or Equivalent)	1
6	One operator per Static Radio Terminal	1
7	One Messenger (Fireman) per shift	1

Fire Station Watch Room Staff :-

1. In-charge (not less than a leading fireman or equivalent) 1
2. Telephone-cum-Radio Operator or equivalent 1
3. Messenger 1

Maintenance of Radio Equipment :-

1. One Radio Technician per five pieces of radio equipment
2. One leading fireman or equivalent Radio Mechanic for 25 pieces of equipment.
3. One Foreman (Equivalent to Class II Gazetted Officer) for 100 pieces of equipment. His additional responsibility will be to plan, establish and maintain system and be in-charge of all communication facilities of the fire station.

PART – III :

Training :

For efficient functioning of the communication system it should be ensured that all personnel involved in communication duties are adequately trained. For this purpose, the following recommendations are given :-

(a) Fire Service Communication Officer Course :-

Object :- To plan, establish, supervise communication lay out in Fire Brigade.

Level :- Station Officer

(b) Communication Instructor Course :-

Object :- To train Fire Service Instructor to organized training in their own Brigade of all FS personnel in the use of Radio Telephony.

Level :- Sub-Officer.

Closing Address by Shri F.H. Mohsin, Deputy Home Minister, Government of India

General Pettengell, Chief Secretary of Uttar Pradesh, Lady and Gentlemen,

Indeed, I am very happy to be amidst you this afternoon to conclude the deliberations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. I am told that many States have sent their representative, but some States have not been able to do so. I have also been told that elaborate discussions have been held during the past two days on various problems concerning the fire services, like training in rescue operations and the organizational development and allied topic I am sure that you must have gained much in this meeting by such discussions and when you go back you carry these impressions to your respective states or territories and see that the State Governments or the Union Territories do implement them. The implementation is very important. We may discuss and take so many decisions, but, if they remain unimplemented, your deliberations or meeting and the trouble taken by you become futile. Of course, implementation of your recommendations depends upon the outlook; the resources of your State Governments take the view that Fire Services and Civil Defence services are important only when there is a war. They do not use them or give so much attention to them during the peace time. That is a wrong approach. The Fire Services and the Civil Defence measures are permanent features. We should be prepared at all times. It is not only during the war time there is a possibility of the incidence of fires. The fire may break out at any time. I come from the rural areas and I represent the rural area. I know that it is a regular feature in the villages. The houses of the poorer people and the huts are usually burnt and there is nobody to rescue them or to stop the fire from spreading. It is the poorer section of the community that suffers a lot by the ravages of fire, the whole colony is razed to the ground and nothing is left. People run helter-skelter and watch the fire with helplessness, because they do not know the techniques. They do not have the equipment nor the trained people who may fight the fire.

Some effort has to be made in the small towns also. Amongst the major cities, some may have better facilities while others may not have any facilities at all. Whatever equipments or facilities are available in some cities are not adequate.

We may plan, now, but implementation may take ten years. By that time problems may be doubled. I was told that at one time it was thought that thirty fire stations were required for Delhi, but even the objective could be achieved, requirements of fire stations in Delhi had gone up to sixty. So, there is a gap between the time of taking the decisions and their implementation, thus rendering them out of date. What we should do, therefore, is ; firstly to publicize the importance of fire services and, secondly, to develop their organizational set up in every part of the country. In some States, the State Governments have organized the fire services as a separate organization under them; in some states, the fire services are the responsibility of the Corporation or the Municipality. I do not understand how we can carry on with this kind of set up. There must be some uniformity. On the basis of experiences gained so far in other countries, we have to come to some conclusion or decision and our States should also follow it. It is not possible if the State Governments take over the fire services. A circular was also sent to all State Governments to ensure that adequate number of Fire Station were set up in all parts of their respective States and managed by the State Government. The delegates present here today must see that their respective State Governments take an early decision in this respect. I

am sure that U.P. has also not yet established fire stations in all districts. I remember when the fire broke out in Bahraich, there was delay in rescue operations and in extinguishing the fire because there was no fire brigade in that town. Fire result in so much loss to property; and in case it happens to be private individuals, very few State Governments reimburse the loss. Whatever they compensate is also very little. But fire is a national loss. The loss is mathematically calculated on the basis of cost and insurance involved. In terms of money, sometimes we cannot make up the loss. Whether it is by accident or intentional, fires must be prevented. There may be some miscreants who do not believe in law and order; or it may be a natural fire, but we have to save the total destruction and loss. Nevertheless, training in preventing fire is a necessity. There is a National Fire Service College at Nagpur, which train officers; but there is no arrangement for training the lower category of staff today. Of course, Home Guards have been trained in some States but they have not been trained in such a manner that their services may be useful in every possible way. The problem is of rural areas also. In case a fire breaks out in those areas, old methods are employed. Some improvement has got to be effected and for that training is an essential thing. So, State Government have to take measures for extinguishing the fire. For this purpose, training should be given to personnel of every rank in the Fire Services.

Why should the training be confined at Nagpur only ? If it, can form part of the curriculum in High School, Intermediate and O.T.C. that will go a long way. Young boys are coming out of college every year and they may be given physical and fire prevention training.

It may be that you may be lacking behind in equipment and State Government may not coming forward for purchase of apparatus. But, improvement in the existing equipment can at least be made at all levels.

I am told that DGCD is thinking to introduce a degree course in Nagpur College, which will give special training in fire technology. It will take some time. So consideration is being given to start such training immediately with the help of the Nagpur University. It is a good thing and should be very useful.

I am glad that officers and representatives of various States have participated in this Conference. It shows the interest which the States are taking in this problem. I would request them to take more interest in organizing voluntary services and train more and more people in the firefighting.

I offer and joining the General in giving thanks to the U.P. Government for holding this Conference in Lucknow, and making our stay here very comfortable.

I declare that the meeting of 3 days is now concluded. Thank you very much.

**MINUTES OF THE NINETEENTH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE,
HELD IN VIGYAN BHAVAN, NEW DELHI FROM THE 6TH TO 8TH DECEMBER, 1976.**

Nineteenth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee was held in Committee Room 'C' Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi, from the 6th December to 8th December, 1976. A list of officers who attended the meeting is given at Annexure – I.

THE INAUGURATION

2. The meeting was inaugurated by Hon'ble Sh. F.H. Mohsin, Deputy Home Minister, Government of India at 1000hrs on the 6th December, 1976.

WELCOME BY LT. GEN. E.G. PETTENGELL, PVSM

3. Welcoming Hon'ble Sh. Mohsin, Lt. Gen. Pettengell, PVSM, Director General Civil Defence and Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Committee said,

4. It is indeed an honour for us today to have the Deputy Minister with us. It is extremely kind of him to find time to come here and join us this morning. In spite of his very heavy schedule of work and important preoccupations, he has agreed to inaugurate this nineteenth meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

5. As you all know, this Committee was constituted in 1955 and it has as its members representatives of all State Fire Organizations, Union Territories and concerned Ministries. The purpose of this Committee is to examine the organization and structure of fire services, training methods and systems, firefighting equipment and scales and the fire prevention measures necessary in the country from time to time. It is up to this committee to recommend to the Government the various organizational and management changes necessary in the fire services and how to implement the fire prevention measures.

6. During the next three days, we have a very full agenda on points which cover a wide range, including fire prevention, matters and type and scales of equipment.

7. Our Deputy Home Minister takes a very keen interest in the deliberations of this Committee and the 'follow up' action on the Committee's recommendations. Today, we will have the benefit of his advice and wise counsel.

8. He then requested the Deputy Home Minister to inaugurate the meeting.

ADDRESS BY HON'BLE SHRI F.M. MOHSIN

9. In his inaugural address, Hon'ble Sh. Mohsin emphasized the need for follow up action by State Governments on recommendations of Standing Fire Advisory Committee and the need for bringing about uniformity in the organizational structure of fire services if speedy progress and development were to be achieved.

10. Referring to the question of organization of fire services as separate department of States, which had already been taken up at the Chief Ministers' level, he asked the Members to consider and recommend further course of action for achieving the objective.

11. Sh. Mohsin observed that even the scattered legal provisions concerning fire safety, which were incorporated in various Acts, were not being fully implemented and the impact of these legal provisions was therefore not felt. He asked the Members to consider the matter seriously and to make recommendations for consideration of the Government of India.

12. Reminding the members of his remarks at the closing session of the eighteenth meeting, he observed that he had not received reports on the progress of employing volunteers for manning fire stations and fire protection in rural areas. He emphasized the need for implementing these measures on a high priority.

13. He also emphasized the need for finding a practical solution to the problem of providing adequate water for firefighting.

14. Drawing the Members' attention to recommendations of the Seminar on Fire protection in High-rise buildings, which were endorsed by the Committee in November, 1974 and which had been communicated for implementation to all State Governments; he exhorted them to use all their persuasion and good offices to expedite revision of Building Bye-laws in the light of those recommendations, so that safety could be assured in High-rise buildings.

15. Among the other aspects of fire services on which Sh. Mohsin laid emphasis were the need for periodical assessment of professional efficiency and physical fitness of all operational fire service personnel and implementation of suitable welfare measures for fire service personnel whose duties involved considerable risk.

16. Full text of the inaugural address is given at Annexure – II.

OPENING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

17. Extending warm welcome to all Members particularly the new ones, the Chairman observed that he was very happy to see new faces; he was happy that they could come and that it would be possible to get the benefit of new ideas from them during the Committee's deliberations. He apologized for not being able to provide adequate transport to Members during their stay in Delhi because of several meetings being held simultaneously.

18. Referring to the inaugural address by the Deputy Home Minister, he highlighted the following points, which came up for discussion like hardy annuals :-

- (a) Creation of State Fire Services :- The Chairman reminded members that the item had remained on the agenda for a very long time more than a decade. He said that the Committee's recommendations had been repeatedly communicated to all State Governments, so much so that the Home Minister himself had addressed all the Chief Ministers on the subject, requesting them to implement his recommendations. But the progress was not satisfying. Any one of Members who was involved in the

organization of State Fire Services would realize, if he looked at it honestly and objectively, that the fire services were in a very bad state and, unless drastic measures could be taken, the position would deteriorate further because it would not be possible for anyone to replenish the appliances and equipment or to expand the fire services unless adequate funds could be made available. He invited the Members to give their concrete suggestions on the subject during the ensuing discussions. He said that the 'Legislation' and other methods had often been talked about. Although he himself was not familiar with the legal aspects, Members views, if any, would be most welcome and would be given due consideration. He opined that the matter could not be delayed any longer and that conditions should be created expeditiously so that the fire services could be expanded and organized on uniform pattern, training could be improved and appliances and equipment could be standardized. He added that unless immediate measures could be taken, it would be very difficult to tackle the situation created by the increasing fire hazards in almost every city/town/industry.

- (b) Implementation of Fire Prevention and Safety Measures : - The Chairman expressed the views that this was another important aspect which needed everyone's immediate attention and that some really forceful and effective measures would be necessary for preventing fire losses.
- (c) Restructuring of Fire Services' Organizations :- The Fire organizations in the States were based largely on recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, made during the late fifties. Since then, several developments and changes had taken place in the concept and techniques of fire prevention and fire protection, indigenous development of equipment and fire hazards, each one of which demanded a complete review of the structure and management of fire services. The Chairman referred the paper on the subjects which would be discussed at the meeting. The paper was intended to give an idea of the official thinking on the subject. He invited members views on it.

19. The Chairman then referred to some of the important items of agenda, as given below :-

- (a) Review of scale of appliances and equipment and the need for more effective communication system for the fire services :-This had been highlighted forcefully during several surveys undertaken by the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs, recently and was coming up for discussion during the meeting. Referring to the surveys carried out by the Fire Adviser, he remarked that it was distressing to note that only in very few and exceptional cases, the Fire Officer of the concerned States had carried out their own planned assessment of their requirements. He was of the view that such an assessment ought to be made by them on a five or ten years basis. It should not matter if it could be achieved or not. But, it was necessary that the Fire Chiefs, who were more familiar with their local problems, carry out the assessment. When the Fire Adviser goes to the States, he finds that nothing has been done and he had to do a ten to fifteen days' running around of every corner of the State in order to work out the requirements as they should be. This should be the

- job of the concerned Chief Fire Officers, as the Chairman saw it. After that, if they wished to have any advice on whether the plans would be workable or not or whether the plans needed a review or change, they could present their plans to the Fire Adviser for advice. The Chairman added that he did not consider it legitimate for them to expect the Fire Adviser to do their job for them.
- (b) Volunteer Fire Organizations :- A point which the Deputy Home Minister raised in his inaugural address and which was also discussed at the last meeting at Lucknow concerned the Volunteer Fire Organizations. There were problems, both in the rural and urban areas, which could not be managed or controlled practically by the regular fire forces. The reasons were mainly economic and vastness of the size of the country, where it was practically impossible to cover all hazards by regular forces. Other much more developed countries depended up to over sixty percent on the resources of voluntary Fire Organizations. But, in India, where man power was available, but the financial resources were difficult to find, full reliance was being placed on full time paid organizations. The Chairman was of the view that there was something radically wrong and that voluntary organizations should be established. He emphasized that, whether it was to augment the fire protection resources of the towns, or to meet the requirements of rural areas, it could only be done by a voluntary organization. The ways and means and plans for its implementation would be discussed during the course of the meeting. He expressed the hope that something would come out of those discussions.
- (c) Graduate ship Examination of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) :- Referring to item 37 of agenda, the Chairman observed that the question of encouraging external examinations must be viewed in the context of what was happening in the medical world. Just as all foreign examinations in the field of 'medicine' had been derecognized; the Members should seriously consider why they should continue to encourage their officers and students to take foreign examinations in fire engineering in preference to the examinations conducted by the Indian Institution. He asked the Members to view the item in that light.
- (d) Public Relations :- Referring to the recent conference of Chief Secretaries in New Delhi, where a lot of emphasis was laid on public relations, the Chairman remarked that he was not aware if any organization had given serious thought to those discussions certainly not the Fire Services. He was of the view that Fire Services should sell themselves, with the object of developing mutual understanding with the [people and letting them know more about the work they (the fire services) were doing for their (the people's) benefit and well being. He added that self selling should be directed towards highlighting the productivity of Fire Services and not limited to the activities on the occasion of the Fire Services Day. He exhorted the Members to treat it sustained effort through the year and to do all that could possible be done to build up a bright image of the Fire Services in the Public eyes. He suggested several ways in which the objective could be achieved.

20. Lastly, the Chairman expressed his concern over the extremely slow pace at which the various sub-committees carried out their allotted task and the lack of serious attention which they attached to such work. He asked the Members to take it more seriously and complete their work expeditiously.

DISCUSSION ON AGENDA ITEMS

Item 1 :- Confirmation of Minutes of the Eighteenth Meeting

21. The minutes were unanimously confirmed.

Item 2 :- Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

22. It was unanimously decided to offer representation on the Committee to the following Organizations:-

- (a) The General Insurance Corporation
- (b) The Directorate General, Supply and Disposals.

23. Representative of Directorate General Civil Aviation raised a point about acceptance of alternate Members on the Committee. After a brief discussion, the Chairman ruled that every possible effort must be made by all Members to attend the Committee meetings themselves. However, in very exceptional cases, when any Member could not do so because of reasons beyond his control, he should send a representative. He made it clear that it should not be made a regular practice.

24. The Chief Fire Officer, Delhi proposed that Bombay Fire Brigade should also be represented on the Committee. The Chairman ruled that as and when it would be necessary, an invitation would be extended to the Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade to attend the meeting as a co-opted Member, as had done at the present meeting.

Item 3 :- Follow-up Action on the Minutes of the last (Eighteenth) Meeting and Points Arising there from.

25. The Member-Secretary explained that the progress on items on the agenda of the eighteenth meeting, which required further action, had been reported against item 3 for the information of Members.

26. Representative of the Government of Maharashtra wanted to know more about the progress on the review of Petroleum Act. The Member Secretary pointed out that the Ministry of Industries, who had been addressed, had not yet sent a reply in spite of reminders. This was followed by a general discussion, which veered off to discussion of fire prevention and the factories Act. Several Members including the representatives of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan and Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, participated in the discussion. In the end, it was again pointed out to them that the item on the agenda simply related to progress on the subject of review of Petroleum Act and that discussion on Fire Prevention could be held while discussing item 17 of the agenda, if desired by members.

27. A Sub-Committee comprising the following Members was constituted to examine the physical assessment tests for the fire services :-

- (a) Brig. J.J. D. Lobo, AVSM, D.C.D. (Med.), Ministry of Health - Convener
- (b) Sh. Chandrasekhar, I.G.P., Karnataka - Member
- (c) Sh. R.R. Dhobley, CFO, BARC - Member
- (d) Sh. S.A. Hameed, CFO, J & K - Member
- (e) Sh. Ram Karan Yadav, CFO Andaman & Nicobar - Member

The Sub-Committee's report is given at Annexure – IV.

28. The Sub-Committee's recommendations were considered by Members on 8th December, 1976. The recommendations were accepted with the following changes :-

- (i) The height of recruits may be specified from 5'3" (157.5 cm) upwards.
- (ii) Test for colour blindness should be introduced at the time of recruitment.
- (iii) The periodicity for assessment tests may be prescribed as "preferably six-monthly".
- (iv) Where personnel from different establishment were to be taken over by another Fire Authority, provision should be made that only those persons who were physically fit in accordance with the standards recommended by the Sub-Committee should be absorbed.

29. Progress on items 3 (b) to 3 (f) and 3 (h) was noted by members.

Item 4 :- Indian Standard Code of Practice for Tall Buildings.

30. The present position of the work done by the panel for Tall buildings, constituted by the Indian Standards Institution, was reported by the representative of Indian Standards Institution. The Chairman expressed the view that Members need not wait for the Code of Practice for Tall Buildings, which was under preparation by the Indian Standards Institution. While circulating the recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee on bye-laws for tall buildings, it was suggested to them that they could get the bye-laws adopted, subject to the condition that necessary changes would be made when the code of practice finalized by the Indian Standard Institution would be available.

31. The sponsor suggested that the item might be dropped.

Item 5 :- Inspection of Fire Fighting

Equipment by Director General Supply and Disposals.

32. Representative of Directorate General Supply and Disposals explained to the Members the procedure followed in the Directorate General Supply & Disposals for inspection of equipment before acceptance and also for rechecking the equipment and connected documents if and when a complaint was made to them. He offered to look into the matter again if the representative of Andaman & Nicobar Islands could make the details of the defects available to him.

33. It was decided that details of complaints might again be forwarded to the Directorate General Supply and Disposals, who might look into them. It was also decided that the question of associating user, indenters with the inspection of equipment before acceptance by Directorate General Supply & Disposals may also be examined by DGS &D.

Item 6 :- Replacement of 1800 1/min. Rigid Pump on Motor Fire Engines by a Portable Medium Pump, Preferably Feather Weight type.

34. After the Member-Secretary had explained that the type of appliances which he had proposed in items Nos. 15 and 17 would cover this particular proposal, it was decided to drop this item.

Item 7 :- Delay in the procurement of equipment through Directorate General Supply and Disposal.

35. Representative of Directorate General Supply and Disposals assured the Members that everything possible was done to expedite procurement of equipment, but delays did occur because of reasons beyond the control of Directorate General supply and Disposals. He cited examples of such reasons which cause the delay.

36. The Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service suggested that priority should be accorded to procurement of equipment for fire services. The discussion veered off to the procurement of chassis for the fabrication of fire appliances, which in turn delayed the procurement of equipment. Representative of Directorate General Supply & Disposal pointed out that his department had no powers to compel chassis manufacturers to give priority to the supply of chassis for fabrication of fire engines.

37. Several other Members also complained of delay in the procurement of equipment. It was finally decided that Directorate General Supply & Disposals might be requested to examine ways and means of cutting short the delay.

Item 8:- Aluminum Ladders for Fire Brigade use

Item 9 :- Portable Pumps of one cylinder

38. After the Member Secretary had explained that both items were considered at the relevant technical committee of the Indian Standards Institution and after he had given reasons

for that committee's decision, it was decided that the matter should be looked into further by the Indian Standards Institution Committee.

Item 10 :- Grant for Vulnerable Towns in Haryana

39. The sponsor of the item read out from a letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs. He claimed that the Ministry had indicated in that letter about sharing the cost of firefighting equipment for vulnerable towns on a 50:50 basis. The Chairman observed that the letter was in some other context and the contention of the sponsor was not correct.

40. Representative of the Government of Maharashtra suggested that expenditure on the development of fire services should be accepted as a Plan expenditure by the Planning Commission. It was explained to him that the matter had already been considered earlier and that it had not been possible so far to persuade the Planning Commission to accept it as a Plan item.

Item 11 :- Central Government Aid for installation of fire hydrants.

41. After a brief discussion on the subject, it was pointed out by the Member-Secretary that suggestions for the requirement of water sources for firefighting had been included in the paper appended to item 17 of the Agenda, it was decided that item 11 should be examined after the proposals contained in the paper had been examined.

Item 12 :- Financial Aid from Central Government for Development and Modernization Of State Fire Services.

42. While appreciating the necessity for providing adequate funds for the development and modernization of fire services, the Chairman informed the members of the action taken so far by the Ministry of Home Affairs in that direction. He also mentioned about willingness of the General Insurance Corporation to subscribe to any Bonds which might be issued by any State Government for the specific purpose of developing the fire services and the problems expressed by some of the States in issuing such Bonds. He also informed the Members that case had been initiated for finding a solution to the State Government's Problems.

43. It was pointed out that suggestions for the funding of expenditure on fire services had been included in the paper appended to item 17 of the Agenda and that item 19 also related to the same subject. It was finally decided to consider this item along with items 17 and 19.

Item 13 :- Associating Experts with Investigation into the causes of fires.

44. After a brief discussion, it was decided to recommend to the Government of India to issue another circular to all concerned, drawing their attention to the earlier directives and also reiterating the necessity of associating fire experts with Committees/Commissions appointed for investigation into the causes of fire.

Item 14 :- Fire Insurance in Public Sector undertakings

45. After a considerable discussion on the subject, it was decided to bring it to the notice of the General Insurance Corporation and to suggest to that Corporation that continuous monitoring of fire protection measures in insured property might be undertaken by them.

Item 17 :- Assessment of Requirements of Firefighting Equipment.

Item 17 :- Organizational Structure of Fire Service.

46. Both items, being inter-related, were taken up together. A Sub-Committee comprising the following members was constituted to examine both items :-

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|
| 1) Sh. S. C. Chatterjee | - | Convener |
| 2) Sh. A. S. Kulkarni | - | Member |
| 3) Sh. R.S. Sundram | - | Member |
| 4) Sh. S. M. Bharucha | - | Member |
| 5) Sh. B. R. Mehta | - | Member |
| 6) Sh. Jagan Mohan | - | Member |
| 7) Sh. S.K. Dheri | - | Member |

47. Report of the Sub-Committee, as given at Annexure – III to these Minutes, was examined by the Committee on the last day of the meeting.

48. It was decided to make the following changes in the recommendations of the Sub-Committee after the points raised by some Members had been discussed :-

- a) Reference to the relevant Indian Standard may be given in place of the RRL hose.
- b) The Indian Standards Institution should be requested to prepare specifications for the 90-1201/min portable pump.
- c) While forwarding the recommendations to the State Governments and others, it should be clarified that the recommendations did not apply to industrial undertakings.

49. Provisions regarding the response time and duty hours were also discussed by Members while considering the report of the Sub-Committee. The Chairman finally ruled that members should send their views and comments on the draft papers, as appended to items 15 and 17 of the Agenda, to the Member-Secretary within 3 months from the date of the meeting. If no comments were received by 31st March, 1977, it would be presumed that Members were in agreement with the suggestions made in the paper.

50. The Chairman also directed that immediate action should be taken at Government of India/State Government levels to examine the specific recommendations as indicated against each item below :-

a)	Central Legislation	Action :	Government of India
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b)	UNDP Project for development Of Fire Service	Action :	State Governments/ Governments of India
c)	Formulation of new standards by The Indian Standards Institutions	Action :	Indian Standards Institution
d)	Establishment of State Training Schools	Action :	State Governments
e	Some of the welfare measures Such as group insurance, charity Shows, etc., recreation facilities And medical aid	Action :	State Governments

Item 16 :- Organization of Rural Fire Fighting on Voluntary Basis.

51. Representatives' of the Government of Haryana was of the view that voluntary fire fighting organization would not be effective for villages and that such an organization would be wasteful. The intention of having a voluntary organization for rural fire protection and its scope was amplified by the Chairman.

52. Present position about rural fire protection was explained by representative of the Governments of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat and the various aspects were discussed by Members. The Chairman finally gave a ruling that each Member should take up a pilot project in his respective State to prove the feasibility of the Scheme and intimate results to the Member-Secretary by the next meeting.

Item 18 :- Measures to Reform Public Opinion

53. Representative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh informed the Members of the work done by the Andhra Pradesh Fire Services for improving their image with the public. He also suggested that films should be used as an effective medium for publicizing the work done by the Fire Services and also for making propaganda for fire prevention.

54. The Chairman observed that there was an urgent need for improving public relations in the fire services and he gave his detailed views on the subject to the Members. He also observed that it was essential that good work done by the Fire Services should be given wide publicity by fire service officers. He exhorted the members to give serious consideration to this neglected aspect of the fire services and to take urgent measures for improving public relations.

55. Representative of the Government of Maharashtra suggested inclusion of "public relations" in the curricula of National Fire Service College Courses. It was decided that this subject should be included in the Divisional Officers' and Station Officers' courses at the College.

Item 19 :- Contribution by the Life (General) Insurance Corporation of India towards the Maintenance of Public Fire Brigades.

56. This item having been already covered was passed over, except that representative of Andhra Pradesh suggested compulsory contribution by the General Insurance Corporation. It was explained to him that they (The GIC) had turned down the proposal of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this respect.

Item 20 :- Fire Protection in Rural Areas

57. This item was already discussed while discussing item No. 16 of the Agenda. No further discussion was therefore, held.

Item 21 :- Separation of Fire Services from the Police Department in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

Item 22 :- Rank Structure and Emoluments of Fire Service Personnel in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman & Diu.

58. It was explained to the sponsor that both subjects had been adequately covered by the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs, in his recent inspection report on the Fire Services in Goa, Daman & Diu.

Item 23 :- Creation of "Rescue Wing" in Fire Services

59. On a query from the Chairman, the scope of Rescue Wing was explained by the sponsor. The Chairman informed the Members of plans to start a Rescue Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur. It was generally felt that rescue was one of the Primary duties of the Fire Services and that all Fire Services should be fully equipped for that important task.

60. Training in diving for rescue purposes also came up for discussion and Members explained their difficulties in securing necessary facilities for such training. The Chairman was of the view that it would be necessary that the Fire Services themselves were fully equipped for this purpose before training could be arranged. He, however, directed that the matter might be taken up with the Naval Headquarters, with a view to ascertain the facilities that the Navy could make available for such training.

Item 24 :- Recognition of Fire Services as Technical

61. After brief discussion, it was decided that the following Members would send a Job Evaluation Report of fire service personnel in their organization to the member secretary within a month from the date of the meeting to enable the matter to be pursued :-

- (a) Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence,
- (b) Fire Officer, B.A.R.C.
- (c) Fire Officer, Rourkela Steel Plant

Item 25 :- Creation of an All India Fire Service Cadre

62. After brief discussion, it was decided that S/Shri R.s. Sunderam and S.C. Chatterjee should prepare a paper on the subject individually and send it to the Member Secretary by the 1st January, 1977, to enable the matter to be studied.

Item 26 :- ISI Certification Mark.

63. Representative of the ISI explained the procedure for marking various products with ISI Certification Mark and for ensuring quality control. The Member Secretary further elaborated upon the certification Marking of firefighting equipment. He explained the various categories of equipment for which the certification mark could be used and also the action taken and present position about Certification Marking of firefighting equipment.

64. He was of the view that Certification Marking could possibly be made more effective if all users of firefighting equipment could insist upon marked products at the time of purchase. It was suggested that some Legislation might be enacted or ordinance issued to the effect that no-one in the country would be able to market firefighting equipment unless it was certified by the Indian Standards Institution. Representative of the ISI stated that similar action had already been taken for the household electrical equipment. It was decided that possibility of similar action might be examined for firefighting equipment also.

Item 27 :- Reclassification of "Fire"

Item 28 :- Reclassification of Fire Extinguishers

Item 29 :- Fire Extinguisher Rating

65. It was decided to leave it to the relevant Technical Committee of the ISI to take suitable action on these items.

Item 30:- Refresher Course at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur

66. The Member Secretary reminded Members that a similar demand was raised at one of the earlier meetings of Standing Fire Advisory Committee. The Chairman had then directed that the college would run a Refresher Course if there was adequate demand for such course. But, when Members and others were asked to send their requirements of seats on refresher course, the response was very poor. In spite of that, a course was conducted at the College. He pointed out that refresher courses had not been dropped, but were held in abeyance because of lack of demand.

Item 31 :- Representation on the Advisory Board of National Fire Service College.

67. The member secretary explained the purpose and scope of work of the Advisory Board. Some discussion followed and finally the Chairman said that the Advisory Board was purely working Board and that such Members were selected for it who could contribute substantially to its work. He went through the composition of the Board to illustrate his point. He informed the

Members that problems of individual States could be looked after if they could inform the Director of the College about them. He, however, directed that action might be taken to include not more than two professional Members from States by rotation. He emphasized that nominated representatives must be professional fire service officers.

Item 32 :- Introduction of Hindi Words of Command.

68. The Director, National Fire Service College, informed the Members that both English and Hindi words of command were being used at the College. Some Members, however, wanted to know why the practice should continue even when Hindi words of command had been adopted by all armed forces and the police services. The Chairman explained that the college also accepted foreign national for training and it was, therefore, necessary to continue with both English and Hindi words of command.

Item 33 :- Physical Standards for Trainees at the National Fire Service College.

69. After brief discussion, the Chairman ruled that all candidates detailed for training at the College, must be subjected to medical fitness tests before being sent for a course, as the strenuous activities could have serious results on an unfit person. Height and weight need not be insisted upon in case of departmental candidates.

70. Representative from the government of Maharashtra inquired if the College had a Medical Officer on its staff. He felt that a Medical Officer was necessary on the College staff and that the Director of the College should have the authority to return unfit persons to their sponsoring organizations. After some further discussion, it was agreed that it should be so, but that medical examination at the College should be carried out only in doubtful cases.

Item 34 :- Fire Service Uniform

71. The Director, National Fire Service College, explained the difficulties in the way of enforcing uniformity in the colour and pattern of uniform to be worn by trainees at the College. He was of the view that unless all fire services in the country adopted a uniform pattern and colour, no uniformity could be achieved. The Chairman finally ruled that the College should make a mention in the joining instructions that tucked in shirts would be preferable, as it contributed to uniformity and was an easy dress to work in.

Item 35 :- Training in Fire Safety Methods

72. After a brief discussion, it was decided that the Director Fire Force, Andhra Pradesh would send his suggestions for additions to the existing syllabi of the various courses at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur with a view to improve upon them in respect of training in fire safety methods.

Item 36:- Staffing of National Fire Service College

73. A sub-committee comprising the following Members was constituted :-

Sh. P.N. Ghosh	-	Convener
Sh. S. Ghosh	-	Member
Sh. M.B. Rishi	-	Member
Sh. Rai Choudhri	-	Member
Sh. C.D. Sharma	-	Member

Their report, given at Annexure – IV to these minutes, was examined by the Members on the 8th December, 1076.

74. Representative of the Government of Maharashtra observed that staffing pattern for the College should have been considered by the Advisory Board and suggested that the recommendations of the sub-committee might be circulated and all members given a chance to comment.

75. The Chairman observed that there should always be a feed-back to the College from various sponsoring authorities who send their candidates for training. It was finally decided that the Sub-Committee recommendations should be forwarded to the Advisory Board for further examination and working out final suggestions before circulating to Members of Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

Item 37 :- Popularizing the Examinations Conducted by the Institution of Fire Engineers (India).

76. This item was discussed at length. Representative of the Government of West Bengal offered the following suggestions :-

- (a) Prescribe books for the Graduate ship Examination of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India).
- (b) Start small cells in fire brigades for coaching candidates who wish to appear for Graduate ship examinations the Institution of Fire Engineers (India).
- (c) The examination should be conducted by the State Public Service Commission.

77. The third suggestion was not considered feasible. The Chairman asked Members to encourage their officers to take the Graduate ship examination of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) and to tutor them for such examinations. He informed the Members that he had already asked the Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur to start tutorial classes for this purpose from the next Sub-Officers' Course.

78. As regards the question of equating the examination of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) with the examination conducted by the National Fire Service College, and recognition of the Institution's qualification for appointment to various posts in the Fire Services, the Chairman ruled that the Council of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) should decide on these aspects.

Item 38 :- Foreign Study Facilities

79. The Chairman informed the Members of the difficulties in securing more seats under various Technical Assistance Programmes for deputing fire service officers from India abroad. He informed them that he was fully conscious of the needs in this respect and that he would take every possible opportunity for detailing officers abroad.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS (NOT ON AGENDA)

Item 1 :- Fire Services Professionals & Sports Meet

80. Representative of the Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed that a professional and sports Meet should be organized annually for the fire services. This was followed by a brief discussion. The Member Secretary pointed out that a similar item had been considered earlier by the Committee.

81. The Chairman directed that earlier record should be examined before taking further action in the matter.

Item 2 :- Exchange of Officers Between Various Fire Brigades

82. Representative of the Government of West Bengal proposed this item. After a brief discussion, the Chairman decided that a recommendation should be included that such exchanges should be encouraged.

Item 3 :- Celebration of Fire Service Day

83. Representative of Delhi Municipal Corporation proposed that "Fire Service Day" should be renamed "Commemoration Day". After a brief discussion, it was decided not to change the nomenclature and to leave the details of activities on Fire Services Day to individual Organizations.

Item 4 :- Constitution of Work Study Group of Fire Officers.

84. This item was also proposed by Representative of Delhi Municipal Corporation. He suggested that a work study group of professional Fire Officers should be constituted to examine in detail the various items which came up for consideration of Standing Fire Advisory Committee. After a brief discussion, it was decided not constitute any work study group.

Item 5 :- Introduction of Certain Subjects in National Fire Service College, Nagpur Curricula

85. Representative of Delhi Municipal Corporation proposed that subjects, such as Etiquette in the Fire Services, Fundamentals of accounts Code and "Running Repairs of Fire Engines" should be included in the Syllabus for Station Officers' Course at the National Fire Service College.

86. After some discussion, it was decided that Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur should examine inclusion of lectures on 'Man-Management' in the Divisional Officers' Course at the College.

Item 6 :- Constitution of Advisory Boards at State Level

87. Representative of the Government of Maharashtra proposed this item. After a brief discussion, it was decided that consideration of this item should be deferred.

Item 7 :- Inclusion of Sub-Officers' Course in the Curricula of the Proposed Fire Fighting Training School in Maharashtra.

88. Representative of the Government of Maharashtra mentioned that there was a proposal to set up a training school for Firemen and Leading Firemen to meet the requirements of Fire Services in Maharashtra. The school was expected to be established by next year. He suggested that the proposed school might be permitted to conduct Sub-Officers' course also.

89. Consideration of the proposal was deferred.

CLOSING REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

90. Concluding the discussion, the Chairman said,

91. We have concluded another successful meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. A wide range of subjects was covered and in the course of discussions, we have been able to identify several problem areas, some of which have been defying solution for years and to suggest a line of action to deal with such matters. We shall on our part give these matters due attention and keep you informed of progress.

92. On the question of finding funds for development of the fire services, I am sympathetic to your problem. I would again request you to carry out an assessment of your requirements, based on your immediate shortcomings – your 5 year phased requirement and your ultimate expanded requirements in 10 years. This should be taken up with your respective States and the funding process examined on the proposal suggested by the General Insurance Corporation. A copy of your assessment may be sent to the Fire Adviser, because if we are to project a proposal to U.N.D.P. we must have a general idea of the commitment.

93. Among the new points which come for consideration was the case for restructuring of the Fire Services Organization. This I consider is long overdue and much credit goes to the Fire Adviser, Mr. Mehrotra – for formulating a well-conceived paper, which embraces all aspects of the organization.

94. The adoption of threes measures will improve the efficiency of the Fire Services Organization and enable it to fulfill its tasks and responsibilities more effectively. I would request you to let us have your comments and suggestions by last April, 1977, so that it could be finalized.

95. I would like to leave a few thoughts with you on training on which I place a very high premium. Our firemen have a very heavy responsibility, they do a difficult job; they are expected to display skill and courage. We should, therefore, ensure that they are fully equipped in skill and techniques to do their job. Training falls into three categories – individual, collective (team training) and assessment of efficiency through/simulated exercises. This last aspect is not being given any attention. Most Fire Officers are inclined to depend on unobserved performance at fires, which does not give a clear assessment of the weakness in the system.

96. In regard to the Voluntary Fire Service –you should

- (a) Undertake a pilot project for rural fire protection through volunteers on a self help basis and let us know the results by the time the next meeting is held. I would emphasize the use of Rural Home Guards for this project.
- (b) Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, Fire Officer Rourkela Steel Plant and Fire Officer BARC will remember to send their individual paper on 'job evaluation' to the Member Secretary within one month from this date without waiting for the minutes or a reminder.
- (c) Sh. Sundaram and Sh. Chatterjee agreed to send their individual 'paper' on the creation of an All India Fire Service to the Member Secretary by the 1st January, 1977.
- (d) More attention should be given to Public Relations work – it must be a deliberate, planned and sustained effort to establish and maintain mutual understanding with the public.

97. In the end, I thank you all for coming and for giving us the benefit of your experience and advice.

98. The meeting ended with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair.

List of Officers who attended the meeting**Chairman****Lt. Genl. E.G. Pettengell, PVSM****Member Secretary****Sh. P. N. Mehrotra**

Sl. No.	Name of the members (arranged in alphabetical order)	Representative of
1	Sh. Bharucha, S.M	Government of Gujarat
2	Sh. Chandrashekar, M.L.	Government of Karnataka
3	Sh. Chatterjee, S.C.	Government of West Bengal
4	Sh. Das, R.	Government of Tripura
5	Brig. DEoskar, B.G.	Government of Maharashtra
6	Sh. Dhobley, R.P.	Deptt. of Atomic Energy
7	Sh. Ghosh, P.N.	Ministry of Defence
8	Sh. Ghosh, S.	National Fire Service College
9	Sh. Goel, S.B.	Government of Haryana
10	Sh. Hameed, S.A.	Government of J & K
11	Sh. Jagan Mohan	Government of Andhra Pradesh
12	Sh. Kar, P.	Government of Assam
13	Sh. Khosla, S.S.	Dte. Genl. Of Tech. Development
14	Sh.Loveraj, S.	Ministry of Home Affairs
15	Sh. Mehta, B.R.	Central Industrial Security Force
16	Sh. Mukherjee, H.D.	Government of Orissa
17	Sh. Parkash Singh	Government of Goa, Daman & Diu
18	Sh. Rai Choudhury, H.C.	Dte. Genl. Civil Aviation
19	Sh. Rajindra Singh	Government of Himachal Pradesh
20	Sh. Rishi, M.B.	Government of Madhya Pradesh
21	Sh. Sharma, C.D.	Ministry of Steel
22	Sh. Simha, Ajitha D.	Indian Standards Institution
23	Sh. Singha, J.P.	Government of Rajasthan
24	Sh. Sinha, K.C.	Ministry of Railways
25	Sh. Srinivasa Rao, K.	Government of Kerala
26	Sh. Srivastava, K.P.	Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers
27	Sh. Sundaram, R.S.	Delhi Municipal Corporation

28	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Ministry of Labour & Rehabilitation
29	Sh. Yadav, Ram Karan	A & N Islands
By Invitation (arranged in alphabetical order)		
1	Sh. Anand, S.C.	Dte. Genl. Supplies & Disposal
2	Cdr. Bakshi, T.	Ministry of Home Affairs
3	Sh. Batra, S.P.	Delhi Municipal Corporation
4	Sh. Batura, H.K.	Delhi Municipal Corporation
5	Maj. Gen. Chopra, RL, PVSM	Delhi Civil Defence
6	Sh. Dheri, S.K.	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
7	Sh. Gahlaut, N.S.	Delhi Municipal Corporation
8	Sh. Gosain, C.P.	Central Public Works Department
9	Sh. Jain, S.C.	Ministry of Home Affairs
10	Brig. Kapoor, H.L.	Ministry of Home Affairs
11	Sh. Kanse, M.T.	Dte. Gen. Supply & Disposal
12	Sh. Kulkarni, A.S.	Bombay Municipal Corporation
13	Sh. Kunal Roy	Ministry of Home Affairs
14	Brig. Lobo, J.J.D. AVSM	Ministry of Health
15	Sh. Malhotra, K.K.	National Civil Defence College
16	Sh. Mathur, K.M.	Indian Standards Institution
17	Sh. Nagaraja, V.	Dte. Gen. Supply & Disposals
18	Air Cdre. Pawar, P.B.	Ministry of Home Affairs
19	Sh. Raj Bahadur	
20	Lt. Col. Rajan, R.M., AVSM	Ministry of Home Affairs
21	Sh. Rao, A. H. Ramchander	National Fire Service College
22	Sh. Sharma, S.S.L.	Delhi Municipal Corporation
23	Sh. Singh, I.C.	Govt. of Manipur
24	Sh. Venkaswamy, S.	Dte. Genl. Civil Aviation

Inaugural address by Hon'ble Sh. F.H. Mohsin, Deputy Home Minister, Government of India on the occasion of the Nineteenth Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee at New Delhi on the 6th December, 1976.

Gentlemen,

I am happy to be with you on the occasion of the nineteenth meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

You have made a number of important recommendations in the past 18 meetings, which were aimed at bringing about uniformity and improvements in the fire services. As you are aware your recommendations were forwarded to the State Governments and others, concerned with the administration of fire services, for implementation. On several occasions, you were also requested to pursue the matters with your respective State Governments. But I am told that in spite of all this, little has been achieved so far. It is essential for progress and development of this service that uniformity is brought about in the organizational structure of fire services.

Our efforts to persuade the State Governments to take over the Fire Services and organize them as separate departments of their respective States have borne little results; this matter was taken up at the level of Chief Ministers of all States. You may, therefore, consider and recommend further course of action which could be taken for achieving these objectives.

Although some provisions concerning fire safety and prevention exist in various Acts, these provisions are not sufficiently comprehensive nor are they adequate. The implementation of these measures is left to organizations other than the Fire Services. As such, the full impact of these provisions is not felt and, many a time, it is observed that legal provisions are not actually implemented to the desired extent. I suggest that you consider this matter seriously and make suitable recommendations for consideration of the Government of India.

While concluding the 18th Meeting of your Committee at Lucknow last year, I had suggested that you should give a serious consideration to the increasing employment of volunteers for manning the Fire Station and for extending the firefighting facilities to all rural areas. I have had no reports so far of the progress made by you in this direction. But, I am sure that the matter will come up for discussion during this meeting and that, if you have not already found a solution to the problem, you should be able to do so now. Even in developed countries, today, a good proportion of Fire Fighting facilities both in Urban and Rural areas are provided by volunteers. This is a very important aspect of fire protection which has been neglected so far and, in my opinion, a high priority should be accorded to it.

You will no doubt be considering the problem of providing adequate water for firefighting at the required locations. You should, however, bear in mind the economical aspects of covering each town and village with a suitable water supply system. The fact that there is scarcity of water in many parts of the country, even for drinking purposes, should not be lost sight of. At the

same time, your solutions to the problem of finding adequate water for firefighting purposes should be practical and attainable.

The question of fire prosecution and fire safety of High Rise Buildings was discussed at length at the fire protection seminar, convened by the Ministry of Home Affairs at New Delhi in November, 1974. Recommendations of the Seminar were endorsed by your Committee and were communicated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to all States Governments for expeditious implementation. I am told that the progress on these recommendations has been slow. One of the recommendations was that the National Building Code of India should be adopted by all Local Bodies, throughout the country, and their respective Building Bye-laws should be revised to enable the provisions of National Building Code to be implemented. It was also suggested that all buildings above the height of 15 metres should be considered as special occupancies and very strict provisions should be made in the Building Bye-Laws in respect of such buildings. I am happy to note that some head-way has been made in this respect in the Metropolitan Cities of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. In other places the situation continues to be what it was before the seminar's recommendations were communicated to the State Governments. No one can deny that such buildings can become virtual death-trap in case of fire, unless careful consideration is given to all aspects of fire safety at the planning and construction stage of these buildings. You should, therefore, once again make an expeditiously with this end in view.

For high professional efficiency, it is essential that all members of the fire services should not only have sound professional knowledge of their subject, but they should also be physically fit and mentally alert. To ensure this, it may be necessary to introduce periodical assessment of their professional efficiency and physical fitness. I understand that this subject was discussed at the last meeting, but no tangible results were achieved. You may perhaps be able to finalize your recommendations in this regard during the course of this meeting.

Welfare measures for fire service personnel and their families need to be given greater emphasis and attention. Their duties involved considerable risk in facing fire hazards. Such measures would improve the morale of firemen and lead to greater operational efficiency of the Services.

With these words, Gentlemen, I have greater pleasure in inaugurating this meeting and wishing you all success in your deliberations.

Report of Sub-Committee No. 2 Item No. 15 and Item No. 17 assessment of requirements of firefighting equipment organization structure of Fire Services

A Sub Committee constituted of the following members met in the afternoon of 7th December, 1976 in Committee Room 'C' at Vigyan Bhavan.

Sh. S. C. Chatterjee - Convener
Sh. A. S. Kulkarni
Sh. R. S. Sundaram
Sh. S. M. Bharucha
Sh. B.R. Mehta
Sh. Jagan Mohan
Sh. S. K. Dheri
Lt. Col. R.M. Rajan

2. The following officers were also present at the meeting.

Sh. H.S. Gahlaut, Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service.

Sh. S.P. Batra, Station Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service.

Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs

3. The note appended at Appendix – IV to the Agenda and the paper at Appendix – V to the Agenda were thoroughly examined and discussed. The Sub-Committee unanimously approved of the suggestions made in these two documents with the following changes :

- (a) Funding :- A recommendation may also be included that a special project for the Development of fire services may be taken up under the UNDP
- (b) Organization :- The designation of Sub Fire Officer may be changed to read as Assistant Station Fire Officer.
- (c) The Scale of Assistant Divisional Officers in each Operational Division should be Specified as "one or more Assistant Divisional Fire Officers so that no Assistant Divisional Fire Officer shall have to command more than 5 Fire Stations."
- (d) Retainer for Volunteers :- Only a monthly retainer should be recommended. Reference to any separate allowance for attending to individual fire calls maybe deleted.

- (e) Uniform :- The exact scale of issue of uniform may be specified.
- (f) Appliances and Equipment :- The portable pump for volunteer fire stations may be specified as 90-120 litres per minute or higher capacity as required by local conditions.
- (g) Water Sources :- Provision of water sources for tall buildings, above 15 m in height should also be included in the recommendations.
- (h) Residential accommodation should be made free for all ranks.

Sd/-
(S.C. Chatterjee)

Sd/-
(B.R. Mehta)

Sd/-
(A.S. Kuklarni)

Sd/-
(Jagan Mohan)

Sd/-
(R.S. Sundaram)

Sd/-
(S.K. Dheri)

Sd/-
(S.M. Bharucha)

Sd/- Lt. Col.
(R.M. Rajan)

The Committee feels that the present syllabus of the College, vis-à-vis examination system needs thorough revision. It also feels that instead of running long or elementary course, College should run more number of senior courses, i.e. Station Officers, Divisional Officers and Fire Prevention Officers courses etc.

Agenda Item No. 36:- Staffing of National Fire Service College.

As desired by Director General Civil Defence a sub committee comprising of the following members met to consider the staff position of the National Fire Service College in the context of the courses that are being conducted at present and also keeping in view the immediate future programme of the College.

Sh. P.N. Ghosh	-	Convener
Sh. S. Ghosh	-	Membe
Sh. M.B. Rishi	-	Member
Sh. Rai Choudhuri	-	Membe
Sh. C.D. Sharma	-	Member

At the outset the Sub Committee examined the types of courses which are being run at the National Fire Service College. These are :-

- (a) Sub Officers Course
- (b) Station Officers/Instruction Course
- (c) Divisional Officers Course
- (d) Basis Course for elementary firefighting
- (e) Fire Engineering course for Factory Inspectors and Project Engineers etc.

Of these the first three courses are meant for professional firefighting bodies. The basic course is for imparting elementary firefighting training to Civil Defence personnel and the last course is for imparting training to the Engineers and other senior officers drawn from the industry.

All these courses except the last one also involved particular raining - including drills and parades.

The Committee thereafter set itself to analyze the curricular of the different courses and it was observed that in all the courses training has to be imparted in the following branches of the science and engineering, the degree of training dependent upon the level of the course :-

- (a) Physics and chemistry of combustion.
- (b) Mechanical Engineering

- (c) Automobile Engineering
- (d) Civil Engineering including hydraulic.

In addition the training has also to be imparted in the field of legislation and appliances designing. In addition field training is imparted relating to use of different types of fire appliances and equipment including the sophisticated ones like turn table ladders, breathing apparatus and similar other things.

On examination of the present staff position of the National Fire Service College the Committee is firmly of the opinion that although the existing staff is capable of imparting training on the operational side including fire prevention and legislation the College is very much deficient in relation to teaching of the Science and Engineering subjects mentioned, above. The Committee feels that it is neither possible nor desirable for an operational officer to teach these science and engineering subjects at least at a higher level unless he himself is having such a technical qualification.

Considering that the National Fire Service College is the only one of its kind in the country and that the Fire Services of the entire country including public and private sectors depend on this College for training their fire staff, the Committee took note of the staffing pattern of the Fire Service Technical College established in the United Kingdom a few years back. It was noted that in the United Kingdom College which is considered as the finest in the world, the training of the science and engineering subjects were left to the scientific and technical personnel whereas the training on the operational side including fire prevention and legislation were left to the operational officers. The Committee felt that in so far as the National Fire Service College, Nagpur is concerned, there was a good scope of adopting a similar method although to a reduced extent and suiting the Indian conditions. Accordingly the Committee makes the following recommendations :-

- (a) The College should be headed by a Director as at present who has to be a highly qualified professional officer with adequate practical background.
- (b) Under him the teaching staff should be divided into two Divisions :-
 - (i) Scientific Study Division

It should be headed by Deputy Director Scientific Studies. Under him there should be two Assistant Directors – Assistant Director Science Group and Assistant Director Engineering Group. It is not intended to have any Deputy Assistant Director in this wing. Instead each Assistant Director should be assigned by one Senior Scientific assistant. Of these two Senior Scientific Assistances – One should be Automobile Engineering, who should be diploma holder from any recognized institution. This would facilitate also maintenance of the appliances and equipments which are held by the College.

- (ii) Operational Studies Group

The operational side should be headed by Deputy Director Operational Studies. Under him there should be two Assistant Directors for operational studies. Considering that the College has not been able to recruit qualified staff as Deputy Assistant Director because of the pay scale, it is felt that the rank of Deputy Assistant may be abolished and instead the College should have field instructors who would be responsible for conducting drills and parades involving fire appliances.

In addition to these two wings the usual supporting wing like Administration, Stores etc. would also be required as per existing basis.

The Committee, however, took note of the fact that a number of officers left the college during the last few years. They felt that there was not enough career prospects for them in the College. Even now it is difficult to recruit any adequate qualified and experienced officer - firstly because of the lower pay scales and secondly the posts being comparatively few the career prospects is limited. As a solution to the above the committee feel that the College should have only a nucleus of permanent instructional staff and the balance number may be drawn from the fire service or the local engineering colleges etc. on deputation basis. The Committee feels that the Director and the two Deputy Directors should be on the permanent pay role of the college, of the four Assistant Directors recommended only – two scientific studies group and two operational studies group – one from each group should on the permanent staff of the College. If the Deputy Director is from the Engineering Group on deputation the Assistant Director Science should be on the permanent staff. If however the Deputy Director from the Science group is on deputation, then the Assistant Director Engineering Group should be permanent. Similarly in case of operational studies group – one Assistant Director on the permanent staff of the College and the other Assistant Director should be brought on deputation from the Major Fire Services in India preferably from the Metropolitan cities and Public Sector Undertakings and only the Officers of the rank of Station Officer or above should be brought against the post.

Justification

The College at present run three courses simultaneously and for each course every day there are five class room lecturers (the practical drill and parades are being dealt later), so that on every week there are as many as 90 theoretical classes. As per the yardstick laid down by the Education Ministry this entitled the College to at least six teaching staff for class room lecturers. This include the Director who is required to coordinate the activities of his Deputy and Assistant Directors and also to perform the normal administrative duties and as such is not expected to take too many classes every day except for only senior officers course.

Thus the two Deputy Directors and four Assistant Directors and considered the barest minimum for this purpose. In addition there has to be leave and sickness reserve, which works out one more officer at the Assistant Director level.

Field Instructors

The College at a time are training $30+40+50 = 120$ trainees. For practical training purpose there have to be divided into at least four syndicates. Each syndicate under the charge

of one instructor – and one field instructor – on leave and sickness reserve. Since the practical classes have all to be done simultaneously both in the morning as well as in the afternoon hours, it is not possible to reduce the number of field instructors and the above number is considered the barest minimum.

Demonstrational Staff

Keeping in view there are three separate training courses being run concurrently the College is in need of three separate demonstrational crew each consisting of number of six and a 10% of the same as reserve, which works out to total of 20 demonstrational staff.

Hostel Warden

It is considered that instead of having a separate hostel warden – one of the Assistant Director may be assigned the task of hostel warden –for that an additional remuneration fixed for him.

The Committee thereafter considered the qualifications aspect of the staff. It was felt that the following should be barest minimum qualifications against each rank :-

- (a) Director :- who should be holding highest qualifications in the field IFE (London) or its equivalent, with at least 10 years of experience in a similar position – at least Divisional Officer. As and when the degree course in the College is established the foreign qualification laid down may be replaced by the same.
- (b) Deputy Director Scientific Studies :- If it is from the Science Group it should be a Doctorate in Chemistry preferably organic group or at least a first class MSc. If it is from the Engineering Group then he must be a graduate in the Engineering from the Mechanical Group.

Senior Scientific Assistant :- A second class MSc or BSc. Honours with three years Experience.

Senior Scientific Assistant – Automobile :- With Diploma in Automobile Engineering from any of the recognized institute with three years experience.

Deputy Director Operational Studies :- Same qualification as Director except that the experience may be lowered to 7 years – of which 5 years must be in the rank of Divisional Officer or above.

Assistant Director Operational Studies :- Associate Membership of the Institute of Fire Engineers (London) or Divisional Officers course of the National Fire Service College with 5 years experience. This is to be replaced by the degree course qualifications when introduced.

Field Instructors :- This should be from the level of Station Officer of the different Fire Service and at least one of them should be an Ex JCO preferably from the Infantry.

The pay scale of the field instructor as at present applicable to Deputy Assistant Director.

The Committee made these recommendations only to meet the requirements of the College as existing today. When the degree course is introduced, at a later stage, the Committee feels that the staff will again have to be reviewed from time to time.

Convener : Sd/-
 (P.N. Ghosh)

Member : Sd/-
 (S.Ghosh)

 Sd/-
 (M.B. Rishi)

 Sd/-
 (Rai Choudhuri)

 Sd/-
 (C.D. Sharma)

Proceeding of Sub-Committee on Medical Standards for Firemen

Physical Assessment Tests

The following constituted the Sub-Committee to recommend Physical Assessment Tests for the Fire Services Personnel, employed in the various States of the Indian Union.

- (a) Brig. J.J.D. Lobo AVSM (Med), Ministry of Health - Convener
- (b) Sh. Chandrasekhar, Addl. IGP Karnataka & Director Fire Services
- (c) Sh. R.R.Dhobley, Chief Fire Officer, Bhaba Atomic Research Centre
- (d) Sh. S.A. Hameed Chief Fire Officer, Jammu & Kashmir
- (e) Sh. Ram Karan Yadav, Chief Fire Officer, Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Preamble

2. Personnel of the Fire Services, including officers, should have a high degree of physical efficiency and fitness in view of their arduous duties, under adverse conditions. For this purpose, fire service personnel may be classified into operational and non-operational categories.

3. The non-operational categories are those whose duties are supervisory and organizational, and as such, are not required to have the same physical efficiency standards as the operational category. Directors, Chief Fire Officers, Deputy Chief Fire Officers and Divisional Fire Officers would be classed into this category.

4. The operational categories would be those who are actively involved in firefighting duties and would comprise of Station Officers/Supervisors/Foremen, Sub Officers, Leading Firemen, firemen/fire operators and such – like equivalent categories.

5. Certain other categories of staff in the fire services like Drivers, Mechanics and similar personnel who are normally employed on duties like control room – operators, drivers of fire tenders, workshops and such like duties, are not fundamentally involved in actual firefighting duties like climbing to high rise buildings, rescue operations and such like highly strenuous duties and therefore may not require stringent physical efficiency standards. They however do constitute an active component of the firefighting team and will have to take a hand in firefighting operations.

6. All fire services personnel must be physically active. Senior officers even though normally non-operations, must be in a position to set a good example to their firemen. To this extent, they should all be subjected to an annual medical examination, to check for organic

disease and physical disabilities. To ensure that they remain physically fit, they should be subjected to the age height weight norms accepted as standards, as per Appendix – A attached.

7. It is assumed that during recruitment to the fire services, only those who do not have any organic disease, congenital defects and physical disabilities are accepted into the service. Their height standards should be at least 5'3" to 5'8", depending upon the area of recruitment. Their chest measurements should be 32"- 35" with a minimum expansion of 2 ½" – 3". Their eye-sight should be normally 6/6 and they should be tested for colour blindness. A standard of 6/9 with glasses may be accepted for older hands, who are already in service. They may, however, have to be relegated to maintenance tasks as opposed to actual firefighting and rescue operations, because spectacles are an impediment to active operations.

8. A study on physical efficiency of firemen carried out by DIPAS of Defence Services, has been taken into consideration while laying down physical assessment tests. A copy of the same is attached for information as Appendix – B. As a result, age would be an important factor for firemen. It is considered that 45 years should be the upper age limit for firemen who are involved in actual firefighting and rescue operations.

Physical Assessment Tests

9. Certain data has been evolved as a result of live studies by the Defence Institute of Fire Research and are summarized as under :-

- (a) The firefighting staff may not be fit for strenuous duties after 50 years of age.
- (b) When the crew are composed of all aged personnel i.e. above 47years, their efficiency for firefighting operations, is at least 25 per cent below that of the crew composed of a lower age group.
- (c) The crew up to the age group of 40years are able to perform fire drills efficiently. In fact, crew composed of age group 25-26 years took slightly more time than the crew of higher age-group up to 40 years. This is presumably because the younger crew had only an average of 2 years of service to their credit and therefore, lesser experience and practice than the older group.
- (d) After 40 years of age, classical abnormalities occur. This was recorded as 3 per cent of the age group up to 50years and rose to 13 per cent between 51-55 years and 33 per cent beyond 55 years. In other words, 1/3rd of the firefighting staff beyond 55 years, suffer from some form of clinical abnormality.

10. The Fire Services would therefore, have to evolve a system for early retirement and alternative employment, as a result of deterioration in the physical standards for firemen, applicable primarily, for classes of Station Officers and below. It would be the responsibility of the Director of Fire Service to ensure that only those who are physically fit, are employed in fire fighting and rescue operations and maintain their firemen in a fit condition by devising suitable physical activities and training, during their service career.

Recommendations :-

11. Taking the above into consideration, the under mentioned physical assessment tests are recommended to be held every six months to ensure that fire-fighting personnel remain fit for their duties.

- (a) He should be able to perform the tests enumerated in Appendix 'C'. These have been extracted, from the tests prescribed for the Hong Kong fire services, suitably modified for Indian conditions.
- (b) He should be able to run 100 meters in 30 seconds.
- (c) He should be able to lay 4 lengths of hose, each of 50 ft., from the appliance, within 3 minutes.
- (d) He should be able to climb on Extension ladder of 35 ft. length and come down, twice, within 2 minutes.
- (e) He should be able to carry a man of approximately his own weight by the fireman's lift method over 25 metres within 3 minutes.
- (f) He should be able to do 'push-ups' 20 times continuously.
- (g) He should be able to run one mile within 10-12 minutes.

Sd/-
(Brig. J.J.D. Lobo, AVSM)
Director of Civil Defence (Medical)
8th November, 1976
Convener

Members :-

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

Age – Height – Weight Chart

Average weight of men with clothes
(Deduct 3 kg. for shoes and 4 kg. for clothing to determine nude weight)

Age	Height							
	152	155	157	160	163	165	168	170
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
20	53	54	55	57	58	60	62	64
21	54	54	56	57	59	61	63	64
22	54	55	56	58	59	61	63	64
23	54	55	57	58	60	62	64	65
24	55	56	57	59	60	62	64	65
25	55	56	57	59	60	63	64	66
26	56	57	58	59	61	63	64	66
27	56	57	58	59	61	63	64	66
28	57	58	59	60	61	63	65	67
29	57	58	59	60	62	63	65	67
30	57	58	59	60	62	64	65	67
31	58	59	59	61	62	64	66	68
32	58	59	59	61	62	64	66	68
33	58	59	59	61	62	63	66	68
34	58	59	60	61	63	64	66	68
35	58	59	60	61	63	64	66	68
36	58	59	60	62	63	65	67	68
37	59	59	60	62	64	65	67	69
38	59	60	61	62	64	65	67	69
39	59	60	61	62	64	65	67	69
40	59	60	61	63	64	66	68	69
41	59	60	61	63	64	66	68	69

42	60	61	62	63	64	66	68	70
43	60	61	62	63	64	66	68	70
44	60	61	62	64	65	67	68	70
45	61	61	62	64	65	67	68	70
46	61	62	63	64	65	67	68	71
47	61	62	63	64	65	67	69	71
48	61	62	63	64	65	67	69	71
49	61	62	63	64	65	67	69	71
50	61	62	63	64	65	67	69	71
51	61	62	63	64	65	68	69	71
52	61	62	63	64	66	68	69	71
53	61	62	63	64	66	68	69	71
54	61	62	63	64	66	68	69	72
55 & over	61	62	63	64	66	68	69	72

173	175	178	180	183	185	188	191	193	196
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
66	67	69	71	73	75	78	80	82	84
66	68	69	71	73	76	78	80	83	85
66	68	70	72	74	76	78	81	83	85
67	68	70	72	74	77	79	82	84	86
67	69	71	73	75	78	80	83	85	87
68	69	71	73	76	78	81	83	86	88
68	70	72	74	76	79	82	84	87	89
68	70	72	74	77	79	82	85	87	89
68	70	72	74	77	80	83	85	88	90
69	71	73	75	78	80	73	86	88	90

69	70	73	75	78	81	74	86	89	91
69	71	73	76	78	81	84	87	89	92
70	72	74	76	79	82	84	87	89	92
70	72	74	77	79	82	85	88	90	93
70	73	75	77	80	83	85	88	91	93
70	73	75	77	80	83	86	88	91	94
71	73	75	78	80	83	86	89	92	94
71	73	76	78	81	83	87	89	92	95
71	73	76	78	81	84	87	90	93	95
71	73	76	78	81	84	87	90	93	96
72	74	76	79	82	84	88	91	93	96
72	74	76	79	82	84	88	91	94	95
72	74	77	79	82	85	88	91	94	95
72	74	77	79	82	85	88	91	94	95
73	75	77	80	83	85	88	92	95	98
73	75	77	80	83	85	88	92	95	98
73	75	78	80	83	86	89	92	95	98
73	75	78	80	83	86	89	93	96	98
73	75	78	80	83	86	89	93	96	98
73	75	78	80	83	86	89	93	96	98
73	75	78	80	83	86	89	93	96	98
73	76	78	81	83	87	90	93	96	99
73	76	78	81	83	87	90	93	96	99
73	76	78	81	83	87	90	93	96	99
74	76	78	81	83	87	90	93	96	99
74	76	78	81	83	87	90	93	96	99

Motor Efficiency Classification Tests
(MCET)

Balance

1. Deriver's Stance-Hold driver's stance for 20 seconds.
(on toes, arms outstretched, eyes closed)

Note :- (The candidate should stand erect on his toes, hands fully stretched in front, eyes closed for 20 seconds).

Flexibility

2. Floor-Touch-Bend at waist and touch floor.
With fingers, keeping knees stiff. (Women touch palms).

Note :- Self explanatory.

3. Trunk – Flexion – Forward – From sitting position with knees held down, bend forward slowly, until forehead is 8inches from floor.

Note :- (Sit with legs stretched together forward, knees held down, hands to the side, bend forward, try to touch knees with the head. The Head should be at least 8" from the ground)

4. Trunk Extension – Backward – Lie face downward, with back held down and hands behind necks raise chin 18inches from floor.

Note :- Self – Explanatory

5. Back-spring – Spring up from floor and touch hands to toes while in air. Do 5 times.

Note :- Self – explanatory

Strength

6. Man-Lift – Pick up partner your own weight and place on shoulders in 10 seconds.

Note :- Self – explanatory

Power

7. Standing broad – Jump – Do standing broad – jump the distance of your height plus 1 foot

Note :- Self – explanatory

Endurance

8. Floor Push-Ups – Do 15 full-length push-ups from floor (Women do 30 from knees)

Note :- Self – explanatory

9. V- Sit – Sit in V-position with legs and back off floor. Hold for 60 seconds.

Note :- Lie flat on the ground face upwards hands to the side of the body, lift the legs together from the abdomen, at 45 degree angle, lift the head from the abdomen, to as nearly 45 degree angle, as possible. Hold the position for 60 seconds.

10. Breath Holding – Run in place (skip) for 2 minutes, at 180 steps per minute. Then hold breath for 30 seconds.

Note :- Self – explanatory

Details of Physical Fitness test and Assessment as in Force to Hong Kong Fire Services.

1. Motor Efficiency Classification Test (M.E.C.T.)

This is designed to test the following Motor Functional aspects of each individual, Balance, Flexibility, Ability, Strength power and Endurance.

The subject will be allowed to practice each item prior to test except the Endurance items.

Note :- Since the diagrammatic pre-presentation of the exercise could not be depicted in this paper, explanatory note has been added under each item.

Sl. No.	No. of attempts permitted	Pass/Fail	Item
1	1		<u>Balance</u> 1. Diver's Stance- Hold diver's stance for 20 seconds. (on toes, arms outstretched eyes closed). Note : The candidate should stand erect on his toes, arms fully stretch in front, eyes closed for 20

			seconds.
2	1		<p>2. <u>Squat Stand</u> – Squat and balance on hands for 10 seconds, toes off ground, knees outside elbows.</p> <p>Note :- Squat-stand-squat once, stand erect on toes legs apart bend forward and touch the ground, remain in this position for 10 seconds.</p>
3	2		<p>3. <u>Dizziness Recovery</u> – With one finger on floor, take 10 seconds around finger, then walk a ten foot line in 5 seconds.</p> <p>Note :- (Stand erect with legs apart, bend forward with one finger trace, circles on the ground 10 times. Stand erect, walk on pre-marked. 10 foot line in 5 seconds.</p>
4	1		<p>4. <u>Relexibility</u> Floor-Touch-Bend at waist and touch floor, keeping knees stiff (Women touch palms).</p> <p>Note :- Self explanatory.</p>

Minutes of the 20th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Committee, held at Jubilee Hall, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) on March 20-22, 1978

Chairman :- Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, AVSM

Member Secretary :- Shri P.N. Mehrotra

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting is given at Annexure – I to these minutes.

1. Sh. R.K. Daruwala, Managing Director, General Insurance Corporation of India
2. Sh. Parkash Singh, IPS, Inspector General of Police, Goa, Daman & Diu.

Inauguration :

The meeting was inaugurated by her Excellency Smt. Sharda Mukherjee, Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri P. Jagan Mohan, IPS, Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh welcomed the Governor and the delegates.

Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, AVSM, Director General Civil Defence and Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Committee, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, requested the Governor to address the delegates.

H.E. Smt. Sharda Mukherjee, Governor of Andhra Pradesh addressed the delegates and inaugurated the meeting. The following points were emphasized by her :-

- (i) The recent cyclone which hit Andhra Pradesh took heavy toll in life and property. Although warnings had been pursued, there was wide-spread panic and breakdown of communications. This was apparently due to the absence of any thought out of action for disaster of the magnitude. There was, therefore, an urgent need for evolving a disaster plan to enable the various Civil Defence, Home Guards and other services to take timely action.
- (ii) India could ill afford to provide a large standing force equipped on a vast scale. Every effort should, therefore, be made to mobilize the available manpower resources, like the National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme, the Home Guards, Civil Defence and other similar organizations. Efforts should be made to coordinate and channelize the activities of all persons who were willing to offer their services voluntarily to such events.
- (iii) Fire Services in Andhra Pradesh were inadequate. The state had vast forest reserve and various other rural and industrial complexes which were subject to

extensive fire hazards. Hyderabad city in particular was very congested, besides highly industrialized. It was not possible for the department to provide all necessary facilities for all round development of fire services – certainly not so in each of the 21 districts of Andhra Pradesh simultaneously. Areas where fire hazards were more could, therefore, be certified and those are should be concentrated upon fire going on to other areas in so far as fire protection concerned.

- (iv) There appeared to be some concern among the fire services personnel relating to career prospects their welfare. Although it was the concern of the Administration to look into the question of career prospects. The Committee should express its views and given constructive suggestions.
- (v) Welfare of fire services personnel could be organized by involving all ranks on self help basis.
- (vi) The Government would have to bear greater responsibility in respect of housing of fire service personnel.
- (vii) The Committee should identify the problems of training to fire service, be brief; be absolutely clear cut its recommendations; and then put them up to the concerned authorities. The cost effectiveness of the recommendations should also be borne in mind.

Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Fire Adviser, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs and Member Secretary of the Committee thanked the Governor on behalf of the Chairman and Members of the Committee.

Technical Session

Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, AVSM, prefaced the discussion on agenda items by welcoming the members and asking them to join it in placing on record the Committee's appreciation of the valuable contribution made by the outgoing Chairman, Lt. Gen. Pettengell, PVSM and other outgoing Members. He emphasized the following points :-

(i) **Organizational Structure of Fire Services :**

The draft recommendations, need to be approved and implemented on highest priority so that fire services could be developed and organized on proper lines as expeditiously as possible.

(ii) **Fire Protection in High-rise and Industrial Buildings :**

Proper fire protection measures for tall buildings should be adopted so that losses – both of life and property would be minimized. The revised organizational structure of fire services, when implemented, would solve this problem to a large extent.

(iii) **Rural Fire Posts and Rationed and Volunteer Fire Stations:**

Recommendations for organization of rural fire posts, and establishment of 'Rationed' and 'Volunteer fire stations' had already been included in the revised organizational structure of

fire services. This was the only answer to complete fire protection in India. Members were exhorted to expedite implementation of those measures.

(iv) **Qualification of the Institution of Fire Engineers(India)**

The examinations conducted by the Institution of Fire Engineers (India), were likely to be recognized by the Ministry of Education & Union Public Service Commission.

(v) **Degree Course in Fire Engineering :**

The Ministry of Home Affairs was progressing the proposal regarding a Degree Course in Fire Engineering and it was likely to take final shape during the current year.

(vi) **Fire Service Medals**

Very few recommendations were received for the award of the President's Fire Services and Fire Services Medals which are awarded on the Republic Day and Independence Day every year. In consequence, the quota was not fully utilized. Members should give this matter their personal attention to ensure that deserving personnel received due recognition of their exemplary devotion to duty and acts of conspicuous gallantry.

(vii) **Fire Statistics**

Statistics were not being regularly and promptly receive. Members should look into it to ensure correct and timely submission of statistics. They should also include in the statistics the cost of property saved because of the action of fire services, and not only give out the negative aspect of losses suffered.

(viii) **National Awareness**

The prevention of fire and the role and employment of fire services in the country needed to be highlighted.

(ix) **Welfare**

The need for the welfare of fire services personnel and their families needed continuous attention at all levels.

7. The Chairman then asked the Member Secretary to take up the agenda items for discussion. Decisions reached after due deliberations are recorded below.

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of Minutes of IXX Meeting.

8. Minutes of the IXX Meeting were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee

9. The present composition of the Committee, as given at Annexure – I to the Agenda, was noted.

10. It was observed by the representative of DGCA that Bombay Fire Brigade was not represented on the Committee. The Chairman referred to the decision taken on a similar suggestion at an earlier meeting, when it was decided to invite Bombay Fire Brigade to send a representative as and when any special item concerning the Bombay Fire Brigade came up for discussion at any meeting. He observed that representation had been given to the State Government whose nominee should look after the interests of Bombay Fire Brigade also in the normal course. The suggestion to give separate representation to Bombay Fire Brigade was, therefore, not agreed to.

11. The representative of Ministry of Defence drew attention to the suggestion made at earlier meetings that only professional Fire Service Officers should be accepted as members of the Committee. The Chairman observed that recommendations on “Organizational Structure of Fire Services” which were coming up for consideration later in the agenda, when implemented, would automatically take care of representation by professional Fire Service Officers.

12. The Member Secretary read out the suggestion received from the representative of General Insurance Corporation of India (not present at the meeting) that representation on the Committee should also be given to the Loss Prevention Association. The Chairman observed that representative of General Insurance Corporation could also voice the views of Loss Prevention Association as it was part of it. Consequently there was no need to give separate representation to that organization.

13. Later, under “Any other Item” the representative of Ministry of Defence proposed the cooption of a nominee of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) – a professional body on the Committee. The proposal was unanimously accepted.

Item No. 3 :- Follow up action on the Minutes of the IXX Meeting.

14. The Member Secretary reported that items 3 (a) to (d) and 3 (f) to (g) related to the progress of follow up action on the minutes of the IXX meeting and was included in the agenda for Members’ information only. Item 3 (a), however, was for consideration of the Committee.

Item No. 3 (e) :- Organizational Structure of Fire Services.

15. The Member Secretary reported that, based on the decision taken at the IXX Meeting, the recommendations on “Organizational Structure of Fire Service” had been revised. The draft recommendations were given at Annexure – II to the Agenda.

16. During discussion, a point was raised about the financial implications of the revised recommendations. The Chairman observed that the recommendations should be approved by the Committee in the interest of bringing about uniformity and greater efficiency in the country’s Fire Services. The implementation of the recommendations could be phased over a period

depending upon the resources of individual States. The draft recommendations were thereafter unanimously approved.

17. Recommendations of the Committee on “Organizational Structure of Fire Services” are given at Annexure – II to these minutes.

18. The representative of Ministry of Defence drew the Chairman’s attention to item 3 (k) of the agenda – “Creation of All India Fire Service Cadre”. It was decided that this should be discussed with item 29 of the agenda.

Item No. 4 :- Fire Services Professional and Duty Meet.

19. Members were unanimously of the view that Professional and Duty Meet for Fire Services should be organized annually as a National event, as it would foster healthy professional competition and would result in improved efficiency. They opined that each State/UT Administration/Organization participating in the Duty meet would bear the expenses of its respective team (s) and the Government of India (MHA) would therefore have to share a very little portion of the total expenses. It was also suggested that the expenditure could be reduced further if the Fire Services Professional and Duty meet could be held at the same time and at the same venue as the Annual Civil Defence and Home Guards Professional and Sports Meet.

20. The Committee unanimously decided to recommend that an All India Fire Services Professional and Duty Meet should be organized annually by the Ministry of Home Affairs at the same time and venue as the Annual Civil Defence and Home Guards Professional and Sports Meet.

Item No. 5 :- Creation of Fire Services Wing in DGS &D

21. The representative of DGS&D explained the position and said that the DGS&D associated the indenter with inspection as and when it was necessary to do so. It was, therefore, not necessary to establish a separate wing in DGS &D for inspection of firefighting equipment. The Chairman observed that the indent proforma had a clause in which the indenter could indicate if he wanted to be associated with the inspection of equipment and that provision should solve the problem.

Item No. 6 :- Fire Fighting Hose – increase in price due

22. It was unanimously decided that the Government of India should be requested to consider sympathetically exemption of such quantities of hose as was purchased for the use of Fire Services from the levy of additional excise duty which had been recently imposed on textile mill. In fact, as firefighting equipment pertains to life and property saving measures for the community, it should be exempted from excise duty when purchased by Fire Services.

Item No. 7 :- Lime Yellow Colour for fire appliances

23. It was decided that the Indian Standards Institution should be requested to investigate the various colours from the visibility angle and send its recommendations to the SFAC for further consideration.

24. It was further decided that the Indian Standards Institution be requested to consider the standardization of the shade of red colour which was being used at present for fire service equipment and appliances.

Item No. 8 :- Annual depreciation on diesel fire engines

25. The Chairman observed that, as per existing recommendations of the Committee, depreciation and life of fire appliances were laid down to enable the various Authorities to draw up their replacement programmes. But, if any appliance is in a good condition after the prescribed period, it can be retained in service. He was of the view that more data should be collected on the service-life of diesel engines and the representative of the Government of Haryana should also consult appropriate authorities on the subject. It was finally decided to reconsider this item as and when more data could be made available to the Committee.

Item No. 9 :- Production of equipment by Public Sector Undertakings

Item No. 10 :- Procurement of Breathing Apparatus Sets.

26. Item 9 and 10 were discussed together. Members brought out their difficulties in procuring equipment which had to be imported because of its not being produced indigenously. The urgency of procurement of all life saving equipment, from whichever source it was available, was emphasized. The representative of DGTD explained the difficulties in getting new and sophisticated equipment produced indigenously unless positive requirements were known and the quantities to be produced were economically viable.

27. The Chairman directed that the Fire Adviser, MHA should identify the equipment which has to be imported and that requests for import of all such equipment should be routed through him. The representative of DGTD agreed to accord priority in future to issuing indigenous clearance on all cases where the requests were routed through the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs.

28. The representative of DGTD also agreed to investigate the possibility of indigenous development of equipment where possible without prejudice to the issue of 'indigenous clearance' for importing immediate requirements.

Item No. 11 :- Establishment of Fire Prevention Wing in Fire Services.

29. The Chairman observed that establishment of a Fire Prevention Bureau in each fire services had already been included in the Committee's recommendations on "Organizational Structure of Fire Services". Members, however, wanted that expeditious action should be taken to organize Fire Prevention Bureau. It was decided to recommend that high priority be accorded to it separately besides its inclusion in the recommended Organizational Structure.

Item No. 12 :- Fire Prevention in high-rise buildings.

30. The Chairman apprised the members of the action taken so far by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Indian Standards Institution and stated that a letter was under issue to all State Governments/UT Administrations, emphasizing the need of expeditious enforcement of Fire Protection requirements in high-rise buildings in accordance with the NBC. Members were requested to ensure speedy implementation.

Item No. 13 :- Competition for slogans/slide designs/films on fire prevention and fire Protection.

31. It was decided to recommend to the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs to invite competitive entries for slogans/slide designs/films on fire prevention and fire protection and to offer attractive prizes for the same. The Committee also recommended that suitable entries, received in such competitions, should be utilized for fire prevention propaganda.

Item No. 14 :- Establishment of a Research Organization.

32. The Member Secretary apprised the Committee of the present state of Fire Research in the country and emphasized the necessity of feed –back information to the Fire Research Division of CBRI, Roorkee to enable that Institution to enlarge the scope of its research projects, which would be included by it in its programme. It was decided that the paper is received; the Member Secretary should take up with the CSIR and CBRI.

Item No. 15 :- Grant-in-aid for the procurement of costly firefighting and rescue equipment

Item No. 16 :- Financial Assistance to State Governments for establishing fire stations In all District Head Quarters.

Item No. 17 :- Financial Aid from Central Government for modernization of State Fire Services.

33. The Chairman observed that the question of financial aid and sharing of expenditure between the Centre and the States had to be viewed in larger context of Centre/State relations and should be taken up directly by the States with the Centre.

Item No. 18 :- Grant-in-aid by the State Government.

34. This item was dropped.

Item No. 19 :- Subscription from GIC for development of State Fire Services.

35. The Committee recommended that MHA should again refer this question to the Ministry of Finance, suggesting that it might be examined with reference to the total insurance premium

collected annually by GIC and the reimbursements on account of fire loss. As GIC is making considerable profits, it should share the cost of maintenance of better fire services which in turn would further reduce reimbursements on account of fire losses, leading to lower premium rates, more business and better profits. This would lead to a chain reaction to the benefit of all concerned.

Item No. 20 :- Improvement of fire protection in industries.

36. The Chairman observed that his aspect would be adequately covered by Fire Prevention Legislation, when enacted according to recommendations finalized under item 3 (e) on "Organizational Structure of Fire Services". He directed that the matter might be discussed further at a meeting which might be convened in New Delhi and to which representatives of CISF, Ministry of Law and Ministry of Labour might be invited.

Item No. 21 :- Increased fire hazard in running passenger trains and how best the fire can be fought between stations.

37. The Member Secretary pointed out that this subject was discussed at length in a meeting held in New Delhi in the office of the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs, which was attended by the Joint Director Security, Railway Board and officers of Fire Services from all Railways. The recommendations made at that meeting and progress on those recommendations might be reviewed at another meeting of all concerned.

Item No. 22 :- Expeditious procurement of fire appliances for protection of Indian Railway

38. The Committee recommended that the situation should be brought to the notice of the Ministry of Railways, emphasizing the necessity for expeditious procurement of fire appliances for Railways.

Item No. 23 :- Uniform Legislation for the Fire Services

39. This item was dropped in view of the recommendations finalized earlier while considering item 3 (e).

Item No. 24 :- Provision in the existing Acts for ensuring adequate water supply for firefighting purposes.

40. The Chairman observed that suitable provisions for water supply for firefighting had already been included in the Committee as recommendations on "Organizational Structure of Fire Services". He however, agreed that this aspect might be emphasized separately in addition to those provisions.

Item No. 25 :- Mutual aid between fire services of neighbouring States.

Item No. 26 :- Mutual help between Civil Aviation Fire Service and City/Works Fire Brigades.

41. These items were dropped in view of the provisions contained in the Committee's recommendations on "Organizational Structure of Fire Services" (See Annexure-II to these minutes).

Item No. 27 :- Standard rate of charges for standby of Fire Service Vehicles at all places in India.

42 The Chairman observed that it was not within the competence of the Committee to make any such recommendation and that the matter could be settled by mutual negotiations in each case. The item was therefore dropped.

Item No. 28:- Bringing the Fire Services under the Five Year Plan

43. In view of the fact that inclusion of Fire Services in the States Five Year Plan had already been recommended under "Organizational Structure of Fire Services", this item was not discussed.

Item No. 29:- Creation of an All India Cadre of Fire Services.

44. The Chairman observed that Committee's recommendations on "Organizational Structure of Fire Services" (See Annexure-II to these minutes) should be implemented before the creation of All India Cadre of fire services could be considered.

Item No. 30 :- Restructuring of Ranks.

45. This item was dropped.

Item No. 31 :- Minimum education qualifications for Fire Service Personnel.

46. This item was dropped.

Item No. 32:- Appointment of High Power Commission.

47. This item was discussed and it was decided not to recommend it.

Item No. 33 :- Increase in the scale of equipment for railway fire services.

48. This item was withdrawn by the sponsor.

Item No. 34 :- Firemen of Home Guards Volunteer groups for fire fighting and rescue in Rural areas.

49. The Member Secretary pointed out that out of the four types of fire stations/fire posts included in the committee's recommendations on "Organizational Structure of Fire Services" (See Annexure-II to these minutes), one was "volunteer" fire stations and another "rural fire posts". While the rural fire posts were required to be manned essentially by the residents of respective areas on self help basis, the volunteer fire stations would be manned by volunteers who might or might not be paid, depending upon local conditions. He suggested that it should

be left to States to decide whether they would like such stations to be manned by Home Guards or other volunteers.

50. The Chairman observed that if Home Guards were to be employed on such duties, the expenditure incurred on them would not be sharable. However, he proposed to discuss it further with Commandants General Home Guards when they would meet next at their biennial conference.

Item No. 35 :- Improvement in the fire appliance design.

51. It was decided that the suggestions should be referred to the “Futuristic Requirements of Fire Appliances” Committee to examine their feasibility, who may communicate their recommendation to the concerned ISI Technical Committee for inclusion in the relevant standards, if suitable.

Item No. 36:- Indian Standards on firefighting equipment

52. The Committee recommended that existing Indian Standards should be revised to fall in line with the Committee’s recommendations “Organizational Structure of Fire Services” (See Annexure-II to these minutes).

Item No. 37 :- Shape of Fireman’s Helmet.

Item No. 38 :- Formulation of new standards.

53. The Committee decided to refer these items to the ISI for further examination and action by relevant Technical Committee.

Item No. 39 :- Improvement in the design of fire extinguishers.

54. The Member Secretary informed the Committee that use of alloy/aluminum had already been permitted, where it available in Indian Standards.

Item No. 40:- Amendment to the Syllabus of National Fire Service College.

55. It was decided that sponsor of the item should define changes which should be carried out in the existing syllabus. Receipt of his proposals, the Advisory Board of the College examine them and make suitable recommendations.

Item No. 41 :- Elaboration of syllabus of Station Officers’ and Divisional Officers’ Courses In the subject “Investigation of Fires”.

56. This item was withdrawn by the sponsor.

Item No. 42 :- Fire Prevention Course at NFSC – eligibility of Security Officers.

57. It was decided to recommend that Security personnel on certain rank should also be made eligible for admission listing Fire Prevention Course at NFSC.

Item No. 43:- Recognition of General Fire Fighting Course of DIFR as equivalent to Sub-Officers' Course of NFSC, Nagpur.

58. The Committee recommended that the matter may be referred to the Advisory Board for National Fire Service College.

Item No. 44 :- Instruction on Modernization of Fire Services.

59. The Committee decided to recommend acceptance of the recommendations.

Item No. 45:- Education Films.

60. This item was dropped.

Item No. 46 :- Shoulder titles for Sikkim Fire Service Personnel.

61. It was decided not to recommend any change because the various fire services using similar numerals operated in different regions.

Item No. 47 :- Fireman's Axe.

62. This item was withdrawn by the sponsor.

Item No. 48:- Introduction of contributory insurance scheme for fire service personnel.

63. This item was dropped in view of the fact that it had been adequately covered by the provisions contained in the recommendations on "Organizational Structure of Fire Services" (See Annexure-II to these minutes).

Item No. 49:- Any other item

64. The following additional items were considered with the permission of the Chair :-

a) Foreign studies :- Nominations to be sent to DGCD

It was proposed by the representative of the Government of Maharashtra that a Sub Committee should be constituted to examine recommendations on candidates for study abroad. The Chairman apprised the members of the method of selection and assured them that panel of names would be prepared after careful scrutiny of recommendations.

b) Institution of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

The representative of Delhi Municipal Corporation proposed the institution of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals for members of Fire Services, which should be awarded for 10 years, 15 years and 25 years service. Members were of the opinion that the existing Medal for Meritorious/Distinguished Service were not adequate because very few person could qualify for these awards. Long Service/Good conduct Medals could be given to any one having a clean record of service on interruption of 10,15, and 25 years of service, would be instrumental in improving the discipline morale and efficiency in the Fire Services. It was unanimously decided to recommend the institution of these medals.

c) Admission to Divisional Officers' Course at NFSC

The representative of BARC suggested that Bombay Fire Brigade Officers should not be admitted directly to the Divisional Officers' Course at the NFSC and that, if they were to be so admitted, similar relaxation should be allowed for officers' from other Fire Services also. The Member Secretary pointed out that admissions were being made strictly according to prescribed rules and invited members to bring to the notice of MHA cases where the rules were not being observed.

d) Declaration of Fire Service personnel as technical

The representative of BARC suggested that the Committee should write to all Government organizations to treat the Fire Service personnel as technical. The Member Secretary pointed out that it was not within the Committee's competence to do so. He informed the members that the Department of Personnel, MHA, had laid down certain norms according to which each appointment could be graded as technical/scientific. Each State/Organization would have to prepare its own case according to those norms and send it to the Department of Personnel, MHA.

e) Accommodation at reasonable rates during meetings of SFAC.

The representative of BARC wanted accommodation to be provided for members stay during meeting of SFAC at reasonable rates. The Chairman observed that although the host State did its best to help, it was not always possible to help every member. The suggestion would, however, be borne in mind for future meetings.

f) Job Assurance for Degree Course students.

The representative of the Ministry of Defense suggested that Job assurance should be given to the proposed Degree Course students at the NFSC. The Chairman observed that such assurance was not possible because of obvious reasons. He added, however that every effort would be made to secure jobs to such students.

Conclusion by the Chairman

65. Concluding the technical session, the Chairman once again thanked all members for their cooperation and active participation, without which it would have been very difficult to

complete deliberations on all agenda items within the time at the disposal of the Committee. He said that occasionally he had to cut short discussions because of limitations on time. He was grateful to members for their support and cooperation. He added that everyone had gathered in the meeting with one purpose only, which was the betterment of fire services. He hoped that recommendations of the Committee would go a long way in achieving the laudable objective.

Closing Remarks

66. Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, AVSM welcome Hon'ble Sh. Dhanik Lal Mandal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and thanked him on behalf of the Members of the Committee for sparing his valuable time for addressing them. He then requested Shri Mandal to address the members.

67. Hon'ble Shri Danik Lal Mandal then addressed the members as follows :-

Gentlemen,

I am happy to associate myself with your Committee, which has been doing good work for raising the standard of Fire Protection in India.

I understand that, at this meeting, the most important work which you have done is the finalization of recommendations for the restructuring of Fire Services Organizations. It is evident from the draft recommendations that, what implemented, your recommendations will achieve an efficient Fire Service Organization on uniform pattern throughout India, which may lend itself to be integrated into one unified service if so required at any time in National interest. It being a State subject, the necessary legislation must have their concurrence. It is up to you to work for this integrated approach.

Naturally, fire protection measures must receive highest priority if the incidence of fire and the resultant misery and devastation are to be minimized. Besides, acting and promulgating a comprehensive legislation of the subject, it would be necessary to educate the public and nut due requisite enforcement machinery. Fire Service is naturally the most appropriate organization for this purpose. Members of Fire Services cannot discharge this function effectively unless they are fully trained in this highly specialized subject. It is, therefore, necessary not only to create a special wing for fire prevention in each fire service, but also to train all persons employed on such duties.

We are being taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs to formulate adequate facilities for training in fire prevention on the subject, Fire Service College at Nagpur. The possibility of institute come subjected officers for training in other is also being explored. It is hoped that with the availability training facilities and with the help of officers trained abroad, it would be possible to train sufficient Fire Service Officers for fire prevention work. But in the meantime members of Fire Services must be encouraged to take the examinations of the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) with a view to improve their professional ability.

Fire Protection is a highly specialized and technical subject today. Recognition of the Fire Services or at least certain categories of Fire Service personnel, as “technical” should therefore be considered sympathetically.

I am given to understand that the National Building Code of India, which was formulated in 1970 by the Indian Standards Institution, has yet to be fully implemented. The Indian Standards Institutions has been trying to get it implemented by holding meetings in various regions of the country and by getting implementation Committees constituted on regional basis. Each one of you has also a duty to perform in getting its implementation expedited within your respective jurisdiction.

One of the subjects which you have discussed during the last three days is the “Fire Statistics”. The Ministry of Home Affairs has repeatedly requested all concerned to send in the statistics and reports on fires promptly and regularly. Fire statistics do not only enable us to make an assessment of our national fire loss, but also help the Fire Services in making proper impact. It is therefore in your own interest to ensure that your Fire Reports and Statistics are sent to the Ministry and others without delay.

Medals and awards are not merely decorations, but also an appreciation of good work done by members of any uniformed service, besides encouraging others to emulate their noble example. Recognizing this fact, the Government of India has instituted the President’s Fire Services Medal and the Fire Services Medal for Gallantry/Distinguished Service/Meritorious Service. While the awards for gallantry can be considered any time and there is no limit to the number of awards per year, recommendations for the awards for distinguished service and meritorious service are invited twice a year and the awards are announced on the occasions of the Republic Day and the Independence Day. Up to one hundred medals for meritorious service and twenty-five medals for distinguished service can be awarded during any year. But, insufficient recommendations are actually received from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Central Ministries. You may therefore consider recommending all deserving personnel of your respective organizations for these awards.

The various welfare measures which you are recommending for the fire service personnel could also be considered sympathetically by the concerned authorities, both in the Government of India and in the States.

I hope that your recommendations will bring about the desired improvement in your Fire Services, so that they will be able to discharge their duties more efficiently and the fire loss in the country will be minimized. I will you all success in your efforts.

68. Shri P. Jagan Mohal proposed the vote of thanks which was unanimously carried.

Names of Officers who attended the 20th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Committee at Hyderabad

Chairman

Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, AVSM

Member Secretary

Shri P.N. Mehrotra

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Members</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
1	Sh. Ajitha Simha, D.	Indian Standards Institution
2	Sh. Bhatt, Jayant L.	Government of Gujarat
3	Sh. Bhatnagar, K.K.	Government of Punjab
4	Sh. Chandrasekhar, M.L.	Government of Karnataka
5	Sh. Deb. P.R.	Government of Assam
6	Brig. Deoskar, B.G.	Government of Maharashtra
7	Sh. Dhobley, R.R.	B.A.R.C.
8	Sh. Ghosh, P.N.	Ministry of Defence
9	Sh. Ghosh, S.	National Fire Service College
10	Sh. Gosain, C.P.	C.P.W.D.
11	Sh. Gupta, K.N.	Government of Rajasthan
12	Sh. Jagan Mohan,P.	Government of Andhra Pradesh
13	Sh. Kanse, M.T.	DGS & D
14	Sh. Kharbanda, R.K.	Ministry of Railways
15	Sh. Mehta, Balraj	C.I.S.F.
16	Sh. Raj Bahadur	Government of Sikkim

17	Sh. Ram Parkash	Government of Haryana
18	Sh. RAi Choudhury, H.C.	Dte. Gen. Civil Aviation
19	Sh. Rishi, M.B.	Government of Madhya Pradesh
20	Sh. K. Srinivasa Rao	Government of Kerala
21	Sh. Roy, G.C.	Government of Tripura
22	Sh. Sundaram, R.S.	Delhi Fire Service
23	Sh. Sushil Kumar	D.G.T.D.
24.	Sh. Varma, R.R.	Government of Himachal Pradesh
25	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Ministry of Labour
26	Sh. Yadav, Ram Karan	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
<u>By Special Invitation</u>		
1	Sh. Kaimal, P.K.G.	Ministry of Home Affairs
2	Sh. Malhotra, K.K.	National Civil Defence College
3	Air Cdre. P.B. Pawar	Ministry of Home Affairs
4	Sh Roy, Kunal	Ministry of Home Affairs
<u>Observers</u>		
1	Sh. Batra, S.P.	Delhi Fire Services
2	Sh. Wagle, V.B.	Government of Maharashtra

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF FIRE SERVICES

(See item 3 of the Agenda)

All aspects of Organization of Fire Services must be given simultaneous and equal attention so as to make these services really effective. Unfortunately, none of the Fire Authorities in India have been able to achieve it so far. Some of the reasons for this situations are :-

- Lack of appreciation of the minimum essential requirements of Fire Services for ensuring their operational efficiency and for maintaining the efficiency at optimum level.
- Heterogeneous character of Fire Services' organization in the country resulting in multiplicity of Fire Authorities.
- Lack of appreciation of the need for maintaining an efficient Fire Services' organization.
- Lack of resources.

2. Based on recommendations of SFAC, the Government of India has repeatedly impressed upon the State Governments to take over the Fire Services from the Local Bodies and to maintain them as separate departments of their respective states. But, only partial sources have been achieved in this direction during the past eighteen years. It is a matter of regret that even in the States where the Fire Services constitute a separate department, they lack in essential facilities.

3. With a view to bring about uniformity in the organization of Fire Services all over the country and also with a view to achieve the minimum desirable standard of efficiency in the Fire Services, the Standing Fire Advisory Committee makes the following recommendations:-

LEGISLATION

4. The Central Government may enact Central Legislation with the concurrence of State Governments on the following :-

- (a) Organization of Fire Services and
- (b) Fire Prevention, covering all aspects of fire prevention, including enforcement of Safety Codes and the National Building Code of India, 1970 in so far as it relates to fire safety.

5. The Central Acts may be implemented by the State Governments who may frame their own Rules, based on model Rules which may be supplied to them as guide.

FUNDING

6. Some of the important reasons for maintenance of Fire Services by State Governments.

Safeguarding the life and property of people from uncontrolled fire.

Protecting the assets created through the implementation of successive Five Year Plans. The achievements of planned development must be protected if full benefit has to be derived from them. In the absence of adequate measures for the prevention and control of fire in various establishments, which have been created as a result of Five Year Plans, the entire property may be destroyed in case of fire, bringing the efforts to nil. It is universally recognized that plant and machinery are more prone to fire with the passage of time, i.e., with ageing.

To prevent loss of national wealth by fire.

7. It is, therefore, necessary that effective fire protection must be organized by each State Government who should shoulder this responsibility in the same manner as they do for Law and order. Bulk of the funds for establishment and maintenance of Fire Services must therefore, come out of the consolidated funds of the respective State Governments. However, in view of the fact that all aspects of Fire Services organization must be developed simultaneously and expeditiously, it may not be possible for the State Governments to find sufficient funds for the Fire Services out of non-planned expenditure. Since one of the main objects of developing Fire Services is to consolidate the gains accruing from the Five Year Plans, it is natural that establishment and maintenance of Fire Services should be treated as a Plan subject and all necessary expenditure for this purpose should be accepted as a planned expenditure of the State Governments.

8. Many state governments have expressed their willingness to raise loans for the development of their Fire Services. The general insurance corporation on India has agreed to subscribe to the State loans, as and when they are raised for the development of Fire Services. But, Reserve Bank of India has fixed a ceiling for the raising of public loans by each State Government. This fact prevents the State Governments from raising loans for the development of Fire Services. It is, therefore, recommended that the State Governments may be permitted to raise loans for the development of Fire Services over and above the normal ceiling fixed for them by the Reserve Bank of India.

ORGANIZATION

9. Keeping in view the absolute necessity to cover the entire territory of each State, to reach down to the village level, and also the difficulty in finding adequate resources for fire protection organization at this mass scale, full public involvement is essential in fire protection. It is recommended that Fire Services in each State should be so organized that they should be able to enforce effective fire prevention measures and would also be able to fight fire anywhere within the State without much loss of property. The firefighting organization should cover :-

- (a) **Full time paid fire stations** - These fire stations should be restricted to district headquarter towns and such other towns/areas where the fire risk is abnormally high. Properly designed fire station buildings should be provided for such fire stations and firefighting appliances and equipment should be provided as per scales recommended later in this note. Personnel for manning these stations should be full time paid staff.

- (b) **Retained fire stations** - These fire stations should be established in all sub-divisional headquarter towns and other towns having lesser fire risk. These fire stations should be similar to those mentioned at (a) above but only a skeleton full time paid staff should be provided at these stations. Such staff should be limited to one Station Fire Officer, one leading fireman per watch for the watch room and one driver per fire appliance/ambulance per watch. The remaining staff should be drawn from retained personnel who should be paid a fixed monthly retainer and a small allowance for attending each fire call.
- (c) **Volunteer fire stations** - These fire stations should be established in each Block Development Centre, so that no separate building would be necessary. The equipment should comprise one or two 90-120 litres per minute capacity portable pumps which could be kept in the office of the Block Development Officer and a hand operated siren should be provided for raising the fire alarm, when necessary. Sufficient volunteers should be trained for manning the portable pumps and fighting the fire, as and when required. The Block Development Officer's Jeep may be used for transporting the firefighting equipments till such time as it is possible to provide a separate transport vehicle for this purpose. Each of these pumps, complete with accessories should cost between Rs.5, 000/- and Rs. 6,000/- only.
- (d) **Rural Fire Posts** - One or more rural fire post/posts should be established in each inhabited village. The number of such posts should be determined by the size and lay out of the village. Simple firefighting equipment, like barrel mounted hand operated pumps, ceiling hooks and fire beaters should be provided at each of these posts. The entire equipment for each fire post would cost less than Rs. 2,000/- which could easily be financed by the respective Gram Panchayats. Training in the observance of fire precautions and firefighting should be given to as many villagers as possible, so that they could fight fires on self help basis within their own villages.
- (e) **Fire retardant treatment of thatch** - To reduce the incidence of fire in the villages and in large areas having thatched buildings within the cities, training in method of treating the thatch and other combustible material, with a view to make them fire retardant, should be propagated. The method has been developed by the Fire Research Division of CBRI who is willing to train anyone in its application. The State Government may arrange to put up exhibition huts/houses in which treated thatch is used. The idea should catch up quickly and people would then treat the thatching material before constructing their houses.

10. For the purpose of fire protection, each State should be divided into several Zones, each zone being termed as a "Fire Service Command". The zoning should be done in such a way that no Fire Service Command would have more than 10 full time and retained fire stations in it. Each Command should be further sub-divided into 3 Fire Service Divisions, so that each Division would have a maximum of 10 full time and retained fire stations in it.

11. Each Fire Service Command should be commanded by a Chief Fire Officer, who should be assisted by a Deputy Chief Fire Officer. At the Division level, the Officer-in-charge of a Division should be of the rank of Divisional Fire Officer and he should be assisted by an Assistant Divisional Fire Officer.

12. Besides the structure given in the forgoing para for the operational wing of the Fire Service, establishment of other bureaus is necessary for handling other aspects of the Services. The following bureaus are recommended :-

- (a) Headquarters Bureau
- (b) Communication and Alarm Bureau
- (c) Fire Prevention Bureau
- (d) Community Relations Bureau
- (e) Training Bureau
- (f) Research and Development Bureau

13. The structure, intended purpose and justification for each of these bureau are given below :-

- (a) **Headquarters Bureau** - This bureau should be headed by a Principal Staff Officer who should be an uniformed officer of the rank of Deputy Director/Chief Fire Officer, the only difference being that the Deputy Director will be the senior most amongst all the Chief Fire Officers and the Principal Staff Officer. The Headquarters burau should have six divisions under it as follows :-

- i) Administration
- ii) Finance
- iii) Planning
- iv) Provisioning
- v) Technical
- vi) Workshop

Each of the above divisions should be headed by an uniformed officer of the rank of Divisional Fire Officer and should have its own sub-divisions and sections, as necessary. Functions of various Divisions in Headquarters are given below :-

- (i) **Administration** :- This division will look after the general administration of the Fire Service, lay down and execute all pleas and programmes under the guidance of the Director, handle all matters connected with recruitment, personal records, promotion, retirement, etc., and such other functions as may be assigned to it.
- (ii) **Finance** :- The recurring and non-recurring expenditure for any State Fire Service will be substantial. At the same time, enforcement of the fire prevention legislation will also result in abnormal increase of work and accounting for the fees etc., which will be recovered on various items. A

full-fledged Division for handling all financial matters will, therefore, be necessary.

- (iii) **Planning :-** It is necessary that execution of all schemes for future development of various aspects is planned in a systematic manner. This includes the design of future fire stations, appliances and equipment, other buildings for the department and so on. A separate Division is, therefore, necessary for planning, which will work in close co-ordination with Technical Division and Research and Development Bureau.
 - (iv) **Provisioning :-** A large quantity of appliances, equipment, uniform clothing and spare parts for fire appliances and general purpose stores will be required for the Fire Services. It is essential to create a separate Division for forecasting future requirements and taking necessary action for procurement, proper storage and distribution of stores and equipment.
 - (v) **Technical :-** Before the appliances, equipment, and other stores could be purchased, it would be necessary to lay down specifications for the guidance of the provisioning Division. It would also be necessary for the Fire Services to actively participate in the preparation of national standards and building codes, keeping in view the interests of the Service. The technical division would look after this work, so as to relieve the other Divisions of this responsibility and to achieve better coordination and result.
 - (vi) **Workshops :-** Prompt repair and maintenance of all Fire Service equipment is of utmost importance. It is a specialized job and must be attended to by specially trained staff. A Workshops Division should, therefore, be created in each Fire Service. This Division should have two Sub divisions – a centrally located workshop and a fully equipped mobile workshop for each Fire Service Division.
- (b) **Communication and Alarm Bureau :-** Means of communications and fire alarm system are essential for the operational efficiency of any well organized Fire Service. With a large number of control rooms and watch rooms, it will be necessary to maintain substantial quantities of communication equipment in a serviceable condition at all times. Functions of the communications and alarm bureau will embrace not only the maintenance of equipment, but also planning and provisioning of the equipment and its installation.

Each State Fire Service should have one central control room in the Fire Service Headquarter, one control room in each Command HQ., one control room in each Fire Service Divisional HQ., and a watch room at every full time and retained fire station.

The communications and fire alarm bureau should be headed by a Chief Fire Officer, assisted by a Deputy Chief Fire Officer. It should have three main Divisions and nine Sub-divisions as given below :-

- (i) **Operations Division** :- Sub Divisions under this Division should be :- One central control room, Command control rooms at the scale of one per Command, Divisional control rooms at the scale of one per Division and fire station watch rooms at the scale of one per full time & retained fire station.
 - (ii) **Maintenance Division** :- Its Sub divisions should be :- Installation, central tele-com. workshop and mobile tele-com. workshops (at the scale of one per Division)
 - (iii) **Administration Division** :- Sub divisions under this Division should be :- Establishment, tele-communications planning and tele-communications provisioning.
- (c) **Fire Prevention Bureau** :- Consequent to the enactment of fire prevention Legislation, it would be necessary to set up an efficient machinery for its enforcement. It would also be necessary for the Fire Services to scrutinize all plans for new buildings within the municipal limits of each city/town in the State from fire safety angle and to inspect such buildings, when ready, with a view to recommend the issue of occupancy certificate.

In addition to the enforcement of fire prevention Legislation and other duties connected with inspection of buildings, etc., the Fire Service would also have to launch a mass campaign for the prevention of fire all over the State, including both, the urban and the rural areas.

To enable the Fire Services to discharge these functions, it is suggested that a Fire Prevention Bureau should be established in each State Fire Service. Such a bureau should have a limited number of highly trained personnel on its staff, where functions should be clearly demarcated. They should function with the assistance of operational staff at the fire stations, for routine work only.

The community Relations Bureau, which is being recommended later, would also play a very important role in assisting the Fire Prevention Bureau in the achievement of their objective.

The Fire Prevention Bureau should be headed by a Chief Fire Officer, assisted by a Deputy Chief Fire Officer. It should have three Divisions under it, each of which should be headed by a Divisional Fire Officer, assisted by an Assistant Divisional Fire Officer and supported by such other staff as may be necessary. Its Divisions should be :-

- i) Individual Building Division
- ii) Fire Licenses for ware houses Division
- iii) Fire Licence Fee Division
- iv) Renewal of Occupancy Certificates Division
- v) Other Miscellaneous Inspection Division
- vi) Complaints Division

- vii) Inspection Division
- viii) Prosecution Division

(d) **Community Relations Bureau :-** With the increase in fire prevention activities on a State-wise level, it would be necessary to prepare and disseminate simple and effective literatures on fire prevention measures and to arrange talks to different group of persons in various walks of life, so as to arouse fire consciousness. In addition to make the task of the Fire Service easier and more readily acceptable to general public, it would also be necessary to create a machinery for improving the image of the Service in the mind of the common man. A community Relations Bureau is, therefore, suggested for this purpose.

This bureau should also be headed by a Chief Fire Officer, assisted by Deputy Chief Fire Officer and should have the following Divisions under it :-

- i) Publications Division
- ii) Public Relations Division
- iii) Audio Visual Division
- iv) Photography Division

Other Divisions may be added as and when the need arises. Each of the above Divisions should be headed by a Divisional Fire Officer, assisted by an Assistant Divisional Fire Officer and such other staff as may be necessary.

(e) **Training Bureau :-** The head of the Training Bureau should be an officer of the rank of Chief Fire Officer who should be assisted by a Deputy Chief Fire Officer and such other uniformed and non-uniformed staff as may be necessary to handle the various training activities. The bureau should have 7 Divisions under it as follows :-

- i) Administration Division;
- ii) Library & Documentation Division;
- iii) Junior Course Division;
- iv) Senior Course Division;
- v) Specialized Courses Division;
- vi) Training & Visual Aids Division;
- vii) Sports & Welfare Division.

(f) **Research & Development Bureau :-** This bureau should also be headed by a Chief Fire Officer, assisted by a Deputy Chief Fire Officer. It should have six division under it as given below :-

- i) Data Processing Division;
- ii) Research into Technical Literature & Documentation Division;
- iii) Operational Research Division;
- iv) Evaluation of new equipment Division;
- v) Development of new equipment Division;
- vi) Testing of new equipment before acceptance Division.

Each of these Division should be headed by a Divisional Fire Officer, assisted by an Assistant Divisional Fire Officer and such other staff as may be necessary.

FIRE STATIONS

14. Fire stations should be so located that a maximum of 3 minutes response time would be achieved in all high hazard and closely built up areas and a response time of not more than 5 minutes would be achieved for all other areas (this does not include rural areas). Fire appliances should actually be run during peak hours to determine the approximate locations of fire stations from where the area allotted to them can be covered within the above time limit.

15. Proper fire station buildings and associated facilities should be provided full time and retained fire stations. Recommendations made by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee at its 2nd Meeting, concerning the significance for each essential feature of a fire station, should be taken as a guide for this purpose.

16. The practice to combine the Fire Service Headquarters with one of the fire stations should not be insisted upon. All Divisional, Command and Fire Service Headquarter so it be located in independent buildings.

APPLIANCES & EQUIPMENT

17. It is recommended that mobile fire and rescue appliances should be built on diesel chassis. The following types of appliances should be standardized in Fire Services :

- a) Water tender pump, carrying 3,000 liters water and fitted with 1800 liters per minute pump-preferably mid-ship-mounted and carrying an additional 275 liters per minute portable pump, conforming to IS 642.
- b) Extra heavy water tender, carrying 9,000 liters of water and fitted with suitable outlets for connection to 75 mm and 100 mm suction inlet.
- c) The following scale of appliances is recommended as standard scale for each fire station :-
 - I. For each full time paid fire station –
 - i) Water tender Pump (see para 17(a) above – 2 Nos.
 - ii) Extra heavy water tender (see para 17(b) above – 1 No.
 - iii) Ambulance – 1 No.
 - II. For each retained fire station – Same scale of appliances as for the full time paid stations.
 - III. For each volunteer Fire station – Portable Pump of 80 – 120 liters per minute capacity with 40 mm dia hose, in convenient lengths, and other ancillary equipment and set.

IV. For each rural fire post –

- i) Hand operated rotary pump, mounted on 200 liters capacity barrel on trolley wheel – 1 No.
- ii) Ceiling hook – 1 No.
- iii) Fire beaters – 2 Nos.

18. The following scale of hose is recommend for each mobile pumping appliance –

- a) RRL hose, conforming to type II of IS : 636 size 63 mm dia, in 22.5 m or 30 m lengths, according to local preference, and fitted with pressure die - cast light alloy instantaneous couplings conforming to IS 903 – 720 m.
- b) Controlled percolation hose, coated on both sides, or unlined canvas hose in 30m lengths and fitted with pressure die-cast, light alloy instantaneous couplings conforming to IS 903 – 240 m.

19. Fifty per cent of each type of hose should be carried on the fire appliances at all times and the remaining fifty per cent should be kept as reserve at the fire station for replenishing the wet hose after use.

20. In addition to the appliances mentioned above, one or more of the following specialized appliances should be provided at selected fire stations or Fire Service Divisional Headquarters according to local circumstances :-

- a) Turn table ladder - 45 m
- b) Turn table ladder - 31 m
- c) Hydraulic Platform - 31 m
- d) Hydraulic Platform - 26 m or 22 m
- e) Light rescue tender
- f) Emergency tender
- g) Extra heavy pumping appliance of not less than 10,000 liters per minute pumping capacity.
- h) Hose laying tender
- i) Lighting van
- j) Control post van
- k) Canteen Van
- l) Mobile workshop for repair of fire appliances
- m) Mobile workshop for tele-comn equipment
- n) Breakdown van

21. Each fire station should also be equipped with a mote cycle.

22. Each officer of the rank of Divisional Fire Officer and above should be provided with a command car and each Assistant Divisional fire officer should be provided with a motor cycle.

23. Each mobile pumping appliance should be equipped with two sets of compressed air breathing apparatus; each foam crash tender should be issued with two sets of compressed air

breathing apparatus, each light rescue tender should be equipped with 4 sets of compressed air breathing apparatus, each turn table ladder should be equipped with 4 sets of compressed air breathing apparatus and each emergency tender should be equipped with six sets of compressed air breathing apparatus. IN addition, each operational officer from Asstt. Station Officer upwards should be equipped with a personal breathing apparatus set.

24. A minimum of 500 liters of foam compound is recommended to be stocked at every fire station and two foam making branches, each with a pick up tube, six – 2 conforming to IS 2097 are recommended per mobile pumping appliances.

25. IN cities having high rise buildings (buildings over – 15 m high), one one static jumping cushion should also be provided for the city.

MAINTENANCE OF FIRE APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT

26. Every state fire service must have its own well-equipped and well manned central workshop for meeting the important requirement of prompt maintenance of all fire appliances and equipment. In addition to the central workshop, a mobile workshop, for on-the-spot repair of fire appliances should also be provided for each Fire Service Divisional Headquarters.

27. With a view to obviate all delays; necessary fast moving spares should be stocked in the workshop.

MANPOWER

28. In addition to the supervisory ranks which have already been recommended above under “Organization”, it is recommended that crew for various types of appliances may be provided at the following scale for each watch :-

Name of appliance	Asstt. Station Officer	Leading Fireman	Driver Operator	Fireman	Total
Water Tender Pump	Nil	1	1	4	6
Extra Heavy Water Tender	Nil	Nil	1	1	2
Turn Table Ladder and Hydraulic Platform	1	1	1	3	6
Pump escape	Nil	1	1	4	6
Light Rescue Tender	Nil	1	1	2	4
Emergency Tender	1	1	1	4	7
Crash Tender/Foam Tender	Nil	1	1	2	4
Ambulance	Nil	Nil	1	1	2

29. The manpower at each fire station may comprise :-

Station Officer - 1
Asstt. Station Officer - 1

Leading Firemen - (per watch – for watch room duty) – 2
Crew for the appliances - as per scale given above.

30. For the control rooms at Fire Service Headquarters and the Command and Divisional Headquarters, the following manpower is recommended :-

Central Control Room - 1 Divisional Officer, 4 Station Officers (one per watch and one reserve) and 6 Assistant Station Officers (2 per watch and 2 reserve)

Command Control Room - 1 Asstt. Divisional Officer, 4 Asstt. Station Officers (one per watch and one reserve) and 8 Leading Firemen (2 per watch and 2 reserve)

Divisional Control Room - 4 Station Officers, 4 Asstt. Station Officers (one per watch and one reserve) and 8 Leading Firemen (2 per watch and 2 reserve)

DUTY SYSTEM

31. It is recommended that a standard 3 watch duty system should be introduced in Fire Services, in which the first watch should be on duty for 24 hours at a stretch. On being relieved by the second watch, the first watch should be on 24 hours off duty and again come on duty for 8 hours on the third day. Similarly, the second watch, on being relieved by the third watch should remain off duty for 24 hours and come on 8 hour duty on the third day and so on. This system would appear to be more expensive, but, considering the fact that extra manpower would be required for fire prevention duty and water sources inspection and maintenance, it is actually more economical, because the personnel of the day watch will be available in addition to the watch on normal operational duty and could be employed for fire prevention water sources inspection and other miscellaneous duties, thereby economizing on manpower and utilizing them to the maximum advantage.

32. One third of total strength of each rank, except Chief Fire Officer and above should be provided as leave/training reserve. The need for this reserve is obvious.

RETAINED FIREMEN

33. It has been recommended that retained personnel should be employed for manning the retained fire stations, except for skeleton staff which should be full time paid staff at such stations. It is recommended that each retained fireman should be paid a monthly retainer of Rs. 100 and , in addition, an allowance of RS. 5 per call, which he may attend. Mobilization of retained personnel may be left to the Director of Fire Service of the State, because this will depend upon local circumstances. In some States, it may be possible to have the retained personnel on 12 hours shift duty at the fire station, while in other States it may not be possible to do so. In such cases, a system of raising fire alarms may be worked out to ensure prompt attendance by the retained personnel.

STATUS OF FIRE SERVICE PERSONNEL – FIRE SERVICE RANKS

34. The Fire Service ranks should be as follows :-

Director of Fire Services;
Deputy Director of Fire Services;
Principal Staff Officer/Chief Fire Officer;
Deputy Chief Fire Officer;
Divisional Fire Officer;
Assistant Divisional Fire Officer;
Station Officer;
Assistant Station Officer;
Leading Fireman;
Driver and
Fireman

35. It is suggested that suitable pay scales for each rank may be included in the Fire Services legislation, which has been recommended earlier, so that uniformity could be achieved throughout the country.

36. All Operational Officers of the rank of Asstt. Station Officer and above should be paid a call allowance on a sliding scale for being required to be available on call round-the-clock. This allowance need not be paid to the remaining staff, because they will be working in watch and not be required to be available on call round-the-clock.

37. Normal recruitment of Fire Service personnel should be at two levels.

- a) Fireman's level – Candidates for recruitment at this level should have passed Matriculation or Higher Secondary Examination with Science Subjects.
- b) Asstt. Station Officers' level – Candidates for recruitment at this level must be Science Graduates.

38. The advantage of adopting this system of recruitment will be that officers of the rank of Assistant Station Officers and above can be detailed for training in the Post-Graduate Course in Fire Engineering, which is proposed to be conducted at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur and ultimately the average standard of officers in the service will be raised. This system will also enable all senior ranks to be filled in by promotion from within the Service in due course of time, which is highly desirable.

UNIFORM

39. The pattern of uniform already recommended by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee may continue to be followed. It is emphasized that all ranks in the Fire Services should wear trousers and tusked-in-shirts during summer months. The colour of uniform for which as navy-

blue. Scale of various items of personal clothing recommended to ensure a smart turn out by all personnel, is given at attachment I at the end of these recommendations.

40. In addition to the uniform recommended above, the following turn-out clothing should also be issued to all Fire Service personnel throughout the country.

- a) RRP helmets, conforming to IS 2745 – 1969 in colours as recommend by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee earlier, i.e. yellow for range up to Station Officer and white for Assistant Divisional Fire Officer and above rank markings on the helmets should conform to the recommendation already made by the SFAC. Each helmet should essentially be fitted with a protective neck curtain and a sliding visor.
- b) A turn-out coat, made out of thick water proof canvas of Navy Blue colour. This coat should be lined on the inside with a woolen liner and fitted with rip fastener along its entire front. A flap overlapping the zip fastener should be provided all along its length. It should be retained in closed position by snap-fasteners. Length of the coat should be up to the knee of the wearer. Rain coat type pockets should be provided in the coat for keeping belt line and small gear, as necessary. Shoulder flaps should also be provided for rank marking and for carrying a coiled rope on the shoulder.
- c) Thigh – length gum boots for all ranks up to and including Assistant Station Officers. The boots should have stainless steel mid-soles and protective steel to-caps. A warm lining should also be provided on the inside of boots. All officers of the rank of Station Officers and above should be issued black leather wellingtons which should also have stainless steel mid-soles and protective toe caps.

RANK MARKINGS

41. Rank markings already recommended by the SFAC should continue to be in force in all Fire Services throughout the country.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

42. Two sets of heat/flame resistant protective clothing should be carried on each mobile fire and rescue appliances. The number of such sets should be increased to four for each emergency tender. Where the fire station is required to cover the risk of acid/ammonia, protective suits for these should also be carried on each mobile fire and rescue appliances.

TRAINING

43. It has already been recommended that a Training Bureau should be established in each State Fire Service. The functions of the Training Bureau are obvious. It is recommended that the following courses should be conducted by each State Fire Service for its personnel.

- a) Fireman Recruit's Course - Duration - 6 months
- b) Asstt. Station Officer Recruit's Course - Duration - 6 months
- c) Divisional Recruits' Course - Duration - 6 months
- d) Leading Fireman' Course - Duration - 3 months

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|----------|
| e) Breathing apparatus Course | - Duration | - | 2 months |
| f) Fire Prevention Course | - Duration | - | 3 months |
| g) Other specialized courses | - as and when necessary, including training
In radio telephone and control/watch room
Procedures. | | |

44. In addition to the above course, the following assessment should also be carried out by the Training Bureau –

- a) Assessment of technical proficiency of all operational personnel up to and including the rank of Station Officer – three to six working days per batch.
- b) Assessment of standard of maintenance of fire appliances. This should be carried out with (a) above, or where this is not practicable because of distances, by a team visiting the outlying fire stations.
- c) Assessment of the state of physical efficiency of all ranks up to and including Station Officer. This should also be carried out with (a) above.

45. If any serving member of the operational staff fails to qualify in the assessment of the technical proficiency and physical fitness, he should be told about it and recalled for a chance to the training school after three months.

46. Assistant Station Officers and above should also be detailed for appropriate courses at National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

47. Besides the courses of instruction and assessment of technical proficiency and physical fitness, field training of all operational ranks should be arranged through conduct of field exercises in different types of occupancies. Such exercises may be arranged at least once a week at fire station level and at least once in three months at Divisional level.

48. An exercise involving various Divisions in each Command should be conducted by the Chief Fire Officer of the concerned Command once every six months.

49. A major exercise involving all operational Commands and communications and Alarm Bureau should be conducted by the Director once a year.

50. The field exercise will go a long way in familiarizing all operational ranks with the procedures and operational techniques and will at the same time enable the officers to find out shortcomings, if any, and to take timely remedial action to prevent recurrence of mistakes/shortcomings.

51. Planned tours of the area covered by each fire station should be arranged periodically with a view to make all station personnel familiar with topography, sources of water supply and special hazards in their area.

52. All operational personnel should be given special training in map reading. A large size map of the district and the town where the fire station is located should be displayed in the watch room of each fire station and a smaller version of the same should be provided at the watch room console and near the seat of the officer-in-charge on each fire appliance. This will ensure more efficient mobilization of fire appliances.

COMMUNICATION AND ALARM SYSTEM

53. The following minimum facilities are recommended for each state fire services :-

- a) A central control room at the Fire Service Headquarter;
- b) A Command control room in each Fire Service Command Headquarter;
- c) A Divisional Control room in each Fire Service Divisional Headquarter;
- d) A watch room in each fire station;
- e) Mobile station on each fire appliance;
- f) Walkie Talkie, B/T sets on each fire appliance.

54. The equipment which should be provided at and the functions of each of the above facilities are given below :-

(A) Central Control Room

This control room will be a monitoring and information centre for the entire Fire Service. The main purpose of this control room will be to keep the Director of Fire Service posted of the operational position in all Commands under him and to enable him to mobilize the resources of any or all commands for dealing with a serious emergency which may be beyond the resources of any particular command.

The following equipment is recommended for the Central Control Room:

- i) At least two auto-telephones;
- ii) A set of automatic recorders for recording all communications which may be transmitted/received from/at the Central Control Room, either over the line communication system or over the radio telephone network.
- iii) A separate PBX for internal communication within the headquarters with direct lines to the Fire Service Command Control Room, IG Police Department and the concerned Secretary to the Government.
- iv) A high frequency 100 w radio telephone set for instant communication with each Command Control Room, plus an identical reserve set.
- v) A transistorized radio receiver, operating on batteries, on the same frequency as the H.F. Radio Telephone Set.
- vi) A large size wall map with lights to indicate all fire stations in the State. Each of the lights should be capable of being concerned individually from the console.

(B) Command Control Room

The purpose of the Command control room is to provide a monitoring and information facility to the Chief Fire Officer of the Command system to keep him informed of all fire and other emergency incidents within his Command, to mobilize the resources of any or all Divisions within his Command, if the incident cannot be controlled by the resources of any single Division. The following equipment is recommended for each command control room :-

- i) A three position command for line communications between the Command Control room and each of the 3 Fire Service Divisional control rooms within the Command.
- ii) At least two auto-telephones;
- iii) A set of automatic receivers for recording all communication which may be transmitted/received from/at the Command control rooms, either over the line communication system or over the radio telephone set.
- iv) A separate PBX for internal communication within command headquarters and direct lines to each of the 3 fire service Divisional Controls within the command and the Police Department.
- v) A 100 W high frequency radio telephone set, operating on the same frequency as the Central Control Room set along with the identical reserve set.
- vi) A transistorized radio Receiver, operating on batteries, on the same frequency as the high frequency radio telephone set.
- vii) A large size wall map of the area under the Command with lights to indicate all fire stations, within the Command, similar to the one in Central Control Room.

(C) FIRE SERVICE DIVISIONAL CONTROL ROOM

This will be a monitoring and information system for the Division, so as to keep the Divisional Fire Officers informed of all other officials including within his Division and to enable him to utilize the resources of any or all fire stations within his Division as may be necessary. The following equipment is recommended for each Fire Service Divisional Control Room :-

- i) At least two auto-telephone;
- ii) A set of automatic receivers for recording all communication which may be transmitted/received from/at the Divisional Control Room.

- iii) A separate PBX for internal communication within the Divisional headquarters and for all top operational communications.
- iv) A 100 W high frequency radio telephone set, operating on the same frequency as the Command Control Room set plus an identical reserve set.
- v) A PBX for instant communication with the Police Department, water works, other essential services as internal communication;
- vi) A large size wall map of the area covered by the Division and other adjoining Divisions.
- vii) A transistorized radio Receiver, operating on batteries, on the same frequency as the high frequency radio telephone set.
- viii) A 50 W VHF radio telephone set, in addition to HF set, along with an identical reserve set.
- ix) A separate transistorized radio receiver on VHF frequency.

(D) FIRE STATION WATCH ROOM

The purpose of the fire station watch room is to ensure expeditious receipt of fire calls and dispatch of appliances to the scene of incident. It also facilitates the dispatch of additional assistance to the fire ground and establishment of the system with all essential services, whose assistance may be necessary for successful firefighting and rescue operations.

The following equipment is recommended for each watch room :

- i) A single position console with facilities for receiving fire calls, either directly from the public or from Divisional Control Room, as may be necessary in each case, and for contracting police and other essential services as may be necessary.
- ii) An illuminated grid map of the area covered by the fire stations with controls for lighting up any particular grid from the console.
- iii) Necessary switch for operating the fire bells and public address equipment (with the microphone on the console).
- iv) A 50 W VHF radio telephone set on the same frequency as the VHF set in the Divisional Control Room.
- v) A transistorized radio receiver, operating on batteries, on the same frequency as the VHF radio set.
- vi) Facilities for non-operational communication should be provided through an independence telephone in the fire station office.

(E) MOBILE RADIO TELEPHONE STATIONS ON FIRE APPLIANCES

Each mobile fire appliance, including each Command car and motor cycle, should be equipped with a 25 W mobile VHF radio telephone set with a choice of 2 frequencies – (1) for communication with the fire station watch room and (2) for fire ground communication with walkie-talkie sets.

Each appliance should also carry at least one walkie-talkie set (radio telephone set) for fire ground communications with the fire appliances.

WATER SUPPLY

55. Standardization of the types of firefighting appliances as recommended earlier, will automatically ensure adequate water for firefighting within the urban areas. However, firefighting in industries may require additional water resources. To meet this requirement, the industrial managements should be made responsible to make necessary provision of stored water within their premises. This may be included in the proposed Legislation.

56. For towns covered by volunteer fire stations, it would be necessary to ensure that sufficient water would be readily available for firefighting. For this purpose, all available natural resources of water may be surveyed and tapped. In addition, storage tanks should be constructed at suitable locations within the towns where volunteer fire stations are to function.

57. For war time needs only, additional storage tanks will have to be provided in almost every town which falls within the vulnerable areas as may be declared by Government of India from time to time. It would be desirable to pre-plan the locations of such storage tanks in each town covered by the Fire Services. The actual construction of tanks may be taken up in the case of an impending emergency.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

58. Wherever Fire Services are maintained by defence installations, railways and industries, plans should be drawn up in advance for mutual assistance between all such organizations and the State Fire Services with the cooperation of all concerned. Such plans should aim at eliminating all possible delays in rendering assistance at the time of any emergency. All concerned with implementation of the emergency plans must be made fully familiar with their operation and periodical exercises should be conducted to remove snags, if any. Such mutual assistance should be rendered at no charge basis.

59. Mutual assistance plans should be drawn up between neighboring State Fire Services on a 'no charge' basis.

WELFARE

60. Following minimum welfare measures are recommended for Fire Service personnel :-

- a) All Fire Service personnel, up to the pay limit specified in the Act, should be covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act;
- b) In addition to the Workmen's Compensation Act, all uniformed Fire Service personnel, should be insured at Government cost.
- c) Residential family accommodation should be provided for all Fire Service personnel. Such accommodation should be free of cost for officers of the rank of Asstt. Station Officer and above and against payment for all ranks who are required to perform duties on a three watch system.
- d) A benevolent fund should be established in each Fire Service. The donations collected on the occasion of the Fire Service Day, through the pin-flags, should form the nucleus of this fund. It should be augmented by compulsory subscriptions from all members of the service on a sliding scale. The Government should also contribute an amount equal to the subscription raised by members of the Service.
- e) In addition to above mentioned assistance to any member of the Fire Service, or his family in distress the benevolent fund should also have provision for given loans to its members to the extent it is possible.
- f) Recreation facilities – indoor and outdoor- should be provided at each fire stations.
- g) Prompt Medical Attention should be available to all members of the Fire Services or their families.

Attachment - I

Issue of Uniform to Assistant Station Officers and above

Sl. No.	Articles	Initial issue	Periodicity of issue
1	Shirts, Khaki, cellular, full sleeves	4	Once a year
2	Trousers, Khaki drill	4 pairs	Once a year
3	Shirts, Khaki, lustalin or terrycot	4	Once a year
4	Tunic, Khaki, drill, open collar (for ceremonial occasions)	1	Once in 3 years
5	Tie Maroon (for ceremonial occasions)	1	Once in 2 years
6	Socks, Khaki, woolen	2 pairs	Once a year
7	Peak cap, Khaki, serve or berathia	1	Once a year
8	Boots, leather, brown, Jodhpur pattern with plain toe cap	1 pair	Once a year
9	Turn out coat	1	Once in 3 years
10	Black leather wellington knee boots	1 pair	Once in 3 years
11	FRP helmets	1	As and when required
12	Lanyard, maroon, plaited with thunder bolt chrome plated whistle	1	Once a year
13	Belt, Khaki, webbing	1	As and when required
14	Rain coat with hat cover	1	Once in 3 years
15	Buttons, large and small, white shining metal with markings	2 sets	Once in 3 years
16	Badges of ranks, as applicable, as per SFAC recommendations	2 sets	Once in 3 years
17	Epaulettes, white metal, for turn out coat	1 set	Once in 3 years

18	Shoulder titles, white metal	2 pairs	Once in 3 years
<u>FOR ALL OTHER RANKS</u>			
1	Shirts, Khaki, cellular, full sleeves	4	Once a year
2	Trousers khaki drill	4 pairs	Once a year
3	Shorts, khaki drill	2 pairs	Once a year
4	P.T. Vests, white cotton, "V" necked, half sleeves	2	Once a year
5	Socks, Khaki, woolen	2 pairs	Once a year
6	Ankle	1 pairs	Once a year
7	Thigh, length	1 pairs	Once in 3 years
8	Turn out coat	1	Once in 3 years
9	Fit helmet	1	As and when required
10	PT shoes canvas	1 pair	Every six months
11	Overall, khaki	2	Once a year
12	Barrette Khaki woolen	1	Once a year
13	Lanyard, maroon, plaited with thunder bolt	1	Once a year
14	Belt, Khaki,	1	As and when required
15	Derry	1	As and when required
16	Ground sheet	1	As and when required
17	Rain coat with hat cover	1	Once in 3 years
18	Kit	1	As and when required
19	Blanket	1	Once in 3 years
20	Jersey Khaki	1	Once in 2 years
21	Cap Badge	1	Once in 3 years
22	Should titles white metal	1pair	Once in 3 years
23	Badges of rank for leading firemen and driver operator	1set	Once in 3 years
<u>The following additional items are recommended for winter</u> <u>For Asstt. Station Officers and above</u>			
1	Shirts white superiors	3 nos.	2 every year
2	Tunic Navy blue, open collar	2 nos.	1 every year
3	Trousers Navy blue,	2 pairs	1 every year
4	Tie, navy blue	1 no	1 every year
5	Boots, leather, black, jodhpur pattern with pain toe cap	1 pairs	1 pair every year
6	Socks, black, woolen or nylon	2 pairs	2 pair every year
7	Peak cap, Navy blue	1 no.	1 every year
<u>For other ranks</u>			
1	Coat woolen, navy blue, closed collar, double breasted	2 nos.	1 every alternative year
2	Trousers woolen, navy blue	2 pairs	1 pair alternative year
3	Socks, black, woolen	2 pairs	2 pairs every year
4	Barrette, navy blue, woolen	1 no.	1 every year

**MINUTES OF THE 21ST MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, HELD
AT GANDHI HALL, SURAT (GUJARAT) ON 7-9 NOVEMBER, 1979**

Chairman :- Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, AVSM

Member Secretary :- Sh. P.N. Mehrotra

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting, is given at Annexure-I to These minutes.

Apologies :-

1. Shri Vijay Kumar, representing, Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.
2. Sh. P.C. Tatho, representing Ministry of Steel.
3. Sh. Sushil Kumar, representing D.G.T.D.
4. Sh. Parkash Singh, representing the UT of Goa, Daman & Diu
5. Sh. R.K. Sharma, representing the UT of Pondicherry
6. Representative of Govt. of Rajasthan.
7. Representative of Govt. of Karnataka.
8. Representative of Govt. of Tripura.

INAUGURATION

1. The meeting was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Shri Popatibhai Vyas, Home Minister of Gujarat.

Welcome by the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Surat.

2. Sh. N. Gopaldaswami, IAS, Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Surat extended a hearty welcome to the Home Minister, delegates and manufacturers participating in the exhibition. Full text of his speech is given at Annexure – II to these minutes.

Inaugural Address

3. Inaugurating the meeting, Hon'ble Sh. Popatbhai Vyas, Home Minister of Gujarat extended a welcome to the Chairman and Members of the Committee to Gujarat, which had association with great national leaders, like Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbai Patel. He lauded the work done by the Surat Municipal Corporation in developing its fire services and expressed satisfaction that the meeting was being held in Surat, which was historical city.

4. Referring to the growth of Surat and its suburbs, he brought out the need for the fire services keeping pace with the increased requirements due to enhanced fire hazards.

5. The Home Minister observed that rural fire protection had long been neglected. There was an urgent need to look into it as to make the villages self sufficient in firefighting.

6. Reverting to cities, he observed that most of the cities did not have adequate fire fighting arrangements which should be looked into by the concerned State Governments and all efforts should be made to ensure self-sufficiency in firefighting equipment.
7. The Home Minister also emphasized the need for training of fire service personnel and provision of adequate means of communications and water supply with a view to ensuring operational efficiency of fire services.
8. He finally stressed the need of implementing adequate welfare measures for the fire service personnel.
9. Full text of the inaugural address is given at Annexure – III to these minutes.

Address by the Mayor of Surat

10. The Mayor of Surat, Sh. Navinchandra Bharatia, presiding over the inaugural session extended welcome to the Home Minister, the Chairman and Members of the Committee and eulogized the work of the Committee. He assured them that Surat Municipal Corporation attached great value to recommendations of the Committee and would do everything possible to implement them.
11. He suggested an amendment to the General Insurance Act, so that fifty per cent of the rebate allowed on premiums by the General Insurance Companies could be made available for the development of fire services in the country.
12. Referring to the fire protection survey of Surat, which was undertaken earlier in the year by Fire Adviser Sh. Mehrotra, he observed that his recommendations were under consideration with a view to achieving modernization of Surat Fire Brigades.
13. He ended by thanking everyone for coming to Surat.
14. Full text of speech of the Mayor is given at Annexure – IV to these minutes.

Vote of Thanks

15. Sh. A. G. Saluji, Chairman Standing Committee Surat Municipal Corporation, thanked the Home Minister, the Mayor, Chairman and Members of the Committee, invited guests, manufacturers of firefighting equipment and the press. Full text of his speech is given at Annexure – V to these minutes.

Technical Session

16. Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, AVSM chaired the technical Session. Extending a formal welcome to all Members, he observed that he would like to do away with opening remarks in view of the heavy agenda. He then took up the items on the agenda for discussion. Decisions reached on various items are recorded below :-

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of minutes of the 20th Meeting

17. Minutes of the 20th meeting were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

18. The present composition of the Committee, as given at Annexure –I to the Agenda, was noted.

19. The Member Secretary informed the Members that Committee's recommendation to given representation to the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) had been accepted.

20. The Chairman informed the Members that a decision had been taken to constitute a small working committee, which would meet more frequently to discuss various problems concerning the fire services. He added that the present Committee would continue to meet once a year. Suitable designation for both Committees would be considered in the Ministry.

Item No. 3 :- Follow up action on the minutes of the last meeting.

21. The Member Secretary reported that items 3 (a) to 3 (q) were for noting because these items gave progress of action taken on the minutes of the last meeting. However, items 3 (c) and 3 (e) required further consideration by the Committee.

22. The Chairman desired that items 3 (a) to 3 (q) should be taken up one by one. Following is a record of discussions, where applicable.

Item No. 3 (a) - Organizational Structure of Fire Services

23. The Chairman drew the attention of members to the synopsis given in the Agenda and requested them to pursue the matter with their respective administrative ministries, State Governments etc.

24. The Chairman also pointed out that the item had been put up for reconsideration later in the Agenda.

Item No. 3 (b) - Fire Services Professional & Duty Meet.

25. See Para 40.

Item No. 3 (c) – Firefighting Hose – increase in price due to extra levy of excise duty.

26. Drawing the attention of Members to the synopsis given in the Agenda, the Member Secretary informed that request had since been received from M/s Jayashree Textiles that this item should be discussed again at the SFAC meeting. It was unanimously decided that it should once again be taken up with the Ministry of Finance, emphasizing the urgency of exempting fire hose from the levy of additional excise duty.

Item No. 3 (d) – Lime Yellow Colour for fire appliances.

27. The position reported in the agenda was noted. Convener of the ISI Panel was requested to expedite recommendations of the Panel.

Item No. 3 (e) – Competition for slogans/slide designs/films on fire prevention and fire Protection.

28. It was decided that the prize winning entries should be circulated to all Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments/UT Administrations for their information and use in fire prevention propaganda.

Item No. 3 (f) – Establishment of Research Organization.

29. The position reported in the agenda was noted.

Item No. 3 (g) – Subscription from GIC for Development of State Fire Services.

30. The position, as reported in the agenda was noted.

Item No. 3 (h) – Improvement of Fire Protection in Industries.

31. It was decided that the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs should be addressed again to detail a nominee and that the meeting should be held as early as possible.

Item No. 3 (j) – Increased fire hazard in running passenger trains and how best the fire Can be fought between stations.

32. It was decided that the matter should be pursued with the Joint Director (Security) Railway Board and a meeting should be held as early as possible.

Item No. 3 (k) – Improvement in the Fire Appliance design

33. The position as reported in the agenda was noted.

Item No. 3 (l) – Indian Standards on Fire Fighting Equipment.

34. The progress, as reported in the agenda, was noted.

Item No. 3 (m) – Shape of Firemen's helmet – Formulation of New Standards.

35. It was noted that the Technical Committee of ISI had already considered the proposal and had reached the conclusion that there was no need for any amendment to the existing specifications for firemen's helmet.

Item No. 3 (n) – Amendment to the Syllabus of National Fire Service College.

36. It was decided that representative of DGCA, who was not present at the meeting should be reminded again to forward his proposals for improvements in the syllabus of NFSC.

Item No. 3 (o) – Fire Prevention Courses at National Fire Service College – Eligibility of Security Officers.

37. It was noted that recommendations of the Committee for making the Security Officers eligible for the course had been accepted and implemented.

Item No. 3 (p) – Foreign training, nominations to be sent to DGCD

38. The progress as reported in the agenda was noted with satisfaction.

Item No. 3 (q) – Additional items discussed at the 20th Meeting.

39. The position, as reported in the agenda, was noted. Shri Sundaram, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi suggested that some guidelines should be circulated to all concerned for the purpose of making recommendations for the award of President's Fire Services Medal and Fire Service Medal. The Chairman observed that the guidelines had already been included in the circular which was sent out to all concerned twice a year. However, if further elaboration was necessary, Shri Sundaram should prepare a draft and forward it to the Member Secretary for consideration in the Ministry.

Item No. 4 :- Holding of State Level All-India Sports-cum-Duty Meet.

40. The Chairman pointed out the inordinate delays in receiving replies from State Governments and others. He asked the Members to pursue the matter with their respective States/Administrative Ministries and to expedite replies where such replies had not yet been sent by them. He also suggested that members should consult their respective State Governments/Administrative Ministries/Departments while forwarding points for the agenda. Members were assured that as soon as the replies from all concerned were received, a final decision in the matter of holding the Sports –cum-Duty Meet would be taken. As far as the proposal for holding State Level Meets was concerned it was up to the State Governments themselves to take a decision in the matter.

Item No. 5 :- Liberalization in the Grant of Import Licence for Procurement of high-pressure portable pumps.

41. It was decided that no import of high-pressure pumps was necessary for the purpose mentioned in the item sponsored by the Fire Officer, Orissa. However, such pumps might be useful in certain special circumstances. At the direction of the Chairman, the matter was again taken up at the Joint Session between the manufacturers and members of the Committee. Some manufacturers showed interest in developing this item indigenously if the Qualitative Requirements could be made available to them. It was decided that a qualitative requirements paper would be prepared and made available to all manufacturers who might be interested in developing such a pump indigenously.

Item No. 6 :- Sophistication in the existing equipment to meet the requirements of hazardous plants.

42. It was decided that the sponsor of the item should intimate specific items of equipment and details of sophistication required. The matter should then be examined by the Futuristic Requirements of Equipment Committee in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Wherever required, the ISI should be requested to draw up specifications.

Item No. 7 :- Detector for Solvent Vapours etc.

43. It was pointed out by the Member Secretary that an Indian firm was already producing such equipment.

Item No. 8 :- Shelf life for foam compound and the need for restricting the stocks.

44. It was decided that the problems put before the committee were the concern of each individual organization and that they alone were competent to take decisions in the matter in relation to their requirements. No hard and fast recommendations could be made for general application by the Committee for this purpose.

Item No. 9 :- Ban on manufacture of certain categories of Fireworks.

45. Members were unanimous that some kind of control and regulation was necessary for the manufacture, sale and use of fire-works. The Chairman observed that initially such control should perhaps be exercised in the form of quality control during production of fire-works. As far as the sale was concerned, the Police Department of each State should be able to enforce suitable controls. In any case, whatever recommendations were to be made, should be practical and it should be possible to implement them with public cooperation. It was decided that the matter should be further examined with the concerned departments of the Govt. of India with a view to eliminate fire hazards.

Item No. 10 :- Financial Assistance for improvement of Fire Brigades.

Item No. 11 :- Financial Assistance for the maintenance of Fire Prevention Wing in each Fire Service.

Item No. 12 :- Grant-in-Aid for the development of Fire Services .

Item No. 13 :- Govt. of India should bear full cost of equipment for fire services.

Item No. 14 :- Govt. of India should meet the full cost of firefighting appliances for "A" Class CD towns and Border towns.

46. The above related items were taken up for discussion together. The Chairman drew the attention of Members to the position reported in the agenda against item No. 3 (g) on page 6 of the Agenda. He observed that items 10 to 14 were linked with item 3 (g). As soon as a decision was taken by the Ministry of Finance these items would automatically be taken care of.

Item No. 15 :- Evolution of a Code of minimum safety requirements with regard to Construction, electrical installation, fire protection, method of storage and Early fire detection system, etc. for warehouses.

47. It was decided to refer the matter to the Indian Standards Institution with a request to direct the concerned Technical Committee to formulate the Code of Practice.

Item No. 16 :- GIC should not provide insurance cover for unauthorized trades, storages, etc.

48. It was decided to recommend to the Ministry that General Insurance Corporation should be requested to examine the proposal given in the Agenda.

Item No. 17 :- GIC and Local Authorities should draw out approved list of fire protection Engineers for fixed fire protection installations.

49. Since the representative of GIC was not present at the time of discussion of this item, it was decided that GIC should be requested to consider the proposal.

Item No. 18 :- Justification for provision of water sprayers, foam pourers etc. for naphtha Storage tanks.

50. Members were of the view that if water sprayers and foam pourers were properly designed and engineered, they should serve the desired purpose for which they were intended. Such installation were considered essential in the interest of safety.

Item No. 19 :- Need for reduction of tariff for fertilizer plants.

51. Members were unanimously of the view that this matter should be taken up directly with the Ministry of Finance by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemical and Fertilizers.

Item No. 20 :- Need for the revision of special tariff conditions for fertilizer plants.

52. Members were unanimously of the view that this matter should be taken up directly with the Ministry of Finance by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemical and Fertilizers.

Item No. 21 :- Levy of Fire Tax on Properties for maintenance of Fire Services.

53. The Chairman pointed out that Govt. of India had circulated a Model Fire Force Bill as far back as 1958 and had recommended to the State Governments to enact the Bill in their respective Legislation because Fire is a State Subject. The Model Bill included a provision for the levy of fire tax. It was therefore, entirely up to the State Governments to enact the Bill and levy the fire tax if they so desire.

Item No. 22 :- Compulsory Consultation with Fire Services for fire safety in high rise Buildings.

54. The Chairman observed that such a provision had already been included in the National Building Code of India. The members should, therefore, persuade their respective State Governments/Administrative Ministries to adopt that Code and to implement it.

Item No. 23 :- Compulsory installation of Automatic Sprinklers in highly hazardous premises.

55. The Chairman observed that such a provision had already been included in the National Building Code of India. The members should, therefore, persuade their respective State Governments/Administrative Ministries to adopt that Code and to implement it.

Item No. 24 :- Legislation for Water Sources for Fire Fighting.

56. The Chairman observed that availability of water was scarce not only for firefighting but in most cases for drinking also. Each State should therefore, decide on the priorities according to the availability of funds. It was decided that the States should be requested to accord high priority for provision of water for firefighting.

Item No. 25 :- Review of Organizational Structure of Fire Services.

57. The Chairman asked Members to once again study the Organizational Structure of Fire Services, recommended by the Committee at its 20th Meeting, held in Hyderabad in 1978 and to write to the Ministry if they had any suggestions and/or alternative proposals for modification, in the light of experience gained.

Item No. 26 :- Three Tier Entry into the Fire Services.

58. Reminding the members of the circumstances under which the BE (Fire Engg.) course had been started, the Chairman invited the members to study the syllabus and to send suggestions for improving the training to the Ministry. He also requested Members to recruit suitably qualified officers and to nominate them as State sponsored candidates for undergoing training in the BE (Fire Engg.) course.

59. It was unanimously decided that for direct entry into the fire service in the rank of Divisional Officer, the BE (Fire Engg) Course should be prescribed as the essential technical qualification.

Item No. 27 :- Assessment of the Requirement of Fire Appliances on the basis of hazards.

60. The Chairman pointed out that this was the basis on which the assessment was being carrying out by the Fire Adviser.

Item No. 28 :- Duty Hours for Fire Service Personnel.

61. The Chairman pointed out that the 'Organizational Structure of Fire Services' which was recommended by the Committee at its 20th meeting, held in Hyderabad in March, 1978 already included recommendations on duty hours. He observed that it was up to the concerned State Governments/Administrative Ministries to take a decision in the matter.

Item No. 29 :- Organizational Structure for Industrial Fire Brigades.

62. The need for formulating such a recommendation was accepted unanimously by the Committee. A sub-committee was constituted as follows to draft the recommendations for consideration of the Committee :-

- | | | | |
|------|--|---|----------|
| i) | Sh. Bal Raj Mehta | - | Chairman |
| ii) | Sh. R.R. Dhobley | - | Member |
| iii) | Rep. of Min. of Petroleum
Chemicals & Fertilizers | - | Member |

Any other individual whom the Sub-committee may coopt.

Item No. 30 :- Declaration of Fire Services as a Technical Service.

63. The Chairman pointed out that need for declaring certain categories of fire service personnel as technical had already been accepted at the last meeting and members had been asked to take it up individually with their respective administrative authorities. He observed that so long as conditions for service and the nature of duty on which various individuals were employed was not uniform throughout the country, declaration of certain categories of personnel as technical would have to be taken up with the concerned authorities by Heads of Fire Services themselves.

Item No. 31 :- Standardization of Fire Stations.

64. The Chairman pointed out that it was not so much the question on standardization of fire stations which had already been considered and recommended by the Committee at its earlier meetings, but of financial assistance. He observed that this question had already been discussed under items 10 to 14.

Item No. 32 :- Manning of Fertilizer Plants fire service by CISF.

65. The Chairman observed that this was a matter which should be taken up by the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers with the Inspector General, CISF.

Item No. 33 :- Advice on adequacy of firefighting arrangements in fertilizer plants.

66. The Chairman observed that the CISF had a Fire Adviser who should in the first instance advise all public sector undertakings on firefighting arrangements in the plants.

Item No. 34 :- Recruitment of Firemen in Fertilizer Plants.

67. It was pointed out to the Members that the National Fire Service College, Nagpur had already trained a number of Defence personnel in the Sub-Officers' Course. A list of such trained personnel could be obtained from the Director General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence.

Item No. 35 :- Application of Gas Cylinder Rules to Fire Extinguisher Bodies of Stored Pressure Type fire extinguishers.

68. It was decided to discuss this item at the Joint Session with manufacturers of firefighting equipment.

Item No. 36 :- ISI Certification mark for firefighting equipment.

69. The members were informed that the Ministry of Home Affairs had repeatedly issued circulars to all Central Ministries, Departments of Central Government, State Governments and Union Territory Administrations requesting them to issue necessary instructions to all concerned to purchase only ISI certified products and products conforming to the Indian Standards. He directed that another circular might be issued drawing their attention to the earlier circulars and emphasizing the necessity of buying ISI mark products.

Item No. 37 :- Lime Yellow Colour for appliances.

70. This had been discussed under item No. 3 (d) earlier.

Item No. 38 :- Colour Code for Fire Extinguishers.

71. The representative of Ministry of Railways mentioned that after reading the remark against this item in the agenda, he was of the opinion that no further discussion on this subject was necessary. The item was treated as withdrawn.

Item No. 39 :- Development of 4 Cylinder Engine for Trailer Fire Pumps

Item No. 40 :- Use of lighter material in the manufacture of Fire Extinguishers.

72. These items were dropped at the suggestion of the representative of Ministry of Railways.

Item No. 41 :- Standardizing the method of operation of fire extinguishers as 'turn over type' only.

73. After a brief discussion, this item was withdrawn by the representative of Ministry of Railways.

Item No. 42 :- Training of Fire Prevention Officers.

74. The members were informed that a Fire Prevention Course had already been included in the curriculum of the National Fire Service College. However, if any other categories of personnel needed such training, they may be admitted to the course also.

Item No. 43 :- Amendment to the Admission Rules of NFSC, Nagpur.

75. The Members' attention was drawn to earlier recommendations of the Committee that no physical standards should be insisted upon for departmental candidates sponsored officially. They were also informed that physical standards, as prescribed by the College were applicable only to fresh candidates as the ones who sought admission as private candidates to the Sub Officers' course. One of the members pointed out that the admission forms for the College still mention the physical standards. The Chairman directed that this should be examined and the admission forms should be amended if necessary.

Item No. 44 :- Inclusion of 'Red Tariff' in the Syllabus of National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

76. The Chairman directed that the sponsor of the item should send specific suggestions for consideration of the Advisory Board of NFSC, Nagpur.

Item No. 45 :- Inclusion of 'Fire Hazards of Railways' in the Syllabus of NFSC, Nagpur.

77. This item was withdrawn by the representative of Ministry of Railways.

Item No. 46 :- Training in Diving and Diving Equipment at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

78. The Chairman asked members to intimate their training requirements in terms of number of persons to be trained annually to the Member-Secretary. In the meantime, the Member Secretary should check with the Director Civil Defence, Karnataka if training in rescue from shallow waters could be included in the Waterman ship Course being conducted under him.

Item No. 47 :- Recognition of General Fire Fighting Course of DIFR as equivalent to Sub Officers' Course of NFSC, Nagpur.

79. It was decided that the existing arrangement of candidates specially recommended by the Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence being admitted direct to the Station Officers' Course at NFSC was adequate. The question of recognition of DIFR course equivalent to Sub Officers' Course had already been considered and a decision taken by the Advisory Board of the College.

Item No. 48 :- Preparation of a Hand Book for Firemen in regional languages.

80. The Chairman observed that there would be no objection to the proposal if each State could undertake preparation of such Hand-book in regional language for use of fire service personnel.

SUPPLEMENTARY AGENDA

Item No. 1 :- Associating Fire Experts at Planning/Construction Stage of Public Sector Undertakings and Periodical Checks and Review thereafter.

81. The Chairman informed the Members that he was trying to establish a Consultancy Service and that he had suggested to the General Insurance Corporation of India that they should give suitable rebates in insurance premium to anyone who was prepared to implement the recommendations of the consulting agency which was proposed to be set up.

82. The general consensus was in favour of accepting the proposal.

Item No. 2 :- Organizational Structure of Fire Services – Industrial Fire Brigads.

83. See remarks against item 29 above.

Item No. 3 :- Standard of Discipline and training of fire staff.

84. It was felt that this was an administrative function and should be sorted out by the concerned industrial management.

Item No. 4 :- Procurement of Hydraulic Platforms.

85. The question of financial assistance for procuring firefighting equipment had already been discussed under item 10 to 14. Please see the remarks against those items.

Item No. 5 :- Safety nets/Jump Cushions.

86. It was decided that suitable equipment should be evaluated and recommended to all concerned.

Item No. 6 :- Improvement of Fire Brigades.

87. See remarks against items 10 to 14 above.

Item No. 7 :- Govt. Agency for manufacture of firefighting vehicles.

88. The members were informed that the question of getting firefighting vehicles manufactured by Public Sector Undertakings had also been examined but no such Undertaking was prepared to manufacture such appliances because of the limited and uncertain demand.

Item No. 8 :- Fire Preventive Measures in High-rise buildings.

89. See remarks against item 22 above.

Item No. 9 :- Availability of Chassis for Fabrication of Fire Appliances.

90. It was decided to recommend to the Government of India that priority should be given for allotment of chassis for use by fire brigades.

Item No. 10 :- Appointment of a Commission for Fire Services.

91. It was unanimously decided to recommend to Govt. of India that a Commission should be appointed for looking into the organization and conditions of service of firefighting personnel all over the country and to recommend ways and means of improving them.

Item No. 11 :- Constitution of a Common Cadre.

92. The Chairman observed that this item would be automatically covered if the Govt. of India accepted the recommendations for appointment of a Commission.

Item No. 12 :- Introduction of Selection Grade Pay-scales.

93. The Chairman observed that uniformity in the organization of fire services throughout the country was a pre-requisite for introduction of uniform scales of pay etc. The item was, therefore, dropped.

ADDITIONAL ITEMS

Item No. 1 :-

94. Shri P.N. Ghosh, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence pointed out that the Institution of Fire Engineers (India) had been established with the full backing of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Since then secretarial and other support had been withdrawn by the Ministry and a feeling had been created that the Institution did not have the backing and support of the Ministry. The Chairman assured that the Institution still enjoyed total support of the Ministry for its authorized functions. At the request of the Chairman, the Member-Secretary explained the background and expressed the view that the problem was that of financial assistance and not withdrawal of support. He added that no financial assistance was forthcoming because the Institution had not requested the Ministry for it so far. The Chairman observed that it was up to the Council of Institution of Fire Engineers to decide how best to resolve the problem.

Item No. 2 :-

95. Shri S.C. Chatterjee, Fire Adviser to the Govt. of West Bengal suggested formation of a small ad hoc committee of Fire Officers to pursue development of fire services. The Chairman informed him that this was already being considered and a smaller committee was likely to be appointed by the Ministry to meet more frequently for examining various problems.

Item No. 3 :-

96. Sh. P.N. Ghose, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence suggested that a meeting of the Advisory Board of the National Fire Service College should be held early. This was accepted.

Item No. 4 :-

97. Shri Iqbal Krishna, Director of Fire Services, Uttar Pradesh pointed out his difficulties in the fabrication of motor fire engines. The Chairman directed that the matter should be taken up at the Joint Session with the manufacturers of fire fighting equipment.

Item No. 5 :- Venue for next meeting.

98. The Director of Fire Services, J & K offered to host the next meeting of the Committee in Srinagar (Kashmir) subject to confirmation by the J & K Government.

99. The Director of Fire Services, Tamil Nadu offered to host the meeting in Madras if it could not be held in Srinagar.

100. The Fire Adviser to Government of West Bengal offered to host the meeting in Durgapur (West Bengal) if it could not be held either at Srinagar or at Madras.

CLOSING ADDRESS BY CHAIRMAN

101. The Chairman, in his closing address, thanked all participants for their valuable contribution in making the Conference a great success. He said, "Decisions of great magnitude and far reaching consequences have been taken by the Conference which will prove highly beneficial to the Fire Services and will go a long way in providing the country much better firefighting facilities and also help in the prevention of fires. The proposal regarding formation of a National Fire Commission is of special significance."

102. He emphasized that in the ultimate analysis the most important thing was not the equipment but the men who operated it. Consequently leadership, training, morale and discipline of those men were of greatest importance. We must do our best to ensure highest standards in these matters.

VOTE OF THANKS

103. On behalf of the members of the Committee, Sh. P.N. Ghosh proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair.

**NAMES OF OFFICERS WHO ATTENDED THE 21ST MEETING OF STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT SURAT****CHAIRMAN****MAJ. GEN. H.N. SHINGAL, AVSM****MEMBER SECRETARY****SHRI P.N. MEHROTRA**

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Member</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
1	Sh. K. M. Mathur	Indian Standards Institution
2	Sh. Bhatt, Jayant L.	Government of Gujarat
3	Sh. Chatterjee, S.C.	Government of West Bengal
4	Sh. Bhinge, R.L.	Government of Maharashtra
5	Sh. Dhobley, R.L.	B.A.R.C.
6	Sh. Ghosh, S.	National Fire Service College
7	Sh. Ghosh, P.N.	Ministry of Defence
8	Sh. Gopal Krishan	C.B.R.I.
9	Sh. Gosain, C.P.	C.P.W.D.
10	Sh. Reddy, C.K.	Government of Andhra Pradesh
11	Sh. Das, G.N.	Government of Assam
12	Sh. Khan, A.S.	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
13	Sh. Kharbanda, R.K.	Ministry of Railways
14	Sh. Mehta, Balraj	C.I.S.F.
15	Sh. Iqbal Krishna	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16	Sh. Mukerjee, Haridass	Government of Orissa
17	Sh. Prasad, Satguru	Government of Bihar
18	Sh. Raj Bahadur	Government of Sikkim
19	Sh. Devasahayam, N.	Government of Tamil Nadu
20	Sh. Vijayan, P.	Government of Kerala
21	Sh. Sundaram, R.S.	Delhi Fire Service
<u>By Special Invitation</u>		
1	Sh. P.S. Mehta	Ministry of Home Affairs
2	Sh. G.B. Menon	Ministry of Home Affairs
3	Sh. K.K. Malhotra	National Civil Defence College

WELCOME SPEECH BY N. GOPALASWAMI, IAS, COMMISSIONER, MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF SURAT

President of the Inaugural Function his Worship the Mayor, Chief Guest Hon'ble Home Minister of Gujarat State, Director General Civil Defence Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, Fire Adviser, Government of India, Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, Dy. Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India, Sh. P.S. Mehta, Dy. Mayor of Surat, Sh. S.C. Sukhadia, Chairman, Standing Committee, Sh. A.G. Saluji, Chairman Water Works Committee, Sh. K.K. Pirzada, Leader of the Opposition, Sh. K.P. Pachigar, Delegates to the 21st Standing Fire Advisory Committee Meeting, Representative of the manufacturers and suppliers of various Fire Fighting Equipments, Leading citizens of the town and invited guests.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to this morning's inaugural function of the 21st Standing Fire Advisory Committee Meeting. We in the Surat Municipal Corporation are happy for the proud privilege accorded to us by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee in accepting our invitation to hold the meeting in this historical town. While Surat as a city has a history dating back to several centuries, it will be more appropriate to mention here that this city has made strides over the last decade in the industrial and commercial spheres. The future of the city is also bright with a string of prestigious projects, like the Fertilizer Factories, Port and Ship Building Complex which are now under consideration. The increased industrial activities have brought and will bring in their wake a high urbanization and consequent problems which the Surat Municipal Corporation is facing and will have to face in the years to come. An important aspect is that of gearing up of the fire services to meet all eventualities in the city as well as in the industrially advancing peripheral areas.

It is in this context that I feel happy that at this crucial juncture in the development of the city, the Standing Fire Advisory Committee which consists of representatives from the Fire Services of all the States of the country, have decided to hold their 21st meeting in the city. We are hopeful that the meet will prove useful in making the City Fathers, Administrators and the leaders in the fields of industry and commerce of this city more aware of the problems which the city will face in the sphere of fire services during its march to further progress in the years to come.

On this occasion, it is my proud privilege to extend a warm welcome to all of you and I would now introduce the distinguished guests of the function to you.

The President of this function H.W. Mayor Sh. Navinchandra Bharatia hardly needs any introduction being a very popular Mayor of the city. The Chief Guest, who will be delivering the inaugural address, the Hon'ble Home Minister of Gujarat, Sh. Popatbhai Vyas, apart from being a citizen of this city is better known for his distinguished contribution to the progress of the city during his long association – first with the Surat Municipality and thereafter with the Surat Municipal Corporation. Major General H.N. Shingal, who is presently the Director General Civil Defence, Government of India is a Soldier by profession and has served in the Indian Army with considerable distinction. He has won the 'ATI VISHIST SEVA MEDAL'. Now as the Director

General Civil Defence, he is in charge of Civil Defence, Home Guards and Fire Service Organizations of this country. Sh. P.N.Mehrotra is Fire Adviser, Government of India. He has had a long and distinguished career and has been very closely associated with the developments in the field of Fire Services. Sh. P.S. Mehta is the Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

We have received messages from HE the Governor of Gujarat, the Chief Minister of Gujarat, Manufacturers of firefighting equipment, Sh. Raju Bhai of Surat and others for the success of the meeting.

I now request the Hon'ble Home Minister to deliver the inaugural address and also to declare open the exhibition of firefighting equipment which has been organized on this occasion.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY HON'BLE SHRI POPATBHAI VYAS, HOME MINISTER OF GUJARAT

Friends,

It gives me great pleasure in welcoming you in our midst, at this 21st meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee which is held for the first time in Gujarat which, as all of you are aware, is very popular because of its association with the birth places of and the institutions established by Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the architect of India's unity. Surat is a right choice for this meeting, as also the Surat Municipal Corporation has done a commendable work in regard to firefighting services and I am sure, you would find your stay in this historic city, comfortable and enlightening.

Surat is a historic city with a background of progressive all-round development, right from the time the Britishers landed. After Independence, the city has achieved rapid progress in various sectors of development and has achieved a really important place among the cities in the State, particularly from the point of view of its industrial development, development handloom and man-made fiber industry, diamond cutting industry, the engineering industry, etc. The zari industry of this interesting city is world-famous. The Municipal Corporation of Surat which looks after the development of this great city has its existence since last over 125 years, during which period the city Fathers have always taken quite a large number of measures for its multi-directional progress. The textile market of today in this city has become an attraction for those interested in artificial fibers and has established its reputation not only in this country but with many other countries of the world. Like the Municipal Corporation of Surat, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities in other cities in the State have done their best for the development of the firefighting services also.

Firefighting, as you know, has assumed an added importance in our country, which has now achieved a considerable degree of industrial development. The country has seen the development of chemical industry, textile industry, petro-chemical industry, fertilizer industry, pharmaceutical industry, steel industry, engineering industry and so on. With this, the possibility of fire-accidents has also increased. The fire hazards have increased and, therefore, it has become necessary to see that our fire services are efficient and adequate enough to meet the threat of fire, with efficiency and speed.

It is true that we maintain fire services in bigger towns and cities; however, nobody can dispute that our villages have still remained without such a provision. Ours is a country composed of a large number of villages and major part of them are still uncovered under the fire protection scheme. It may be that due to many obstacles, such as road-conditions, lack of communications, etc., fire services could not be rendered to these villages in time. I would, therefore, urge the distinguished members at this august gathering to see that a scheme is evolved to afford immediate fire-protection to villages. Our development has already reached to villages and many villages have today come up with industrial activities also. It would, therefore, in the fitness of things that the State Governments paid adequate attention to this aspect and also set apart a portion of their budget for providing every village with minimum equipments to meet the fire hazards. Our fire services should be able to provide fire-protection to all the

villages and the village people should also be trained in firefighting, so that by the time the fire service help is made available, they are ready to meet the fire on their own.

Reverting back to cities, I may mention that even in some big cities the fire services are not equipped with adequate and vital firefighting equipment. I can understand fire services in smaller cities saying that they cannot afford to purchase costly equipment, however, I have seen that even in some big cities such vital firefighting equipment are not in adequate quantity and right quality. If such imported equipment are in short supply in the country, I would urge our experts in this line to promote research and devise ways and means to manufacture substitutes, which though less costly are equally efficient.

While providing adequate firefighting equipment of the correct type at all these centers, it is all the more necessary to make arrangements for the efficient handling of the equipment by trained personnel. It is equally important to ensure efficient communication system and adequate water supply for the efficient operation of the fire services.

Though efforts have been made to improve the working conditions of the fire personnel, much remains to be done in this regard also. Full legal backing for the efficient discharge of the duties will have to be given. They will have to be assured that in the event of any accident, their families would be properly looked after. I would, therefore, request this Committee to consider ways and means to help the disabled, in addition to the steps already taken in this regard and make positive recommendations.

In the end, I would like to wish all success to your deliberations and hope that they would prove very useful in improving the standard and efficiency of our fire services and finding out ways and means for implementation of latest techniques in this field.

Jai Hind

TEXT OF SPEECH DELIVERED BY H.W. SHRI NAVINCHANDRA HAARATIA, MAYOR OF SURAT WHO PRESIDED OVER THE INAUGURAL FUNCTION

I have great pleasure to welcome this morning Shri Popatbhai Vyas, Hon'ble Home Minister, Chairman of the Standing Fire Committee, Major General Shingal and Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee and the guests at the inauguration of the 21st Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee.

As you know it, Standing Fire Advisory Committee is doing yeomen services in prescribing standards and the policies in the matter of firefighting activities in India. Their deliberations in various committees and decisions taken have contributed enormously in upgrading and improving the efficiency of the firefighting establishments all over India. The agenda of the 21st Meeting would go into various questions pertaining to fire hazards, appliances required, upgrading of fire services, organization structures, designs of various firefighting and fire protection appliances and equipments, training and finance and other questions connected with fire services. I hope that the States and various firefighting establishments in India would consider them favourably and take adequate measures to improve the efficiency of firefighting services in India.

As for Surat Municipal Corporation, I would only state that we have been closely studying the deliberations made in the various Standing Fire Advisory Committee meetings, and, on our part, we make every effort to improve the firefighting establishment of Surat Municipal Corporation to the required standard and policies laid down by Standing Fire Advisory Committee from time to time.

Surat Municipal Corporation at present has 20 appliances with a capacity of 22,500 l/min. Looking to the population of the city of Surat, which is estimated at about 7 lakhs, and the population of the city, agglomerate, which is about one lakh, the firefighting establishment of the city is inadequate in terms of the standards laid down by the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. However, we are making every Endeavour to reach that standard in a phased manner. The major obstacle in upgrading and improving the firefighting services is finance. The Standing Fire Advisory Committee may examine whether it is possible to obtain some share from Insurance companies for the purchase of improving firefighting services. We suggest that Indian Insurance Act may be amended and out of the rebate given on Fire Insurance premium, i.e. out of 15% rebate in classified cities, the Insurance Company may reduce the rebate to 7.5% and the balance 7.5% rebate on premium may be subscribed to the special fund to be created by the Corporation for improvement of firefighting services. In Surat area, we expect to receive about Rs. 5 to 6 lakhs in the year from such contributions. I, therefore, suggest that the Standing Fire Advisory Committee may take the issue with All India Insurance Association and work out the scheme by which we could possibly get a substantial amount from such contributions. The fund so obtained would go a long way in improving firefighting services and thereby reducing the fire hazards. Surat is growing industrially and the fire hazard is increasing day by day. We would, therefore, like to be advised suitably by the experts of Government of India to enable us to work out a phased programme for development of our services.

Shri Mehrotra was kind enough to visit the city some time back and examine our firefighting services. He made several recommendations which we are studying and, on our part, we make best of our efforts to modernize our service.

In fact, one of the reasons to invite the Standing Fire Advisory Committee to meet at Surat was to apprise ourselves of the development elsewhere in firefighting services and latest technology available on the subject.

I thank you all for having come to Surat to attend this Committee Meeting. Particularly, I thank Shri Popatbhai Vyas, Hon'ble Home Minister of Gujarat for sparing his valuable time in these busy days for delivering the inaugural address. I wish that you will have nice time in Surat and enjoy the traditional hospitality of Surat.

Thank you all once again,

VOTE OF THANKS BY SHRI A.G. SALUJI CHAIRMAN STANDING COMMITTEE
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF SURAT

Respected Home Minister of Gujarat State, Hon'ble Shri Popatbhai Vyas, the President of today's function H. W. the Mayor of Surat Municipal Corporation Shri Navinchandra Bharatia, our distinguished guests Maj. General Shingal and the Fire Adviser, Government of India Shri Prem Narayan Mehrotra and all the delegates attending the 21st Standing Fire Advisory Committee meeting, invited guests, ladies and gentlemen !

It is indeed a great day for the Surat Municipal Corporation that the 21st Standing Fire Advisory Committee meeting is being held here in this historic city of Surat.

First of all, I beg to offer our sincere thanks on behalf of the Surat Municipal Corporation, to the respected Home Minister of Gujarat State Hon'ble Shri Popatbhai Vyas, who has graced this occasion by coming amongst us this morning to inaugurate the 21st meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Committee. We are also thankful to H.W. the Mayor of Surat Municipal Corporation Shri Navinchandra Bharatia, who has presided over today's function.

I beg to offer our sincere thanks to our distinguished guest Maj. Gen. H.N. Shingal, who has rendered yeomen's service to the cause of development of firefighting services in this country and our sincere thanks also to the Fire Adviser, Govt. of India, Shri Prem Narayan Mehrotra, who also has made an unique contribution in the field of Civil Defence and the development of Firefighting services throughout India.

On this august occasion, I offer our sincere thanks to the officers of Govt. of India and the State Government and the delegates from the various states, who have come here all the way to attend the 21st Meeting of the SFAC which is being held for the first time in this part of the country.

Our sincere thanks also go to all manufacturers of firefighting equipment, who have taken the trouble of participating in the exhibition which is being held on this occasion and which has provided an ample background and understanding regarding the use of various types of firefighting equipment and the methods of effective combat against the menace of fire. Similarly we are also thankful to the representative of all the small and large industries of South Gujarat for their useful cooperation.

Lastly, I offer our sincere thanks to all the invitees who have attended this function and the members of Press who have played a vital role in the success of this function by giving wide publicity in their respective newspapers.

In once again thank you all.

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY SECOND MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY
COUNCIL HELD AT ZILLA PARISHAD HALL, NAGPUR ON 5TH AND 6TH NOVEMBER, 1981**

- CHAIRMAN : Maj. Genl. W.S. Bakshi, Director General Civil Defence,
Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Member Secretary : Shri G.B. Menon, Fire Adviser, Govt. of India.
- Present : A list of officers who attended the meeting is given at Annexure-I.

Welcome by Maj. Gen. W.S. Bakshi, Director General Civil Defence.

1. Maj. Gen. W.S. Bakshi, Director General Civil Defence, welcomed Shri Chandrakant Tripathi, Hon'ble Minister of State for Local Self Government and Urban Development Maharashtra and the delegates attending the 22nd Meeting of the S.F.A.C. at National Fire Service College, Nagpur. (Full text of welcome address by Director General Civil Defence is at Annexure – II).

**INAUGURAL ADDRESS – BY SHRI CHANDRAKANT TRIPATHI – MINISTER OF STATE,
MAHARASHTRA**

2. In his inaugural address, Sh. Chandrakant Tripathi said that fire service in the country could not yet get the importance like other services. He said that while the minimum requirements of fire services cover to some extent in cities, and towns, were provided, the rural areas in the country were totally deprived of such facilities. The Minister of State felt that the reasons of fire service not receiving due importance was perhaps due to the fact that the fire service was State subject. He felt that fire service was not less important to society than other essential services including defence. He emphasized that the fire services should be made a Central subject and the Government of India should provide necessary financial assistance.
3. The Minister of State further said that the fire services in the country as a whole and the Bombay Fire Services in particular had a good record of service to the people in distress situations. He complemented the spirit of fraternity amongst the fire services personnel. He further highlighted the necessity for speedy implementation of the recommendations of the SFAC by all States in a uniform manner.
4. He further mentioned that educating the people on fire prevention method is very essential to prevent every now and then the outbreaks of fires. He further expressed the necessity for consideration of details of fire prevention training imparted in rural areas.
5. The Minister further stated that the State Government is very concerned about the improvement of fire services and added "We shall do everything possible to help in allotment of land required by National Fire Service College, Nagpur."
6. In the end, the Minister said that having observed on many occasions how the fire service in Bombay worked with selfless devotion, even under most trying conditions to save others' lives, he had developed a feeling of respect and appreciation for the members of this

service. He expressed the hope that people at large will appreciate the recognize the valuable services done by the Fire Service personnel throughout the country. He assured the council that Government of Maharashtra is already ahead of other States and will remain so, as for as fire services are concerned. He concluded his inaugural speech by thanking the Chairman and Members of the Fire Advisory Council.

AGENDA POINTS

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of Minutes of the 21st Meeting,

7. Minutes of the 21st Meeting were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Council.

8. The present composition of the Council, as given at Annexure – I to the Agenda, was noted.

9. The Member Secretary informed the Members that three fresh requests for membership to the Standing Fire Advisory Council had been received in the Ministry, - one from the Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, second from the Controller of Inspection, Fire-fighting Equipment, Ministry of Defence, and the third from Chandigarh Union Territory Administration. Several Members spoke in support of representation of the Bombay Fire Brigade, being a pioneer metropolitan Fire Brigade of the Country. The Member Secretary apprised the Members that the Ministry of Home Affairs was in favour of restricting the membership of the Standing Fire Advisory Council so that it functioned as a compact body.

10. After hearing the views of the Members, the Chairman said that the matter will be considered by the Ministry and a decision arrived at.

Item No. 3 :- Follow-up action on the Minutes of the last meeting.

11. The Member Secretary informed the Members that the progress on the action taken on the Minutes of the 21st Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council was given at Annexure-II of the Agenda. The Chairman directed that action on all pending matters should be expedited. The following is a record of discussions, on the items at Annexure-II of the Agenda, where applicable.

Sl. No. 2 :- Improvement of fire protection in industries :-

12. During discussions, the representative of Ministry of Labour clarified that management of an industry was required to consult the Chief Inspector of Factories before the setting up of any factory buildings. The representative of I.S.I. pointed out that the requirements of fire safety for industrial buildings have been dealt with in detail in the revised version of National Building Code. It was decided that the Meeting proposed to be convened on this issue should meet expeditiously to put up their recommendations.

Sl. NO. 4 –A :- Holding of All India Sports-cum-Duty Meet.

13. Members noted that most of the States had agreed to the proposal, and a start has already been made by holding first Meet (Drill Competitions) as a part of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the College.

14. Regarding the subsequent Meets the Chairman told the Members that on practical considerations he had come to the conclusion that it may not be possible to hold the All-India Fire Services Meet along with the All-India Home Guards and Civil Defence Professional Meet. Experience gained during the first All-India Drill Competitions recently concluded, in which many fire services from all over the country had participated, had indicated that it would be better to hold the Fire Service Meet independently. The Chairman expressed the hope that State Fire Services would come forward to host these All-India Fire Service Duty Meets by turns. However, he said the matter would once again be referred to the State Governments to obtain their concurrence to the proposals to hold these Meets separately rather than in combination with the All-India Home Guards and Civil Defence Meet, to facilitate better organization and conduct of both the Meets.

Sl. No. 6 &

Item No. 51 :- Ban on Manufacture of certain categories of fireworks.

15. The Member Secretary mentioned that this matter has again been included as a point for Agenda (at Sl. No. 51 of the Main Agenda). He mentioned that there have been several cases of fires and explosions involving crackers in the recent past causing heavy loss of lives, either during manufacture or in storage. Most of these incidents happened as a result of gross violation of rules and regulations. The Members felt that this is a matter which called for better coordination among various law-enforcement authorities so as to more effectively contain the problem. Some of the Members felt that the SFAC should also be represented on the Explosives Committee. (Action to be taken will be on the lines indicated under Item 51 of the Main Agenda).

LEGISLATION

Item No. 4 :- Enactment of maintenances of Fire Services Bill

16. The Member Secretary stated that as far back as in 1958 the Model Fire Force Bill was circulated by Ministry of Home Affairs for enactment by States. No fresh enactment by Centre is considered necessary. The Chairman stated that what was required was that the remaining States should also be exhorted to enact the Fire Force Bill. A fresh letter will be issued from the Centre to all the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for expedition's action for enactment of the Fire Force Bill.

Item NO. 5 & 6 :- Fire Services Act/Rules and Central Legislation.

17. It was decided that the Sub Committee being constituted on Fire Prevention and Legislation should examine these issues in depth, and suggest suitable draft legislation, particularly with a view to strengthen the fire prevention/fire safety measures in the country.

ORGANISATION

Item Nos. 7 & 13 :- Inclusion of “Development of Fire Services” in the Five Year Plans as a Plan Scheme.

18. The Chairman informed the Members that this matter was taken up with the Planning Commission earlier also, but that effort did not succeed. He assured the Members that this will be pursued actively once again. Meanwhile, State Governments may be persuaded to allot more funds for development of the Fire Services.

Item Nos. 8,10,12 & 17 :- Fire Service Modernization Scheme, Similar to Police Modernization Scheme/Financial Grant for Development of Fire Services

19. The Member Secretary pointed out that these four items (Items 8,10,12 & 17) are similar, and so have to be considered together. The Chairman told the Members that this matter has already been included as one of the terms of reference for the proposed National Fire Service Commission. In so far as financial aid is concerned, it was pointed out that the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance at a very high level earlier, and it was as a result of these efforts that the Ministry of Finance had arranged with the General Insurance Corporation (G.I.C.) to advance long-term loans at easy rate of interest for the purchase of capital firefighting equipment by the State Governments Rs. 5 Crores was advanced for this purpose by the G.I.C. during last financial year, and for the remaining four years of the sixth Plan period, including for the current year 1981-82, as amount of Rs. 10 Crores per year will be advanced as loan for allotment to the States.

20. Meanwhile, it was decided that the Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee should examine the proposals contained in Items 7,8,10,12,13 and 17 and submit a comprehensive case for being put up to the Central Government.

Item Nos. 9 & 14 :- Formation of Directorate of Fire Services in States with professionals Heads of the Services.

21. This item was discussed at length by various Members. The Member Secretary apprised the Council that this item had been discussed in detail during many meetings of the SFAC even from the very start of this body. It was as a result of these deliberations that a Model Fire Force Bill was formulated and circulated to the States for adoption with a view to provincialise the Fire Services, and make them as a separate Department under the control of a professional officer. The Centre had been sending several communications to the States in the past advocating this measure. He added that as a sequel to the Fire Protection Seminar which was held under the auspices of the Ministry of Home Affairs in November, 1974 a letter was again issued over the signature of the then Home Minister addressed to all the Chief Ministers commending expeditious action for implementation of this measure. The Chairman said that as long as ‘Fire’ remained a State subject, the State Government had the authority to decide as to who should head the State Fire Services. However, he felt that the issue had been adequately deliberated upon, and there was no need for further discussion. He directed that another circular be issued to the State Governments/UT Administrations on this issue. (Item 10 covered under Item 8).

Item No. 11 :- Fire Service Commemoration Day “on 14 April”

22. The Chairman commended this proposal and informed that the recommendation of this Council in this behalf would be circulated to all the Fire Services for implementation. However, action on two points have to be ensured for implementation of this proposal by the Fire Services, viz., that they should promptly intimate the Member Secretary the names and other particulars of the martyrs, as and when a member of the Fire Service loses his life while engaged in firefighting or rescue operations, and also that they should initiate early action for erection of Martyr's columns in the headquarters of the State/UT Fire Services. Based on the information received from Fire Services a 'Roll of Honour' will be circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(Item 12 dealt with under Item 8; Item 13 under Item 7, and Item 14 with Item 9)

Item No. 15 :- Appointment of a Commission for Fire Services.

23. The Chairman informed the Members that a comprehensive proposal for institution of a National Fire Service Commission has already been submitted to the Government, and the matter is under consideration.

Item No. 16 :- Creation of an All India Cadre.

24. The Member Secretary stated that in the first instance uniformity in the Fire Service Organization was to be achieved before this issue can be seriously considered. The best way to achieve this uniformity was through adoption of Model Fire Force Bill by all the States and U.Ts. He added that this point has also been included as one of the terms of reference for the proposed Fire Service Commission.

(Item 17 covered with Item 8)

Item No. 18 :- Organization of Fire Services.

25. The Member Secretary pointed out that the sponsorer of the item was not present to elucidate the point. However, he said that the best way for ensuring uniformity in the set-up of the Fire Services was for every State and U.T. to enact the Fire Force Bill.

Item No. 19 :- Formation of Sub-Committee in the Ministry.

26. The Member Secretary said that sponsorer has not made his point quite clear. However, his contention apparently was that in so far as the U.Ts. are concerned, the recommendations of the SFAC should be placed before a Sub-Committee, if so considered necessary, and this of the recommendations which are more important should be submitted to the Government of India for acceptance and issue of mandatory instructions, as the U.Ts. were directly under the control of the Central Govt. It was decided to commend this proposal to the Govt. of India for implementation as such a step would help expedite the improvement of the Fire Services in U.Ts. at-least.

Item No. 20 :- Formation of Standing Sub-Committees under the SFAC.

27. As a sequel to the re-designation of the erstwhile Standing Fire Advisory Committee as Standing Fire Advisory Council, a smaller Committee designated as Standing Fire Advisory Working Committee, with Director General Civil Defence as the Chairman and seven Members, was constituted to study the various problems pertaining to the Fire Services which came up for discussions in the main SFAC, or brought up by the States from time to time. The experience has been that this idea of having a smaller Working Committees to deal with a wide range of Fire Service matters has failed to produce any tangible results. Further, the membership in the Committee as well as the main Council also created some problems.

28. The Members, therefore, unanimously welcomed the idea of formation of a few Standing Sub-Committees comprising of a few sitting members of the SFAC, for examining in depth and submitting recommendations on those Fire Service matters covering only certain specified major sectors, which each Sub-Committee will be responsible for, like Organization, Equipment, Training, Legislation, Fire Prevention, Personnel etc. when once constituted under the authority of the SFAC, and approved by the Government of India, the Sub-Committees will handle all the work assigned to them and submit their reports to the Ministry of Home Affairs and to SFAC for further consideration. It was felt that this step will not only help each Sub-Committee to devote more concentrated and thorough attention to the specific fire service matters assigned to them, but help maintain better continuity also.

29. It was, accordingly, decided to form the under mentioned Standing Sub-Committees to examine in depth and submit reports on specific issues referred to them by the SFAC/Ministry of Home Affairs, relating to fire service matters indicated against each :-

(a) Organization and Personnel Sub-Committee

Responsible for examination of policy matters connected with organization and personnel management, including organizational structure, manpower requirements, recruitment, promotion, retirement, conditions of service, etc., welfare activities, occupational hazards trade union activities/services associations, mutual aid schemes and fire service medals and awards as referred to it.

(b) Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee.

Responsible for examination of matters connected with modernization and development of fire services including inclusion of development of fire services as Plan Scheme, Communication and alarm systems, financial grants, loans, etc., and Fire Service Commission, as referred to it.

(c) Equipment Sub-Committee

Responsible for examination of matters connected with standardization, indigenous development, procurement, preparation of scales of authorization, and laying down scales for normal life of all fire service equipment, including items of uniform, as referred to it.

(d) Training Sub-Committee

Responsible for examination of matters connected with training, including training policies, at National and State Levels, training films and other training aids training manuals and other technical literature, fire prevention and fire safety training in educational institutions, and All-India Drill and other Competitions, as referred to it.

(e) Fire Prevention and Legislation Sub-Committee

Responsible for matters connected with fire prevention and legislation, including fire prevention propaganda, fire prevention wings in fire services, observance of Fire Service Day, building bye-laws, formulation, updating and implementation of all Acts, Rules and Regulations both at National and State levels, pertaining to fire prevention and fire safety, collection of fire statistics, fire research, fire prevention/fire safety in industries, transportation urban and rural areas, etc., and fire insurance, as referred to it.

30. The Chairman then suggested that Shri Balraj Mehta act as co-coordinator, and submit the names of members of each of these Sub-Committees to him before the close of the Meeting. Accordingly, the names of members of these Sub-Committees were handed over the Chairman by Shri Balraj Mehta.

31. The details of constitution of each of these Sub-Committees as decided are as follows :-

(a) Organization and Personnel Sub-Committee

i)	Shri Raja RAjendra Singh, Director of Fire Services, Himachal Pradesh	- Convener
ii)	Shri G.B. Menon, Fire Adviser, MHA	- Member
iii)	Shri B.R. Mehta, General Secretary, IFE (India)	- Member
iv)	Shri S.S. L. Sharma, C.F.O., Delhi Fire Service	- Member
v)	Shri J.L. Bhatt, Chief Fire Officer, Surat	- Member
vi)	Shri S.P. Batra, Chief Fire & Security Officer, Shipping Corporation of India	- Co-opted Member
vii)	Shri B. Krishnamurthy, Addl. Director of Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh	- Co-opted Member
viii)	Shri T.L. Vera, Fire Officer, Ambala	- Co-opted Member

(b) Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee.

i)	Shri D. Viyaya Devaraj, Urs, IPS, Devaraj Urs, IPS, Director, Karnataka State Fire Force	- Convener
ii)	Shri A.Venkatachalam, IPS Director of Fire Force Kerala	- Member
iii)	Col. V.V.K. Rao, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence	- Member
iv)	Shri C. P. Gosain, Fire Officer, CPWD	- Member
v)	Shri B. Krishnamurthy, Addl. Director of Fire Service, Andhra Pradesh	- Co-opted Member
c)	<u>Equipment Sub-Committee</u>	-
i)	Shri A.S. Kulkarni, Fire Adviser, Maharashtra	- Convener
ii)	Shri Sushil Kumar, Development Officer, DGTD	- Member
iii)	Shri R.R. Dhobley, Chief Fire Officer, BARC	- Member
iv)	Shri K. M. Mathur, Dy. Director, ISI	- Member
v)	Shri V.B. Nikam, Dy. Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade	- Co-opted Member
vi)	Shri V.P. Dewan, Controller of Inspection, Fire Fighting Equipment, Ministry of Defence	- Co-opted Member
vii)	Shri P.N. Ghosh, President, IFE (India)	- Co-opted Member
viii)	Lt. Col. R.M. Rajan, Assistant Director General (Comns), DGCD	- Co-opted Member

(c) Training Sub-Committee

i)	Shri K.K. Das Gupta, Director, West Bengal Fire Service	- Convener
ii)	Shri Satguru Prasad, State Fire Officer, Bihar	- Member
iii)	Shri P.N. Panchal,	- Member

	Asstt. Inspector General, CISF	
iv)	Shri S.K. Dheri, Chief Fire Officer, Himachal Pradesh	- Co-opted Member
v)	Shri P.K. Chatterjee, P.Sc.O Dy. Director, (Training Wing), DIFR	- Co-opted Member
vi)	Shri C.T. Kunjumathan, Fire Officer, Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum	- Co-opted Member

(d) Fire Prevention and Legislation Sub-Committee

i)	Shri B.B.L. Gupta, IPS Director Fire Service, U.P.	- Convener
ii)	Shri C.K. Reddy, IPS Director of Fire Service, Andhra Pradesh	- Member
iii)	Shri Vijay Kumar, Regional Director, Regional Labour Institute, (Kanpur), Ministry of Labour & Employment	- Member
iv)	Dr. G.N. Badami, Dy. Director, Fire Research, C.B.R.I.	- Member
v)	Shri V.B. Nikam, Dy. Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade	- Co-opted Member
vi)	Shri Mahendra Prasad, Asstt. Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence	- Co-opted Member
vii)	Shri R.K. Bharadwaj, A.D.O., Delhi Fire Service	- Co-opted Member
viii)	Representative, Loss Prevention Association	- Co-opted Member

32. It was decided that the five standing Sub-Committees may examine the issues which have been raised in Agenda points as indicated below, and forward their reports to the Ministry of Home Affairs by the target dates, also indicated against each :-

(a) Organization and Personnel Sub-Committee

- (i) Item No. 24 of Main Agenda - Formulate rules governing the grant of Long Services and Good Conduct Medals, and submit report by 15th May, 1982.
- ii) Item No. 59 of Main Agenda - Report to be submitted by 30th April, 1982.
- iii) Item No. 11 of Annexure – II

The Sub-Committee to conduct detailed examination of the proposals already with the SFAC, the replies received from the States, and put up revised proposals, if any, for final consideration before commending the same for adoption by the Fire Services – Report to be submitted by 31st May, 1982.

- iv) Item No. 13 of Annexure – II

To examine the proposals when received from the earlier Sub-Committee and submit a report within 2 months.

- v) Item No. 16-B of Annexure – II

To examine the Report already received at Annexure –III of Agenda and submit its comments and recommendations by 30th April, 1982.

(b) Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee

- i) Item 7,8,10,12,13 and 17

Examine the proposals in these items and to put up a comprehensive case for being put up to the Central Government by 15th April, 1982.

(c) Equipment Sub-Committee

- i) Item 34 - To examine the proposal and put up report by 31st January, 1982.
- ii) Item 36 - To examine and put up Report by 15th April, 1982.

(d) Training Sub-Committee

- i) Item 39 - To examine the problem and to recommend suitable

proposals for securing the services of well qualified and experienced Fire Officers from major Fire Services to work as Instructors at NFSC – Report to be submitted by 30th April, 1982.

- ii) Item 41 - To examine the proposal, in its entirety, for certain selected Regional Training Centres in the country to take over the Responsibility for conducting the Sub-officers courses from the NFSC, and work out the methodology to be adopted with details, including financial implications – Report to be submitted by 30th June, 1982.
- iii) Item 47 - To examine the proposal and put up detailed recommendations by 31st March, 1982.
- iv) Item 49 - To examine and put up recommendations for Implementation of the proposal – Report to be submitted by 31st March, 1982.

(e) Fire Prevention and Legislation Sub-Committee

- i) Item 5 &6 - To put up draft Central Legislation on Fire Prevention and Fire Safety by 30th June, 1982.

33. It was decided that each Sub-Committee will be free to co-opt any expert as a Member – However, all expenditure in connection with the work of the Sub-Committee, including TA/DA etc., will be borne by the parent administrative Deptt./Organization each Member belongs to. Further, Sub-Committees may also constitute their own Working Groups to deal with any part of the work assigned to them, if they so desire.

34. It was also decided that a separate letter be issued to the State Governments etc intimating in constitution of the Standing Sub-Committees, with the request for making the members available as and when the Sub-Committee are required to meet.

Item No. 21 :- Hositing of National Flag during Fire Service Day

35. The Members were unanimous in their view that for the entire fire services in the country, the Fire Service Day was of unique significance –Hence, it would be in the fitness of things to allow the fire services to host the National Flag on this day, not only as a mark of respect for the National Flag but also to affirm their dedication to the discharge of their duties to the people and the country. Further, the Members felt that according to clause 6.2 of the Flag Code the Government can authorize the hoisting and display of the National Flag at the Headquarters of major Fire Services on the Fire Services Day – The Chairman said that the matter will again be taken up with the Government for favourable consideration.

**Item No. 22 :- Extension of orders on awards of Fire Services Medals to deserving cases
In private sector Fire Brigades.**

36. The Member Secretary apprised the Council of a deserving case for award of gallantry medal to a member of one of the major private Fire Brigades which could not be processed merely on the technical hitch that the existing orders on the subject were not applicable to them. The members were unanimous in their opinion that this anomaly needs to be rectified. The Chairman directed that based on the recommendation of this council, the matter should be taken up with the Government of India for issue of necessary amendments so as to bring the organized private fire brigades also within the purview of the orders on the subject.

Item No. 23 :- Fire Statistics Returns

37. The Chairman mentioned that the returns regarding Annual Fire Statistics from various Fire Services have not been forthcoming regularly, He emphasized the importance of prompt submission of Annual Fire Statistics returns, Monthly Activities reports, and Annual Administrative reports.

Item No. 24 :- Institution of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

38. It was unanimously decided that the matter be taken up once again with the Government for institution of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals in the interests of maintenance of efficiency and morale in the Fire Service. Meanwhile, the relevant Sub-Committee may be asked to draft the rules governing the grant of these medals.

39. The Member Secretary apprised the Members that the orders entitling personnel of Fire Services in designated border areas to wear Sangram Medals, were expected to be issued shortly.

EQUIPMENT

Item No. 25 :- Priority for procurement of chassis for Fire Services.

40. It was decided that an approach be made to the Ministry of Industries for according priority to Fire Services in the matter of allotment of chassis.

Item No. 26, 35 :- Import of Portable Pumps of 250 G.P.M.

41. The Member from DGTD clarified that as long as any item of equipment of operational urgency for the Fire Services was not being manufactured in the Country, there should be no object to import of such items to meet the urgent requirements. His Department would be prepared to provide indigenous clearance in such cases. The Chairman directed that Members should make a note of this clarification, and take action accordingly.

Item No. 27 :- Indigenous manufacture of Snorkels/Turntable Ladders.

42. The Member Secretary mentioned that with the rapid growth of tall buildings in urban areas, there was a growing demand for these items. Since very high standards of operational safety were required, being a highly sophisticated appliance, meant to play the dual role of life

saving and firefighting under extremely trying conditions of high rise building fires, no compromise on safety standards could be tolerated.

43. The Member Secretary added that his repeated efforts to persuade the indigenous manufacturers to go in for foreign collaboration involving transfer of technology for the manufacture of these appliances in India have not been successful. The member from DGTD said that his Department would be willing to arrange foreign collaboration provided Ministry of Home Affairs could project the likely demand for these items from States. On this, the Chairman directed the Members to send their immediate and long-term (say, for the next 10years) requirements, separately, of Hydraulic Platforms (Snorkels), and Turntable Ladders to the Ministry of Home Affairs, through their respective State Governments/U.T. Administrations/Administrative Authorities. The consolidated requirements will be passed on to DGTD for further action.

Item No. 28 :- Uniform for trainee Officers at National Fire Service College.

44. After discussions, the Chairman explained that for the sake of uniformity the working dress should be the same for all trainees, as it helps to develop spirit-de-corps. He, then directed that Bombay Fire Brigade, with their high traditions, in the profession, should willingly fall in line with the National Fire Service College rules on the subject.

Item No. 29 :- Diesel Trailer Pumps.

45. The Director National Fire Service College apprised the Council about his disappointing experiences of a newly supplied diesel run T.F.P. A few other Members also spoke on this matter. The Chairman said that such cases of sub-standard supplies be dealt with sternly and reports on such lapses should be promptly sent to Ministry of Home Affairs, DGS&D and ISI for further action against defaulting firms.

Item No. 30 :- Uniforms and badges of ranks.

46. After discussions it was decided that a circular be sent to States etc. stressing the need for complying with the recommendations of the SFAC in the matter of wearing of items of uniform and badges of ranks by the members of the State Fire Services, in the interests of uniformity among the Fire Services.

Item No. 31 :- Exemption from Customs duty and other taxes for import of sophisticated items of equipment.

47. The Member Secretary informed the Council that this matter was taken up with the Central Board of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance, once earlier also, but without success. However, it will again be pursued now.

Item No. 33 :- Change of Uniform

48. It was decided that the sponsor may send his detailed proposals in writing, with cogent reasons for the suggestions, for further examination by the concerned Sub-Committee.

Item No. 34 :- Fire Service Uniform – Provision of ‘wreath’ on peak cap.

49. The Chairman said that the matter should be referred to the Equipment Sub-Committee which should submit its report by 31st January, 1982.

(Item No. 35 covered along with Item 26)

Item No. 36 :- Life of Fire Brigade Equipment.

50. It was decided that the Equipment Sub-Committee should examine this matter and submit its recommendations by 15th April, 1982.

Item No. 37 :- Auxiliary Fire Services.

51. The Chairman mentioned that the Agenda point was self-explanatory. He stressed the urgent need for strengthening of the firefighting potential in terms of man and equipment in Civil Defence towns. It was imperative that the Home Guards personnel are trained and equipped to man the Auxiliary Fire Service, at least in the Civil Defence towns in the six Border States to start with. The Members were also apprised of the fact that provisions existed in the Civil Defence Act/Rules for strict enforcement of fire prevention/fire safety measures, in areas covered by such statutes, and if any the Fire Services in the Civil Defence towns could make use of them through the local Civil Defence authorities the general state of fire prevention in these cities and towns could improve a lot.

52. It was further decided that a circular letter be issued by Ministry of Home Affairs highlighting these points for implementation by State Governments.

Item No. 38 :- Fixed allotment of seats for B.E. (Fire Engg.) Courses.

53. As selection was being done strictly on merit basis this proposal could not be accepted.

Item No. 39 :- Short term deputation of officers at National Fire Service College.

54. The Members were unanimous in their opinion that the Instructional staff at National Fire Service College should be highly qualified and experienced, and to make suitable officers from major Fire Services apply for the posts there were two alternatives, one was to enhance the scales of pay attached to these posts adequately, and the other courses would be to have these posts filled up on short term deputation basis with adequate financial and other incentives, so as to attract the right caliber of officers for these posts. A suggestion was made that the sponsoring authorities, when detailing their officers to undergo training courses in the National Fire Service College, should given an undertaking that they would be willing to release these officers on short-term deputation basis if and when they were selected for the Instructors' posts at National Fire Service College. The trainee officers on their part also, should be required to give a similar undertaking.

55. It was finally decided that this matter should be examined in detail by the Training Sub-Committee who should render their report by 30th April, 1982.

Item No. 40 :- Admission to Sub-officers' Course.

56. On enquiry by the Member Secretary, the representative from Delhi Fire Services and Railways explained the position with regard to their respective services. In Delhi Fire Service, Sub-Officers' vacancies are filled up partly by direct recruitment, and these direct recruits are first appointed as Sub-Officers' and only while serving in that capacity they are detailed for the Sub-Officers' Course. In the case of the Railways, the candidates for the Sub-Officers posts are first recruited as apprentices, during which period they get stipends, and then only they are detailed for Sub-Officers' Course in National Fire Service College. The position as explained was noted by Members.

Item No. 41 :- Regional Centres for conducting Sub-Officers' Course.

57. The Member Secretary mentioned that this point had come up for discussions in the earlier meetings of the SFAC also. During the 14th Meeting it was decided that the question of opening Regional Training Centres for running the Sub-Officers' Courses may be pursued if and when the College was not in a position to run this course with other increasing training commitments. The Members agreed with the view that a stage has now been reached for reopening this issue as the demand for seats in all the professional courses have increased tremendously with the growth and development of Fire Services all over the country. It was decided that the matter be examined in its entirety by the Training Sub-Committee who should work out the methodology to be adopted for implementing this proposal including financial implications. The sub-committee may refer to the work already carried out in this regard in a few of the earlier SFAC Meetings. The report of the sub-committee should be forwarded to Ministry of Home Affairs by 30th June, 1982.

Item No. 42 :- Entry Qualifications for Candidates for D.O.'s Courses.

58. After discussions this proposal was not agreed to. The Member Secretary expressed the view that the practice in vogue in some States, like Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir and Andhra Pradesh, for recruiting raw graduates (of Science, arts, or law) directly to the senior posts of Divisional Officers was not in the best interests of the service and should be discontinued. Many Members agreed with this view. The Member from Andhra Pradesh, however, said that in his state this practice has been discontinued, and nowadays direct recruitment is limited up to A.D.O.'s level. Members felt that for direct recruitment to posts at such levels as the A.D.Os, B.E. (Fire Engg.) graduates, when they become available, will be the most ideal for employment.

Item No. 43 :- Relaxation of age and educational qualifications for candidates of Station Officers and Divisional Officers' Course.

59. It was decided that relaxation in educational qualifications not be made to suit individual sponsoring organizations. However, the upper age limits prescribed for the three professional courses are relaxable in the case of departmental candidates subject to their production of a

medical fitness certificates in accordance with a directive issued by Ministry of Home Affairs in July, 1975. (MHA Circular NO. 1/2/75-DGCD(F) dated 06-07-1975).

Item No. 44 :- Allotment of seats for various courses at National Fire Service College.

60. The Member Secretary explained that the allotment of seats for National Fire Service College Courses was done on an equitable basis to meet the requirements of various Fire Services in the country to the maximum possible extent. It was with this object that the course capacities have been stretched to the maximum although such over-intake was not in the best interests of training, especially in the present context of shortage of instructors. It was pointed out that these difficulties, however, will be automatically resolved once the Regional Training Centres take over the responsibility for running the Sub-officers' Course, leaving the National Fire Service College free to add on more no: of higher level professional courses as well as to start specialized courses.

Item No. 45 :- Reconstitution of Advisory Board of the National Fire Service College.

61. The Member Secretary mentioned that this item was linked with item at Sl. No. 21 of Annexure-II of the Agenda. The attention of the Members was drawn to the remarks against Sl. No. 21 of Annexure- II wherein it has been mentioned that a new Board has to be constituted first, and, then the Meeting will be convened. Director, National Fire Service College should take action accordingly.

Item No. 46 :- Foreign Training.

62. The Member Secretary apprised the Council that the selection of candidates for foreign training was done by a Board of Officers at the Ministry presided over by the Director General Civil Defence and all care was taken to see that the selection was done on just and fair basis.

Item No. 47 :- Incorporation of Fire Prevention/Firefighting lessons in the syllabus for Primary schools.

63. The Chairman remarked that it was a good proposal. The training Sub-Committee may examine this and put up detailed recommendations by 31st March, 1982.

Item No. 48 :- Enhancement of tuition fees for the National Fire Service College Courses.

64. The Director, National Fire Service College, sponsor of the item, explained the background of the proposal. He said that the tuition fees for the various courses were fixed about 20 years ago, and not increased ever-since, although the State Government's Contributions towards recurring expenditure of the National Fire Service College were progressively reduced from the rate of Rs. 200/- per Crore of Rs. estimated annual revenue of the State in 1956, when the College was started, to Rs. 90/-, which is the existing rate. On account of the all-round increase in costs in all spheres, and also to meet at least a part of the costs of purchase of up-to-date and sophisticated training equipment, the proposal for enhancement of fees has become unavoidable.

65. After discussions, the Council unanimously recommended enhancement of the tuition fees as prescribed below :-

Sl. No.	Name of Courses	Duration	Existing rate of Tuition fees		Revised rate of Tuition fees	
			Govt. Sponsored Candidates	Other Trainees	Govt. Sponsored Candidates	Other Trainees
1	Sub Officers' Course	25 Weeks	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 90/-	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 180/-
2	Station Officers and Instructors' Course	22 Weeks	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 80/-	Rs. 400/-
3	Divisional Officers' Course	22 Weeks	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 1000/-
4	Fire Prevention Course for Production Engineers, Project Engineers, Factory Inspectors.	6 Weeks	Rs. 75/-	Rs.150/-	Rs.750/-	Rs. 1500/-

66. It was further decided that subject to the approval of the Government of India, the enhanced rate of tuition fees be charged in respect of all trainees w.e.f. 1st January, 1982.

Item No. 49 :- Production of indigenous training films/training slides on the subject of "Fire"

67. It was decided that the Training Sub-Committee should examine the proposal and put up recommendations for implementation of the proposal, the target date for submission of report being 31st March, 1982.

68. Shri D.D. Purandare, Fire Marshal, IPCL, said that he had a collection of about 200 training slides which he was prepared to offer for any training institute. The Member Secretary suggested that he may give these to National Fire Service College may follow this up.

Item No. 50 :- Revision of training précis of the various courses at the College.

69. It was agreed that this work should be entrusted to experts who volunteer to do the work. Members and others present who volunteer to undertake this work were requested to give their names, along with details of course, subject of précis, etc., to the Director, National Fire Service College, who should take further action on the matter.

FIRE PREVENTION

Item No. 51 :- Banning of hazardous crackers.

70. The Member Secretary drew the attention of the Members to the discussions the Council had when considering item at Serial No. 6 of Annexure-II of Agenda. Members' views to circumvent this problem were invited.

71. Shri Nikam of Bombay Fire Brigade agreeing with the sponsor said that the matter would be taken up with the Controller of Explosives. He also mentioned that police may not be in a position to take any action in the matter unless the Explosive Rules are amended. The Member from Kerala stated that following a serious explosion involving fireworks in a temple festival which killed some 5 to 6 persons, the authorities had instituted checks and controls which were found effective in controlling their manufacture and display. Col. Mobile of DIFR said that it was the cottage industry who had to be made fully acquainted with various rules and regulations.

72. The Member Secretary mentioned that the main problems arose from unauthorized manufacture, storage and sale of crackers. He expressed the view that by intensifying inspections and checks by the authorities empowered to do so, it may be possible to prevent or at least curtail, such unauthorized practices. He added that provisions for inspection, search, seizure etc., already exist vide clause 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and clause 106 of the Explosives Rules, 1940. He then read out the list of officers as given under the latter, who are authorized to conduct such inspections, which included among others all Police Officers of the rank not below Inspector/Sub-Inspector, and Factory Inspectors within their jurisdiction.

73. It was decided that (i) a circular letter be issued to the State Governments for intensifying inspections with a view to minimizing unauthorized manufacture, storage etc. of crackers, and also for examining whether there was any need for fresh State legislation on the matter, particularly with regard to making the penal provisions more stringent, and (ii) the matter regarding banning of hazardous crackers once again be referred to the Chief Controller of Explosives for further action.

Item No. 52 :- N.O.C. for public assembly places.

74. The Member Secretary pointed out that clause 13 of the Model Fire Force Bill dealt solely with fire prevention and fire safety aspects, and under this clause there was ample scope for promulgation of any rules, regulations or notifications by the State Governments for strengthening the fire prevention and fire safety measures in any sphere of activity. The National Building Code (revised version which is under print) and relevant Indian Standards also contained clauses relating to fire safety measures for places of public assembly. The Council unanimously recommended that the relevant provisions be brought to the notice of all authorities concerned for taking necessary action to strengthen the statutory provisions, if necessary, and also for strict enforcement of the same.

Item No. 53 :- Inspection of fire risk occupancies.

75. The sponsor of the item was not present to elucidate the point. It was decided by the Chairman that the sponsor be requested to send a comprehensive proposal for further examination.

76. The Member from Ministry of Labour informed the house that Model Rules under the Factories Act have already been framed and circulated to the States. He also undertook the list the Ministry of Home Affairs know about the latest position.

Item No. 54 :- Preparation of National Fire Code

77. While discussing this item, the Member from I.S.I. mentioned that I.S.I. has already undertaken the job of preparation of a Handbook on Fire Protection which work has been entrusted to Shri P.N. Mehrotra, ex-Fire Adviser. On a query by the Members, he said that he complete Handbook would be ready within about two years.

78. The Member Secretary pointed out that Fire Codes were different from a Fire Protection Handbook, and one cannot replace the other. Fire Codes are compilations of recommended practices, standards, etc., which can be used as a basis for formulation of laws, ordinances or other regulatory measures in the interests of public safety. Each Code deals with a single subject or aspect of fire safety or fire protection. This proposal for the preparation of Fire Codes was being considered in earlier meetings of the SFAC also, and it was high time that ways and means of initiating this work were explored. It was decided that the proposal be referred to the Fire Prevention and Legislation Sub-Committee for further examination in consultation with the Member Secretary and the I.S.I.

Item No. 55 :- Fire Service Circulars.

79. The Member Secretary said that this was only for the information of the Members, and added that these would be in the form of Bulletins which would be issued as and when any information of technical, operational or organizational value was to be conveyed to the fire services for their guidance.

INDUSTRIAL FIRE PROTECTION

Item No. 56 :- Associating fire experts at planning/construction storage of all projects.

80. It was pointed out by the Member Secretary that this aspect was already covered in the National Building Code. What was required was for the State Governments etc. to include the relevant clauses of the N.B.C. in their own Building Bye-laws or other legislation.

Item No. 57 :- Fire Protection norms for Industries

81. These norms have already been laid down by the SFAC (Minutes of the 2nd Meeting of SFAC refers). They apparently require updating.

PERSONNEL

Item No. 58 :- Employment of BE (Fire Engg.) graduates.

82. The Member Secretary informed the Members that two separate circular letters were issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs on this matter, one to the State Governments and

Ministries etc., and the other to the major Public Sector Undertakings. IPCL has already selected 8 candidates from among the 1st batch of B.E. (Fire Engg.) students, and other offers are expected. Members from Karnataka and Kerala said that the State Government Undertakings would also be addressed by them on the subject. The Member from U.P. stated that his Government have agreed to recruit B.E. (Fire Engg.) graduates and appoint them at the level of DSFs. The Chairman expressed the hope that other State Governments also utilize the services of these highly specialized Fire Engineers.

Item No. 59 :- Recruitment to senior posts in Fire Services.

83. After hearing the views of the sponsor and other Members, the Chairman directed that the matter be examined by the Organization and Personnel Sub-Committee who should submit its report by 15th April, 1982.

Item No. 60 :- Crew for small Fire Engine.

84. The sponsor elucidated the salient points of the proposal. The Chairman stated that in so far as Ministry of Defence was concerned, they can effect modifications in the scales of manpower for appliances to suit their requirements, and the Council would have no objection.

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Item No. 61 :- Modernization of Fire Service Communication.

85. Lt. Col. R.M. Rajan, ADG (Commns), Ministry of Home Affairs highlighted the salient points in the proposal for modernization of fire service communication, a detailed paper on which was circulated to the State earlier. He said that the Ministry was yet to be apprised about the extent of implementation of these proposals. The Chairman wanted the Members to look into this and expedite action on implementation of the proposal to the extent possible, as communication played a vital role in any emergency service particularly fire service.

VENUE FOR NEXT MEETING

Item No. 62 :- Hosting of 23rd Meeting of SFAC.

86. Member, Karnataka, stated that subject to ratification by his State Government, Karnataka would like to host the next meeting of the SFAC at Bangalore. The Chairman thanked the Member for the offer.

87. The summing up by the Chairman, and the Closing Address by the Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) were done after the tea break.

SUMMING UP ADDRESS BY DIRECTOR GENERAL CIVIL DEFENCE

88. The Chairman, extending a warm welcome to Hon'ble Minister of State (Home), Shri Yogendra Makana, stated that the Meeting was hosted by the kind courtesy of the Government of Maharashtra. He said that Hon'ble Minister would be happy to know that several new activities like All India Fire Service Drill Competitions, All India Essay Competitions Training

Conference, Industry-wise Conference on Firefighting Equipment, etc. were started for the first time in the history of Fire Services in our country.

89. He then summed up the important decisions taken during the sitting of the Council, and requested the Members to ensure that action on the decisions and recommendations are taken with the least delay. The Chairman thanked the Members for their excellent co-operation in the conduct of the proceedings of the meeting. He, then, requested the Hon'ble Minister of State (Home) to deliver his Closing Address.

90. The full text of Director General Civil Defence's speech is given at Annexure – IV.

**CLOSING ADDRESS BY HON'BLE MINISTER OF STATE (HOME) SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA**

General Bakshi, the Chairman, and Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Council :

It gives me great pleasure to be present here today with you all during the concluding session of the 22nd Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council. At the very outset, on behalf of the Central Government let me express our sincere gratitude to the Government of Maharashtra for hosting this Council Meeting at Nagpur.

I understand that you had a very interesting programme of events in connection with the Silver Jubilee of the College a national institution which has been rendering extremely valuable service for the entire Fire Service community for the past 25 years. It also gather that the celebrations provided a unique opportunity to start, for the first time, some of the much-needed activities in the Fire Services like All India Fire Service Drill Competitions, All India Essay Competition, a Training Conference and, above all, an occasion for the members of the Fire Services from various parts of the country to meet together and exchange views. I could imagine the efforts which must have been put in by so many for organizing this function. I congratulate the Director General Civil Defence and his staff for having such a function, and organizing it in a commendable manner.

Coming back to the SFAC meeting itself, I find that the Agenda has projected a wide range of subjects and problems. You must have given serious thought to all of them and have been able to evolve solutions also, in the majority of cases.

Where you had not been able to suggest immediate solutions, particularly those issues which have been defying solutions for years. I hope you have made concrete proposals for the line of action to be taken for eventually resolving these issues. Some of the agenda items like 'Bringing about uniformity in the Control and Administration of the Fire Services at State levels', and 'Modernization of Fire Services' are certainly major problems requiring conjoined efforts by the Centre and State Governments for finding viable solutions. I can assure you that on our part no pains will be spared to initiate suitable action to tackle these outstanding problems to put the Fire Service on proper lines.

One of the serious handicaps the Fire Services has been facing in implementing their schemes for development is lack of financial resources. However, as a result of prolonged

consultations and persuasion, the General Insurance Corporation has now come forward with a fine gesture by offering long-term loans to the States for development of their Fire Services. During the last financial year, an amount of Rs. 5 Crores was offered as loan, and for the remaining 4 years of the plan period an amount of Rs. 10 crores per year has been agreed upon for allotment. These loans carry a low interest of 8.5% and are repayable over a period of 15 years. This will, no doubt, help the states to meet the immediate essential requirements of major equipment for their Fire Services. All the same, it will be necessary for the States receiving these loans to ensure that the loan amounts are solely utilized for the intended purpose of purchasing essential capital firefighting equipment. The Home Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the General Insurance Corporation have laid down certain norms for the utilization of these loans and they have to be complied with scrupulously.

Under the prevailing conditions of financial stringency, funds are hard to come by for provision of modern and sophisticated equipment for the Fire Services. Therefore, it is all the more reason that the Fire Services should take greater care of their existing equipment so that these equipment though old, remain, serviceable for the maximum possible period. This can only be achieved by ensuring that a systematic programme of preventive maintenance is carried out at all fire stations. I do, hope that you will lay proper emphasis on this aspect in the daily work schedules for your Fire Services.

Another area which calls for serious attention and more inputs is training. This Silver Jubilee Celebrations must have generated the need for revitalizing the in-service training activities in the fire brigades. Proper implementation of station level training programmes will go a long way to improve the quality of professional and technical competence of the members of the service, and there by their self-confidence as well. Further, young entrants into the service, who show real potential, should be given opportunities for more rapid career progression by the introduction of imaginative and purposeful incentive schemes.

The introduction of B.E. (Fire Engineering) Course in the National Fire Service College is certainly a laudable venture. The Nagpur University, the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering and Laxminarain Institute of Technology have greatly helped in giving us active support for running of this course.

I can assure you that the Home Ministry will always give all possible help to facilitate the College authorities to perform their role successfully. I am told that the first batch of the B.E. (Fire Engineering) Course trainees after their graduation will be available in the employment market by middle of 1982. The services of these highly specialized fire engineers should be utilized in the best possible manner. I have no doubt that in the year to come, we will be in a much happier position in regard to availability of highly qualified experts in the profession.

At present, the fire prevention publicity campaigns to make the people more fire conscious are generally confined to the observance of the Fire Services Day on 14th April, each year. However, on Home Ministry's initiative, the Directorate of Field Publicity of the Government of India have taken up a programme for fire prevention publicity covering the rural areas in the country. As you know, such publicity campaigns to be effective should be continuous, and I feel that there is further scope for expansion of activities in this regard. Hence, I would like the Heads of Fire Services to go into the question of evolving more effective

methods of propaganda and publicity with a view to get members of the public more actively involved in the task of fire prevention which, after all, is everybody's business.

The last two years have witnessed some of the worst fire mishaps in our country taking in their wake a heavy toll of human lives. One of them like the Tuticorin Touring Cinema fire in July, 1979 causing some 120 deaths and over 80 injuries, the Bangalore Circus fire which accounted for about 100 fatalities and 150 injured, and the recent cracker explosion and fire incident at Sivakasi which killed about 32 people, are still fresh in our minds. What I would like to emphasize here is that any such tragedy should set up thinking about ways and means of preventing such calamities in future. I do trust that all of you, who are responsible for the fire safety arrangements of your jurisdiction, are seized of these problems, and would be evolving methods for tightening up the fire safety measures.

I hope that you have had fruitful discussions on all the items of vital interest for the improvement of the fire services in the country, and would be submitting your recommendations to the Government for consideration. I would like to emphasize in conclusion that all these meetings and conferences will be of little use unless these are result oriented.

I believe that one should not be just satisfied by merely arriving at a solution to a problem, but should also ensure that the problem is circumvented.

In the end, I would like to thank you all, particularly your Chairman, for affording me an opportunity to meet you and talk to you. I hope you had an enjoyable stay in Nagpur and that you will be going back to your respective States and organizations enriched with new experiences and contacts you had during the past few days. My best wishes and greetings to the personnel of all the Fire Service and their families.

Thank you.

Jai Hind

**NAMES OF OFFICERS WHO ATTENDED THE 22ND MEETING OF STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT NAGPUR**

CHAIRMAN

MAJ. GEN. W.S. BAKSHI

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MEMEBR SECRETARY

SHRI G.B. MENON

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Member</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
1	Sh. K. M. Mathur	Indian Standards Institution
2	Sh. Bhatt, Jayant L.	Government of Gujarat
3	Sh. D. Vijaydevraj Urs	Government of Karnataka
4	Sh. K.K. Das Gupta	Government of West Bengal
5	Sh. A.S. Kulkarni.	Government of Maharashtra
6	Sh. Dhobley, R.L.	B.A.R.C.
7	Sh. Kunal Roy	National Fire Service College
8	Col. V.V.K. Rao	Ministry of Defence
9	Sh. Gosain, C.P.	C.P.W.D.
10	Sh. Reddy, C.K.	Government of Andhra Pradesh
11	Representative	Pondicherry
12	Sh. P.R. Deb	Government of Assam
13	Sh. P.N. Panchal	C.I.S.F.
14	Sh. B.B.L. Gupta	Government of Uttar Pradesh
15	Sh. S.S. Jena	Government of Orissa
16	Sh. Prasad, Satguru	Government of Bihar

17	Sh. Raj Bahadur	Government of Sikkim
18	Sh. K.K. Abrol	Government of Haryana
19	Thiru N. Devasahayam	Government of Tamil Nadu
20	Sh. A.V. Venkatachalam	Government of Kerala
21	Sh. D.D. Purandare	M/o Pet. Chemicals & Fertilizers
22	Sh. R.K. Bharadwj (Representing)	Delhi Fire Service
23	Representative	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
24	Raja Rajinder Singh	Government of Himachal Pradesh
25	Sh. Balraj Mehta	I.F.E. (India)
26	Sh. A.S. Shukul	Ministry of Steel & Mines
27	Sh. Sushil Kumar	Dte. Gen. Technical Development
28	Sh. Vijay Kumar	Ministry of Labour
<u>By Special Invitation</u>		
1	Maj. Gen. H.K. Bakshi	Director, Civil Defence, Delhi
2	Sh. L.S.D. Mehervanjee	Chief Fire Officer, Bombay
3	Sh. V.B.Nikam	Dy. Chief Fire Officer, Bombay
4	Col. S.A. Mohile	Director, D.I.F.R.
5	Sh. P.K. Chatterjee	Dy. Director, D.I.F.R.
6	Sh. R.S. Gupta	Fire Adviser, West Bengal
7	Sh. P.N. Ghosh	President, I.F.E. (India)
8	Sh. K.K. Malhotra	National Civil Defence College

Welcome Address by Director General Civil Defence
22nd Standing Fire Advisory Council Meeting
5th November, 1981

Hon'ble Minister Sh. Chandrakant Tripathi and Gentlement,

We feel greatly honored today to have you, Sir, in our midst to deliver the inaugural address of this twenty-second meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council. It is very kind of you to come down to Nagpur and be with us this morning in spite of your quite heavy schedule of engagements. We are grateful to you for this fine gesture, and the interest you have in the problem relating to the Fire Services. On behalf of the members of this Council I extend to you, a warm welcome. It is also my pleasant duty to extend a warm welcome to all of you, who have gathered here, who represent the Fire Services in the States and other Departments.

You may recall that the last meeting of this body, which was till then known as "Standing Fire Advisory Committee", was held in Surat in November, 1979 exactly two years ago. Since then, there had been many changes – change in the designation of the body to "Standing Fire Advisory Council", abbreviated as S.F.A.C., change in the incumbents who held the offices of Chairman and Member-Secretary, and also some changes in the members represented in this Council.

The S.F.A.C. was first constituted by the Government of India in 1955 with the heads of Fire Services in the States to meet and examine the technical, organizational and other matters relating to the Fire Services in the country and make recommendations to the Government regarding measures to be taken for achieving better standards of fire safety and fire protection. In the beginning, in order to cover many issues, the first three meetings of the S.F.A.C. were held in 1956. Hence, in a way, it may be true to say that we are having two Silver Jubilees this week – one which is just over, of the National Fire Service College, and the other of this Council. Last time the S.F.A.C. meeting was held in Nagpur in 1958 in the National Fire Service College, when the late Shri M.G. Pradhan was the Chairman. Nagpur has always remained close to the hearts of members of the Fire Services because of the National Fire Service College which is located here. We are extremely grateful to the Government of Maharashtra for hosting this 22nd meeting of the S.F.A.C. this time. This meeting has an added significance as it is being held in combination with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the National Fire Service College, the whole function extending over a period of 4 days at a stretch. I am happy that during the past 2 days we had been engaging the attention of this Council since long, like the All India Fire Service Drill Competition, All India Essay Competition, and Training Conference, besides the Industry wise conference on Fire Fighting equipment organized by the ISI. This is a definite breakthrough and every effort should be made to try and maintain this tempo in the future also.

All over the country fire outbreaks have been showing an alarming increase in the last few years. An important contributory factor for this apparently has been the process of industrialization that the nation is undergoing. The direct annual losses due to fire have been roughly computed to be between Rs. 500 and Rs. 600 crores in our country. Indirect losses will be roughly four times this figure. Human lives lost have not been properly accounted. Such

mounting fire losses are bound to affect the national economy seriously, and retard further industrial progress. Therefore, when we take up various issues concerning the growth and development of fire services, or the strengthening of fire safety regulations, we should do so bearing in mind all the time the extreme urgency of finding solutions and applying them with the least delay.

We have a heavy agenda before us for the main session, and the time at our disposal is only the whole of today and tomorrow morning. Hence, I wouldn't like to prolong my address any more. I will now request the Hon'ble Minister to inaugurate the meeting. Thank you,

Inaugural speech delivered by Shri Chandrakant Tripathi, Minister of State for Local Self Govt., Maharashtra State at the 22nd Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council, on 5th November, 1981.

Gen. Bakshi, and delegates,

First of all, let me express my pleasure for having a chance to inaugurate the 22nd meeting of this important Council, for which I myself feel proud of. As a Government representative, as a representative of the society, and in my individual capacity as Chandrakant Tripathi, I wanted to convey some thoughts to you. Hence, I welcome this chance to be present here and address this National Council.

The first thing I want to say is that the fire services could not get its due importance until now, which is a great injustice. Today, you see, we can say that in big cities, in metropolitan cities, adequate quantity of equipment, personnel and techniques etc., are all there. Although we cannot say what exists is sufficient, but at least the minimum requirements are available in the big cities. But, if we take the rural areas, forget about adequate quantity, you may not find even traces of fire service. There are two main reasons for this, as we understand. The first thing is that, much importance has not been given to the fire services, and this has been included as a State subject. In my opinion fire services should be made a Central Subject and, if this is not done, to improve the fire services of the country, the Government of India should provide financial help. I will request that this Council should consider this point and if this Council agrees, then they should point out this to the Government of India.

If you look at the fire service equipment today, you will find most of them are being imported. I do not think that some of the sophisticated machinery for Fire Services are being made in India, and so much money is spent on them. Just now while I was coming, I had a talk with Gen. Bakshi who told me that one machine alone is costing around 50 lakhs. I do not think it is possible for the States, Municipal Councils, Municipal Corporations to undertake this heavy financial burden for the improvement of fire service in respect of equipments, machinery and appliances etc., in the present context, So, it is necessary for the Government of India to do the needful in the matter.

Second thing, because I am staying in Bombay and I am proud of it, in this State the fire service is quite efficient and fire services are present whenever there is a fire or other catastrophe, and I feel proud of them. I am also proud that in respect of fire service, we have taken lead in many things. You have got a College here which trains the fire officers. To train the fire personnel, our Government has already accorded approval for setting up a training school, in which Firemen, and Driver Operators will be trained. Whether they are from our fire services, whether they are from public undertakings or from private undertakings, they will be trained at this training school.

Whenever there is any natural calamity, people turn towards the fire services. During rainy seasons at Bombay, many houses collapse, and I have personally seen with my own eyes, in such a situation, the fire service personnel rescuing human lives buried under the

debris, even at the cost of their own lives. I find them always ready to help each and everyone. Fire Service personnel are not socially less important than defence personnel or State employees. I do not think they are in any way inferior to other essential services. The fraternity which is evident in the fire services is something unique.

Today, I am happy to see that the representatives of fire officers throughout the country have gathered here, and it appears that I am addressing on this occasion people from the different corners of the country who have got strong bonds of friendship among them. I will also like you to suggest to the Government of India that this Advisory Council should not only give advice, but the recommendations of this Council should be binding on the country as a whole. This should be emphasized to the Government of India so that these suggestions and recommendations may be put into practice. Normally it happens that the recommendations of such Advisory Councils are implemented in one State but not implemented in other States, and certain States may totally ignore them as they may not consider the recommendations worth implementation, and they are confused with other issues before them. The fire service will never get the importance as it should have, unless the recommendations made by this Council are made binding on the States.

First of all, it is necessary that the importance, which the subject deserves should be given to it, and secondly, states should get financial assistance from the Government of India, and the third thing which I consider to be most important, which before coming here I was discussing with Gen. Bakshiji also, is this – When a fire breaks out, fire service is called upon, they get the information and reach there. But by that time in many cases sufficient damage is already done to the property. In this respect the most important thing is that people should be made aware of the preventive aspects, so that there may not be any fire. They may be advised and educated about the methods of fire prevention.

With the rapid industrialization in our country, we feel that fire service is not adequate. This aspect has never been considered in respect of rural areas. Why, I do not know. We should think of training the people in fire prevention methods, and I am happy that such a resolution is already before you for consideration that fire prevention should be taught in Schools and Colleges. Likewise, this Council may consider recommending imparting fire prevention training to people in the rural areas, through the Zilla Parishads and other agencies. At least this much knowledge can be imparted that if a particular thing burns, what material should be used to extinguish the fire. Sometimes, instead of reducing the fire by putting water, the fire may get accelerated, and these rural people do not have enough knowledge as to what should be used to extinguish the fire. At least such elementary knowledge on fire preventive measures to be adopted can be imparted to the rural people. This kind of training we should start through Zilla Parishads. For this there is a necessity to have trained fire officers. What should be the mode of training, what should be the objectives to be achieved, all this is for your Council to consider, but this point should be taken into consideration.

I would like to make a mention about the National Fire Service College. I do not know how far it is true, but there is a rumor that National Fire Service College is being shifted from here and that the State Government is not willing to give the land for permanent accommodation of the College. I am sorry to hear these sort of rumors. On the other hand, I can assure you that the State Government is so much concerned about the improvement of the fire services, and

also as to what extent we can help in the improvement of fire services. Knowing this fact. I do not know how some people are floating such baseless rumors.

At the end, I would like to say something. It is my personal view that efficiency cannot be brought about in any organization until the persons working in that organization are made to realize that they have got their own special position in the society, and are regarded with respect. Unless they are made to feel so, the organization cannot flourish. Today, the fire service organization, and the personnel of this organization, who save the lives of others by sacrificing their own lives, should have some special status in the society. I did not have any opportunity to see it at other places, but in Bombay I seen so many times with my own eyes the way these people were working with devotion and with total disregard of their own personal safety. Thereby I have developed a feeling of respect and appreciation for them. This Council should also consider what steps should be adopted so as to ensure that the persons employed in this service enjoy due respect in society. If they achieve due respect in the society because of their selfless services in this organization, then I think it will greatly enhance the efficiency of the organization.

While concluding, I convey my best wishes for the success of this Council so that the fire services may flourish day by day. ON behalf of the Government of Maharashtra, I assure your Council that in respect of fire service, the Government of Maharashtra is always ahead of others, and will remain so. My desire had always been to make some personal contribution for the improvement of the fire service, so that I may see its progress. I also convey my thanks to all of you for giving me an opportunity to be with you today.

Summing up Address by Director General Civil Defence
At Standing Fire Advisory Council Meeting

Hon'ble Minister of State Shri Yogendra Makwana, and Distinguished delegates,

On my own behalf as the Chairman of the Standing Fire Advisory Council, and behalf of the entire Council, I take this opportunity to welcome our Hon'ble and most popular Minister of State to deliver the closing address of the Twenty-second meeting of this Council. This meeting has been hosted by the kind courtesy of Government of Maharashtra.

I am sure that the Hon'ble Minister will be happy to know that during the past few days we have been able to give a start to some of the activities which had been engaging the attention of this Council since long like the All-India Fire Service Drill Competition, All – India Essay Competition, Training Conference, and the Industry-wise Conference on firefighting equipment organized by the ISI.

During this Council meeting a lot of points have been discussed and decided upon covering some of the major policy matters connected with the development of the fire services for the future. It will serve as a summing up if I go through some of the important decisions the Council took. These are :-

(i) **Enactment of Fire Force Bill :**

Only 5 or 6 States have enacted the Fire Services Bill so far, which was circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs for adoption as far back as in 1958. The Central Government may once again exhort the remaining States and the Union Territories to enact the Bill early to help bring the Fire Services in the country to uniform satisfactory standards.

(ii) **Inclusion of Development of Fire Services as a Plan Subject:**

The Central Government may include the subject 'Development of Fire Services in India' in their Five Year Plans. This will also help in the consolidation of the gains accruing from the successive Five Year Plans already completed, thereby accelerating national progress.

(iii) **Fire Service Modernization Scheme :**

Considering the importance of the role of the Fire Services, the Centre should allot funds for modernization of the Fire Services, on the same line as the Police Modernization Schemes.

(iv) **Commemoration Day for the Fire Services**

To Commemorate the martyrdom of all Fire Services personnel, who have laid down their lives in the faithful discharge of their duties, Commemoration Parades, which should include reading out the “Roll of Honour”, and laying of wreaths at the Martyrs’ column, be introduced.

(v) Fire Service Commission

Government of India may expedite orders on the appointment of the Fire Service Commission, a Comprehensive proposal for which has already been submitted to the Government.

(vi) Formation of Standing Sub-Committee

In order to assist the Standing Fire Advisory Council for examining in depth various important issues coming before it, and for finding solutions to these issues, Standing Sub-Committee be appointed for important sectors concerning the Fire Services, like organization and personnel, equipment, modernization and resources, training and fire prevention and legislation.

(vii) Fire Service Awards for Private Sector Fire Services Personnel

The Central Government may suitably amend the existing orders on the subject to make the members of the organized private sector Fire Brigades also to become eligible for award of the Fire Service Medals in the same manner as the members of the Public Sector or the Municipal Fire Brigades.

(viii) Institution of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

In the interest of maintenance of efficiency and morale in the Fire Services, the Government of India may institute Long Service and Good Conduct Medals for the members of the Fire Services also, as is the practice in vogue in many of the foreign countries, as well as for other para-military forces in our own country.

(ix) Deputation of Instructors of National Fire Service College.

In order to attract highly qualified and competent Fire Service Officers for taking up appointment as Instructors in the National Fire Service College, the Council feels that the Government should either increase the emoluments attached to the Instructional posts in the college, or take officers from operational Fire Services on deputation basis, with adequate incentives.

(x) Regional Centres for conducting Sub-Officers’ Course

To cope with the increasing demand for seats for the various professional courses in the National Fire Service College, the National Fire Service College should pass on the responsibility for running the Sub-officers’ Course to certain selected Regional Fire Training Centres. This will help the College to concentrate more on the higher professional courses as well as to take up specialized training courses.

(xi) Enhancement of Tuition Fees for the National Fire Service College Courses.

As the existing tuition fees were fixed 20 years ago, they should be enhanced, particularly for the private candidates.

(xii) **Fire Prevention Measures with regard to crackers Public Assembly Places, etc.**

The State Governments should frame appropriate rules under their Fire Force Acts, or issue separate Notifications, for minimizing fire and explosion accidents due to crackers and explosion accidents due to crackers and explosive materials as well as enforcement of fire safety measures for places of public assembly.

(xiii) **Employment of B.E. (Fire Engineering) Graduates.**

As the first batch of B.E. (Fire Engineering) graduate trainees will be completing their 3 ½ years' training by the middle of 1982, State Governments, Central Ministries/Departments and Public and Private Sector Undertakings may be requested to absorb these highly qualified Fire Engineers in suitable posts by amending their existing recruitment rules, if required.

Before I request the Hon'ble Minister to deliver the closing address, I wish to put on record my grateful thanks to all of you, gentlemen, who came from far and near to attend the Silver Jubilee Celebrations, and in particular the Standing Fire Advisory Council meeting. Your contributions in the deliberations of the meetings have been great, and your tackling of some complex problems highly methodical, logical and very meaningful. What was most commendable was your pragmatic approach, the mature respectful outlook, and business in the true spirit of decorum, and the will to get on. On our part, we shall pursue the decisions with all our might, and expect that you will also bring round your respective authorities to co-operate to the maximum extent and bring forth results.

I am sure the Sub-Committees will not spare any effort to fulfill the tasks assigned to them in the overall interests of the service. Thanks once again for your co-operation for the conduct of the Council's long session, without which we could not have made such headway, as some of the subjects were hot ones requiring deft handling.

With these words may I now request you, to deliver the closing address to the 22nd meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council.

Thanking you.

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTY THIRD MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE ADVISORY
COUNCIL, HELD AT NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR, ON 20TH AND 21ST
OCTOBER, 1982**

Chairman :- Maj. Gen. W. S. BAKSHI, Director General Civil Defence, GOI

Member Secretary :- Sh. G.B. Menon, Fire Adviser, GOI

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting, is given at Annexure-I.

Welcome by Shri G.B. Menon, Fire Adviser

1. Welcoming the delegates to the 23rd meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council, the Fire Adviser mentioned that as the Home Secretary was busy with other important engagements, he was unable to inaugurate the 23rd meeting of SFAC and, therefore, the inauguration would be done by the Director General Civil Defence, who is also the Chairman of the Council. The Fire Adviser recalled that for the previous two days events of All-India importance to the fire services were held in National Fire Service College like the 2nd All India Fire Services Drill Competitions, the Annual Seminar of the College and the 2nd All India Training Conference. The attendance at these meetings had been quite good, even surpassing expectations. He further mentioned that in case there had been any shortcomings or lapses on the part of the College in the matter of accommodation, transport etc. to the delegates, considering the fact that the Director, NFSC had only a couple of officers to assist him to supervise such elaborate arrangements they should bear with the College staff for the same.

2. The Fire Adviser recalled that during the last year's meeting several far-reaching decisions were taken the more important among them being appointment of Fire Service Commission/Committee, formation of Standing Sub-Committees, Observance of the Commemoration Day for Fire Services, Deputation of Instructors for the NFSC, Setting up of Regional Centres for the Sub-Officers' Course etc.

3. Mentioning about the Annual Seminar and the 2nd Training Conference which were just held in NFSC, the Fire Adviser said that certain important recommendations had emerged from these which would also be passed on to the various fire services through their administrative authorities for information and further action where necessary.

4. Fire Adviser then requested Gen. W.S. Bakshi, Director General Civil Defence, to inaugurate the 23rd Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council

Inaugural Address by Maj. Gen. W.S. Bakshi, Director General Civil Defence

5. After welcoming the delegates to the 23rd meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council, the Director General Civil Defence in his inaugural address mentioned in brief the role of the Council and its objectives. He also commended the efforts of the planners and organizers of the various functions arranged at the NFSC and added that these activities where large number of fire services participate will help improve the efficiency of the Service.

6. Highlighting the increasing losses in lives and property due to fires he said that the country could ill afford to suffer such losses particularly in the context of the several schemes which have been launched for greater national production and socio-economic progress. He commended that one of the subject chosen for the Annual Seminar at the NFSC, namely, "Fire Services and National Productivity" is particularly relevant in the context of the Prime Minister's call to the nation for observance of this year as the "Year of National Productivity". He expressed the hope that those who had participated in the Seminar have been able to identify the various measures which should be adopted by the Fire Services to prevent fire losses in the industrial sector.

7. He then expressed the hope that as a sequel to the rapid all-round technological advancement the problems arising out of fires are also becoming more complex and the fire services should keep abreast with the most modern techniques. Fire safety is an area with unlimited scope for all sectors to get together and formulate nation-wide fire protection and fire safety policy.

8. The Director General Civil Defence then mentioned some of the important problems the present day fire services are confronted with, like need for a permanent campus for the NFSC, need for revamping fire research activities, lack of adequate fire safety legislation, lack of uniformity in the organizational structure of fire services, need for inclusion of "Fire" as a Plan subject, need for expansion of indigenous production of firefighting equipment, inadequate testing and evaluation facilities and, lastly not the least of all, the need for giving due attention to the welfare of personnel.

9. In conclusion, the Director General wanted to place on record his sincere appreciation for the self-less and dedicated service which was being rendered to the country by the personnel of this most noble service, which was always available on call to the society for amelioration of their sufferings caused by mishaps due to fires or other emergencies. He wished them all success in the future.

10. DGCD then inaugurated the 23rd meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council (Full text of the Inaugural Address by DGCD is at Annexure – I).

Agenda Points

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of Minutes of the 22nd Meeting.

11. Minutes of the 22nd meeting were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Not legible

Interim Report forwarded by the new Convener of the Sub-Committee, Brig. A.V.K.Rao, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence was also found to be wanting in the statement of the case including recommendations.

21. After discussion it was decided to substitute the name of the present incumbents of the Director of Fire Service of Karnataka and Kerala as Members of the Sub-Committee, and at the re-constituted sub-committee should submit the Report by 10th January, 1983.

SI. No. 8 :- Formation of Directorate of Fire Service in States with Professional heads of the Fire Services.

22. This item was discussed along with the item at SI. No. 5 above.

SI. No. 9 :- Fire Service Commemoration Day on 14th April.

23. It was pointed out by the Member Secretary that some more replies from the Fire Services were due for enabling a complete list of "Roll of Honour" to be circulated. The Chairman directed that Fire Services concerned may expedite the replies to the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SI. No. 10 :- Appointment of a Commission for Fire Service.

24. The Chairman explained to the Members present that instead of a Commission the Ministry proposed to institute a Departmental Committee with the same terms of reference. The Constitution of the Committee was under finalization, although it was not yet clear as to what extent this Committee would be in a position to deal with all aspects of the matter.

SI. No. 12 :- Formation of Standing Sub-Committee under the SFAC.

25. The Member Secretary apprised the members about the progress of work of the various Standing Sub-Committees which were constituted as per decision taken in the last SFAC meeting. The Chairman pointed out to the Members that the work of the various Committees was not progressing as fast as was desired and, therefore, all efforts should be made by the Members represented in the various Sub-Committees to ensure that the reports are submitted within the target dates. He also mentioned that since far-reaching decisions have to be taken on the important issues referred to various Sub-Committees. It was necessary that the reports submitted by the Sub-Committees should be comprehensive and continued all relevant point.

SI. No. 13 :- Hosting of National Flag during Fire Service Day

26. After discussions it was decided to take up the matter the government once again.

SI. No. 14 :- Extension of orders on Awards of Fire Service Medals to private organizations.

27. The Members were apprised that the case was still under consideration of the Government.

SI. No. 15 :- Institution of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals.

28. The Member Secretary had drawn the attention of the members to the Draft Rules on the subject which was given at Annexure-IV to the Agenda. The Chairman directed that the comments of the Members should be expedited as early as possible, preferably by 30th December, 1982.

Sl.No. 16 :- Indigenous Manufacture of Snorkels/Turn Table Ladders.

29. It was mentioned by the Member Secretary that although sometimes requirements of the firefighting items were reflected by some of the States while forwarding their requirements for GIC loans. No report receiving the long-term requirements for the last 10 years have been received from any of the States/UTs as earlier requested. The Chairman directed that the required information should be expedited by the Members as early as possible so that necessary futuristic planning for the indigenous manufacturer of the specialized equipment could be procured with.

Sl. No. 17 :- Uniform and Badges of Ranks.

30. It was decided that a circular letter be issued for ensuring the uniformity in the matter of wearing of uniform by the Fire Services personnel as per the recommendations of the SFAC.

Sl. No. 18 :- Exemption of Custom Duty and other taxes for import of sophisticated firefighting equipments.

31. It was mentioned by the Member Secretary that a self contained case incorporating various relevant points is to be prepared for forwarding to the Ministry of Finance. The Chairman directed that this should be done expeditiously and if necessary, the Member Secretary should convene a meeting of some of the available Members of the SFAC for preparation of the case.

Sl. No. 19 :- Fire Service Uniform – Provision of “Wreath” of Oak on Life of Fire fighting personnel.

32. The Chairman pointed out that the term “Wreath” as so more in out and, therefore, should be reigned by the term ‘Oak Leaf. This was noted for necessary corrections. The Member Secretary stated that the recommendations of the Equipment Sub-Committee on these items have been received and they have been circulated to the members. The members may submit their comments on the same by the 30th December, 1982.

Sl. No. 21 :- Short term deputations of officers of SFAC

33. The Members were informed that the report of the Sub-Committee on the subject has been received and the same is submitted for consideration. A copy of the same is already circulated with the Agenda.

Sl. No. 22 :- Regional Centres for conducting Sub Officers’ Course.

34. The Chairman directed the Convener of the Sub-Committee to expedite the report on this item. The Committee should try and forward their report latest by 31st March, 1983 as visits to various regional training centres are involved.

Sl. No. 24 :- Incorporation of fire prevention/firefighting lessons in the syllabus for Primary Schools.

and

Sl. No. 26 :- Production of indigenous training films/training slides on the subject of 'Fire'.

35. The Chairman directed that the Training Sub-Committee should submit their report on this, latest by 28th February, 1983.

Sl. No. 25 :- Enhancement of tuition fees for the National Fire Service College Courses.

36. The Member Secretary apprised the Members that the revised rates of tuition fees as fixed by the Government of India have been intimated to the State Governments vide MHA letter NO. VI-14022/21/82-DGCD(F) dated the 24th September, 1982. The revised rates would take effect from 1st January, 1983. The revised rates are as follows :-

Sl. No.	Name of Courses	Duration	Fees for Govt. Sponsored		Fees for other Trainees	
			Existing	Revised	Existing	Revised
1	Sub Officers' Course	25 Weeks	Rs. 30/-	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 90/-	Rs. 180/-
2	Station Officers and Instructors' Course	22 Weeks	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 80/-	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 400/-
3	Divisional Officers' Course	22 Weeks	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 200/-	Rs. 60/-	Rs. 600/-
4	Fire Prevention Course for Production Engineers, Project Engineers, Factory Inspectors.	6 Weeks	Rs. 75/-	Rs.3000/-	Rs.150/-	Rs. 900/-

Sl. No. 27 :- Revision of training précis for the various courses of NFSC.

37. The Chairman directed that action on this should be expedited by all concerned and those Members who were requested to revise the précis should forward their suggestions by 31.12.1982.

Sl. No. 28 :- N.O.C. for public assembly places.

38. After discussion it was decided that the relevant portions of the Fire Force Bill in this regard be brought to the notice of the State Governments etc. for issue of suitable Notification by the State Governments.

SI. No. 29 :- Preparation of National Fire Code.

39. The Member from ISI explained the position for the information of the other Members. He mentioned that the work involved would be voluminous and time consuming and therefore, has to be entrusted to some of the selected experts in the field. It may be necessary to pay suitable honoraria to these experts for their work. He suggested that both ISI as well as MHA may have to find the necessary funds for this project. After discussion it was decided that since it was highly desirable in the national interest to go in for the preparation of such National Fire Codes the matter may be put up to the authorities concerned for provision of necessary funds for the project.

SI. No. 30 :- Fire Service Circulars.

40. The Member Secretary stated that this work would be taken up shortly.

SI. No. 31 :- Employment of BE (Fire Engg.) Graduates.

41. The Member Secretary apprised the Members of the latest position in regard to the employment of the B.E. (Fire Engg.) graduates. He also mentioned that State Governments/Ministries etc. were requested to suitably amend their recruitment rules in the light of the availability of fully qualified B.E. (Fire Engg.) graduates for employment at suitable levels. While discussing about the level of employment of these B.E. (Fire Engg.) graduates, the Chairman expressed the view that they should normally be eligible for employment at A.D.O.'s level. The Chairman further directed the Member Secretary as well as Director, N.F.S.C. to ensure that the programme for practical attachment of these trainees should be planned and worked out carefully and the details notified to all concerned well in advance.

SI. No. 32 :- Recruitment of senior posts in Fire Services.

42. After discussion it was decided that the Organizational and Personnel Sub-Committee should submit its report on this issue as early as possible, latest by 31st December, 1982.

MAIN AGENDA POINTS FOR 23RD MEETING OF S.F.A.C.

LEGISLATION

Item No. 4 :- Building Bye-Laws for the U.T.

43. The Chairman ruled that it was upto the U.T. Administration to frame the necessary building bye-laws for the U.T.

Item No. 5 :- Constitution of SFC under a separate Statute.

44. The Sponsor of the item was request to elucidate the point. After hearing him and the views of some of the other members, it was decided that the matter be referred to Department of Legal Affairs in the first instance for examination and comments.

ORGANIZATION

Item No. 6 :- Forwarding of Minutes of SFAC to Ministries/Deptts. etc.

45. The Members were apprised by the Member Secretary that as per normal practice copies of the Minutes of the S.F.A.C. meetings are endorsed to the concerned Ministries also. This was not done last time due to some oversight. However, the Member Secretary said that it would be ensured that copies of the Minutes would also be endorsed to the Ministries concerned in future. On suggestion from the representative, Ministry of Defence it was also decided to include at the end of the Minutes a brief of the important recommendations of that particular meeting of the SFAC.

Item No. 7 :- Extension of GIC loan facilities for construction of Fire Station Buildings and

Item No. 10 :- Amendments to terms and conditions of GIC loans.

46. These two items were considered together. Since Sh. S.S. Desai, Asstt. General Manager, representative of GIC, was present in the meeting, he was requested to give his comments on these two points. As regards Item No. 7 Sh. Desai mentioned that it was not possible to extend the GIC loan facilities for construction of fire station buildings as this fell outside the purview of the present term and conditions for the loan which specifically covered only the purchase of capital fire fighting equipments. However, he said he would consult his management and intimate their view in this regard.

47. As regards Item No. 10 Sh. Desai mentioned that while the GIC was not in favour of giving blanket extensions for the utilization of the loan amount, they have no objection to granting extensions in deserving cases as and when they are put up to them by the States.

48. It was suggested by the representations of Ministry of Defence that if GIC was reluctant to advance loans for construction of fire station buildings, as approach may be made to include this requirement in the grants allocated to the States by the 8th Finance Commission. After discussions the Chairman gave the ruling that this case be referred to the 8th Finance Commission along with the proposal for inclusion of requirements for the modernization/development of fire services in the States to the Commission. The Chairman also emphasized the need for rendition of progress reports about the utilization of the GIC loans by the State Governments promptly to MHA as well as to GIC.

Item No. 8 :- Inclusion of Fire Services under the Plan

49. The Chairman mentioned that this point had come up for discussions last year also and the Sub-Committee on Modernization and resources was asked to put up their report on the same. But the report received does not contain all the details and, therefore, a comprehensive

proposal has to be made out for forwarding to the Planning Commission. Therefore, a meeting should be arranged with the Finance Commission. This matter should be given the highest priority. The Members were requested to send their views, if any, for inclusion in the proposals to Brig. V.N.K. Rao, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, who is the Convener of the Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee. The report should be rendered to the MHA by 15th January, 1983.

Item No. 9 :- Inclusion of Fire Service requirement of funds in 8th Finance Commission.

50 During the discussions it was brought out by some of the Members that the only solution to ensure the development of the fire services and their modernization would be for inclusion of the requirements of funds for this purpose in the 8th Finance Commission. The Chairman endorsed this view and wanted that the Ministry should send the case to the 8th Finance Commission as early as possible for their consideration. If necessary, one or two meetings of the SFAC members available in Delhi may be held at the earliest for finalization of the case to be put up to the Finance Commission. The proposals should be finalized and forwarded by the Member Secretary before 31st December, 1982.

Item No. 11 :- Adoption of Model Fire Force Bill by all States.

51. The Chairman pointed out that this was a point which was coming up again and again for discussions in the SFAC meetings. Since, under the existing Constitutional provision, "Fire" is a State subject, the Centre can only remind the State Governments to enact the Model Fire Force Bill so as to bring in uniformity in the Fire Services in the country. It was unanimously agreed that once again a circular letter be issued from the MHA to the State Governments in this regard.

Item No. 12 :- Declaration of Fire Service as a Central Service.

52. The Member Secretary apprised the Members that this point has already been included in the terms of reference for the Fire Service Commission/Committee. The Chairman expressed the views that this should be examined by the Committee and we are waiting for the report from the high power committee. It was decided that the Organization and Personnel Sub-Committee should prepare a separate case on this and put up to the Ministry by 28th February, 1983.

Item No. 13 :- Appointment of Fire Service Reorganization Commission by States.

53. The Chairman felt that when the work of the Fire Service Commission/Committee appointed by the Centre is yet to start its work, it would be premature and painless to think of appointment of Fire Service Commission by the State Governments.

Item No. 14 :- Provision of Reserve Staff.

54. The sponsor of this item had elucidated the points raised by him. After discussions it was decided to refer this matter to the relevant Sub-Committee, viz., Organizational and Personnel Sub-Committee for examination and report by 28.02.1983.

Item No. 15 :- Revision of Recruitment Rules.

55. It was pointed out by the Member Secretary that the State Governments and various Fire Services were addressed to amend their recruitment rules so as to include the B.E. (Fire Engg.) qualifications also for recruitment to superior posts. After hearing the views of the Members the Chairman reiterated the view expressed by him earlier that since this is a regular three and a half years' Degree Course, it has to be ensured that these graduates in Fire Engineering are placed on this point are at par with those which are offered for other Engineering graduates. In so far as presenting the period of practical experience in the case of these graduates. It should be left to the discretion of the appointing authorities. In case of any doubt the cases may be referred to the MHA for advice.

Item No. 16 :- Provision of rent-free accommodation.

56. The members were unanimous in their view that considering the nature of duties performed by the members of the Fire Service it was essential that rent-free accommodation should be provided for all the members of the Fire Services at the Fire Station premises. In so far as the question of financial aid in this regard was concerned it was decided that the relevant Sub-Committee, viz. Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee, should prepare a case for submission to Planning Commission/8th Finance Commission. The report should be rendered to the Ministry by 31st December, 1982 latest.

Item No. 17 :- Trade Union Activities - Deletion of Fire Services from Industrial disputes.

57. After hearing the views of the Members the Chairman expressed the view that there was nothing about the approach to service problems was constitutional. All the same the sponsor of the item was advised to forward a detailed case to the MHA for getting it examined by the Ministry of Law before any further decision is taken on the proposal.

Item No. 18 :- Retirement and Pensionary benefits.

58. After discussions it was decided that this matter should be left to the Fire Service Commissions/Committee for further examination. The past deliberations by the SFAC on this subject should also be taken into account while this issue is recommended by the Commission/Committee.

Item No. 19 :- Duty System for Fire Services.

59. The Chairman ruled that it was upto the U.T. Administration to have their own choice of the duty system for their fire staff.

Item No. 20 :- Parity in Pay-scales.

60. The Member Secretary apprised the members that it was true that there were disparities in the pay-scales of the fire staff under the various U.T. Administrations, in spite of the fact that the U.T. Administrations were directly under the Central Government. The members were unanimous in their recommendations that at least in the case of the U.T. Fire Services efforts

should be made for unification of the pay scales. The Chairman directed the Member Secretary to collect necessary data from the U.T. Administration and submit a comprehensive report in this regard to the Ministry as early as possible.

Item No. 21 :- Special Risk Allowance.

61. The sponsor of the item was requested to forward a detailed statement of the case for further examination and report by the Organization and the Personnel Sub-Committee.

Item No. 22 :- Uniformity in pay-scales.

62. The member secretary brought out that action was already in hand by the relevant sub-committee viz. Organization and Personnel Sub-Committee, as well as Fire Adviser, MHA for collection of necessary data for submission of a comprehensive proposal in this regard.

Item No. 23 :- Fire Services to be categorized as 'Technical'

62 A. After hearing the views of the sponsor of the item the Member-Secretary apprised the house that part of the data regarding pay scales has already been collected and the Fire Services would be addressed to send in complete data about the same as early as possible. This data will become handy for examination by the Fire Service Commission/Committee also at a later date.

63. In so far as categorization of Fire Services as 'Technical' was concerned, the Member Secretary said that the paper which had been prepared already on the subject would be forwarded to the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for their opinion. The Chairman directed that this should be done at the earliest.

TRAINING

Item No. 24 :- Allotment of more seats

and

Item No. 25 :- Recognition of CISF Training Courses

64. The Member Secretary pointed out that these items have already been discussed in the Training Conference held on the previous day. Since these were points not for consideration by the SFAC the Chairman ruled that the sponsor of these items may take up the issues separately with the Ministry of Home Affairs if he so desired.

Item No. 26 :- Institution of Book Bank.

65. It was pointed out that it was up to the individual Fire Brigades to build up their own technical library. However, if any assistance was required in respect of the list of such technical literature or sources from which they could be made available, the MHA/IFE (India) may be contacted.

Item No. 27 :- Training of selected senior fire officers in State Fire Services in

Administrative/Management Courses.

66. While explaining the agenda point the Member Secretary mentioned that one of the main reasons advanced for denial of the top posts in the Fire Service to qualified members in the profession has been that those fire officers although possessing all the stipulated technical qualifications, lacked administrative background and experience. Such a shortcoming, where existed, can be overcome by exposure of these officers to courses in O & M Industrial Relations, Financial/Personnel Management, Manpower Planning, Public Administration etc. which will help these officers to develop the necessary administrative skills and confidence. The Chairman commended this suggestion, and the members were unanimous in their recommendation that senior fire service officers should be afforded facilities for training in Public Administration/Management Courses.

Item No. 28 :- Institution of Fire Engineering Training -cum- Research Trust.

67. The Member Secretary explained the silent points of the proposal as given in the Agenda. After hearing the views expressed by the Members, it was unanimously decided that immediate steps be taken for starting a Fire Service Training-cum-Research Trust in the country to help promote higher training facilities in the field of fire engineering, both within the country as well as outside for deserving candidates in the Fire Engineering discipline. The Chairman directed that a Working Group consisting of the Member Secretary SFAC, IFE (India), Bombay Fire Brigades, Andhra Pradesh Fire Service, Ministry of Defence, be formed for working out further procedural details for setting up of the proposed Trust. It was further decided to keep representative of the Fire Fighting Equipment Manufacturers Associates also in this working group.

EQUIPMENTS

Item No. 29 :- Separate standards for different types of Posts.

68. Several Members expressed the view that the Fire Services generally preferred the use of type II R.R.L. hoses as prescribed in IS-636-1979, due to its various advantages over type X, like less coil diameter, less weights etc. Further, Type II hoses are longer lasting also because of fabric lining. The members pointed out that because of existence of two types of hoses viz. Type-I and type-II sometimes the financial authorities objected to their purchase of type II hoses as type-II hoses are costlier, although technical opinion favour their use due to various advantages. The members thought that for firefighting services type-I hose may even be deleted from their relevant IS.

69. After discussion the following unanimous decisions were taken :-

- i) SFAC should advise ISI to formulate the specifications for hoses in a manner so as to avoid confusion in the matter of procurement of the hoses by the Fire Services;
- ii) The Member Secretary, SFAC should advise all Fire Services in the country to use Type-II delivery hose in view of its definite operational advantages over the other type;

- iii) The SFAC should recommend to ISI to transfer the Panel for Fire Fighting Hoses from Sectional Committee PCSC 13. Rubber products sectional committee to CED 22, Fire Fighting Sectional Committee, as the item comes under firefighting equipment.

Item No. 30 :- Issuance of Certificates for firefighting equipments.

70. The sponsor of the item was requested further elucidate the point which he did. After discussions the Chairman directed that this point may be referred for further examination and report to a Working Group consisting of the Fire Adviser, MHA, representatives of ISI, TAC and CFO, BARC (the sponsor of the item).

OPERATION MATTERS

Item No. 31 :- Review of Fire Station Building Standards.

71. After hearing the views of the sponsor of the item, the Member Secretary stated that it would be difficult to have a standard design for fire station since the design of the fire station building to a large extent depended as the lay-out of the plot, its location, number of appliances, duty system in vogue etc. However, necessary guidelines regarding the requirement of floor areas/dimension, etc., have already been laid down by the SFAC (Ref. Appendix 13/A of the Compendium of SFAC recommendations). But these were only guidelines and actual dimensions could be altered as per individual requirements. It was further pointed out by the Chairman that the speedier implementation of the fire service development plans, it was necessary that locations for future fire stations should be identified, earmarked and acquired as early as possible, lest suitable locations for the fire stations as suitable for other agencies.

Item No. 32 :- Health/Life Safety Hazards to Fire Service Personnel.

72. The Members unanimously welcomed the idea of formation of a Standing Sub-Committee for examination of the various aspects of the problem in regard to health/life safety hazards to fire service personnel in detail, and also to conduct an International Seminar on this subject sometime in 1983 for receiving ways and means of combating the problem effectively. It was also decided to have a Standing Sub-Committee under the Convener of Brig. V.V.K.Rao, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence with the under mentioned Members. :-

- | | | | |
|------|--|---|-----------------|
| i) | Chief Fire Officer, BARC | - | Member |
| ii) | Sh. S. Ghosh, Ex-Director, NFSC | - | Co-opted Member |
| iii) | Dr. Verma, Director (Medical) | - | - do - |
| iv) | Medical Officer, MCEF | - | - do - |
| v) | Medical Officer, Bhilai Steel Plant | - | - do - |
| vi) | Sh. V.V. Rao, ADO, Bombay Fire Brigade | - | - do - |
| vii) | Rep. L.P.A. | - | - do - |

It was further decided that necessary hand-outs for the working of the Standing Committee be issued by the Convener of the Committee early in consultation with the Fire Adviser, MHA.

Item No. 33 :- Deletion of One Pump Station.

73. After hearing the views of the sponsor of the item the Chairman gave the ruling that the suggestion cannot be agreed to, and status-quo will be maintained.

Item No. 34 :- Dissemination of Fire Research Division Activities.

74. It was decided that the Fire Research Division, CBRI, Roorkee, be requested to make available the information on the progress on various Fire Research Projects to the MHA for dissemination to the various Fire Services.

Item No. 35 :- Observance of World Fire Protection Day.

75. The Member Secretary, who had sponsored the item, explained the significance of the proposal. He mentioned that although many countries in the world have been observing Fire Prevention Week/Fire Services Day the time has come for observance of a World Fire Protection Day. Since Fire Prevention is a matter of common concern for all the countries, and is an area where there can be maximum understanding among the nations of the world. He cited the other similar instances like World Standardization Day, International Communication Day, World Environment Day, World Thrift Day, World Health Day etc. , which were already being observed throughout the world on various dates in the year. In India, 14th April is being observed as Fire Service Day for the past several years in memory of the very gallant officers and men of the Bombay Fire Brigade who lost their lives in the Great Bombay Dock Explosion on 14th April, 1944. The Members were unanimous in their recommendation that the proposal for observance of World Fire Prevention Day on 14th April every year (or any other day may be which selected later as per majority opinion of the Member countries) be taken up by the Government of India with the appropriate U.N. Body for consideration and implementation.

Item No. 36 :- Inclusion of Fire Prevention as one of the functions under the U.N. Charter.

76. Sponsoring the item the Member Secretary mentioned that a similar proposal was placed by him for consideration in the General Body Meeting of the 11th Conference of International Fire Chiefs Association of Asia held in New Delhi in November, 1980. But the President of the IFCAA felt that before adoption of the resolution, further exchange of views on this matter was needed with other sister organizations. After discussions the Members unanimously recommended that in view of the growing importance of the issue of Fire Protection/Fire safety in all the countries in the world, the Government of India may approach the U.N. Hqrs. with a proposal to include the subject of Fire Prevention/Fire Safety in the Charter of Activities of any one of the U.N. Bodies as deemed appropriate. Such a measure will help in the orderly and smooth socio-economic development of the Member Countries and in the mitigation of fire losses and suffering the humanity as a whole.

Item No. 37 :- Meeting of 24th SFAC Meeting.

77. The representative of Jammu & Kashmir State offered to host the 24th Meeting of the SFAC subject to confirmation by his State Government. It was also decided that in case it was

not possible due to some reason or other for the J & K Government to host the next Meeting, the offer made by the Member from Tamil Nadu Government for hosting the Meeting be accepted.

Item No. 38 :- Any other points.

78. The representative, Bombay Fire Brigade, mentioned that to overcome the present shortage of Instructors in the NFSC a practical solution would be to make it binding on the part of the sponsoring authorities for making available the services of the trainee officers sponsored by them as Instructors at the NFSC for a period of 2 years following their training. Such an undertaking should be included in the Application Form itself. The Member unanimously welcomed this suggestion and it was decided that the State Governments/Ministries and other fire service authorities be addressed in this regard by the Ministry for implementation of this recommendation.

79. The representative of Bombay Fire Brigade further explained the need for augmenting the technical and other staff in the office of the Fire Adviser, MHA in view of the increasing workload in the Fire Section in the Ministry. The Chairman, while agreeing with this point, felt that this could be left to the high power Fire Service Committee to examine as this point was already included as one of its terms of reference.

80. After discussions it was decided to form a working group consisting of S/Shri S. Ghosh(Ex. Director, NFSC), Dy. Fire Adviser, MHA, representative of Delhi Fire Service and representative MCEF, for revision of the rules for the All-India Fire Service Drill Competitions, as the existing rules were framed long back and needs revision in the light of the experience gained during the last 2 drill competitions.

81. The Member Secretary mentioned that it would be desirable to have a Working Group constituted for working out a detailed procedure for the conduct of the All-India Fire Service Professional and Sports Meeting, especially for working out the method of sharing of the expenditure involved between the various participants. The Chairman ruled that the Member Secretary may suggest the constitution of this working group and after approval the same be circulated to all concerned at the earliest for further action.

82. The Chairman pointed out to the Members that the recommendations for award of fire service medals, especially for gallantry, were submitted to the Ministry late and the citations were found lacking in necessary details so as to enable the cases to be examined properly. He added that the Members would take note of these shortcomings and rectify the same in future.

83. Winding up the meeting the Chairman thanked the Members present for their active participation in the meeting and for the valuable views expressed by them on various points. He also thanked officers and staff responsible for organizing the meeting for the excellent arrangements made by them (Full text of the Closing Address of the Director General Civil Defence is given at Annexure – III).

84. The meeting ended with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chair.

Brief of Important Recommendations/Decisions of the 23rd Meeting of S.F.A.C.

Item No. 5 :- (Sl. Nos. 5 & 8) – Enactment of Maintenance of Fire Services Bill/Formation Of Directorate of Fire Service in States with Professional Heads of service.

The attention of the State Government had already been drawn on this subject vide M.H.A. letter No. VI-36015/1/82-DGCD(F) dated 12th July, 1982. This letter also contained certain guidelines from the Central Government regarding the non-advisability of combination of top level appointments of the 3 services viz. Home Guards, Civil Defence and Fire Services. In all fairness the specialist should have his own right to rise to the top-most level in his profession. Any attempt at encadrement of the posts of the Head of the State Fire Services in other non-professional All India Services like the I.P.S., IAS, etc., should be discouraged, as such a step adversely affected the career prospects of the professional officers.

Item No. 3 :- (Sl. No. 31) – Employment of B.E. (Fire Engg.) graduates.

Item No. 15 :- (Para No. 55) – Revision of Recruitment Rules.

2. As already informed by the MHA the State Governments/Ministries, etc. may suitably amend their recruitment rules in the light of the availability of fully qualified B.E. (Fire Engg.) graduates for employment at suitable levels on par with Graduates of other engineering disciplines.

Item No. 8 :- (Para No. 49) – Inclusion of Fire Services under the Plan.

3. The Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee should put up a comprehensive proposal in this regard to the M.H.A. for forwarding to the Planning Commission by 15th January, 1983.

Item No. 9 :- (Para No. 50) – Inclusion of Fire Service requirements of funds in 8th Finance Commission.

4. As the Development and Modernization of the Fire Services in the States depended largely on the availability of adequate funds, comprehensive proposals for inclusion of the requirements of funds for this purpose in the 8th Finance Commission should be formulated and forwarded to the MHA before 31.12.1982.

Item No. 11 :- (Para No. 51) – Adoption of Model Fire Force Bill by all States.

5. Although several Circulars on this subject have been issued at the State Government/U.T. Administration by the M.H.A. once again the need for expeditious action on this matter be brought to the notice of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations concerned.

Item No. 12 :- (Para No. 52) – Declaration of Fire Service a Central Service.

6. Notwithstanding the fact that this has been included in the terms of reference from the proposed Fire Service Commission/Committee this matter should be taken up independently. The Organization and Personnel Sub-Committee should submit a separate case on this to the M.H.A. by 28.02.1983.

Item No. 16 :- (Para No. 56) – Provision of rent-free accommodation for personnel of Fire Services.

7. Considering the nature of duties performed by the members of the Fire Service it was essential that rent free accommodation should be provided for the Fire Service personnel at the Fire Station premises. A case should be prepared and submitted to Planning Commission/8th Finance Commission for provision of financial resources in this regard.

Item No. 20 :- (Para No. 60) – Parity in pay-scales.

8. There were disparities in the pay-scales of the fire staff under the various U.T. Administrations although these Administrations were directly under the Central Government. At least in the case of U.T. Fire Services efforts should be made for unification of the pay-scales. The case may be taken up with the Ministry as early as possible.

Item No. 27 :- (Para No. 66) – Training of selected Senior Fire Officers in State/U.T. Fire Services in Administrative/Management Courses.

9. At present qualified members in the profession are being denied the top posts in the Fire Service on the ground that they lack in Administrative background and experience. In order to over-come this shortcoming, where existed. Senior Fire Service Officers should be afforded facilities for training in Public Administration/Management courses.

Item No. 28 :- (Para No. 67) – Institution of Fire Engineering Training-cum-Research Trust.

10. Immediate steps be taken for opening a Fire Service Training-cum-Research Trust in the country to help promote higher training facilities in the field of fire engineering, both within the country as well as outside, for deserving candidates in the Fire Engineering discipline.

Item No. 29 :- (Para No. 68) – Separate Standards for different types of Hoses.

11. The obviate confusion in the matter of use of the right type of Hose for Firefighting purposes it was decided that :-

- i) S.F.A.C. should advise I.S.I. to formulate the specifications for hoses in a manner so as to avoid confusion in the matter of procurement of the hoses by the Fire Services;
- ii) The Member Secretary, S.F.A.C. should advise all Fire Services in the country to use Type-II delivery hose in view of its definite operational advantages over the other type;

- iii) The S.F.A.C. should recommend to ISI to transfer the panel for Fire Fighting Hoses from Sectional Committee P.C.D.C. – 13, “Rubber Products Sectional Committee to BDC 22” Fire Fighting Sectional Committee, as the item comes under firefighting equipment.

Item No. 32 :- (Para No. 72) Health/Life Safety Hazards to Fire Service Personnel.

12. In view of the growing importance of this problem a Standing Sub-Committee constituted as under should examine various aspects of the problem with a view to evolving ways and means of combating the problem effectively, and also to conduct an International Seminar on this subject some time in 1983 :-

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|-----------------|
| i) | Brig. V.V.K. Rao, Fire Adviser, M/o Defence | - | Convener |
| ii) | Chief Fire Officer, BARC | - | Member |
| iii) | Sh. S. Ghosh, Ex-Director, NFSC | - | Co-opted Member |
| iv) | Dr. Verma, Director (Medical) | - | - do - |
| v) | Medical Officer, MCEF | - | - do - |
| vi) | Medical Officer, Bhilai Steel Plant | - | - do - |
| vii) | Sh. V.V. Rao, ADO, Bombay Fire Brigade | - | - do - |
| viii) | Rep. L.P.A. | - | - do - |

Item No. 35 :- (Para No. 75) – Observance of “World Fire Protection Day”.

13. World Standardization Day, International Communication Day, World Environment Day, World Thrift Day, World Health Day, etc. are being observed internationally. Since Fire Prevention/Fire Safety is a matter of common concern for all the countries and is an area where there can be maximum understanding among the nations of the world, the Govt. of India, may take up with the appropriate U.N. Body for consideration of the proposal for observance of World Fire Protection Day on 14th April every year (or any other day which may be selected later as per majority opinion of the Member countries).

Item No. 36 :- (Para No. 76) – Inclusion of Fire Prevention as one of the functions under The U.N. Charter.

14. In view of the growing importance of the issue of Fire Protection/Fire Safety in all and countries in the world, the Government of India may approach the U.N. Hqrs. with a proposal to include the subject of Fire Prevention/Fire Safety in the Charter of Activities of any one of the U.N. Bodies as deemed appropriate. Such a measure will help in the orderly and smooth socio-economic development of the Member Countries and in the mitigation of fire losses and suffering to humanity as a whole.

Item No. 38 :- (Para No. 78) – Undertaking from trainees detailed for N.F.S.C. Courses For serving the college as instructors.

15. In order to overcome the present shortage of Instructors in the N.F.S.C., it should be made binding on the part of the sponsoring authorities for making available the services of the trainee officers sponsored by them as Instructors at the N.F.S.C. for a period of 2 years following their training. Such an undertaking should be included in the Application Form itself and signed by the Trainee Officer as well as the sponsoring authority.

**LIST OF THE MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE 23RD MEETING OF STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COUNCIL AT NAGPUR
HELD ON 20TH AND 21ST OCTOBER, 1982**

CHAIRMAN

MAJ. GEN. W.S. BAKSHI MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MEMBER SECRETARY

SHRI G.B. MENON MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Member</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
1	Sh. K. M. Mathur	Indian Standards Institution
2	Sh. K.K. Das Gupta	Government of West Bengal
3	Sh. R.S. Desai	G.I.C.
4	Sh. Dhobley, R.L.	B.A.R.C.
5	Sh. Kunal Roy	National Fire Service College
6	Brig. V.V.K. Rao	Ministry of Defence
7	Sh. Gosain, C.P.	C.P.W.D.
8	Sh. K.V.V. Subramanyan	Government of Andhra Pradesh
9	Sh. B.N. Phookan	Government of Assam
10	Sh. S. A. Hameed	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
11	Sh. P.N. Bharadwaj	Ministry of Railways
12	Sh. P.N. Panchal	C.I.S.F.
13	Sh. S.M.T. Zeldi	Government of Uttar Pradesh
14	Sh. S.S. Jena	Government of Orissa
15	Sh. Prasad, Satguru	Government of Bihar
16	Sh. Raj Bahadur	Government of Sikkim
17	Sh. V. Ananthasekar	Government of Tamil Nadu
18	Sh. J. Padmagireswaran	Government of Kerala
19	Sh. R. K. Bhardwaj	Delhi Administration
20	Sh. Balraj Mehta	I.F.E. (India)
21	Sh. A.S. Shukul	Ministry of Steel & Mines
22	Sh. V.V. Rao	Bombay Fire Brigade
<u>By Special Invitation</u>		
1	Sh. R.K. Malhotra	Director, NCDC
2	Sh. S. K. Mukherjee	Dy. Fire Adviser, MHA
3	Sh. Lalit P. Mehta	Managing Director, L.P.A.
4	Sh. P.N. Ghosh	
5	Sh. S. Ghosh	
6	Sh. O.P. Shiva Ram	
7	Sh. J. S. Mehta	

Inaugural Address of Director General Civil Defence

Mr. Menon and respected Delegates,

I feel happy to be with you all once again for the inauguration of this 23rd meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council which is the primary policy making body of the Fire Services in the country.

2. From its very inception by the Government of India in 1955, the Council has been dealing with a wide range of subject affecting the fire services making specific recommendations for general improvement. I know that meet of you have already been here for the last two days attending Annual Seminar, 2nd All India Training Conference and 2nd All India Fire Services Drill Competitions. I am glad that lately such activities are being held to improve the efficiency of the Fire Services. Organizing such functions on an All-India basis involves considerable planning and co-ordination and the credit goes to the planners and the staff who conduct these.

3. I am told that the fire losses have been showing a steady increase during the past several years. The direct monetary losses have been computed as over Rs. 600 Crores per annum, besides a heavy toll of lives, that is often lost sight of is that in addition to that directly measurable losses, there are other indirect and intangible losses like loss of jobs and income, disruption of production and business, loss of customers and good-will, extra cost of replacement of buildings and equipment effected by fires and so on. In fact, some of the major fire can ever seriously affect the normal life of the whole community in the vicinity.

4. We certainly can ill-afford to allow such increasing fire losses to occur, especially when our country has launched several schemes for increasing the national production and thereby achieving greater socio-economic progress. Incidentally, I am glad that one of the subjects chosen for the Annual Seminar held recently at the NFSC was "Fire Services and National Productivity". This theme is particularly relevant in the context of the Prime Minister's call to the National for observance of this year as the "Year of National Productivity". I have no doubt that these of you who participated in the Seminar have been able to identify the various measures which should be adopted by the Fire Services to prevent fire losses in the industrial sector. It is, therefore, necessary that experts in the field offer guidance where required so that the hazards reduced to minimum to ensure the temp of socio-economic progress of the country never gets a setback. As a sequel to the rapid all round technological advancements, the problems arising out of fires are also becoming more complex calling for new methods and techniques for tackling them effectively. Fire Services, I am sure, are fully abreast with these techniques, Fire safety in an area where there is a big scope for all sectors to get together and formulate a policy.

5. I know you have a number of problems but we must struggle with these and find feasible solutions. Some of these are :-

(a) Need for a permanent campus for the National Fire Service College.

All efforts are being made to get the land for it.

(b) Need for Revamping Fire Research Activities.

I understand that the pace of progress on fire research in our country has remained slow compared to other fields primarily due to lack of funds. I feel that the Department of Science and Technology should be approached for getting their due recognition and priority in the matter of allotment of more funds for expansion of fire research activities.

(c) Lack of adequate fire safety legislation.

There is an urgent need for ensuring adequate fire safety legislation covering all important aspects of fire safety and fire protection like comprehensive building bye-laws, special fire protection arrangements for occupancies with high fire and life safety hazards like cinemas, places of public assembly, hospitals, hotels, etc., regulations governing the safety of consumer goods which constitute fire hazards like oil heaters, LPG gas installations and so on. Apart from formulating suitable legislation, there is an equally important need for strengthening of regular inspections and enforcement measures to ensure proper compliance of these regulations also.

(d) Lack of Uniformity in the Organizational Structure of Fire Services.

This need looking into.

(e) Need for inclusion of Fire as a Plan Subject.

I feel that there is a strong case for taking up this matter with the Planning Commission for inclusion of Fire Services as a Plan Subject.

(f) Need for expansion of indigenous production of Fire Fighting Equipment.

(g) Inadequate testing and evaluation facilities.

An important area which should engage our serious attention is the need for setting up sufficient number of testing and evaluation facilities in the country to ensure that only quality firefighting equipment are supplied. This requires co-ordination of efforts and pooling of resources by the Government, the fire equipment manufacturers and the General Insurance Corporation.

(h) Welfare of Personnel.

This is an important subject the most receive due attention, while concluding, I would like to place on record my sincere appreciation for the selfless and dedicated service which is being rendered to the country by the personnel of this most being involved which is always on said to the society for modernization of their suffering caused by mishaps due to fire or other emergencies. I wish them all success in the future.

With these words, gentlemen, I inaugurate the 23rd Meeting of this august Council.

Closing Address of Director General Civil Defence

Hon'ble Delegates to the 23rd S.F.A.C. Meeting, Mr. G.B. Menon, Secretary, S.F.A.C., other invitees and friends.

It is my proud privilege to be in the midst of you all, once again and have had the pleasure to participate in the number of training events and competitions and have for the last two days very interesting and meaningful discussion during this meeting. As S.F.A.C. Annual Meeting every year give us all an opportunity to get-together and thrash out in an atmosphere of cordiality and understanding the problems which confront the Fire Services of the Country as a whole. We have left many a mile stone behind and when one goes through the pages of history, one is rewarded to read the work of the last 22 years when we have been growing up from strength to strength.

2. While visiting a Firefighting Equipment Museum, I see how the great Agni Shaman Sewa once used a number of ingenuities to fight the fire. As we advance in the field of technology and bring more and more machines and heavy industry to the service of the men, so does the great demon 'fire' show its ugly head in a variety of manner and types. The application of man, however, is for more superior and he therefore initially averts fires and be able to have itself than fight it.

3. We have had a Seminar. We discussed our training points and we have arrived at a large number of recommendations on our Agenda points. I dare to say that we have covered the field well. We have a number of problems which are required to unify the fire services. My greatest wish is that these problems should be enumerated and highlighted for which I have fought a long case for appointment of a Fire Services Commission and I am glad to tell you that the same has been accepted in principle though they like to call in a Committee. Once this Committee starts operating, it will be able to list out the host of problems which are in our way. The Fire Services must figure in the plan projects of the country. The Fire Services must be standardized as to their equipment, service conditions, rank structure, entitlements and emoluments and their welfare should be looked after like any other fighting force in the country. A lot of ground has to be covered by the local authorities who control the Fire Services in various states and Union Territories and the Fire Adviser's Cell in the Ministry of Home Affairs as well as in the Ministry of Defence as also in other public and private sectors should act as guide only and render advice on as required basis.

4. Not long ago the GIC Loan Scheme was floated but I am disappointed in say that the response from States is not encouraging. We have an Institution of Fire Engineers who in their own way are contributing a lot to the wellbeing of the Fire Service. It is in fact the brain trust and a forum which binds together the brass of the fire services and can work out a planning programme for five years in the overall interests of the Fire Services. Your efficiency as a service attracted the attention of powers that be and I am sure it will continue. We have once again instituted a number of Sub-Committees to make thorough examination and recommendations on certain important issues. It is my suggestion to you that these Committees should start their work very honest so that the next Annual Meeting discusses as to what further action is required on what has already been achieved.

5. Your task is indeed challenging, your resources are not abundant, you have a handicap of being managed by most agencies, Municipal Corporations and authorities. There are differences of rank, facilities and salary but you all have one common thing and that is the noblest of professions in the interests of man, to minimize damage, to prevent fires and to save valuable lives. Our grand base for large scale production can only remain functional if what it produces is produced without the horror of fire. I seek your cooperation and the cooperation of controlling authorities and various Fire Services in the country to uphold the decisions of the Fire Services Advisory Council in keeping with the requirements of the service as a whole.

6. I thank National Fire Service College, its Director, staff and students, the Director, staff and students of National Civil Defence College, the District and Divisional authorities of Nagpur, the officials of Municipal Corporation, Nagpur and the Heads and representative of the essential services of Nagpur who have helped to plan, organize, conduct and assist the holding of such a successful annual meeting here. I am also grateful to all the delegates for displaying such a sense of cooperation, for their wholehearted support and their open and frank mind during discussions. We had the best of decorum during the last two days in the spirit of understanding. I, on my own behalf and on behalf of my Fire Adviser and Director, National Fire Service College, thanked the Manufacturers' Association who very kindly hosted a whole evening's programme which not only provided moments of relaxation but also helped greatly in bringing together delegates from far-flung areas on a special platform. I might have left out perhaps a few other names and organizations who have contributed a lot to make this Meeting a great success. My thanks are due to them.

7. Gentlemen, with these words, I declare the 23rd S.F.A.C. Meeting closed.

Report of the Organizational and Personnel Sub-Committee
(Received vide Letter No. FS-6-4/73-III, dated the 12th October, 1982 from Sh. Rajendra Singh, Director of Fire Services, Himachal Pradesh, Shimla)

The Organizational and Personnel Sub-Committee of Standing Fire Advisory Council was asked to send a report on the followings :-

- (i) Regulation of Fire Services by the Legislation through a Fire Services Act;
- (ii) Control of the Fire Services by State Government.
- (iii) Recommending Standardized Organizational structures of the Fire Services.
- (iv) Recommending pay scales for various ranks.

Rules regarding long service models should be obtained by the Fire Adviser from the Defence and other Services and after obtaining this date, Rules will be framed by the Committee. Regarding the other items the recommendations are as follows :-

Item No. 4 :- Enactment of Fire Services Bill.

For regulation of Fire Services in a satisfactory manner, it is highly necessary that Legislation is enacted. Since, Fire is a State Subject this enactment will have to be come by the States. A Model Fire Services Bill was already circulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the States as far back 1958, but little action has been taken by most of the States. A fresh letter maybe issued by the Ministry in this matter. The Committee on Legislation may also examine various Central Legislations pertaining to Fire Services and suggest, if any, amendments are required to bring them up-to-date.

Item No.9 & 14:- Formation of Directorate of Fire Services.

In order to advise the Govt. to develop and regulate the Fire Services in the State and bring them to the required national standard, it is necessary to have Directorate of Fire Services immediately in the States. As far as possible, it should comprise of Professional Officers. It is necessary that the Fire Services are controlled directly by the State Governments and not through the local bodies for development and standardization of the Service. It is suggested that the Ministry of Home Affairs recommend this measure to the State Governments.

Item No.10:- Organizational Structure for Fire Service.

Broadly uniform structure has been recommended as follows, for the Fire Services for each State. Due to great variation in the size, requirements and resources of the States, the various different stages of development of the Fire Services in the country, as well as variation in the population of towns and its density in various parts of the country a degree of flexibility in the structure is necessary to make the recommendations acceptable to all the States. Although

the basic uniform structure has been given below. Variations have been suggested for (a) Metropolitan Cities (b) towns in hill areas which have dispersed towns with small populations, but require firefighting cover due to their administrative importance (c) Where infrastructure is insufficiently given to Officers of Home Guards/Civil Defence/Police Depts. as a temporary measures.

The structure of Fire Services has been suggested on the basis of the recommendations of the S.F.A.C. but have been brought up to date, since these recommendations were somewhat old.

A. Types of Fire Stations :

(a) Fire Station :- These should be manned to full time paid staff and should be located only in District Hqrs., towns of notified towns with abnormal high fire risks. The minimum equipment should be 2 fire engines.

(b) Retained Fire Stations :- These fire stations should be established in Sub-Divisional Headquarters and other towns with high fire risks. It should have the same equipment as in fire stations but only the following skeleton staff should be provided :-

1. Assistant Station Fire Officer (one)
2. Leading Firemen (one per shift)
3. Driver (one per vehicle per shift)

The rest of the manpower would be drawn from the Home Guards duly trained in firefighting.

Where it is not possible to have a regular fire station due to financial stringency, retained fire stations may be opened on a temporary measure till it can be upgraded into a Fire Station.

(c) Volunteer Fire Stations :- These should be established at a suitable place in small towns and rural areas. The equipment should comprise on 90-120 lts. Per minute capacity portable pump, one hand siran for raising fire alarm, and the necessary accessories. Home Guards maybe used for manning these stations as and when required. The post should be in a suitable place such as S.D.O. Office/Police Station/Home Guards Officers or any other suitable building. A jeep with driver may be provided where necessary. Where there are rural Home Guards sufficient number of rural volunteers should be trained for manning these stations.

(d) Rural Fire Posts :- Sufficient number of people must be trained in each village in the use of improvised tools which are available in the villages for fighting village fires.

B. STATE HEADQUARTERS

The Directorate of Fire Services will be headed by the Director of Fire Service assisted by a Joint Director who will have the necessary officers and establishment at the State Headquarters, Regional District and Station level as enumerated below :-

The State Headquarters will have four wings as follows :-

(a) Administrative Wing :- This will have the following sections :-

- (i) Budget & Accounts;
- (ii) Planning and Research;
- (iii) Personnel and Welfare;
- (iv) Procurement and supply of stress & equipment;
- (v) Technical coordination.

(b) Operational Wing :- This will have the following sections :-

- (i) Communication and Alarms;
- (ii) Mobilization and Development;
- (iii) Maintenance;
- (iv) Water supply.

(c) Fire Prevention Wing :- This will have the following sections :-

- (i) Building Plans;
- (ii) Fire Licence for warehouses and industries;
- (iii) Inspection;
- (iv) Prosecution;
- (v) Public Relations.

(d) Training Wing :- This will have the following sections :-

- (i) Planning Programme;
- (ii) Training Administration;
- (iii) Training Aids (including Précis and Pamphlets etc.)

Each wing should be headed by an Officer of the rank of Assistant Director. The work of all these wings will be coordinated by Senior Staff Officer of the rank of a Deputy Director.

C. REGIONAL & DISTRICT ORGANIZATIONS

The State should be divided into various regional broadly each region comprising to the Commissioners division under the command of a Regional Fire Officer of the rank of Deputy Director and District Fire Officer of the rank of a Divisional Fire Officer.

Three to six Fire Stations/Retained Fire Stations will be controlled by a Divisional Fire Officer assisted by an Assistant Divisional Fire Officer.

D. METROPOLITAN & OTHER CITIES

In States having metropolitan cities Joint Director Fire Services is necessary, while in States with large cities as classified in the latest census, an officer of the rank of Deputy Director

should command and control the Fire Services in each city under the overall control of the Director of Fire Services. The rank structure of the Fire Services should be as follows :-

Sl. No.	Designation	Class	Badges of Rank
1	Director	Supper Time Scale Class -I	Crossed Siron & Sword with impeller and maroon coller patches
2	Joint Director (Hqs)	Class -I	One impeller with wreath and a small impellers and Maroon coller patches
3	Deputy Director	Class -I	One impeller with wreath and 2 small impellers and Maroon coller patch
4	Assistant Director	Class -I	One impeller with wreath and one small impeller.
5	Divisional/District Fire Officer	Class -I	One impeller with wreath.
6	Assistant Divisional/District Fire Officer	Class -II	Three small impellers
7	Station Fire Officer	Class -III	Three small impellers with a maroon strips.
8	Assistant State Fire Officer	Class -III	Two small impeller with a maroon strips.
9	Leading Fireman	Class -III	One moral Bar
10	Driver-cum-Pump Operator	Class -III	Wheel on chest
11	Fireman	Class -III	Nil

E. MAN POWER AND DUTY SYSTEM

An efficient duty system depends on conditions in each State or Region, such as availability of living accommodation in the Fire Stations and other factors. Therefore, each State should work out its own duty system of the number of shifts. The manpower of the Fire Station will be as recommended earlier by the S.F.A.C. except that where there is only one fire unit, the number should be increased from 4 to 6.

Since fire is a State Subject and pay scales of Officers of all Departments except All India Services vary from State to State. It is not practicable to have a uniform pay scale for Fire Services throughout the country. However, the class has been recommended above and the pay scales maybe adjusted accordingly.

Sd/-
(Rajendra Singh)
Director of Fire Services,
Himachal Pradesh, Shimla
(Chairman Standing Fire Advisory Sub-Committee)

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTYFOURTH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL
HELD AT SRINAGAR ON 4TH AND 5TH OCTOBER, 1983.**

Chairman :- Maj. Gen. Kailash Chander, PVSM, Director General Civil Defence, GOI

Member Secretary :- Sh. G.B. Menon, Fire Adviser, GOI

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting, is given at Annexure-I.

Welcome Address by Director Fire Services, J & K

Welcoming the Chief Minister, J & K, Chairman and Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Council, the Director J & K Fire Services apprised the delegates in brief about the history and the growth of the J & K Fire Services and its peculiar problem. He stated that the State Fire Services was still a growing organization whose development had been handicapped due to various shortcomings and he expressed the hope that the SFAC in its ensuing discussions and deliberations would be able to lay down some guidelines in this regard.

He expressed his deep gratitude to the Chief Minister as well as to the Director General Civil Defence, MHA for the lively interest they have been taking in the development of the State Fire Services. He also expressed his gratitude to his predecessors who contributed in the growth and reorganization of the fire services. In the end, he requested the delegates to bear with him for any shortcomings which they might have experienced in the matter of accommodation, transport and other arrangements.

Welcome Address by Maj. Gen. Kailash Chander, PVSM, Director General Civil Defence

Welcoming the Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah and the delegates, the Director General Civil Defence stated that it was a great privilege to have the Chief Minister in their midst to inaugurate the 24th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council and to give the Council the benefit of his wisdom and knowledge in initiating the proceedings of the Council Meeting.

The Director General observed that in spite of the peculiar fire hazards and fire problems in the State, the State Government have been fully alive to these problems and have been taking active measures to counter them. The progress achieved by the State Fire Services is a testimony of this. He stated that a wide range of subjects had been drawn up for discussions during the meeting, some of them of far-reaching significance to the fire services in the country like inclusion of Fire Protection Services as a subject under Plan sector, inclusion of Requirements of funds for development of Fire Services in the state proposals for the 8th Finance Commission and institution of Fire Service Commission/Committee.

As a sequel to the technological advances and rapid industrialization of the country the fire hazards have increased considerably and the annual fire losses have touched a staggering figure of over Rs. 600 crores per annum. The Director General said that the best safeguard

against such heavy losses was to build up a well-organized and well equipped modern fire services throughout the country. This will not only help in the maintenance of steady progress of the country but also help mitigate the immense sufferings and hardships caused to people due to fire losses. He also emphasized the urgency of the need for the bringing up the fire services in the civil defence towns in the States to normal peace-time scales, and subsequently in the raising of the Auxiliary Fire Services and augmentation of water supplies for firefighting as a measure of civil defence preparedness in the country.

In conclusion, he cautioned the delegates about the increasing number of major fire outbreaks which have been occurring in various parts of the country reminding us about the inadequacy of our fire protection services and also about the urgency of the need for their all-round development. He expressed the hope that the delegates, on going back to their states, would impress on their respective Governments and administrative authorities the need for developing a well-equipped and efficient fire service on a unified pattern. He then requested the Hon'ble Chief Minister to inaugurate the 24th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council.

Inaugural Address by Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Hon'ble Chief Minister of J & K State

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, welcoming the delegates to the Standing Fire Advisory Council to the Kashmir Valley said that J & K State was one with full of complex problems, like any other State which had its own peculiar bottlenecks. He said that the time has now come when all of us have to put our heads together to find solutions to the problems.

Fires have always resulted in tragic loss of life and destruction of property and every year the fire losses have been mounting. He remarked that if everyone worked honestly, diligently and with the common objective of evolving ways and means of minimizing fire losses, we will be able to achieve better results.

The best way to tackle the fire problem is to educate the children about fire, its hazards and the common methods on fire prevention. Fire Safety as well as the other safety aspects in modern society, like road safety, should form subject of school curriculum so that safety consciousness can be reflected in the minds of the people right from the young age. The entire structure of national thinking has to be built up on sound lines by holding good things and devoting maximum attention on building up the youth of the country on healthy lines.

The Chief Minister then went on to say that in so far as J & K State was concerned, the major cause of fires had been bad electrical installation and fittings. The predominantly timber construction also contributed to the frequent fire outbreaks. He called upon the fire experts to devote more time and attention in educating the people about the basic principles underlying prevention of fires. At the same time, all available resources and facilities should be mustered to combat fires thereby reducing the fire losses. The techniques involved in fire-fighting and fire prevention in the modern days needs lot of innovations for adequately meeting the challenge. He felt that the delegates for this meeting were already seized of these issues and would be deliberating upon them during the two days of the meeting. He hoped that the deliberations would be pleasant, direct and fruitful and wished the delegates a pleasant stay in Srinagar.

Opening Remarks by the Chairman

The Chairman welcomed the delegates to the 24th meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council, particularly the large number of new members of the Council. He thanked Sh. Hameed, Director J & K Fire Service, for all the elaborate arrangements made by him and his staff.

He then informed the members that the SFAC, when it was originally constituted, had its main objective as examination of all technical problems of the fire services. During the course of time, the charter of functions assigned to this body got enlarged encompassing all aspects of the fire services. This has now come to be the forum for discussions of the entire spectrum of activities of the fire services, deriving benefit from the vast experience and the technical and administrative expertise of the members constituting this body, thereby leading to objective decisions and recommendations for resolving the various problems.

The Chairman mentioned that after assuming office he had gone through the Minutes of the previous meetings and he felt unhappy about the progress made in the implementation of the various recommendations made so far. The reasons for this slow progress may be many but he felt that if the problems are tackled at the grass-root level and with concerted efforts, it would be possible to ensure more prompt implementation of the recommendations. He said that his approach was very practical and he called on the members to try their best to show more definite progress year to year in the implementation of the recommendations. Presently, 'Fire' is reckoned as a State Subject, although there is no specific mention of it in the three lists of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. The absence of any mention of this subject perhaps had been one of the main reasons for the lack of sufficient progress. He apprised the members that efforts to review the constitutional position in so far as 'Fire' is concerned by making a reference to the Sarkaria Commission was under consideration.

The Chairman stated that in the actual implementation of the recommendations, the heads of Fire Services have got a major role and responsibility, and urged them to make vigorous efforts in this regard. He added that as long as he remained in office, the members will not find him lacking in extending his support for resolving the problems confronting the fire services.

He then took up the Agenda Points for discussions.

AGENDA POINTS

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of the Minutes of the 23rd Meeting.

1. Minutes of the 23rd Meeting were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Composition of the Standing Fire Advisory Council.

2. The present composition of the Council, as given at Annexure – I was noted.
3. The Chairman stated that to give a fully representative complexion to the SFAC he considered the membership of all States and UTs to be mandatory. In any of the members failed to attend even repeatedly, efforts should be made to get them to attend, rather than adopt an attitude of depriving their membership. The Chairman stated that to keep the members

attending within manageable limits, it was for consideration whether future SFAC meetings be attended by all or by representatives selected by rotation each year. The majority was in favour of attendance by all members which was then approved. The Chairman added that special invitation will be extended to such departmental representative, as necessary, who may be concerned with any of the Agenda Points.

Item No. 3 :- Follow-up action taken on the Minutes of the 23rd Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council.

4. The Member-Secretary informed the members that the progress on the action taken on the minutes of the 23rd meeting of SFAC was given at Annexure-II of the Agenda. He then went through the points contained in Annexure-II of the Agenda.

S.No. 1 :- Improvement of fire protection in industries/Inspection of Fire Risks (para-15) occupancies

5. The comments from members on the copy of the Model Rules under the Factories Act, as listed in Annexure-III of the Agenda were gone through. After discussions, the members were unanimous that the under-mentioned points from the comments received should be included in the Model Rules under the Factories Act :-

- (a) Instead of making a reference by rule Nos. as given in the Model Rules, the main subject only need be referred to while framing the State Rules.
- (b) The local fire services should be associated with the inspections of the factory premises from fire safety angle both at the time of issue of licence as well as for a periodical renewal of licence. A suitable directive in this regard maybe issued by the MHA.
- (c) The minimum essential details of the various fire protection equipment and fire protection arrangements including fixed installations to be provided in factories having different fire risks should be prescribed in the Model Rules giving cross references to relevant Indian Standards.
- (d) In so far as water supplies for firefighting in factories are concerned, the broad guidelines given in Indian Standard 9663 of 1980 may be incorporated in the Model Rules.
- (e) The Rules may be redrafted under salient headings.

6. It was decided that a Working Group constituted as under should redraft the Model Rules on the lines indicated above and submit the modified draft to the Ministry of Home Affairs by 31st December, 1983 :-

- (i) Member, Ministry of Labour - Convener
- (ii) Member, C.I.S.F.

- (iii) Member, I.S.I.
- (v) Rep. Tariff Advisory Committee
- (vi) Dy. Fire Adviser, MHA

7. It was further decided that the Director, West Bengal Fire Service should provide further details of the suggested measures contained in paras (1), (2) and (3) of his comments within one month to the Ministry of Home Affairs for incorporation in the Model Rules.

**S.No. 2 :- Holding of All – India Sports-cum-Duty Meet.
(para-16)**

8. The Member-Secretary apprised the Members of the main decisions arrived at during the meeting of the Working Group. He also mentioned that the following States/UTs/Departments had concurred with the proposals :-

States	Union Territories	Departments
Sikkim	Goa	C.I.S.F.
Nagaland	Delhi	Dte. General Civil Aviation
Assam	A & N Islands	Ministry of Railways
Tripura	Arunachal Pradesh	New Mangalore, Kandla
Himachal Pradesh		Tuticorin & Cochin Port Trusts
Orissa		
Bihar		
Gujarat		
West Bengal		
Kerala		
Tamil Nadu		
Uttar Pradesh		
Nagaland		

While agreeing with the main recommendations of the Working Group, the Council decided to omit the following items from the sports and games :-

Tug-of-war and Obstacle race.

9. The Chairman ruled that the detailed rules for the meeting shall be framed and circulated by 31st December, 1983. He also called upon the members to follow-up with the State Governments to expedite the State Government's decision with regard to the holding of the Meet and the financial implications in particular. He then mentioned that we should try and hold the Meet sometime in 1984 and called for offers from the members representing the States etc. for holding the first Meet. Since the members have to consult their State Governments in this regard it was decided that the offers from the host State (s) be sent to the Ministry of Home Affairs by 30th November, 1983.

**S.No. 4 :- Enactment of Maintenance of Fire Services Bill.
(para-18)**

10. The Chairman explained in brief the background of the case as well as the rationale behind the recommendation contained in the MHA circular. After hearing the viewpoints of some of the members, he exhorted the members for proper and speedy implementation of the recommendations in the interests of the efficiency and development of the fire services.

**S.No. 5 :- Fire Services Act/Rules and Central Legislation.
(para-19)**

11. It was decided that instead of "Fire Service Act", the legislation envisaged by the Centre should be defined as "Fire Protection Act" since what is required urgently was strengthening of fire prevention/fire safety measures. Fire Service Act which mainly covers the terms and conditions of service, appointment, etc. of the fire force could be enacted subsequently at the appropriate time. The Chairman directed that the Sub-Committee as reconstituted under the Convener ship of Shri Lalit P. Mehta should submit its report by 31st March, 1984.

**S.No. 6 :- Inclusion of "Development of Fire Services" in the Five – Year Plans as a
(para-16) Plan Scheme/Fire Service Modernization Scheme/Financial Grant for
Development of Fire Services.**

12. The members were unanimous in their opinion that since fire protection services played a vital role in the socio-economic progress of the country, the fire services and their planned development should come under the Plan sector. This will further facilitate allocation of adequate funds for the development of the fire services which has been receiving very low priority till now. The Chairman then explained to the Members the broad guidelines for making out the case for inclusion of the requirement of funds for development of fire services in the proposals put up by the States to the 8th Finance Commission. He mentioned that recently the States have been requested to forward a Five-Year Plan for Modernization and Development of the Fire Services with details of equipment and such other facilities required year wise indicating the existing equipment and facilities with justification for augmentation where required. He stated that Fire Services did not figure in any of the Three Lists of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Considering its growing importance there was a case for its inclusion in the Concurrent List for which a proposal to forward it to the Sarkaria Commission was under consideration.

**S.No. 7 :- Fire Service Commemoration Day on "14th April".
(para-23)**

13. Some of the members expressed the view that 14th April every year was being observed as the "Fire Services Day" and to call the Day as "Fire Service Commemoration Day" also may bring in some confusion and questioned the propriety of doing so. After discussions, it was decided that 14th April will be called as "Fire Services Day" as at present and commemoration parades at the Fire Services Headquarters will only be a part of the observance of the Day.

**S.No. 9 :- Hoisting of National Flag during Fire Services Day.
(para-26)**

14. The Chairman informed the members that the feasibility of taking up this issue once again with the Government is being examined.

S.No. 10 :- Extension of orders on Awards of Fire Services Medal to deserving cases (para-27) in Private Sector Fire Brigades.

15. After hearing comments from a few members, the Chairman said that he himself was not fully convinced of its justification but, agreed to get it examined further.

S.No. 11 :- Institution of Long Service and Good Conduct Medals. (para-28)

16. One of the members expressed the doubt whether there will be duplication by introduction of these new Medals. The Member Secretary pointed out that there were many other fire services under the Central Government where there was no possibility of such duplication. The Sub-Committee has been entrusted with the task of formulating necessary rules in accordance with the decisions of earlier SFAC meetings. The Chairman ruled that the report of the Sub-Committee should be expedited, after which the matter can be finally considered.

S.No. 12 :- Indigenous manufacture of Snorkels/Turntable Ladders. (para-29)

17. The Chairman explained to the members the purpose of collecting the data from the various fire services in the country. He said that this data would be useful in assessing the overall requirements in the next decade or so in order to plan and recommend the indigenous production of major fire service appliances and equipment. He added that it was with this idea that the recent Wireless Message had also been sent to all the States/UTs for submitting details of the capital fire-fighting equipment they propose to provide for their fire services as per a phased programme covering a span of 5 to 10 years. He called upon the members to expedite this information within 7 to 10 days.

S.No. 13 :- Uniform and badges of ranks. (para-30)

18. The Chairman emphasized the need for enforcing uniformity in the wearing of the badges of ranks in the Fire Services in the country. He further added that the Sub-Committee concerned should expedite its report.

S.No. 14 :- Exemption from Customs Duty and other taxes for import of sophisticated. (para-31) items of equipment.

19. The Chairman mentioned that there were definite merits behind the proposal and he already had discussions with senior officials in the Ministry in this connection. He informed the members that he would be taking up the matter again with the Ministry of Finance.

S.No. 15 :- Fire Service uniform – Provision of ‘Wreath’ on peak cap/Life of Fire

(para-32) Brigade Equipment.

20. The Chairman wanted the Sub-committee as appointed to examine the proposals and submit their report latest by 31st December, 1983.

**S.No. 16 :- Short term deputation of officers at National Fire Service College.
(para-33)**

21. The Chairman requested the members from the Major Fire Services to come forward to detail their qualified and experienced fire officers for instructional work at the College on deputation basis.

**S.No. 17 :- Regional Centres for conducting Sub-Officers' Course.
(para-34)**

22. The Chairman mentioned that the report of the Sub-committee needed further examination and remarked that concrete proposals have to be framed particularly with regard to the financial aspects. However, he cautioned against any dilution of training or examination standards at the proposed regional centres when they come into being. The Member Secretary said that a suitable monitoring system would be evolved to ensure the maintenance of identical standards with regard to training and examination at all these regional centres.

**S.No. 18 :- Incorporation of Fire Prevention/Fire Fighting lessons in the syllabus for
(para-35) primary schools and Production of indigenous training films/training slides
on subject of 'Fire'.**

23. The Chairman said that the report of the Sub-Committee needed further examination. He mentioned that the Chief Minister in his inaugural address had also emphasized this. The Chairman added that he had discussions about this with Shri Lalit P. Mehta, Managing Director, LPA who had informed him that LPA had already made some films on the subject. He expressed the view that the L.P.A. may examine the feasibility of making short films on 'Fire' which can be displayed in cinema houses. The Sub-Committee within a month.

**S.No. 20 :- Revision of Training Précis for the various courses at NFSC.
(para-37)**

24. The Member Secretary stated that except one, none of the other fire experts who were entrusted with this work had completed the job. On a suggestion from one of the members, the Chairman agreed that some honorarium should be paid to the experts who have been assigned the job of revision of the training précis as was being done in other similar training institutions. The Chairman remarked that he would expect the concerned experts to complete this overdue work within the next 3 months. He also directed that the feasibility of giving suitable honorarium be also examined.

**S.No. 21 :- N.O.C. for public assembly places and adoption of Model Fire Force Bill by
(para-38 & all States.
51)**

25. The Chairman after explaining the need for speedy implementation of the recommendations made for adoption of the Model Fire Force Bill by all the States, expressed the hope that the Heads of Fire Services who are present, use their personal influence with the State Government authorities to get this expedited. He wanted the members concerned to inform the Ministry of Home Affairs about the progress made in this regard by 31st December, 1983.

**S.No. 22 :- Preparation of National Fire Code.
(para-39)**

26. The Chairman referred to the 16 volumes of the National Fire Code prepared by the National Fire Protection Association, USA, and said that this voluminous work was the result of several years of hard labour by several technical experts. Although, we may draw useful material out of this publication in order to draft our own National Fire Code suiting to our conditions, considerable labour will be involved. He then called upon the member from ISI to apprise the Council about the latest position with regard to the compilation of the Handbook on Fire Protection which work was entrusted to Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, ex-Fire Adviser by the ISI under a contract. The member from ISI mentioned that the first draft was expected to be completed by March, 1984.

27. The Chairman gave the ruling that the draft, as soon as it was ready, be circulated to a Panel of Experts to be selected co-jointly by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the ISI for scrutiny and comments. He suggested that further consideration of this issue maybe kept pending till the Handbook under preparation was scrutinized and a report obtained from the panel of experts. This item having also been placed in the main Agenda, it could be discussed further in greater detail then.

**S.No. 23 :- Fire Service Circulars.
(para-40)**

28. The Member-Secretary mentioned that there had been an error in the remarks under this item which was regretted. The existing sentence should be amended to read as "The First Fire Service Bulletin will be issued shortly".

**S.No. 24 :- Employment of BE (Fire) Graduates.
(para-41)**

29. The Chairman pointed out the urgency for amendment to the recruitment rules in the Fire Services in the light of the availability of fully qualified BE (Fire) graduates for employment at suitable levels. Although, many of the BE (Fire) graduates have already been absorbed in public sector undertakings, their employment under major fire services, including the Central Government Fire Services, has not made much headway. He requested the members to impress on the administrative authorities of their respective Fire Services to take necessary steps to hasten up the revision of recruitment rules so as to pave the way for prompt absorption of the Fire Engineering Graduates who are passing out of the College each year. He further suggested that since these young graduates need to acquire practical operational experience,

which was important for employment in regular fire services, consideration maybe given for absorbing them at Station Officers' level initially.

Progress on Main Agenda Points for 23rd Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council

S.No. 29 :- Provision of funds for construction of Fire Station Buildings. (para-48)

30. The Chairman emphasized the need for rendition of progress reports on the utilization of the GIC loans by the State Governments promptly.

S.No. 30 :- Inclusion of Fire Services under the Plan. (para-49)

31. The Chairman mentioned that a comprehensive proposal would be put up to the Planning Commission in this regard shortly.

S.No. 31 :- Inclusion of Fire Service requirements of funds in 8th Finance Commission. (para-50)

32. The Chairman mentioned that the Ministry had already issued a Wireless Message requesting the States to forward their requirements of funds for the development and modernization of their Fire Services giving details of fire-fighting equipment proposed to be purchased on a phased programme covering 5 years. He asked the members to ensure the submission of reports by 15th October, 1983.

S.No. 36 :- Fire Services to be categorized as 'Technical' (para-62 A)

33. The Chairman mentioned that he himself was not fully convinced about the arguments behind the case. After discussions the Chairman wanted the members to forward short briefs on the under mentioned aspects of the subject within a month so that the matter can be examined further :-

- (a) Advantages of categorizing the Fire Services as 'Technical'.
- (b) Any other repercussions by acceptance of the proposal.

S.No. 38 :- Institution of Fire Engineering Training – cum-Research Trust. (para-67)

34. The Chairman directed that the Convener of the Working Group should complete the drafting of the Memorandum of Association and Bye-Laws and put up a concrete report by 31st December, 1983.

S.No. 39 :- Separate Standards for different types of Hoses. (para-68 & 69)

35. The Member-Secretary apprised the Council members of the recommendations of the previous meeting of the SFAC on this issue and the actions taken thereon. The Member from ISI explained in brief the view points of the ISI. While the question whether two separate

standards should be formulated for the two types of hoses presently covered under IS-636-1979 was still not decided, he felt that perhaps two separate standards for the same item for the same end-use may not be appropriate. He further suggested that if the users felt the need for some more parameters for evaluating the suitability of the two types of fire hoses from safety, quality, service etc. points of view, these should be identified and requirements for the parameters so identified could then be considered for inclusion. Once this was done, it may be possible to consider whether two separate standards were necessary for the two types of hoses. After discussions, it was decided that a Working Group constituted as under may examine these aspects further and submit concrete recommendations by the end of October, 1983 :-

Sh. G.B. Menon, Fire Adviser, MHA	-	Convener
Sh. G. Raman, Director (Civil Engineering) ISI	-	Member
Sh. Mahendra Prasad, Fire Adviser, M/o Defence	-	Member
Sh. P.N. Panchal, AIG, CISF	-	Member
Chief Fire Officer, Delhi	-	Member

S.No. 40 :- Issuance of Certificates for firefighting equipments. (para-70)

36. The Chairman gave a ruling that the Working Group should meet and render its report by 15th December, 1983.

S.No. 41 :- Health/Life Safety Hazards to Fire Service Personnel. (para-72)

37. The Chairman did not consider it necessary to wait till the completion of the new Training Complex of the Bombay Fire Brigade for holding the International Seminar. Instead, other alternative accommodation arrangements should be explored so that the proposed International Seminar could be held sometime in 1984. He further said that he would be discussing this matter with the Bombay Municipal Corporation authorities during his next visit to Bombay.

S.No. 46 :- Any other Points. (para-80)

38. The Council unanimously agreed to adopt the finalise the rules for the All-India Fire Service Drill Competitions which were circulated earlier.

Main Agenda Points for 24th Meeting of SFAC

Legislation

Item No. 4 :- Enactment of the 'Maintenance of the Fire Services in India' Bill.

39. The Member-Secretary informed the members that so far the Fire Force Bill had been enacted only in West Bengal, Kerala, Karnataka, J & K and Sikkim. Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Assam and Delhi UT have informed that the necessary Bill is awaiting enactment.

During discussions, some of the members pointed out that the legal cover for the proper functioning of the Fire Service, including powers of entry for inspection and firefighting, can only be had if such legislation was introduced. In so far as the suggestion contained in the agenda point was concerned, the Member-Secretary informed the sponsor that a Sub-Committee (Fire Prevention and Legislation Sub-Committee) has already been assigned the work of preparation of draft legislation, viz. Fire Protection Act, to start with, and Fire Service Act subsequently. It was further clarified that the Model Fire Force Bill covered industrial sector also. The Chairman called upon those members in whose States the Fire Force Bill was yet to be enacted to persuade the State Governments to get the enactment done expeditiously.

Item No. 5 :- Providing legal status to Fire Salvage Corps.

40. The sponsor explained details of the proposal. He mentioned that the Fire Salvage Corps was at the moment functioning in Bombay City only although in other metropolitan cities like Delhi, Calcutta and Madras the same was expected to be started shortly. He said that in West Bengal, the State Government had agreed to consider the recommendations of the Fire Adviser, MHA to accord such legal recognition. He suggested that an official circular be issued from the Home Ministry to the metropolitan fire services that considering the role and utility of the Salvage Corps, the members of the Corps be allowed unimpeded access to premises involved in fire to carry out salvage operations under the overall control of the Fire Officer in command at the fire scene. The Chairman ruled that in the first instance, the legal implications of the proposal be got examined by the sponsor, and then a suitable clause maybe included in the Model Fire Force Bill regarding the role and the functions of Fire Salvage Corps vis-a-vis Fire Services.

Fire Prevention

Item No. 6 :- Formulation of National Code on Fire Engineering.

41. This point attracted detailed discussions among the members. The Chairman stated that some of the points contained in these suggestions were already covered during the previous day's discussions. He said that it was impossible to combine all the relevant portions pertaining to Fire Prevention and Fire Safety, presently covered under various Acts and Regulations, into one Act. He added that since the Fire Prevention Handbook, which was being written for the ISI by Sh. P.N. Mehrotra, ex-Fire Adviser, was expected to be completed by March, 1984, we may await scrutiny of the same by a panel of Fire Experts. The question of formulation of National Fire Codes, which will be a major task stretching over some years, can be decided subsequently. However, he suggested that Institution of Fire Engineers (India), which is a technical Institution, may examine this issue and forward a report to the Ministry whether they will be in a position to undertake this work. The report may be sent in a month's time.

42. Apart from this, he also enquired from the members whether there were any experts who volunteer for undertaking this task. Sarvshri P.N. Panchal from C.I.S.F. , R.R. Dhobley from BARC and B.N. Bhardwaj from the Railway Ministry volunteered to undertake this work and, in addition, the names of S/Shri P.N. Mehrotra, ex-Fire Adviser, and Sh. H.S. Kaparwan, Scientist from DIFR, were also suggested for this work. The Chairman further expressed that the relevant portions pertaining to Fire Prevention and Fire Safety, occurring presently in various Acts and

Regulations, should be compiled into one document to assist the Fire Services in their work connected with inspection and licensing. This work may be entrusted to National Fire Service College.

Organization

Item No. 7 :- Formation of All India Cadre

43. The Chairman pointed out that this item has been included as one of the terms of reference for the Fire Service Commission and hence it need not be discussed in this forum at this stage.

Item No. 8 :- Encadrement of the posts of Heads of State Fire Services in other non-Professional All India Services like IPS, IAS, etc.

44. With the increasing sophistication of firefighting equipment and specialized technique, it would be highly desirable that higher command and control of the Fire Services be entrusted to professional officers, wherever possible. He added that, as suggested by the sponsor, a letter to this effect had already been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs to which attention of all concerned can again be drawn.

Item No. 9 :- Attendance of Senior Professional Officers at SFAC Meetings.

45. The Chairman stated that even though it was a reasonable suggestion, this could not be agreed to since the size of the Council was already large, and any further increase will pose administrative problems.

Item No. 10 :- Sanction of GIC Loans for Development of Fire Services.

46. The Chairman was of the view that the States have not been furnishing the utilization and related progress reports in respect of the loan amounts already received by them which had been the main reason for the delay in the allotment of loan amounts in time. He added that recently the States have been requested to forward their 5 year Development Plans for the Fire Services indicating the year wise requirements of funds for capital Fire Fighting Equipment. This report was to be forwarded to the Ministry by 15th October, 1983. On receipt of these reports the same will be scrutinized and the case for allotment of GIC loans for the current year will be finalized.

Item No. 11 :- Fire Service Modernization Scheme similar to Police Modernization Scheme

47. The Sponsor of the item clarified that the underlying idea of his proposal was to request the Centre to start a modernization scheme with Central Grants for the Fire Services, on the same lines as the Police Modernization Scheme which is in vogue. After discussions, the Chairman remarked that in his opinion such a modernization scheme should be a joint effort of the State Government as well as the Central Government. Each State should draw out its modernization plan stretching over a span of years with details of fire-fighting equipment and

such other facilities to be included in the Plan. If such a scheme was to bring forth the expected results in time, the States must also be willing to share the burden.

48. He added that he had discussed the issue regarding inclusion of requirements of funds for development/up gradation of Fire Services in the 8th Finance Commission proposals of States with the Ministry officials, and he was assured that such proposals from States for funds from the 8th Finance Commission, as and when received in the MHA, will be given due consideration.

Item No. 12 :- Updating of the Compendium of SFAC recommendations.

49. The Chairman remarked that the present compendium was compiled some 10 years ago, and its updating is overdue. He wanted the work to be completed by Fire Adviser by 31st December, 1983.

Training

Item No. 13 :- Shortage of Instructional Staff at NFSC.

50. During discussions on this point the Chairman remarked that a new system of staffing of the College will have to be evolved so as to ensure that instructors are inducted into the College for a period of 2 to 3 years from active operational Fire Services and after serving the College for this period they go back to their respective Fire Services. He was against the present system under which the staff once recruited remain in the College for a long span of service with consequent dangers of stagnation and loss of interest.

51. The Chairman expressed the hope that the heads of the Fire Services will ensure that the services of experienced suitable officers under them are promptly made available for instructional duties at the College, as and when requested for.

Item No. 14 :- Employment of BE (Fire) Graduates.

52. Some of the Members pointed out that the quality of instruction for the BE (Fire) Course at NFSC needed improvement. The Chairman remarked that he agreed with this view point. However, for bringing about any change, more qualified technical experts as instructors, as well as more technical facilities were needed. These aspects were being examined by the Ministry for taking necessary corrective steps. He remarked that any realistic evaluation of demand for the requirement of Fire Engineers in the country would be difficult. However, the State Governments and public undertakings will be requested to project their requirement of qualified Fire Engineers for employment with them. He called upon the numbers to persuade their respective administrative authorities to get the Recruitment Rules amended early so as to include BE(Fire) qualification also for posts under 'Fire' discipline.

Item No. 15 :- BE (Fire) Course – Responsibility for conducting of

53. The Chairman remarked that point raised was for the B. E. (Fire) Advisory Committee of N.F.S.C. to consider.

Item No. 16:- Feed back system for NFSC Courses.

54. The Chairman expressed that this was a good suggestion and the College should evolve a suitable format for distribution amongst the trainees periodically so that they can give free and frank opinion about their assessment of the training like the quality of instruction, library facilities, boarding, lodging and recreational facilities provided, etc. This will help taking remedial measures where necessary.

Item No. 17 :- Special Course on High-rise Building Fires.

55. The Chairman expressed the view that the proposal to run a special course on high rise building firefighting and rescue techniques was highly desirable, especially in the context of the recent major fire outbreaks in tall buildings in some of the metropolitan cities. The Chairman mentioned that for running such a course, a suitable venue has to be selected depending upon the availability of necessary training facilities, including accommodation. The duration of the course has also to be decided. After discussions it was decided that the course be run by the Bombay Fire Brigade, the duration being one week. The level of entry for this course should be Divisional Officer or equivalent. He mentioned that a formal request will be made by MHA to the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Bombay for arranging such a course. The first course has to be conducted in December, 1983, with a course capacity of 10 trainee officers. For the course starting in December, 1983, one seat such was allotted to Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, UP and Ministry of Defence.

Item No. 18:- Relaxation of Educational Qualifications for Sub-Officers' Course.

56. The Chairman remarked that with the general improvement of educational standards such a general relaxation is not agreed to being a retrograde step. However, specific cases, if justified maybe forwarded for special consideration.

Item No. 19 :- Improvement of Standards of Training for BE (Fire) Course.

57. It was mentioned by the Chairman that this point had already been discussed. However, the sponsor may send a detailed note on this matter for further examination.

Item No. 20 :- Nationalization of the Manufacture of Firefighting Equipment.

58. The Member from DGTD mentioned that in one of the earlier meetings of the SFAC also this point came up for discussion. The then Chairman had called upon the heads of the Fire Services to send their long term requirements of specialized equipment for a period covering the next ten years, so that the total requirements in the whole country for such equipment could be estimated. The Chairman further emphasized the need for such an assessment which could form the basis for futuristic planning for the production and supply of firefighting equipment. He wanted that this data should be furnished by the Fire Services as early as possible.

Item No. 21 :- Setting up of a National Testing and Approvals facility for firefighting equipment.

59. The Chairman stated that while considering this proposal we have to take into account the range of firefighting equipment which are to be tested and approved, as also the question whether this facility should be run on a full time or part time basis. Citing the practice in the Armed Forces, he wanted that the feasibility of setting up of a Trial Wing in the NFSC be examined.

60. The Member Secretary said that at present the Fire Research Division of CBRI on the civil side, and the Defence Institute of Fire Research on the Defence side, had facilities for testing of some of the firefighting appliances and equipment. He expressed the view that the Fire Research Laboratories being essentially R&D organizations should not be burdened with routine testing and evaluation work, and such work should only be undertaken in specific areas requiring sophisticated and specialized test facilities. After discussions, the members felt that on account of the large number of substandard equipment now being produce, there was need for setting up of such a facility at the national level, where a wide range of firefighting equipment could be tested and evaluated.

61. The Member from LPA supporting the proposal mentioned that he would request the G.I.C. for providing financial assistance for setting up such a national facility at a suitable place. The Chairman welcomed the proposal and suggested that the possibility of setting up such a facility be progressed expeditiously.

Item No. 22 :- Hosting of the 25th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council.

62. The Chairman expressed the hope that those States which did not host the SFAC meeting earlier, will come forward now with their offer. The Member-Secretary apprised the members that apart from Delhi, the previous SFAC meetings were held in the following cities : Nagpur – thrice, Bombay – thrice, Srinagar – twice (including the present one) and once each in Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Surat. The Chairman wanted the offers for hosting the next SFAC Meeting to be communicated to the Ministry by 15th November, 1983.

Item No. 23 :- Supplementary Agenda Points received from Loss Prevention Association.

63. The proposal pertaining to charges to be levied by Fire Brigades when attending fire calls was taken up for consideration. The Member from LPA explained the need for rationalizing the charges levied by Fire Brigades for their services outside their normal jurisdiction, as the present rates differed from service to service. The Chairman pointed out that a formula for calculating the charges for assistance rendered by the Fire Services outside their normal jurisdiction had already been evolved in one of the earlier SFAC meetings. This shall once again be circulated for guidance

Item No. 24 :-

64. The Member from Andhra Pradesh mentioned that in spite of the fact that the Fire Services formed an emergency service, there was considerable delay in provision of telephones for the Fire Stations in the State by P&T Department. He said that when the local P&T authorities were contacted they pleaded their inability to give higher priority for such work for the

Fire Services unless a directive was issued in this regard by the DG P&T. The Chairman assured that the matter would be taken up with the DG P&T.

Item No. 25 :-

65. The Member from BARC proposed that an amount of Rs. 1000/- be paid by each organization represented in the SFAC to the State Government hosting the meeting each time so as to defray the expenses in connection with the holding of the meeting. The Members generally were opposed to this proposal and hence the same was dropped.

Closing Address by the Chairman

In his closing address, the Chairman thanked the members for the excellent contributions they had made to the deliberations and the fruitful discussions they had in the Council meeting. He said that he was particularly happy to note the frank and forthright manner in which the members had discussed all the issues raised in the previous conference as well as the main agenda points for the current meeting. He hoped that for the future meetings, the members would propose more thought-provoking agenda points, which called for an in-depth study of the issues, raised and in turn generated meaningful discussions during the meetings.

He recalled what he had stated in his Opening Address about the need to ensure prompt follow-up action on all the points discussed if the desired results were to be achieved, in the furtherance of the interests of the fire services. Hence, he requested the members in general and those who constituted the Sub-Committees in particular, to adhere to the time schedules. He was glad that this time, there were larger number of delegates than usual, and he hoped to get the same sincere cooperation and valuable contributions from them in the future also in the successful functioning of this All-India Body.

In the end, the Chairman, on behalf of all the members present and on his behalf, expressed his deep appreciation and gratitude for the warm hospitality and the excellent arrangements made by Shr Hameed, Director, J & K Fire Services and his devoted staff for making this Conference such a great success.

Vote of Thanks by Shri S.N. Shukla, Director General Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh

Sh. S.N. Shukla, Member from Andhra Pradesh on behalf of all the members of the Council thanked Maj. Gen. Kailash Chander, Director General Civil Defence, Sh. Menon, Fire Adviser and Sh. Hameed, Director Jammu & Kashmir Fire Services for the successful conduct of the 24th meeting of the Council. He mentioned that during this meeting, some very important issues were discussed in a thread-bare manner and concrete decisions taken, for which he congratulated the DGCD, the Fire Adviser and all the members of the Council.

He particularly expressed his gratitude to Shri Hameed, his officers and men, who had spared no pains to look after the comforts of the delegates and made elaborate arrangements for their stay, food and sight seeing. He expressed the hope that all the members, like himself, had enjoyed their stay in this Happy Valley.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE 24TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COUNCIL AT SRINAGAR
HELD ON 4TH AND 5TH OCTOBER, 1983

CHAIRMAN

MAJ. GEN. KAILASH CHANDER

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MEMEBR SECRETARY

SHRI G.B. MENON

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Member</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
1	Sh. Gopal Krishan	C.B.R.I.
2	Sh. F.E. Dastoor	Government of Gujarat
3	Sh. K.K. Das Gupta	Government of West Bengal
4	Sh. Lalit P. Mehta	Loss Prevention of India
5	Sh. Dhobley, R.L.	B.A.R.C.
6	Sh. Kunal Roy	National Fire Service College
7	Sh. Mahendra Prasad	Ministry of Defence
8	Sh.D.D. Purandare	M/o Pet. Chemicals & Fertilizers
9	Sh. Gosain, C.P.	C.P.W.D.
10	Sh. S.C. Kakati	Government of Assam
11	Sh. V.P. Dhir	Government of Haryana
12	Sh. S. A. Hameed	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
13	Sh. B.N. Bharadwaj	Ministry of Railways
14	Sh. P.N. Panchal	C.I.S.F.

15	Sh. H.C. Shah	Government of Uttar Pradesh
16	Sh. S.S. Jena	Government of Orissa
17	Sh. Rajendra Mohan	Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu
18	Sh. Prasad, Satguru	Government of Bihar
19	Sh. A.R. Nizamuddin	Govt. of Karnataka
20	Sh. C.D. Sharma	Ministry of Steel & Mines
21	Sh. D. P. Gupta	Government of Rajasthan
22	Sh. S.N. Shukla	Government of Andhra Pradesh
23	Sh. R.K. Bhardwaj	Delhi Municipal Corporation
24	Sh. Sushil Kumar	D.G. T.D.
25	Sh. H.N. Gupta	Labour, Employment & Rehabilitation
26	Sh. C. Subramanian	Government of Kerala
27	Sh. Ram Karan Yadav	A & N Islands Admn.
28	Sh. H.S. Gahlaut	I.F.E (India)
29	Sh. V.B. Nikam	Bombay Fire Brigade
30	Sh. G. Raman	I.S.I.
<u>By Special Invitation</u>		
1	Sh. B. Krishnamurthy	Director, Fire Service, AP
2	Sh. S. K. Mukherjee	Dy. Fire Adviser, MHA

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTYFIFTH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT BOMBAY ON THE 22ND AND 23RD DECEMBER, 1989.**

Chairman :- Sh. B.P. Singhal, IPS, Director General Civil Defence, GOI, MHA

Member Secretary :-

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting, is given at Annexure-I.

1. Welcome Address by Shri Satish Tripathi, Secretary, Urban Development, Govt. of Maharashtra.

Shri Satish Tripathi, Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra informed that the Chief Minister could not come due to unavoidable circumstances and welcomed the Hon'ble Minister of State, Urban Development Shri B.A. Desai, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Shri S.S. Tinaikar Chairman Shri B.P. Singhal and distinguished delegates and guests. He mentioned that there were 84 Municipal Corporation Districts in the Maharashtra State, each having Fire Brigade and wished that the calibrations would be useful to the Governments for organizing the fire services in efficient manner.

2. Welcome Address by Shri B.P. Singhal, IPS, Director General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Welcoming the Minister of State, Urban Development Shri B.A. Desai, Secretary, Urban Development, Shri Satish Tripathi and the Municipal Commissioner, Shri S.S. Tinaikar, Government of Maharashtra, Bombay and the distinguished delegates and guests, the Chairman expressed his gratefulness to the State of Maharashtra for agreeing to host the 25th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council and gave a brief history of the birth of the Council. He mentioned that the fire hazards are mounting with the rapid industrialization and therefore, the fire fighters are not ably to abreast themselves of the latest technology but also to leaping one another's experience. He then invited the Hon'ble Minister of State to kindly inaugurate the Meeting and give his valuable guidance to make the 25th Meeting of the Council purposeful and effective.

3. Inaugural Address by Sh. B.A. Desai, Minister of State on behalf of Sh. Sharad Pawar, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra.

Expressing the gratefulness to the Government of India for giving the opportunity to the State of Maharashtra for hosting the 25th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council, the Minister of State wished that the meeting would discuss the latest hazards and technologies in the fire field and recommend ways and means regarding development of fire services. He regretted that the importance of the fire services were not fully realized as they could not show any positive achievement though they were saving tremendous amount of property and many human lives. He further mentioned that it was a matter of surprise to him that there was not uniformity and homogeneity in the structure of the fire services in the country though the Central Government circulated a Model Fire Service Bill long back in 1951 for adoption by the State

Governments and desired that the Council would discuss in the Meeting the scope of remodeling fire services on systematic lines, training of fire service personnel and problems of high rise building and fire protections. He then welcomed the distinguished delegates and guests and inaugurated the 25th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council.

The full text of the Inaugural Address is given in Annexure – IV.

4. Welcome Address by Shri S.T. Raman, Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra

The Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra Sh. S.T. Raman welcomed the Hon'ble Minister Shri B.A. Desai, the Chairman Sh. B.P. Singhal and the distinguished delegates and other high officials participating in the Meeting being hosted by his State and explained the historic importance of the old council Hall where the Meeting would be held for two days.

5. Opening Remarks by Sh. B.P. Singhal, IPS, Director General Civil Defence, MHA

In the opening Remarks the Chairman mentioned that the last Meeting was held in Srinagar in October, 1983 and this Meeting was being held after a gap of six years on account of various administrative reasons. Thereafter he informed the council that the Sub-Committees which were defunct were re-constituted by him and sought the approval of the Council regarding these re-constituted Sub-Committees. He explained that the Council was basically and essentially an Advisory Body and ultimate result of its recommendations would depend upon on the persuasive efforts of the Fire Chiefs with their Governments. He then desired that the Members would discuss the Agenda Points seriously and make valuable contributions remembering that more discussion/suggestion would be of no avail unless the various recommendations emitting from the Council were implemented.

The full text of the Opening Remarks is given in Annexure – VI.

THEREAFTER THE AGENDA POINTS WERE TAKEN UP FOR DISCUSSION

AGENDA POINTS

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of Minutes of the 24th Meeting of S.F.A.C.

6. The Minutes of the 24th Meeting circulated in 1983 were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Classification of Fires.

7. The matter was discussed at length and ultimately the Council recommended that the fire should be classified on the basis of the losses as follows :-

Small Fire	-	below Rs. 50,000/-
Medium Fire	-	Rs. 50,000/- and below Rs. 1,00,000/-
Serious Fire	-	When any human life is lost
Major Fire	-	Rs. 1,00,000/- and above.

8. The Council further recommended that the property lost column in the prescribed proforma in which fire statistics are finished by the fire services should show loss of insured property and un-insured property separately. Similarly the property saved column should show the total insured and uninsured property saved separately.

Action : State Fire Services.

Item No. 3 :- Policy and problems regarding GIC loans.

9. The Chairman pointed out that the State Governments taking GIC loans were not utilizing them promptly and as such they were also not in a position to submit utilization report as required by the General Insurance Corporation of India from which organization the loans are arranged. He urged upon the delegates from the States that they should ensure that the GIC loans were used promptly and utilization reports regarding their full utilization were submitted before applying for next GIC loans. He further pointed out that the Ministry was reluctant to sanction further GIC loans unless and until the loans taken previously were fully utilized.

Action : All State Governments.

10. As regards availability of GIC loans for construction of fire stations, the Chairman mentioned that the matter was taken up with the Ministry of Finance, but he said Ministry have not agreed to it. The Chairman, however, agreed to take up the matter once again with the Ministry of Finance and General Insurance Corporation of India, Bombay.

Action : Dy. Fire Adviser, MHA.

Item No. 4 :- Updating of Compendium

11. The Compendium of recommendations of the S.F.A.C. was compiled long back taking into account the recommendations of the Council upto its 13th Meeting held in 1968. Thereafter 12 more Meetings were held and many new recommendations have since been made. The Compendium, is therefore, required to be revised. The Council recommends that the Training Sub-Committee may take up the job on urgent footing.

Action : Training Sub-Committee.

Item No. 5 :- Sub-Committees under the Council.

12. The Council approved the Sub-Committees constituted by the Chairman and recommended that :-

- a) Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee may co-opt Shri Mahendra Prasad, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence and Shri P. Rajendra, Director (Equipment), National Airport Authority.

Action : Convener/Ministry of Defence/
National Airport Authority.

- b) Equipment Sub-Committee may co-opt representatives of C.B.R.I., B.I.S., D.G.T.D., National Airport Authority.

Action : Convener/CBRI/BIS/
National Airport Authority.

- c) Fire Prevention and Legislation Sub-Committee may co-opt representatives of B.I.S. and L.P.A.

Action : Convener/BIS/LPA

13. The Chairman urged that the Sub-Committee should work with earnest zeal and submit their reports as early as possible.

Action : All Sub-Committees.

Item No. 6 :- Fire Force/Service Bill

14. The Chairman pointed out that many States/U.Ts. like Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tripura, Sikkim and Haryana and U.T. Admns. of Chandigarh and Delhi have not yet co-opted the Fire Force Bill as recommended by the Government of India in spite of repeated reminders and pointed out the advantages for adopting it.

Action : States/U.Ts. as above.

15. The Council also discussed the desirability of including "Fire" in the Concurrent List and recommended that the Fire Prevention and Legislation Sub-Committee should examine the issue and submit its report to the Ministry of Home Affairs within a month.

Action : Fire Prevention &
Legislation Sub-Committee.

Item No. 7 :- Badges of Rank

16. There was discussion regarding the Badges of ranks being used presently by the Fire Service Officers and Personnel all over the country and whether any change is required in the patterns. It was also discussed if the Chief Fire Officers and Dy. Chief Fire Officers of the two Metropolitan Fire Services viz. Delhi and Bombay which were under the Municipal Corporations might be allowed to wear the rank markings of the Directors of the Government Fire Services of the States.

17. After prolonged discussion it was recommended by the Council that the Organizational and Personnel Sub-Committee would examine this matter and submit their report with positive recommendations within two months.

Action : Convener Organizational &
Personnel Sub-Committee.

Item No. 8 :- Tackling Rural Fires.

18. The Council discussed the problem of tackling Rural Fires and rural fire losses and recommended that the Modernization and Resources Sub-Committee might examine the matter in depth and submit their positive recommendation within six months.

Action : Modernization &
Resources Sub-Committee.

Item No. 9 :- Common Fire Service Flag.

19. The desirability of having a common Fire Service Flag for all the fire service of the country was discussed in the Meeting and the Council was unanimous in view that there should be a Common Fire Service Flag for the Fire Services of the country, with same colour(s) and emblem but bearing different distinguished fire service names. Since the Council could not arrive at any decision about the colour(s) of the flag the Chairman opined that he would think over the matter and suggest suitable colour(s) for the flag and communicate to the members.

Action : Dy. Fire Adviser.

Item No. 10 :- Re-constitution of the Standing Fire Advisory Council.

20. The Council discussed the desirability of reconstituting the Standing Fire Advisory Council with an independent Director General of Fire Services on the lines of the Chief Inspector of Fire Services, U.K. of the rank of Additional Secretary. The Council recommended unanimously that this proposal be put up to the Government at the earliest.

Action : Dy. Fire Adviser.

Item No. 11 :- Exempting State Governments from payment of Custom Duty on imported Fire and property saving firefighting equipment such as fire engines.

21. The Chairman mentioned that after prolonged persuasion with the Ministry of Finance the Ministry of Home Affairs could get only some concessional rates of Customs duty on some major imported firefighting appliances/equipment like Turntable Ladder, Hydraulic Platform, Crash Tender, High Capacity Portable Pump etc. The Chairman suggested that the delegates should pursue their Governments to write to the Ministry of Finance with copies to the Ministry of Home Affairs for exemption from payment of Customs Duty of all imported firefighting equipments which were being not manufactured in the country. It would be possible to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance again only on receipt of representations from the majority of State Governments.

Action : State Governments.

Item No. 12 :- Provision of Telephones on priority to Public Services, like Fire Services Police, etc.

22. The Chairman informed the Council that a D.O. letter to the Secretary, Deptt. of Communication, Sanchar Bhawan, New Delhi in the matter for awarding priority for installing telephones in fire service stations and that he would again take up the matter with the Ministry of Communication.

Action : Dy. Fire Adviser.

Item No. 13 :- Declaring the fire services as essential services.

23. The Council discussed at length the need of declaring the fire service as an “essential” service. The consensus was that declaration of fire services as an “essential” service would definitely improve the efficiency and discipline amongst the personnel of the fire services and as such the Council recommended that the matter be taken up with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Action : Dy. Fire Adviser.

Item No. 14 :- Provision of funds for additional fire stations.

24. The need of construction of fire station buildings in consultation with the local fire chief at the cost of the owners and of handing over the same to the fire service whenever any government/semi-government or private body plans to develop an area/building/complex was discussed. As the soundness of the point was established the Council recommended that the matter be taken up with the Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Industry.

Action : Dy. Fire Adviser.

Item No. 15 :- Pattern of Uniforms

25. The Council discussed the existing uniform used in fire services and recommended that in place of the existing one there should be a gray shirt and blue pant. The Council handed over the task to the Organizational & Personnel Sub-Committee to examine the matter in depth and come up with their final recommendations regarding the full uniform (summer and winter with caps, helmets etc.) and their patterns within three months.

Action : Organizational & Personnel Sub-Committee.

Item No. 16 :- Retirement Age.

26. The propriety of reducing the retirement age of different ranks of the operational personnel in fire service and introduction of physical fitness test periodically was discussed by the Council at length and the Council recommended that the Organizational and Personnel Sub-Committee would examine the matter and submit their report within the period of two months.

Action : Organizational & Personnel Sub-Committee.

Item No. 17 :- Information regarding latest design/variety of fire appliances.

27. The Chairman advised that the State Fire Services should collect information from the noted National and International Fire Agencies either through personal contact or by getting their journals. The Equipment Sub-Committee should remain in touch with the D.G.T.D. and collect latest information regarding latest models/designs of firefighting appliances. The Director, NFSC, would furnish a list of the journals the College was receiving and the Convener of Equipment Sub-Committee would collect information regarding latest development in the fire field from different sources and the Member Secretary of the Council would issue periodical news letter/bulletin n matter.

Action :- Convener Equipment Sub-Committee/
Member Secretary of the Council

Item No. 18 :- Modernization of Fire Services and Procurement of equipment : Norms for Procurement to be standardized.

28. Difficulties in procurement of quality equipment by the States were discussed in the Meeting. The Council recommended that it would be desirable if every State/UT could have a Purchase Committee constituted of the Secretary concerned with the Fire Services, Director or Chief Fire Officer and a representative of the State Industries Development. Wherever there were B.I.S. Specifications the item should conform to the B.I.S. specification.

Action : State/UT

Item No. 19 :- Paint for firefighting appliances.

29. The Bureau of Indian Standards explained the difficulty of getting Fire Red Shade NO. 536 and proposed replacement of Shade No. 536 with Shade No. 538 Post Office Red. Many delegates pointed out that all foreign equipment are painted Fire Red and hence the Fire Red should not be fully replaced. Considering the pros and cons the Council recommended that both the Fire Red Shade No. 536 and Post Office Red Shade No. 538 should be allowed to be used in India.

Item No. 20 :- Equation and Recognition of technical qualification for fire services.

30. The Divisional Officers Course of N.F.S.C. has been recognized as equivalent to the Graduateship Diploma given by the Institution of Fire Engineers U.K. and India by the Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India. Desirability of equating the Membership Diploma of the Institute of Fire Engineers U.K. with the B.E. (Fire) Degree of the Nagpur University was discussed at length in the Meeting but no decision could be arrived at. The Council recommended that the Training Sub-Committee would examine the syllabuses of the Membership course of the Institute of Fire Engineers U.K. and that of the Fire Engineers Degree Course of the Nagpur University and submit their report regarding the propriety of equating both the courses within one and half month.

Action : Convener Training Sub Committee.

Item No. 21 :- Fire Service Medals.

31. The Council discussed the proposal of the Institute of Fire Engineers (India) regarding publications of particulars relating to the Fire Service Medals in the journal of Institution of Fire Engineering (India) and recommended that the I.F.E. (India) be furnished with the particulars along with the citation of those who are awarded the Medals.

Action : SSO (P&C), MHA

Item No. 22 :- Inclusion of Fire Prevention as one of the functions under the UN Charter.

32. After discussion the Chairman agreed to refer the matter to the Ministry of External Affairs, Department of U.N.

Action : Dy. Fire Adviser

Item No. 23 :- Observance of World Fire Protection Day.

33. The matter was earlier taken up with the Ministry of External Affairs, Deptt. of U.N.A. and the said Ministry informed that they were unable to support the proposal as most of the countries did not show interest to proclaim celebration of further Commemorative Days. Hence this Agenda Point was dropped.

Item No. 24 :- Instructional duties of officers detailed under Colombo Plan, S.C.A.P.P. ITEC, etc.

34. The Council discussed the difficulties of the N.F.S.C. in conducting the Courses due to shortage of Instructional staff and recommended that the College which was meant for training of officers of the fire services of the country, should also be helped by the Fire Officers in conducting the courses and as such the State Governments ought to spare officers who became specially qualified by attending foreign courses being deputed by the M.H.A. for instructional duties to the College at least for 2-3 weeks as and when requisition is sent by the Director, NFSC, Nagpur. If any State fails to provide such assistance, the Ministry should consider debarring nominees from such State to any foreign course for a period of five years.

Action :- All State Governments.

Item No. 25 :- Nominations for Courses including specialized courses at N.F.S.C.

35. The training calendar of the N.F.S.C. indicated the number of seats in each course but the States/Organizations were not sending the nominations in time. Late nominations created problems for the College and the College was finding difficulty in accommodating them. The Council discussed this problem and recommended that the State/U.T./Organization should send their nominations three months in advance. The Schedule of the courses is issued by the College sufficiently in advance.

Action :- All State Governments/
U.T. Administrations.

Item No. 26 :- Lateral entry to administrative services

36. The point was discussed at length and the Chairman ruled that it would not be feasible to recommend this points to the Government.

Item No. 27 :- All India Fire Service Cadre.

37. The matter was discussed in the Meeting and the Council was of the opinion that the pre-requisite for these were that Fire Force/Fire Service Bill was passed by all the States and uniformity in fire service structure and pay scale achieved. The Council, therefore, recommended that the States who did not pass the Fire Service Act should take steps to pass them at the earliest.

Action :- States who did not pass Fire Force Bill.

Item No. 28. Delinking the Fire Cell from the Unit of DGCD.

38. The matter was discussed and the Chairman ruled that the establishment of an independent fire department under a separate Head might be considered in future if the work-load would justify it. At present the work-load did not warrant an independent fire department under a separate Head.

Item No. 29:- Delinking the State Fire Service Administration from the Control of the Police.

39. The matter was discussed in the Meeting and the Chairman informed that the State Governments were advised a long back as in 1952 followed by reminders that the fire services taken over by the State Governments should be headed by professionals directly under the Government and not to be kept under the Inspector General of Police. The State Governments may, therefore, take appropriate action in the matter. The question of removing a police officer as the fire service chief & replacing him by an IAS officer did not find favour with the Council.

Action :- State Governments.

Item No. 30 :- Consolidation of State Fire Service

40. The Desirability of having a regular and inform fire service throughout the State/U.T. was fully accepted. It was felt by the Council that no worthwhile progress of any State/U.T. fire service would be achieved till the entire fire services were headed by a single Chief in a State. To bring this about, the pre-requisite was to the adoption of the Model Fire Force Act by all States/U.Ts. All fire service chiefs and State/U.T. Govt. who have as yet not adopted the Model Bill or have not amended their existing Fire Service Act to conform to the Model Act should do so at the earliest.

Action :- All States/U.Ts. not adopted Fire Force Bill.

Item No. 31 :- Grant-in-aid for developing the Fire Service Organization.

41. The point was discussed and the Council arrived at the opinion that the matter could be taken up with the G.I.C. only when the concrete amount of insured properties saved by the fire services by fighting fires could be cited. The Council, therefore, recommended that henceforth the fire services should reflect in their monthly fire statistics report the value of insured property lost value of non-insured property lost, value of insured property saved and value of un-insured property saved under the column property lost due to fire and property saved from fire respectively.

Action :- State Governments.

Item No. 32 :- Entry qualification for NFSC trainees.

42. The Council discussed this point at length and arrived at the opinion that this point could be decided by the Chairman after comparing the performance statistics of the B.Ss. Pass trainees and 10+2 trainees and recommended that the Director, NFSC, Nagpur would submit this performance statistics to the Chairman in respect of above two categories of trainees for his perusal and decision in the matter.

Action :- Director, NFSC

Item No. 33 :- Establishing National Test Facility for Fire Fighting Equipment/appliances at DIFR.

43. The Council discussed this point at length and it was of the opinion that B.I.S. should assess the facilities available in the D.I.F.R. the National Airport Authority, C.B.R.I. and any other place within country. To facilitate this study there 3 organizations should give a list of the testing facilities available with them to the BIS. The BIS would then study the facilities and constitute a committee with CBRI, DIFR & LPA to decide the test facilities that should be included in the expansion programme of the test facilities proposed to be done in DIFR. The BIS should submit this report by the end of April, 190.

Item No. 34 :- First Hand Study of major fir by Scientists of Defence Institute of Fire Research and Central Building Research Institute.

44. The Defence Institute of Fire Research and Central Building Research Institute being the existing basic units in the field fire research, the study of major fire by their scientists would be of immense value in improving upon fire prevention and fire protection devices. The *Council*, therefore, recommended that the CBRI & DFIR scientists should be invited/permitted by the fire service Chiefs to study the major fire events when they would occur. The States/U.T. Governments should extend all facilities to such visiting research scientists.

Action :- State/U.T. Govts.
DIFR & CBRI

Item No. 35 :- Establishment of equivalence of the courses conducted by the National Fire Service College and Defence Institute of Fire Research.

45. The Council was of the opinion that would require a thorough study of the syllabus of courses conducted by these two institutions. It was, therefore, recommended that the Training Sub-Committee would examine the syllabuses of the courses conducted by the two Institutions and submit a report within two months regarding declaring equivalence of the courses of the two Institutions.

Action :-Training Sub-Committee.

Item No. 36 :- Review of longevity of Fire Appliances/Equipment.

46. The Council appreciated the importance of reviewing the longevity of fire appliances and equipment laid down by the Council long back. Since it would require a thorough study the Council recommended that the Equipment Sub-Committee be entrusted with this job with the request that they would submit their report within six months.

Action :- Equipment Sub-Committee.

Item No. 37 :- Hosting of 26th Meeting of the S.F.A.C.

47. Central Industrial Security Force, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110003 offered to host the next Meeting of the Council at Delhi.

Action : CISF, New Delhi

As no other points were left for discussion in the Meeting the Chairman Shri B.P. Singhal invited the Minister of Urban Development Dr. Ishaq Jamkhanwala to deliver his valedictory Address.

48. Valedictory Address by Dr. Ishaq Jamkhanwala, Minister for Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra.

Addressing the Chairman, distinguished guests and delegates the Minister of Urban Development Dr. Ishaq Jamkhanwala, mentioned that from the Agenda Points it appeared that the Council deliberated upon important issues like Organizational Structures, Recruitment and Training of Fire Service Personnel, tackling rural fires, seeking exemption from Customs and Excise Duties on firefighting equipment, fire prevention and role of C.B.R.I. in fire research work etc. He then mentioned that the recommendations of this type of Meeting would be of little consequence unless they would be taken up in right earnest by State Governments and U.T. Administrations and that the final purposeful effect of the recommendations of the Council would depend to a great extent on the persuasive efforts of the Fire Chiefs who attended the Meeting. Expressing his gratefulness to the Government of India for authorizing his Government to host the meeting and appreciating the sincerity of the officers of the State Government and Municipal Corporation in making successful arrangements for this Meeting, he concluded his Valedictory Address.

Full text of the Address by Hon'ble Minister is given in Annexure – VII.

49. Hereafter the Meeting was concluded with Vote of Thanks from the Deputy Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs.

The full text of the Vote of Thanks is given in Annexure – VIII.

**LIST OF THE MEMBERS WHO ATTENDED THE 25TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COUNCIL AT BOMBAY
HELD ON 22ND AND 23RD DECEMBER, 1989**

CHAIRMAN

SHRI B.P. SINGHAL MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

MEMBER SECRETARY

SHRI S.K. MUKHERJEE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name of the Member</u>	<u>Representative of</u>
1	Sh. G. Raman	I.S.I.
2	Sh. T.P. Sharma	Government of Uttar Pradesh
3	Sh. H.N. Gupta	Labour, Institute Building, Highwat, Sion
4	Sh. S.T. Raman	Government of Maharashtra
5	Sh. K. Dasgupta	N.F.S.C.
6	Sh. K.U. Balakrishna Rao	Govt. of Karnataka
7	Sh. F.E. Dastoor	Government of Gujarat
8	Sh. B. Pathak	Government of West Bengal
9	Sh. Mahendra Prasad	Ministry of Defence
10	Sh. S. A. Hameed	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
11	Sh. P.K. John	Govt. of Goa, Daman & Diu
12	Sh. I.J.S. Sodhi	Govt. of Himachal Pradesh
13	Sh. B. Krishnamurthy	Government of Andhra Pradesh
14	Sh. S.K. Dheri	D.F.S. Hqrs.
15	Sh. Y. R. Dhuria	C.I.S.F.
16	Sh. S. Dorjee	Govt. of Sikkim
17	Sh. S. Pursutoama	Loss. Prev. Association of India

18	Sh. S. Vaithinanathan	A.D.F.O., Pondicherry
19	Sh. P. Rajendran	N.A.A. of India
20	Sh. B.S. Tongar	Govt. of Madhya Pradesh
21	Sh. S.K. Sur	Govt. of Rajasthan
22	Sh. C. P. Gosain	C.P.W.D.
23	Sh. Balraj Mehta	I.F.E. (India)
24	Sh. D.J. Kulkarni	Bombay Fire Brigade
25	Sh. S.M.Desai	S.B.I.
26	Sh. S.N. Chaturvedi	R.P.F., Ministry of Railways
27	Sh. U. Sen	D.G.T.D.
28	Sh. C.D. Sharma	Govt. of Orissa
29	Sh. D.S. Panchchi	U.T. Chandigarh
30	Sh. P.N. Panchal	C.I.S.F.
31	Sh. R.R.Dhobley	F.A. & C.F.O., Maharashtra State Electricity Board
32	Capt. V.R. Rao	Port Trust, Andhra Pradesh
33	Sh. R.C. Chabra	DGS&D, New Delhi

By Special Invitation

1	Sh. Rai Singh	Director (SP), M/o Home Affairs
2	Sh.K. Ravi Chandra	Executive Director, O.I.S.D.
3	Sh. P.K. Chatterjee	Director, D.I.F.R.
4	Sh.V.V. Rao	Dy. C.F.O. (Maharashtra)
5	Sh. D.S. Mulya	Dy. C.F.O. (Maharashtra)
6	Sh. M.G. Sukhot	Dy. C.F.O. (Maharashtra)
7	Sh. D.D. Gaavir	Dy. C.F.O. (Maharashtra)

Inaugural Address by Sh. B.A. Desai, Minister of State on behalf of Sh. Sharad Pawar, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra.

Director General Civil Defence, Government of India Sh. B.P.Singhal, Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra, Sh. Satish Tripathy, Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay, Sh. S.S. Tinaikar, Municipal Commissioner, Sh. S.T. Raman & Chief Fire Officer Bombay Fire Brigade, Deputy Fire Adviser, Ministry of Home Affairs Sh. S.K. Mukherjee, delegates to this Meeting and distinguished guests, I am grateful to the Government of India for giving us the privilege of hosting the 25th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council in Maharashtra. This is the apex body constituted by the Government of India to tackle various problems faced by the Fire Services in the country. Under the impact of rapid technological changes, new kinds of fire hazards are emerging in society, calling for new fire technology. To make a study of these hazards and keep abreast of the latest technologies is the foremost task of Fire Service Chiefs of the country. This Meeting must, therefore, necessarily address itself to such matters as also issues relating to the development of the Fire Services themselves.

2. The misfortune of the Fire Services is that they have had a negative role. They swing into action in the event of a fire or an accident which threatens life and property. Their job is to minimize the loss and save life. Like many other governmental agencies, that cannot show up positive achievements towards the progress or development of the country, their importance has never been fully realized.

It is tragic indeed that it is only when major conflagrations take place in big metropolitan cities, that attention is focused on the inadequacy of the Fire Services. Even when such realization takes place, the tragic losses of life and property caused are forgotten all too quickly before effective steps are taken to augment the strength and efficiency of the fire-fighting.

The Gopala Tower fire in Delhi had made the whole nation sit up, but it needed another Siddharth Intercontinental Hotel Fire before some really effective measures were taken to augment the fire-fighting strength of the Delhi Fire Service. It is needless to emphasize that more attention is needed to be paid for the planning and development of the Fire Services in this country.

It is only when we are confronted with the annual losses caused by fires that the acute necessity of developing these services is driven home with some poignance. From the current assessment, fire s cause an estimated loss of over Rs. 1,500 crores in terms of material and wealth, and account for the loss of around 15,000 lives per year. This is a staggering figures, and as Fire Services are exclusively a State Subject, it is time for the State Government to give this crucial service the attention that it destroyed.

3. I was surprised to note that there is no uniformity or homogeneity in the structure of the Fire Services of the country. Some Fire Services function under the State Governments, while others function under the Municipal Boards, and Municipal Corporations. The some States Fire Services are headed by Fire Experts, and is several major States the Fire Services are headed by non-professionals. In some States, there is no central directorate of Fire Services which could collect, collate and disseminate information and guidelines to all the Fire Services within a State. The Government of India had forwarded a model Fire Force Act in 1958 and as yet, a

large number of States are still to enact their own Fire Services Acts. States where some kind of Fire Service Act is in operation, do not bother to update their Fire Service Acts and bring it in line with the model Fire Force Act circulated by the Government of India.

In some Fire Services, especially those run by Municipalities, recruitment is done on an ad-hoc basis and there are hardly any rules and regulations that govern such recruitment. Several States do not possess any institutions for training firemen to integrate them into a good and efficient firefighting system.

4. I am confident that in the course of the next two days, this august Meeting will consider the problems of recruitment, training and the organization of the Fire Services and come up with recommendations to enable the Fire Services all over the country to be remodeled on systematic lines. In metropolitan cities, with the acute shortage of land, vertical growth is taking place increasingly. Firefighting in high-rise buildings is assuming increasingly greater relevance and importance.

No country in the world has yet been able to devise a firefighting equipment which could tackle fires in multi-storied buildings of more than 65 metres height, whereas buildings of vastly greater heights are appearing on the skyline all over the country. The solution to high rise fires lies in rigidly enforcing the in-house fire-fighting arrangements. For this, naturally, laws have to be enacted, aids, machinery found to enforce them rigidly and impartially.

5. In Greater Bombay alone there are over 750 high-rise buildings. The Government of Maharashtra had appointed a Committee to review the position in respect of fire prevention and fire safety in high-rise buildings in Greater Bombay and in the other major cities of Maharashtra. The report of the Committee has been received by my Government and we propose to introduce a special legislation on the subject very soon. We plan to put the onus to provide fire prevention and fire safety measures on the owners/occupiers of high-rise buildings. We also plan to empower fire-brigade officers to inspect high rise buildings to ensure that the fire prevention equipments are kept in a proper state of maintenance at all times. There are also old city areas in huge metropolitan cities where the accessibility of fire engines is so difficult that in the event of a fire several lives and property can be lost even before any fire-fighting assistance can reach those spots. You may deliberate on these aspects also.

6. No service, and much less a specialized service like the fire service can possibly deliver the goods unless their personnel are suitably trained and toughened to meet the challenges of their profession. The absence of training institutions and the inadequacy of those that exist, the scarcity of proper training facilities, and the finalization of the right kind of syllabi for each of the courses, are problems that you may like to ponder over. I am confident that the distinguished Fire Chiefs from all the States and Union Territories as also the various members of the Ministries and experts, who are attending this meeting, will devote their attention to these problems and come up with concrete short-term and long-term suggestions to enable the Fire Services to become more modern and more effective.

7. I welcome all of you to Bombay and wish you all a pleasant stay.

8. With these words, I glad to inaugurate this 25th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council today.

Jai Hind, Jai Maharashtra.

Opening Remarks by Sh. B.P. Singhal, IPS, Director General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, to the 25th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council, on the 22nd December, 1989.

Friends,

The 24th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council was last held at Srinagar in Jammu & Kashmir. The Meeting could not be held in the intervening period for various administrative reasons.

As some of us may be aware, the Standing Fire Advisory Council was originally constituted with a very limited objective, but in due course of time the Council has been involved with the examination of not only the technical problems, but also the problems of organization, recruitment and training of the Fire Services. Accordingly, for this Meeting we have an Agenda that deals with a wide variety of problems confronting the various Fire Services of the Country. As is normally done, we sought from the States and UTs their opinions about the subjects that they would want to be taken up in this Meeting. It was heartening to see the response, but because we have limited time we have had to pick and choose subjects which are relevant to all the participants and have left out subjects which are peculiar to one or two States only. It is possible that some of the Members may feel that a subject which according to them was extremely important but has not been included in our Agenda. I would request them to bear with us and I can assure you that if we have any extra time, we shall be taking up subjects which this Meeting considers important enough to be taken up under "Any other points".

Before we commence, I would like to make this observation that a lot of expense and precious time is spent by Members on this Meeting, but the implementation of the various recommendations have not been doing justice to the time and money spent in the past. Five standing Sub-Committees were constituted to enable an in-depth study of the subjects given to them but, except for the Training Sub-Committee, none of the other Sub-Committees could produce recommendations for the benefit of this Meeting. In fact, several Members of the old Sub-Committees had retired, but as the jobs entrusted to the Sub-Committees were important, I had to take the liberty of reconstituting the Sub-Committees as per my wisdom. One of the important points for this Meeting is to review the constitution of the Sub-Committees formed by me and recommend changes, if any, so that the various Sub-Committees could be made effectively operational.

I would like to say that the success of this Meeting does not depend so much on the outcome of the recommendation that we make as it depends on the extent to which the recommendations are implemented by the States. As you know, the Fire Services in this country have suffered grievously from neglect and lack of resources. When new townships are planned, it is axiomatic that new Fire Stations should also be planned and, if money is to be found for the new townships from the Plan Funds, we need to consider as to why the expansion of Fire Services necessitated by fresh townships should not be financed from the Plan funds. The main difficulty that I have experienced in modernizing the Fire Services is the fact that my role is essentially an advisory role and basically it is the initiative and drive of the respective Fire

Chiefs, which shall be able to produce fruitful results. I am aware that some Fire Chiefs have been extremely active and enthusiastic, but I am also aware that some others have not taken as much pain as would be desirable. I can assure you that so far as my Ministry is concerned, we shall always be assisting all the States to the maximum extent possible, but in the ultimate analysis everything will depend on the persuasive powers and the rapport the Fire Service Chiefs can cultivate with their parent departments in the State Governments.

There are several important issues on which I would have wished to comment in my opening address, but I am deferring it only to save time because those issues are already on the Agenda and we shall consider each point as and when it comes up.

We shall now take up the Agendas, the copies of which I hope, are already with all the Members.

ANNEXURE –VII

Valedictory Address by Dr. Ishaq Jamkhanwala, Minister for Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra.

Shri Rai Singh Director (S.P.), Ministry of Home Affairs, Sh. B.P. Singhal, Director General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, Sh. S.K. Mukherjee, Deputy Fire Adviser, M.H.A., Sh. Satish Tripathy, Urban Development, Maharashtra, Sh. S.T. Raman, Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, Sh. D.J. Kulkarni, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay and Sh. V.P. Raja, Joint Secretary and Friends. As Mr. S.T. Raman, Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra has rightly said, you are sitting in the historic building. The great people used to sit, discuss and pass legislations etc. in this building. The great people like Lokmanya Balgangadhar Tilak, Gopalkrishnan Gokhley, etc. eminent people who were the real founder of India assembled here.

2. Any inconvenience caused to any delegate regarding transport, accommodation, etc. is regretted. Usually politicians are well-known for seething political views generating fires but you people are here to extinguish fires. In Bombay there was 70% of rural population and 30% of urban population in earlier days. Now because of the Maharashtra's industrial development, we have reached 50/50 ratio. Due to increase of large number of high rise buildings day by day there is the problem of fighting fire with the existing equipment. I am glad that the 25th Meeting of the S.F.A.C. might have elaborately discussed very vital and important ideas on this and my secretary will let me know the proceedings of the Meeting. I would be very happy to have a copy of the Minutes of the proceedings for my study.

3. As you know Gentlemen, the regular fire service in India had origin from the major States like Bombay and Calcutta and both the States had little of fire services at that time. At present in Maharashtra the Fire Services are controlled by Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. After going through the deliberations of two days we will pursue our Government to take necessary steps to adopt the recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Council. The other State Governments will also pursue their Governments to adopt the recommendations of the S.F.A.C. The Heads of States/U.Ts. will also impress upon their

Governments to at least formulate Central Legislation. The Maharashtra Government will be pursued for enactment of State-Legislation as early as possible. The high rise buildings are coming up day by day and I am shocked to know that the national property worth Rs. 1500 crores approx. is lost every year. This does not include rural fire and the forest fires. I have seen many fires breaking out in the hutments and how the people crying for help due to dearth of water and the fire brigade have no hydrant to extinguish fire as quickly as possible and the staff of the fire brigade are also not trained well to tackle the fire. We can find out any other source. We can seek help from the expert of the Central Building Research Institute and make use of the results of their research work. We mostly depend on international scientists. But in India also there are scientists of high caliber and we should encourage them and try to produce the firefighting equipment in our country purchased from abroad. In Bombay there are problems of firefighting due to increase of high rise buildings day by day. There is also shortage of water supply as the population of this State is increasing by leaps and bounds. The Municipal Corporation also don not have adequate facility of water at the time of fire emergency. There should be fire prevention research centre. There should also be an equipment testing bureau which will surly each in delivery equipment and also will give their suggestions. I also feel sorry to know the low scales of payoff firemen and they are not proper according to their jobs. All types of ranks i.e. Firemen, S.I. , etc. should be trained before they enter the fire brigade to tackle fires. Meetings such as these are of little consequence unless the recommendations are taken up in the right earnest by every State Government, U.T. Administrations. It is the duty of each one of you who is attending the Meeting to pick-up the points and pursue with your government vigorously still you have achieved the results, for the betterment of your fire services.

4. I am grateful to the Government of India for enabling our State to host this Meeting. My officers and staff have made the arrangement of stay and I think it was comfortable for you. It may be possible that there may have been some shortcomings in our arrangements. Kindly bear with us. I wish to place on record, my appreciation to the stern efforts made by Sh. Satish Tripathy, Secretary, Urban Development, Sh. S. T.Raman, Fire Adviser and most of all the Municipal Commissioner and Sh. D.J. Kulkarni, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade. They were responsible to make arrangement for this meeting within a short time and without their efforts this meeting could not have been as successful as it has turned out to be. I wish all good luck and urge upon each one of you to implement the recommendations made by this august body.

Vote of Thanks by Shri S.K. Mukherjee, Deputy Fire Adviser, M.H.A., New Delhi

Hon'ble Dr. Ishaq Jamkhanwala, Minister for Urban Development, Maharashtra, Sh. Satish Tripathy, Secretary, Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra, Sh. B.P. Singhal, Chairman, S.F.A.C. Sh. Rai Singh, Director (S.P.), MHA, Sh.S.T.Raman, Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, Sh. D.J. Kulkarni, Chief Fire Officer, Government of Maharashtra, distinguished delegates, Colleagues and guests.

The very important 25th Meeting for the Fire Services of the country have come to an end and the sacred job of offering Vote of Thanks has been assigned to me and I am thankful for that.

I gratefully thank Sh. B.A. Desai, Minister of State, Urban Development, Maharashtra for the Chief Minister Sh. Sharad Pawar to spare the time for inaugurating this important Meeting.

I sincerely thank the Minister of Urban Development, Government of Maharashtra, Sh. Ishaq Jamkhanwala for encouraging the members in taking remedial action in respect of the maladies of the fire services and also regarding the fire hazards.

I am obliged to thank the Secretary, Urban Development, Sh. Satish Tripathy, Municipal Commissioner Sh. S.S. Thaikar and his colleagues, Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, Sh. S.T. Raman and his staff, especially Sh. D.J. Kulkarni and the officers of all ranks of the Bombay Fire Brigade for taking active part in organizing the Meeting.

I gratefully thank the Chairman, Sh. B.P. Singhal for chairing the Meeting and conducting it in very impressive and successful manner. I thank Sh. Rai Singh, Director (S.P.) for coming and giving us valuable suggestions.

I sincerely thank the Heads of the Fire Services and my Professional colleagues who have actively taken part in the Meeting and over whom will fall burden of the execution of the recommendations which will be accepted by the Government.

I thank Mr. Devalaliwala, Director (Spl. Service) Home Guards and all his student volunteers for the support services to this function.

I thank you all and wish all who have come from outside a safe happy homeward journey.

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTYSIXTH MEETING OF THE STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT NEW DELHI ON THE 18TH AND 19TH OCTOBER, 1993.**

Chairman :- Sh. V.K. Malhotra, J.S. (CS)-cum- Director General Civil Defence, GOI, MHA

Member Secretary :- Sh. P.N. Panchal, Fire Adviser, Government of India

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting, is given at Annexure-I.

Model Fire Service Act/Fire Force Bill :- Members felt the need of adopting the Model Fire Force Bill sent to all State Govts./UTs by this Ministry. It was agreed that the States/UTs who have yet to enact legislation in this regard will be approached by the heads of respective Fire Services. MHA will also take up the matter with State Governments as necessary.

Action by State Governments.

Adoption of Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act for Fire Safety of Buildings :- It was opined that having legislation for enforcing fire safety in buildings will go a long way in saving precious lives and property. The members were advised to take up the matter with State Governments/UTs for adopting recommendations of National Building Code issued by BIS and extending the Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act for buildings to their States. The copies of the Act and Rules, etc. will be sent to State Governments/UTs by Fire Adviser.

Action by State Govts./UTs/Fire Adviser

Modernization of Fire Services and Revision of Norms for authorization of Fire Stations, Appliances, etc. :- It was decided that the Fire Adviser will prepare the norms and he decided that the Fire Adviser will prepare the norms and he may form a small committee or consult Fire Chiefs/other experts in this regard. The same will be put up within 3 months.

Action by Fire Adviser

Enacting Central Legislation for Fire Services in the country:- The matter will be examined by M.H.A.

Fire Service Training Matters :- It was decided that :

- i) A Directory of Fire Service Training Institution be prepared.
- ii) Feasibility of running S.O. and other courses at Regional Centers in States/CISF etc. be examined.
- iii) Quota of private candidates (open market candidates given admission through competitive examination) be increased.
- iv) Admission procedure in S.O., S.T.O., and D.O. Courses etc. in NFSC Nagpur be re-examined and streamlined.

- v) Fire Safety Training needs be assessed.
- vi) Recognition of firefighting courses run by Fire Training Institution in the country.

Action by Fire Adviser

Badges of Ranks, Uniform etc. :- The matter to be examined.

Action by Fire Adviser

G.I.C. Loans :- GIC to be approached for extending loans for construction of fire station buildings and for giving subsidy on loans extended for purchase of fire fighting equipments, etc.

Standardization of Fire Fighting Appliances :- It should be found out whether a firm like M/s Ashok Leyland can supply the fighting appliances/Fire Tenders etc. and then necessary advice rendered to Fire Services. Tentative requirement of fire tenders etc. by various fire services in the country, also be prepared.

Action by Fire Adviser

News Letter :- A periodical 'News Letter' regarding fire safety developments etc. be started.

Action by Fire Adviser

Improving 'Ways and means' position for development of fire services :- A feed back to be obtained from State Governments and other Central/State Organizations.

Fire Services to be declared as Technical Services :- Matter to be examined.

Action by Fire Adviser

26TH STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING
HELD ON 18TH AND 19TH OCTOBER, 1993 AT NEW DELHI

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name, Designation & Organization</u>	
1	Sh. V.K. Malhotra, J.S. (CS)-Cum-DGCD	Chairman
2	Sh. P.N. Panchal, Fire Adviser/MHA	Member Secretary
3	Sh. Hemant Kumar, Joint Director (Civil Engineer), Bureau of Indian Standards, 3, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi	Spl. Invitee
4	I.G.P. (Fire), U.P. Fire Service, 46/2, Wazir Hasan Road, Lucknow	
5	Col. Suresh Kumar, Director, N.F.S.C, Nagpur	
6	Sh. P.K. Chatterjee, Fire Adviser, Ministry of Defence, Centre for Environment & Explosive Safety, D.R.D.O., Motcalie House, Delhi	
7	Sh.S.K. Dheri, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, Connaught Place, New Delhi	
8	Sh. P.N. Panchal, DIG (Fire), CISF HQ., 13, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003	
9	Sh. C.P. Gosain, Fire Officer, Central Secretariat, CPWD, North Block, New Delhi	

10	Representative, National Airport Authority, Room No. 40, 1 st Floor, Terminal Bldg., Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi.	
11	Chief Fire Officer, Heavy Water Plant, Deptt. of Atomic Energy, Kota, Rajasthan	
12	Sh. D.S. Panchchi, Chief Fire Officer, Chandigarh Admn., Chandigarh	
13	Chief Fire Officer, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	
14	Sh. B.S. Tonger, Fire Supdt., Police Fire Brigade, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	
15	Capt. S.M. Divekar, Managing Director, Loss Prevention Association of India Ltd., Warden House, 4 th Floor, Sir, Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay	
16	Sh. D.J. Kulkarni, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade, Municipal Corpn. of Greater Bombay, Byculla, Bombay.	
17	Director, Tamil Nadu Fire Service, Madras	
18	Sh. K.K. Kapoor, Director General Home Guards, Civil Defence & Fire Services Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTYSEVENTH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL
HELD AT NEW DELHI ON THE 30TH AND 31ST MAY, 1995.**

Chairman :- Sh. S.C. Tripathi, Director General Civil Defence, GOI, MHA

Member Secretary :- Sh. P.N. Panchal, DIG (Fire)/CISF & Fire Adviser, Government of India

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting, is given at Annexure-I.

**Welcome Address by Sh. P.N. Panchal, DIG (Fire)/CISF & Fire Adviser,
Ministry of Home Affairs**

Welcoming the Director General/CISF, Sh. P.K. Kanungo and the delegates, the Fire Adviser, has expressed his deep gratitude to Director General, Central Industrial Security Force to kindly agreeing to inaugurating this meeting.

Fire Adviser then apprised the delegates in brief about the history and the growth of Standing Fire Advisory Council. Finally, he thanks to Director General/CISF for coming and agreed to host meeting and making all the arrangements for the members of the Standing Fire Advisory Council who have arrived at Delhi from different places to attend the meeting. He then requested the Director General, Central Industrial Security Force to inaugurate the 27th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council. Full text of the address is given at Annexure – II.

Inaugural Address by Sh. P.K. Kanungo, Director General, CISF

Inaugural address was delivered by Sh. P.K. Kanungo, Director General, Central Industrial Security Force. In his inaugural address he lauded the role played by the Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Council for their contribution all along for the development of Fire Services in the country. Full text of the address is given at Annexure – III.

Opening Remarks by the Chairman

The Chairman welcomed the delegates to the 27th Standing Fire Advisory Council Meeting. He informed that the last meeting was held at Delhi on 18th & 19th October, 1993 and the meeting could not be held in the intervening period with full members for various administrative reasons. He also regretted for the inconvenience for holding meeting at short-notice.

He then informed the member about the history and development of the Standing Fire Advisory Council. He further appreciated the members for bringing number of agenda points which shows the active involvement of its member and necessity of this body. Due to this constraints only the selective points have been chosen for discussion which required immediate actions.

He stressed the need for follow up actions on the recommendations of Standing Fire Advisory Council by the Heads of Fire Service for implementation of the same with their State Governments.

He shared the information with the members about Xth Finance Commission's acceptance of grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 100 crores for the up gradation of State Fire Service and also acceptance by the G.I.C. of India for extending loans facilities for construction of Fire Station Buildings from 1996.

Chairman stressed the need to observe the ensuring Fire Service Week in a more effective way so that the message could reach to all.

Chairman further mentioned that the SFAC meeting is exclusively meant for the members nominated their State Governments and their Ministries. Practices for sending representatives shall be discouraged in future. Some of the State Governments have not updated the names. He requested the members to send their names through their respective Governments to update SFAC membership list.

Full text of the address is given at Annexure – IV. He then took the Agenda points for discussion.

Minutes of the Meeting “27th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council” to be held on 30th May, 1995 at New Delhi

Sl. No.	Item	Remarks
1.	(1) Confirmation of Minutes of the 26 th SFAC Meeting	Minutes of the 26 th S.F.A.C. Meeting were unanimously confirmed.
<u>Policy Matters</u>		
2	(2) Fire Service Bill/Fire Force Bill	Chairman stated that Head of the Fire Services have to take up this matter with their Governments to introduce the bill at the earliest. If they have any problem in getting the Fire Force Bill enacting the same may be brought in the notice of this Ministry for pursue. It was also decided by the Chairman that DGCD/MHA will write to Chief Secretaries of the remaining States for expediting the same. (Action : Heads of Fire Services/DGCD)
3	(4) Allotment of funds to States/UTs on	Chairman decided that Heads of Fire

	plan basis	Services to submit consolidated plan/project for the States/UT as a whole identifying specifically the facilities to be obtained by their State Governments. DGCD will write to the Chief Secretaries with the States/UTs for allotment of required funds. (Action : Heads of Fire Services/DGCD)
4	(6) Badges of Ranks	
5	(7) Propriety of use of Terrycot and/or Polyester uniform by operational officer and fireman	DGCD opined that all the five things be clubbed together i.e. Badges of Ranks, Propriety of use of Terrycot and/or Polyester uniform by operational officer and fireman of the Fire Services, Separate post of DG Fire Service, Rank for Fire Services, According to size of Command and give comprehensive look to rank structure for promotional avenues. Committee comprising of CFO, Delhi, Director, West Bengal, CFO, Bombay, Director, Tamil Nadu and DGCD will coordinate and submit its report within 6 months. If needed CISF can also be invited.
6	(8) Professional Heads for Fire Service.	
7	(13) Separate post of DG Fire Service.	
8	(23) Rank for Fire Services, According to size of Command.	
9	(11) Implementation of Compulsory driving license for the operational Members of Fire Services.	Chairman stated that multi-discipline concept is developing in our country. For better utilization of manpower we may accept it.
10	(12) Uniform pay structure	Chairman stated that State pay structure cannot be discussed here.
11	(14) Exemption of Government's ban on creation of posts/filling up of vacancies.	Chairman stated that he does not think that there is any ban for recruitment in Fire Service, because Fire Services are essentially operational services. However, if need be they can have consultation with Department of Personnel under intimation to DGCD.
12	(15) Allotment of fund by the Insurance Companies for Fire Services	Chairman stated that first of all we have to collect the data on total insured property saved from fires by Fire Services of the country, then we will take up this matter

		with Ministry of Finance. So far as grant-in-aid from GIS is concerned the matter was discussed with the officials, of the Finance Ministry. They ruled out possibilities of providing such facilities to Fire Services. (Action : DGCD and All Fire Services)
13	(16) Technical Service	Chairman stated that some of the States like HP and Central Fire Service Organizations like Department of Atomic Energy have already declared their Fire Services as Technical Service. Heads of Fire Services can take up this matter with their respective Governments. State Governments are competent to declare their Fire Service as technical service. (Action : All States)
14	(17) Setting up an Inspectorate of Fire Brigades.	DGCD opined that suggestion is very good and the same will be examined by DGCD (Action : DGCD)
15	(18) State wise quota for various courses of NFSC, Nagpur	Chairman stated that the matter is already under examination and the practices followed in allotting State wise quota for various courses at NFSC seems appropriate, however if any state facing any problems they can directly write to us.
16	(19) Minimum qualification for recruitment to different posts.	Chairman opined that the minimum qualification for recruitment to different courses should be high school. (Action : For All States)
17	(20) Exempting life saving equipment from custom duty.	Chairman accepted the proposal. The matter would be taken up with Ministry of Finance. (Action : DGCD)
18	(21) Provide rent free accommodation to fire service personnel.	Chairman stated that this is the service condition and does not come within purview of SFAC. (Action : For All States)
19	(26) Inclusion of fire prevention in curriculum at primary and secondary school level of arouse Fire safety	Chairman stated that in Central School some lessons of Fire have already been included up to primary level. However, we

	consciousness among the citizens at grass root level.	will again take up this matter with the Education Ministry. (Action : DGCD)
20	(27) NFSC, Nagpur, its affiliation to Nagpur University and recognition of Courses.	Chairman stated that he personally met with the Vice Chancellor of Nagpur University and Professors of Engineering College and discussed this matter. They said it is very difficult to run B.E.(Fire) Courses independently at any University as 60% training facilities are available at Fire College and we are only providing 40% facilities. However, if any University interested to start B.E.(Fire) Course SFAC have no objection. The matter pertains to the filling up the various vacant post at NFSC have already taken up. (Action : Deputy Secretary (CS))
21	(29) Technical College	Chairman stated that the word 'Technical' does not give any identity of the College. (Action : Director NFSC)
22	(30) Case Studies	Chairman stated that the concerned authority should prepare the case study and send it to the Fire Adviser for wider circulation to all concerned and the copy of the case study shall be kept in the record at NFSC, Library. (Action : All States, Fire Adviser, Director, NFSC)
23	(28) Basic level training for fireman	Chairman stated that this is a training matter and will be discussed in training workshop/training Sub-committee.
24	(31) Divisional Officers Course direct examination	Chairman stated that no amount of reading can be substitute on ground of training lecture. Readings only generate more and more theoretical knowledge. For D.O. Course Syllabus can be revised and duration may be reduced as per the modern needs. It is for the College how it will be reduced. (Action : Director NFSC)

25	(32) Shift duty for fire services personnel	This is a State Subject (Action : State Fire Service)
26	(33) Maintenance of Imported equipment	Chairman stated that the proposal is very good and we will further examine this matter. (Action : DGCD)
27	(34) & (35) Points suggested by Directorate General Factory Advice Service & Labour Institutes, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, Bombay	Chairman stated that we would have a meeting with the Ministry of Labour and then we will only decide. (Action : DGCD)
28	(36) Fabrication of Fire Fighting vehicles and equipment by Public Sector Units.	Chairman stated that if our office knows the exact amount required we can take up this matter with any recognized firm for supply. (Action : State Governments and DGCD)
29	(37) Minimum level of equipment to be prescribed for Fire Service	Chairman stated that the matter may be forwarded to a Sub-Committee for further review. (Action : DGCD)
30	(38) Formulating of guidelines to control the setting hazardous industries and storage in different Metropolitan Cities	Chairman stated that we will examine the practices followed by different agencies, if any states have any problem they should come up and bring the facts into the knowledge of the Ministry for further consideration. (Action : State Governments/DGCD)
31	(39) Encouragement to manufacture indigenous fire equipment industries in the country	Chairman stated that we have to find out the potentialities of the national manufacturers, their problems and the assistance they required from Government of India then only we could be in a position to take any complete decision. (Action : DGCD)
32	(40) Fire Service Commission	Chairman stated that CFO, Bombay, Director, NFSC may send up the papers on setting up a Commission to DGCD for further consideration. (Action : CFO, Bombay, Director, NFSC, DGCD)

33	(41) Sorts	Chairman opined that on the lines of Civil Defence and Home Guards we will put up the matter to the Ministry for further consideration. (Action : DGCD)
34	(42) Financial retaliation for duty on public holidays for the fire service personnel	Chairman stated that this is a State Subject. (Action : State Fire Services)

Closing Address By the Chairman

In his closing address the Chairman thanked the members for their excellent contribution they have made to the deliberations and the fruitful discussions, they had in the council meeting.

He once again stressed the need to ensure prompt follow up actions on all the points discussed during the meeting in the interest of modernization of Fire Services. He further drawn the attention of members towards the grant in aid as well as GIC loans for materializing the futuristic plans.

In the end, the Chairman on his behalf and on behalf of all the members expressed his deep gratitude for the warm hospitality and the arrangements made by the CISF for making this Conference such a great success.

Vote of Thanks

Sh. D.K. Shami, Deputy Fire Adviser on behalf of all the members of the Council thanked. Sh. P.K. Kanungo for sparing his valuable time for inaugurating the meeting. He also thanked to the CISF Officers and staff for taking active part in organizing the meeting.

He also thanked the Chairman Sh. S.C. Tripathi, Director General civil Defence for Chairing the Meeting and conducting it in a very impressive and successful manner. He thanked Smt. Uma Goel, DS (CS) for coming and giving her valuable views.

In the end Deputy Fire Adviser thanked all the Heads of Fire Services and the professional colleagues who have actively taken part in the meeting.

Full text of the Address is given at Annexure – V.

LIST SHOWING THE DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF 27TH
STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL MEETING,
WHO ATTEND THE MEETING

<u>Sl. No.</u>	<u>Name & Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>
1	Sh. C.P. Gosain, Fire Officer, Central Secretariat, CPWD, North Block, New Delhi – 110 001	3016500
2	Sh. S.N. Waghmare, Senior Instructor, O/o The Fire Adviser, State Fire Training Centre, Santacruz (E) Vidyanageri, Bombay – 400098	6132030 6133865
3	Sh. A. Chattopadhyay, Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur – 440 001	532075(O) 531320®
4	Dr. P.K. John, Director, Fire 7 Emergency Services, Government of Goa, Panaji – 403001	226100 225500 225033 (R)
5	Sh. V. Jayapermal, Director, Tamil Nadu Fire Service, Tamil Nadu, Madras – 600008	8554156 2349666 (R)
6	Sh. K.P. Sharma, A.I.G. Fire, Rail Bhavan, New Delhi	388931/2332 387981
7	Sh. Om Parkash, Senior Fire Officer, Airport Authority of India (NAD), Safdarjung airport, New Delhi	4632950/377
8	Sh. S.S. Singh, Director, Manipur Fire Service, Imphal – 795001	221544 221539

9	Sh. B. Ravindran Pillai, Director (Tech.), Government of Kerala, Kerala – 10	047/64329(O) 451825 (R)
10	Sh. R. Dhoblay, Chief Fire Officer, Department of Atomic Energy, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay, Trombay – 85	
11	Sh. Manzoor Ahmed, IPS, Addl. D.G.P., U.P. Fire Service, 4612 Wazir Hasan Road, Lucknow -220001	
12	Sh. K.N.Kapoor, IPS, D.G.P. (CD, HG & Fire Services), Government of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla - 171001	0177/41453 5383 (R)
13	Sh. D. Gadvi, Chief Fire Officer, Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, Gujarat – 4380001	348466
14	Sh. S.Vaithianathan, Divisional Fire Officer, Fire Service Department, Government of Pondicherry, Pondicherry – 605001	36677(O) 36258 (R)
15	Sh. Raghubir Singh Badesra, Senior Staff Officer – I, Dte. to Civil Defence & Home Guards, Rajasthan Home Guards and Civil Defence, Rajasthan, Jaipur -301001	320275
16	Sh.S.K. Dheri, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service,Connaught Place, New Delhi	3314000
17	Sh. H.S. Rawat, Deputy Director (FS), Airport Authority of India, Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan, Safdarjung airport, New Delhi – 110003	4632950/374 9610776
18	Sh. S. Chaturvedi,	3310131

	Deputy Director (Civil Engg.), Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhawan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi – 110 002	
19	Mrs. Uma Goel, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi – 110 001	3016933
20	Sh. B.S. Tonger, Fire Supdt., Police Fire Brigade, Indore, Madhya Pradesh - 452008	476666 431038
21	Sh. Mohinder Singh, Under Secretary (T), Department of Telecom, Sanchar Bhavan, Ashoka Road, New Delhi – 110 001	3714671
22	Sh. B.Pathak, Director, West Bengal Fire Services, 13-D, Mirza Ghalib Street, Calcutta – 700016	244-0101
23	Sh. Gulshan Jaggi, Hony. Gen. Secretary, Headquarter, Delhi Fire Service, Connaught Lane, New Delhi -110 001	3313820
24	Sh. J.S. Gahlaut, Chief Fire Officer, State Bank of India, Central Office, Post Box No. 12, Bombay- 440021	2024616
25	Sh. D.J. Kulkarni, Chief Fire Officer, Bombay Fire Brigade Headquarters, Bombay - 440021	3076111 3886181
26	Sh. P.K. Chatterjee, DRDO, Ministry of Defence, Centre for Environment & Explosive Safety, Motcalie House, Delhi	6888472
27	Sh. D.K. Shami, Deputy Fire Adviser, DGCD Unit, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi -11000	3319654

Welcome Address by Sh. P.N. Panchal, DIG (Fire)/C.I.S.F. & Fire Adviser/M.H.A.

I feel very happy to welcome you to this 27th Standing Fire Advisory Council meeting which has been very kindly hosted by the Central Industrial Security Force, New Delhi. I would like to express my deep gratitude to the Director General, Central Industrial Security Force to kindly agreeing to inaugurate this Meeting.

2. The Standing Fire Advisory Council was originally constituted on the recommendations of the Chiefs of the Fire Services in India in 1955. This council thus offers a forum to all the State Fire Chiefs to confer and exchange views on all aspects that relate to firefighting. Rapid industrialization, modernization and urbanization created new fire hazards. The loss of human lives are increasing day by day. In the field of fire prevention and protection new technologies are coming up. There is, therefore, not only the need for knowing the latest firefighting techniques under technological assistance available to the fire fighters in the country and the worlds but also to learn from each other's experience so that maximum utilization could be possible with available resources.

3. I am grateful to the Director General, Central Industrial Security Force for coming and agreed to host this Meeting and making all the arrangements for the Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Council who have arrived here from different places to attend this Meeting. I would now request the Director General, Central Industrial Security Force to kindly inaugurate the Meeting and favour us with the views and guidance in order to enable us to make this two days exercise purposeful and effective.

Inaugural Address by Sh. P.K. Kanungo, DG,C.I.S.F.

I am indeed very happy to be present here amidst you, Gentlemen, to inaugurate the 27th Meeting of the 'Standing Fire Advisory Council' of Ministry of Home Affairs taking place today. Let me also extend a very hearty welcome to you all, the distinguished delegates who have come from all over the country to take part in the Council meeting. Yours is an elite gathering of experienced and seasoned fire service professionals who have devoted life-time careers to this great and noble cause of firefighting.

The rapid pace of industrialization and urbanization has changed the fire fighting and fire safety scenario. Emergence of high-rise buildings, large industrial plants, enormous use of sensitive chemicals and highly volatile gases in industrial and other miscellaneous premises, besides transportation of such items by rail, road, sea and air, planting of explosive and detonating devices – all resulting in serious fire incidents – are posing formidable challenges to the modern day fire fighters.

The sources and causes of fire hazards are many, rather multifarious. Urban scenes apart, the rural and semi-urban areas have also great threat potentials in that direction. Nearly 75% of our population depend upon agriculture and the fire risks in rural areas are increasing at a fast pace. A large number of industrial plants are being set up in remote areas also. In addition, we have large number of forests which need to be protected from hazards of fire. A number of oil terminals to handle LPG/hydrocarbon products are being set up in our ports, many of which are mere annexes of rural centers. Locations of mines in widely dispersed areas in different parts of the country only add to the extension of this danger.

Besides, a number of fire and explosion incidents occur on the roads involving LPG and other hazardous chemical agents during their transportations either from ports or other centers. Similarly, fire incidents involving aircrafts, ships, oil tankers are, in no mean way, posing enormous problems for rescue and fire fighting operations. A new fire threat scenario is emerging in urban centers with metro/Tube trains getting introduced. The recent experience of the Tokyo citizens in the Tokyo Tube is a glaring example of this new dimension.

After broadly identifying the sources of fire threat, let me take you to some basics of firefighting and prevention facts of this gigantic problem. The first presupposition in this connection would be the location of fire stations which need to be properly planned and are put up at strategic places so as to be available within a reasonable response time. The fire stations should not exist by name but be adequately equipped with appliances and equipments. Sands or stock of water or other extinguishing agents which are vital for any firefighting programme must be within easy reach of the location, that too in abundant quantity.

Next, is the mobilization and marshalling of firefighting appliances to the scene at the quickest possible time. The response time for this should be only fractional – and to be ideal not more than 5 minutes duration – for urban centers and still less at the scene of fire in an industrial plant. For the rural as well as forest areas, a reasonable time limit has to be laid down for making the firefighting and rescue services available at the scenes of fire at the earliest.

It is not the self-sufficiency in equipment or appliances alone that go to make the firefighting programme fool-proof. The men behind the machines must, and necessarily be, properly attuned, trained, attired, and equipped to face and undergo the most hazardous danger posed to life in the world. Fire call communication system is yet another area which should be made an integral part of this control and prevention system.

Development of well-equipped training institutions and qualified instructors to impart training are the other pre-requisites of a fully professional service. Instead of one time service entry firefighting training, periodical refresher courses, in service courses and on-site training courses must be dovetailed into your training module so as to keep the firemen mentally and physically equipped to face such kinds of ranging battles.

With all these material and physical inputs, if pre-planning, for meeting sudden or emergency situations, is not done, half the battles would be lost. Most of the serious fire incidents occur, accidents and sabotage notwithstanding, due to either inadequacy or lack of inbuilt safety and security measures and devices in the system, whether they pertain to building constructions, factory lay outs, vehicle/carriers, aircrafts and ships etc. In this, an appreciation of

the local topography, habitation, vegetation, built-up areas must be there if only to make the firefighting task somewhat easier.

A post-mortem of every incident of fire is a necessary concomitant to development of sound future strategies in fire protection systems and firefighting techniques. It is necessary to establish, locate and identify the sources and contents of fire. Investigation by a team of experts could be the part of this programme.

It is a matter of great concern to note that the problem of fire safety in our country has not yet received due recognition that it deserves. The evolution and growth of Fire Services, in the country have been taking shape in a haphazard manner. Unfortunately, it has not become one of the priority areas for planning and finance.

Enactment of law for inbuilt fire safety measures in all systems handling fire hazardous materials and construction activities, though has been done only in some of the State Statutes, their observance and compliance remain a major casualty. It is for you all to see that buildings and industrial plants are periodically inspected as part of this system. Fire-safe design of buildings, industries, infrastructures, vehicles and carriers besides bringing about awareness amongst the people should be made the part and parcel of the present day life and its appurtenances so far as fire hazards are concerned.

Here I need draw your attention to only a few sensational cases reported in the recent months only to highlight the important role the fire service personnel are required to play in most dangerous situations. You all must have read how a huge car bomb devastated a United States Government building in Oklahoma city at 9.00 a.m. on 19th April, 1995. The blast ripped open a nine storey Federal government building, gutting crime agency and killing and injuring hundreds of people destroying several floors and killing about 80 people including a dozen children. The Fire Service personnel must take cognizance of such happenings and keep themselves prepared for firefighting and rescue operations in such eventualities.

The other one had occurred a little earlier, near home in our country itself. A severe blow-out occurred on 8.1.95 during drilling operations of the ONGC oil well at Parslarpuddi in the Godavari district in Southern region oil fields of ONGC in Andhra Pradesh. The well caught fire immediately and it took about two months to extinguish the fire and control the situation. The Oil & Natural Gas Commission resorted to requisitioned experts from the United States of America to control the fire. Even specialized equipments were also imported for containing the emergency. It enjoins upon our technologists, researchers and experts to think of methods to contain such fire emergencies and develop ways and means for tackling the same.

The modern society with its complexities galore, the problem of fire safety should not be considered merely as the problems of fire fighters alone but become the concern of the society and individual as well. It is here that you, the senior managers of Fire Services, must take the lead in educating the public regarding fire hazardous material and agents and safety devices to be in-built into homes, offices and public places and carriers.

With Science and Technology taking rapid strides, quantum jumps, if I may say so in every field of human activities, fire services have not been left untouched or unaffected by their

sweep. In fact, new vistas have been opened up with the arrival of new techniques, new equipments, new contrivances in fire-fighting sectors. It is for your Leaders in the field to keep abreast with such latest developments in the field of fire technology so as to bring about the necessary upgradation in the infrastructure, training and firefighting techniques.

Along with new technological breakthrough, miscreants and anti-social elements are simultaneously upgrading their skills by making use of chemical, biological and radioactive devices or weapons to jeopardize the safety and security of individual and public life. Answers and fitting replies to these threats and challenges must be given so as to eliminate this menace, making the life and property in our society to roll freely and comfortably towards attaining greater goals of social harmony, economic development and cultural up-liftments.

Many of the fire service facilities in the country are still under the control of Municipality Authorities. Those Municipalities surviving on State Governments subsidies are doing precious little to upgrade the fire services in their respective jurisdictions. With uncontrollable urban growth due to the migration of people from rural to urban areas leading to mushroom growth of Jhuggi/Jhoopari in every urban and semi-urban centers, there has been very little effort to provide crucial public protection facilities like fire stations and police stations which are most needed in these areas. I am mentioning this particularly only to highlight the inadequacy in location of fire stations in the slum areas where in every summer fire reduces to ashes hutments in hundreds, leading to loss of life and property.

Another area of neglect is our forest wealth, where particularly in the summer season; huge forest fires consume whole tracts of valuable forest wealth. With the growing accent on Environment and Green movements, it is necessary to preserve our Forest Greens and for that a quick appraisal of the existing firefighting arrangements in all protected forests and protected wild life sanctuaries is urgently called for involving not only the future location of fire stations, but also the question of providing specialized equipments and pressing into service aerial surveillance.

We should not wait for a hill station to be consumed by fire to set our crisis machinery into operation. For those who are sitting in cities, the forest fire has no consequence. But, once you are caught in a forest fire, you would realize the power of Mother Nature.

I have spoken along enough to this elite assembly which I better had not done. I must, therefore, top now leaving you, Gentlemen, to deliberate on your agenda items. I am quite sure, and, I earnestly hope that very valuable suggestions, propositions and formulations would emerge out of your deliberations that would help in chalking out future policy and planning in revamping, rescheduling and upgrading the Fire Services in the country.

Before concluding, May I, Gentlemen, wish you all the best and the conference all success. I also than Sh. Tripathi, DG, Civil Defence, for having invited me for this function and giving me this opportunity to know you all the first hand.

I now declare the 27th meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council open.

Thank you all.

Opening Remarks by Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Council to the 27th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council on the 30th May, 1995

The 26th Standing Fire Advisory Council Meeting was held at Delhi on 18th & 19th October, 1993. Some of the Members could not attend the Meeting due to various reasons. I, therefore, tried my level best to invite all the Members of the Standing Fire Advisory Council in the Meeting of the 27th Standing Fire Advisory Council. The Meeting could not be held in the intervening period with full members for various administrative reasons.

2. The Standing Fire Advisory Council was originally constituted with a very limited objective. The objectives of the Committee was to examine the technical problems relating to Fire Services and to make recommendations to the Government of India in the matter including the standardization of the firefighting equipment through the Bureau of Indian Standard. But in due course of time the Council has been involved with the examination of not only the technical problems but also the problems of management of organization, structure of organization recruitment and training of the fire professionals of the country. Accordingly, for the Meeting we have an Agenda that deals with a wide variety of problems. The agenda points received from the Members shows the active involvement of the Members as well as the necessity of this type of body.

3. The points raised by Members are very important, but because of the time constraint we have had to choose subjects which required immediate action. It is possible that some of the members may feel that subject which according to them was extremely important but has not been included in this Agenda. I would request them to bear with us and I can assure that if we have any extra time, we shall be taking up subjects which this Meeting considers important from the list of Agenda Points which is not included in this Meeting. I think that the remaining items on the agenda can be discussed after some ground work is done by the Directorate.

4. After assuming Office, I had gone through the Minutes of the previous meetings and found that the very poor progress made in the implementation of the various recommendations made so far. Some of the reasons are well known to all but I stress on individual leadership and individuals efforts to achieve the goal. The Heads of Fire Services have got a major role to play in forming a modern firefighting unit. I, therefore, urge them to make vigorous efforts in this regard. If you are facing any difficulties in implementation of the recommendations then come forward with an open heart and discuss the matter in this Meeting or write to the Chairman. Madhya Pradesh is trying to bring their Fire Service Act on the guidelines of Fire Force Bill.

5. I would like to share two information with you. First, with the great efforts of this Ministry, First time in the history of Fire Service, 10th Finance Commission has accepted the proposal of Rs. 100 crores for modernization of Fire Services in the country. Now, this is a right time to materialize your futuristic plan with an available fund and produce some good example about the efficiency of Fire Services in the country. Secondly, Finance Ministry, Insurance Division finally agreed to extend the facilities of GIC loan for fire station buildings.

6. In the year 1995, 14th to 20th April, observed as a Fire Service Week all around the country. We have suggested this time to give more publicity to this week. Panel discussion was arranged on national network. First time Fire Service Week poster have been published in all leading newspapers in the country in different languages. I personally feel more publicity in different way. I, therefore, request to all Members to suggest additional attractive means and ways for publicity of this week.

7. In this changing era we have to keep close liaison with our other colleagues who are working to save human life and property. We have to work continuously for updating our technologies, knowledge and training. While reviewing the training facilities in India, I felt changes in some areas of training. Now the concept of handling the disaster with the involvement of fire personnel in growing day by day. To give some firsthand knowledge about the chemical disaster, this year in the month of June 17 to 24 and 26 & 27 we have organized workshop and Seminar at National Fire Service College, Nagpur in collaboration with the National Safety Council on hazardous materials emergency response. The workshop and seminar is being held in International Collaboration with the World Environment Centre, USA with faculty from TEXAS A&M University, U.S.A.

8. As you are aware that we have kept one day for Fire Service Management. We felt need to give knowledge on Fire Service Management so that the heads of Fire Services may give new directions to organize their organization. If our efforts give some fruitful result we definitely continue such type of workshop, seminar and session in the future.

9. Standing Fire Advisory Council Meeting is exclusively meant for the members nominated by their State Governments and Ministry. Practice for sending representative may be discouraged in future. Some of the State Government have not updated the names of their nominee. Members are requested to send their name through their respective Governments to update Standing Fire Advisory Council Membership list.

10. There are several points on which would have wished to comment in my opening remarks/address, but time constraint restrict me. We will discuss some of the points in the Agenda.

11. We shall now take up the Agenda, the copies of which are already with all the Members.

Vote of Thanks by Deputy Fire Adviser, MHA

Shri S.C. Tripathi, Chairman, S.F.A.C. , Sh. P.N. Panchal, Fire Adviser, Smt. Uma Goel, Deputy Secretary (CS), Ministry of Home Affairs distinguished delegates, colleagues and guests.

2. The 27th Standing Fire Advisory Council Meeting of the Fire Services of the country have come to an end and the sacred job of offering vote of thanks has been assigned to me. I am thankful to all.

3. I thank Director General, Central Industrial Security Force Sh. P.K. Kanungo to spare time for inaugurating this important meeting. I am obliged to thank D.G., CISF, Sh. P.K. Kanungo, DIG (Fire) Sh. P.N. Panchal and the staff specially Sh. Bhandari and the officers of all ranks of the CISF for taking active part in organizing the Meeting.

4. I gratefully thank the Chairman Sh. S.C.Tripathi, for chairing the Meeting and conducting it in very impressive and successful manner. I thank Smt. Uma Goel, Deputy Secretary (CS) for coming and giving us their valuable views.

4. I sincerely thank the Heads of Fire Services and my professional colleagues who have actively taken part in the meeting and over whom burden will fall of the execution of the recommendation which will be accepted by the Government. I thanked all of you once again for making this meeting successful.

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTYEIGHTH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL,
HELD AT HOTEL HOLIDAY KRISHNA, HYDERABAD (ANDHRA PRADESH) ON 19 & 20
FEBRUARY, 1997.**

Chairman :- Sh. D.N.S. Shrivastava, IPS, Director General Civil Defence, GOI, MHA

Member Secretary :- Sh. Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, Government of India

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting, is given at Annexure-I.

Inauguration

1. Sh. S. Sen, Director of Fire Service, Andhra Pradesh welcomed the Home Secretary and the Delegates.
2. Sh. D.N.S. Shrivastava, IPS, Director General Civil Defence, Government of India and Chairman 28th Standing Fire Advisory Council addressed the invitees and delegates. The text of his speech is given at Annexure – II.
3. Sh. M.V. Bhaskara Rao, DGCD Andhra Pradesh addressed the invitees and delegates.
4. Sh. K. Ananta Padmanabhaiah, IAS, Home Secretary, Government of India addressed the invitees, delegates and inaugurated the meeting. Shri Padmanabhaiah said that a lot of work had been done by the Standing Fire Advisory Council for the development of fire services in the country, but somehow the fire services had not received the due recognition that they deserved. He assured implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Committee for the development of National Fire Service College as an Institution of Excellence. He further assured to consider creation of an All India fire service.
5. Sh. Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs and Member-Secretary of the Committee, thanked the Home Secretary on behalf of the Chairman and Members of the Committee.

Technical Session

7. Sh. D.N.S. Shrivastava, IPS, chaired the Technical Session. He welcomed all the members. He then took up the items on the agenda for discussion. Decisions reached on various items are recorded below :-

Item No. 1 :- Confirmation of Minutes of the 27th SFAC Meeting

8. Minutes of the 27th Meeting of SFAC were unanimously confirmed.

Item No. 2 :- Central Legislation for Fire Services in the country.

9. The members after deliberating the issue opined that a Central Legislation for the fire services in the country would help to bring uniformity in fire services and provision of fire protection all over the country. Chairman stated that the Model Fire Force Bill was circulated way back in 1958 by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the sole aim of bringing uniformity in functioning of fire services and the draft included all essential requirements viz. structure of fire force; equipment and firefighting appliances; powers of the officers/members of the force; jurisdiction and duties; levy of cess; training; uniform of personnel etc. The draft bill which is comprehensive and the first step towards bringing uniformity with statutory powers needs to be adopted by all States/UT Administrations and hence the members may take up the matter with respective State/UT authorities for expeditiously enacting legislation in this regard. So far 14 States have adopted the bill.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Services
of remaining States.

Item No. 3 :- To prescribe/make Acts/Rules to support guidelines issued by SFAC, on Various points relating to Fire Protection and Fire Prevention.

10. The members felt that since SFAC was not a statutory body, its recommendations on fire prevention/fire protection, maintenance of uniformity in Fire Services and improving their standards in the country were not mandatory for the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement. The Chairman stated that follow-up action will be taken with State Governments/UT Administration at higher levels to implement the recommendations made by the Standing Fire Advisory Council. In the meantime Fire Service Chiefs should make efforts to prevail upon the State Governments/UT Administrations to implement the guidelines of the SFAC.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Service/
DGCD (Fire) Cell

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Item No. 13 :- Deployment of Home Guards as Auxiliary Fireman

20. The members expressed divergent views on this issue. The Director of Fire Services, Tamil Nadu informed that while the provision was already there in the Model Fire Service Bill to create an auxiliary fire force, the Home Guards, could not be deployed as Auxiliary Firemen as they were not trained in firefighting properly. The members from Rajasthan, H.P., Delhi while vetting the suggestion stated that a short term training programme could be evolved and the services of Home Guards be used as Auxiliary Firemen. The Chairman stated that the level of trainings of Home Guards was in no way inferior and could be upgraded and further said that the concept of developing an auxiliary fire force with the Home Guards was worth consideration.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Services.

Item No. 14 :- Creating the post of Director General Fire Service.

21. The Chairman stated that it was for the State Governments to create the post of Director Fire Services. He advised the Heads of State Fire Services to take up the matter with their respective State Governments/UT Administrations. The Chairman further mentioned that a

proposal could be drafted by the Fire Adviser for creation of an All India Fire Service for consideration of the Ministry after carrying out a feasibility study.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Services/
DGCD Fire Cell.

Item No. 15 :- Standing Committee at the level of Ministry of Home Affairs.

22. The item was deliberated and discussed at length. After hearing all the viewpoints the Chairman opined that there was no need to form such a Committee as SFAC already existed for the purpose.

Item No. 16 :- Conducting of SFAC Meeting every year in the month of February.

23. It was unanimously agreed that the SFAC meeting be held in the third week of February on Wednesday and Thursday every year.

Action By :- DGCD Fire Cell.

Item No. 17 :- Item No. 6,7,8,13,27 of 27th SFAC meeting in connection with Uniform Badges or Ranks, Terrycot Uniform etc.

24. The report of the Sub-Committee on Uniform badges of Ranks, Terrycot Uniform etc. was discussed. The members raised certain point about the recommendations of the Sub-Committee. It was decided that Sub-Committee should consider these points and submit the report to the DGCD at an early date for necessary action.

Action By :- DGCD Fire Cell /
Chairman Sub-Committee/Member SFAC.

Training/Seminar Course etc.

Item No. 18 :- Removal of the provision of age bar for admission into different courses of the NFSC for experienced and professional candidates of a regular fire service.

25. All members were apprised that the age limit of sub-officers', station officers' and divisional officers courses had already been relaxed by the Ministry upto December, 1998. The Members suggested that preference should be given to those candidates who were older and about to cross the earlier age limit to undergo these courses. The Chairman accepted the suggestion.

Action By :- DGCD Fire Cell

Item No. 19 :- Entry qualification for Sub-Officers' at the NFSC, Nagpur and increase In the number of seats in Sub-Officers' Course for private candidates at NFSC.

26. The Chairman stated that status quo should be maintained as regards the qualification of direct entrants into the NFSC, Nagpur which was 10+2 at present. However, in the long run, when the Regional Training Centres were established, the Sub-officers' course could be shifted to Regional Centres and then seats for private candidates could be increased.

Action By :- Director, NFSC/DGCD Fire Cell

Item No. 20 :- Non-Professional Courses at NFSC, Nagpur.

27. It was resolved that courses for non-professional fire personnel such as fire prevention course for factory Inspectors, elementary firefighting for volunteers etc. for short duration should be discontinued at NFSC, Nagpur and instead these courses be conducted by Regional Training Centres. Delhi Fire Chief offered to conduct the courses at Delhi. The D.G. of Factories be informed accordingly by Chief Fire Office, Delhi under intimation to DGCD.

Action By :- DGCD (Fire Cell)/CFO Delhi/Ministry of Labour

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Item No. 31 :- Introduction of High Pressure Pumps in the Fire Services.

38. The Chairman accepted the suggestion.

Action By :- DGCD (Fire Cell)

Item No. 32 :- Provision of specific powers, functions and duties etc. of the Fire Services Personnel in the Minor Act (All India) and Rules connected with Fire Services.

39. The Chairman desired that the Sub-Committee constituted to study the factories Act would look into this aspect also and give its recommendations at an early date.

Action By :- Sub-Committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)

Item No. 33 :- Accident Victims.

40. Chairman agreed with the suggestion of provision of pensionary benefits to the families of those killed in active service and those who were invalidated. It being a State matter such provision in the service rules and regulations of Fire Service personnel may be made by respective State Government/UT Administrations.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Services

Technical Matters

Item No. 34 :- Deviation from the provisions of the National Building Code.

41. Agenda point could not be discussed in the absence of Fire Service Chief of Kerala State who had proposed this subject for discussion.

Item No. 35 :- Updating the ISI Standards.

42. Agenda point could not be discussed in the absence of sponsoring Karnataka State.

Item No. 36 :- Check-list of standard tests.

43. Members desired that a check-list of standard tests to be performed in the purchase of high pressure portable pumps and delivery hoses to be adopted at All India Level should be prescribed. The Chairman agreed with the suggestion and informed that the Sub-Committee in the BIS on the subject would be asked to look into the matter & lay down guidelines for all equipments.

Action By :- DGCD (Fire Cell)/BIS

Item No. 37 :- Standardization of Communication system in Fire Services.

44. The Chairman accepted the suggestion and assured the members that DGCD Unit would coordinate with the Ministry of Communication, NIC, DOT etc. in this regard to standardize the communication system for the Fire Services of the country.

Action By :- DGCD (Fire Cell)

Miscellaneous

Item No. 38 :- Provision of independent forensic wing to all Fire Services and staff pattern thereof.

45. With regard to creation of independent forensic wing to ascertain the causes of outbreak of fire, the Chairman stated that the proposal involved lot of expenditure. It was not necessary to have a separate fire service forensic wing. The fire services can avail of the facilities of respective Forensic Science Laboratory of States/UT Administrations etc.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Services

Item No. 39 :- Utilization Report of GIC Loan.

46. The Chairman requested the members to submit the utilization report of GIC loan on priority.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Services

Item No. 40 :- Loss on account of fire to human lives and property.

47. Statistics on loss on account of fire to human lives and properties are essential for planning development of fire services in the country. A sub-committee was formed with DIFR as convener and representative from Delhi Fire Service and NIC as members to devise computer-friendly format for the purpose.

Action By :- DGCD (Fire Cell)

Item No. 41 :- Exchange programme of Fire Officers.

48. Since the proposal was not practicable, it was dropped.

Item No. 42 :- Standardization of Service conditions for posts of subordinate fire Personnel.

49. The Chairman stated that guidelines had already been issued in this regard and Heads of Fire Services of States could take appropriate action.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Services

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Item No. 49 :- To follow guidelines of National Building Code

(Table Item Sh. P.N. Ghosh, President IFE (UK Northern India) branch :

58. The National Building Code has been revised recently, after consultation with all Metropolitan/State Fire Chiefs. Some states or local authorities still prefer to go by their own Rules, and argue that the local Bye-Laws do not permit them to abide by NBC.

59. The Chairman stated that the recommendation be made to the State Governments/UT Administrations to incorporate NBC in their building bye-laws.

Action By :- Heads of Fire Services/
DGCD Fire Cell.

Item No. 50 :- To streamline rules of Tariff Advisory Committee & Bureau of Indian Standards,

(Table Item : Sh. P.N. Ghosh, President IFE (UK Northern India) branch)

60. Divergent Rules have been laid down by Tariff Advisory Body and Bureau of Indian Standards. The B.I.S. have framed elaborate codes of practices and guidelines. The Fire Adviser to MHA is the Convener of the Committee, and T.A.C. is also a Member. However, for any Risk coverage, the T.A.C. always go by their own Rules either for Building materials, or for system protection etc. The public in general do not know whether to adopt BIS Rules (which are followed by Fire Services) or TAC norms. Sometimes it is also seen that even for buildings

declared unsafe by the Fire Services, the insurance companies still given insurance cover to such properties.

61. The Chairman stated the TAC & BIS will be approached to mutually streamline their recommendations and remove the anomalies at an early date.

Action By :- DGCD (Fire Cell)/BIS/TAC

**Item No. 51 :- Exchange of Case Studies of Fire Outbreaks in Industries.
(Table Item : DG FASLI)**

62. A number of fire related accidents are taking place in factories. On investigation of these accidents, it has been revealed that inadequacy of various control measures; human error, lack of proper fire fighting system, etc. are some of the contributing factors. The data regarding these fire related accidents as well as the investigation reports need be compiled in the form of case studies and information disseminated amongst the various agencies. These documents would serve as very useful reference and guidance material. Thus it is suggested that all insurance companies, as well as other investigating agencies be requested to exchange such information in the form of case studies, with other institutions such as DG FASLI, National Fire Service College, LPA, etc. so that all are benefited by learning through these case studies. A task force, comprising of representative from these units may be constituted for the purpose.

63. After discussion, the Chairman stated that State Fire Service and other agencies like LPS, TAC etc. may send case studies to DGCD (Fire Cell) who in turn will send these case studies to DG FASLI for wide circulation.

Action By :- DGCD (Fire Cell)/Labour Min. (DG FASLI).

**Item No. 52 :- Creation of facilities for treating victims of fire outbreaks.
(Table Item : DG FASLI)**

64. For treating the victims of fire outbreaks special facilities are required. At present few such facilities are available in the country. Also certain special facilities like oxygen, tents for treating persons with third degree burns etc. are essential. The certain of such facilities has become essential in view of the likely increase in chemical and petro-chemical complexes in our country.

65. After discussion Chairman stated that matter is basically dealt by concerned State authorities. However, it will also be taken up with the Ministry of Health for necessary action.

Action By :- DGCD (Fire Cell)/Ministry of Health.

Conclusion by the Chairman

66. Concluding the technical session, the Chairman once again thanked all Members for their co-operation and active participation, without which it would have been difficult to complete deliberations on all agenda items within the time at the disposal of the Committee. He hoped that recommendations of the Committee would go a long way in development of fire services in the country.

Closing Address

67. Sh. S. Sen, Director Fire Service, Andhra Pradesh welcomed Hon'ble Sh. A. Madhava Reddy, Minister for Home, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

68. Sh. D.N.S. Shrivastava, DGCD Government of India addressed the gathering and thanked the Minister on behalf of all Members of the Committee for allowing to conduct SFAC meeting at Andhra Pradesh.

69. Sh. V.S. Ravi, Principal Secretary, Home Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh addressed the delegates.

70. Hon'ble Sh. A. Madhava Reddy, Minister of Home, Government of Andhra Pradesh addressed the Members.

71. Sh. Om Parkash Bhagat Fire Adviser, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs proposed the vote of thanks.

**Name of Officers who attended the 28th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council held at
Hyderabad on 19th and 20th February, 1997**

Chairman

Sh. D.N.S. Shrivastava, IPS

Member-Secretary

Sh. Om Parkash

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Representative of
1	Sh. S. Sen	Government of Andhra Pradesh
2	Sh. P.K. Chatterjee	Ministry of Defence
3	Sh. B. S. Tonger	Government of Madhya Pradesh
4	Sh. M.S. Dar	Government of Jammu & Kashmir
5	Sh. Dharam Pal	Government of Haryana
6	Dr. P.K. John	Government of Goa
7	Sh. P. Madhusudan Rao	Ministry of Labour
8	Sh. R.L. Dhoble	B.A.R.C.
9	Sh. P.A.V. Reddy	Government of Tripura
10	Sh. V. Jaiparumal	Government of Tamil Nadu
11	Sh. A.K. Johshi	Government of Rajasthan
12	Sh. S.K. Dheri	Government of N.C.T. Delhi
13	Sh. A.K. Pawar	Government of Maharashtra
14	Sh. V.V.Rao	Government of Maharashtra
15	Sh. S.S. Singh	Government of Manipur
By Special Invitation		
1	Sh. D.K. Shami	Ministry of Home Affairs
2	Sh. P.N. Ghosh	I.F.E. (UK)
3	Sh. S.P. Batra	I.F.E. (India)
4	Sh. Prakash Khanna	Manufacture Ass. of India
5	Sh. M. Aggarwal	Manufacture Ass. of India
6	Sh. M.P. Suba Rao	Loss Prevention Ass. of India
7	Sh. T.R.A. Krishnan	Tariff Advisory Committee
8	Sh. C.N. Sharma	O.N.G.C.
9	Sh. A. Chattopadhyaya	N.F.S.C.

**MINUTES OF THE TWENTYNINETH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL,
HELD AT THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE, DONAL POULA, GOA ON
15TH FEBRUARY, 2003.**

Chairman :- Sh. B.L.Vohra, IPS, Director General Civil Defence, GOI, MHA, New Delhi.

Member Secretary :- Sh. Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, Office of DGCD, MHA, Government of India, New Delhi.

Present :- A list of officers, who attended the meeting, is given at Annexure-II.

Inauguration

During the inaugural ceremony Dr. P.K. John, Director of Fire Services, Government of Goa, first welcomed the Chief Minister of Goa and the delegates.

Sh. B.L. Vohra, Chairman 29th Standing Fire Advisory Council then addressed the invites and delegates and explained the background of the meeting and briefly mentioned the agenda of discussions while welcoming the Chief Minister and others.

Sh. Manohar Parrikar, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Goa addressed the invitees, delegated and inaugurated the meeting. Chief Minister said that a lot of work had been done by the Standing Fire Advisory Council for the development of fire services in the country, but somehow the fire services had not received the due recognition that they deserved. He assured all possible help to achieve the goals of Fire Services in the country.

Sh. Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, then thanked the State Government for extending all possible help in hosting the council meeting.

After the inauguration the Chairman decided to take up the training matters first.

Items on the agenda and decisions taken are mentioned below :-

1. Since there is a big need for training, the Council decided to have eight (8) Regional Training Centres for conducting professional courses in addition to National Fire Service College, Nagpur where the training will be supervised, examinations conducted and certificates issued by the Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur. These centres will be State Fire Training Centres at Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Mumbai, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow and Goa.

2. Age relaxation in professional courses and requirement of medical fitness.

It was decided that henceforth there will not be any age bar for the training of in-service candidates in all the professional courses.

A working group comprising of Sh. Kaprwan, Joint Director, D.R.D.O., Sh. Deshmukh, Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, Sh. Rameshwar Dayal, I.G. Uttar Pradesh Fire

Service, Sh. K.C. Wadhwa, Director, NFSC, Nagpur was constituted to recommend minimum physical and medical fitness standards to DGCD for adoption and circulation to the States within two months.

It was also decided that in future the Indemnity Bond in connection with medical fitness would be furnished by the candidate and not by the Director/CFO of state fire services. The line about responsibility about death during training will be deleted.

(Action – Heads of Fire Services of States/DGCD Fire Cell)

3. De-centralization of Sub-Officers Course.

The council agreed that henceforth the Sub-Officers course would be conducted at the regional level state fire training centres.

(Action – Heads of Fire Services of States/DGCD Fire Cell)

4. Breathing Apparatus and High Rise Building Course.

It was decided that the condition that the candidates should have passed the sub-officers course from NFSC, Nagpur for attending the above course at NFSC, Nagpur should be deleted.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/Director, NFSC)

5. Syllabus for the training for Fireman

It was decided that the Chief Fire Officer of Delhi will supply the syllabus for the fireman course to DGCD for circulation to all the State Governments for adoption while allowing local changes depending on local requirements.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/CFO, Delhi)

6. Station Officer and Instructor's Course and Divisional Officers' Course at NFSC, Nagpur.

It was decided that henceforth two Station Officer and Instructors' course and two Divisional Officers' course will be conducted at NFSC, Nagpur to meet the increased demand of training of the fire services.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/Director, NFSC)

7. Training aids from NFSC, Nagpur.

It was decided that NFSC, Nagpur, which has a very good collection of training material, will circulate it to all States which will improve the knowledge of fireman and their training will improve.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/Director, NFSC)

8. Seats for Private Candidates in Sub-officers' Course.

It was decided that the number of seats in a year for the private candidates in sub-officer course should be increased to 40 from 25 candidates in a batch for training at NFSC, Nagpur or CISF training centre at Hyderabad.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/Director, NFSC/ DG, CISF)

9. Training of 100 Station Officer recruited by the Tamil Nadu Fire Service.

The representative of Tamil Nadu Fire Service requested for admission of 100 directly appointed Station Officers in Station Officer Course without undergoing the Sub-officers course as they are already trained in their fire training centre for a duration of 10 months. It was decided that the State Government will send the Course Syllabus to the Director, NFSC, Nagpur to see the course contents for taking a decision in the matter.

(Action –Director, NFSC/Tamil Nadu Fire Service)

10. Andhra Pradesh case for Divisional Officer's Course.

The representative of Government of Andhra Pradesh requested the relaxation for their directly appointed Divisional Officers for undergoing Divisional Officers' course directly without undergoing Sub-officers' and Station Officers' course. At present, 8 years service experience is required. The council decided to accept the four years experience, Andhra Pradesh will send a formal proposal in this regard to Director, NFSC, Nagpur.

(Action –Director, NFSC/AP Fire Service)

11. Mumbai Fire Brigade case for the admission in Station Officers Course.

The case of Mumbai Fire Brigade for direct admission to Station Officers' Course without undergoing the sub-officers' course was discussed in detail and finally it was decided that one time relaxation may be given. Chief Fire Officer, Mumbai Fire Brigade will send the list of officers of the particular batch for whom the relaxation is required for necessary action.

(Action –Director, NFSC/CFO Mumbai Fire Brigade)

12. Jharkhand's request for relaxation in eligibility criteria.

State Government of Jharkhand also sought relaxation in eligibility criteria in the Station Officers' course. It was decided that a formal request will be sent to the Ministry by each State about their requirements of relaxation which will be considered in consultation with Director, NFSC, Nagpur.

(Action – DGCD Fire Cell/Director, NFSC)

13. Training calendar of National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

Members felt that training calendar should be circulated well in advance so that they get sufficient time to process and forward the applications to the College in time. The needful will be done by Director, NFSC, Nagpur.

(Action – DGCD Fire Cell/Director, NFSC)

14. Revision of outdated norms on Fire Services.

It was decided to update/revise the instructions/norms issued so far on fire matters based on present day conditions/requirements. Four committees, zone wise were formed to make recommendations on organizations, operations, training and equipment to submit their recommendations to this Ministry latest by 31st July, 2003. The members of the Committees are mentioned in Annexure – I.

(Action – Heads of Fire Services of States/DGCD Fire Cell)

15. Appointment of Fire Service Commission.

The Chairman informed the members that a proposal was moved by the DGCD on the recommendation of High Powered Committee set up by the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Home Affairs for the appointment of a Fire Service Commission to improve the standards of Fire Services in the country where it was felt that it will be a time consuming process and basically it is a question of finding money for which Ministry of Home Affairs has already chalked out a plan of action. So the appointment of a Fire Service Commission is not required.

16. Professional Heads of Fire Services in the Rank of DIG (Fire) uniforms, ranks, badges, etc.

A sub-committee was formed in the 27th Standing Fire Advisory Council meeting to make recommendations on the above subject. The report was circulated and discussed in the 28th Meeting when members decided to further review the report. Further comments were asked from the members but nobody replied. It was decided to accept the report and circulate to the States as broad guidelines for implementation suggesting that high level officers including chiefs in the rank of DG should be fire professional.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

17. Issue of certificate to manufacturers/fabricators by the Standing Fire Advisory Council regarding their competency.

The members felt that the proposal is not practicable.

18. Strengthening of Fire Service in the Metropolitan Cities, State Capitals, District

Headquarters and Sub-Divisional Headquarters.

The members felt that the strengthening of Fire Service should be based on population of the city and industries operating in the area. The appliances and equipment should be provided on the basis of overall fire risks in the cities including high-rise buildings. The chairman apprised the members that the matter is already under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

19. Enactment of Central Act for Fire Services.

The Chairman mentioned that “Fire Services” is a state subject and a Central Law at this stage is not possible. Later on, the centre may consider while working out the details of Disaster Management.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

20. Deployment of Home Guards as Auxiliary Fireman in emergency.

Members suggested that due to increasing workload in fire services, the attachment of Home Guards to fire services as auxiliary fireman would tide over the manpower shortage. The police are already utilizing their services in traffic and general duties. The chairman explained that Home Guards are meant to do firefighting work and some trained in fire fighting as part of Civil Defence work. Hence, there can be no problem and some states are using Home Guards as Auxiliary fireman. The Suggestion was accepted.

(Action – Heads of Fire Services of States/DGCD Fire Cell)

21. GIC loans for the up-gradation of State Fire Services.

The Chairman informed the members that he had already met and written to the Chairman, General Insurance Corporation of India and to the Ministry of Finance recommending the full amount Rs. 89.93 crores as GIC loan as demanded by the States. Earlier they were giving only Rs. 20.00 crores per year. It is hoped that they will increase the loan. The matter will be pursued.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

22. Funding for up gradation of Fire Service.

Due to enhanced role of fire services an all hazard response agency as envisaged after the creation of National Disaster Management Agency in the Ministry of Home Affairs, a proposal for providing adequate funding to the State Fire Services is under consideration in the Ministry.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

23. Infrastructure development vis-à-vis setting of Fire Stations.

The members suggested that any residential or commercial area having a population of more than 50,000 developed by the Government or any other agency must make provision for a standard Fire Station. The initial cost of establishing a fire station can be included in the land development cost. To improve the response time and to overcome traffic related problem the concept of smaller fire station or fire chowki be considered. The proposal was unanimously accepted.

(Action – Heads of Fire Services of States/DGCD Fire Cell)

24. Customs duty exemption on the firefighting and rescue equipments used by the Fire Services.

It was felt that since firefighting equipment is life saving equipment, it should be exempted from Customs Duty. A proposal will be sent to the Ministry of Finance Via Ministry of Home Affairs in this regard.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

25. Need for setting up of Fire Research and Development facilities in the country.

The members suggested that there is an urgent need for setting up of Fire Research and Development facilities in the country to develop indigenous high tech firefighting and rescue equipments with a view to develop import substitutes and save foreign exchange. There is also need for testing facilities for fire extinguishants, firefighting equipments and appliances in the country.

The Chairman decided that a meeting with Mr. Kaprwan, Joint Director, DRDO, Dr. T.P. Sharma, Head, Fire Research Laboratory, CBRI, Roorkee, Mr. Shamim, Dy. Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur and Fire Adviser, MHA will be held to discuss the matter further.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

26. National Building Code.

It was decided that DGCD will circulate the new Building Code which is likely to be finalized shortly.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

27. Categorization of incident of Fire.

It was decided that the concerned committee will suggest suitable norms to categorize the incidents of fire.

(Action – Committee – I/DGCD Fire Cell)

28. Fire Statistics.

It was decided that Fire Adviser will devise and hand over the revised form for collection of Fire Statistics to the concerned Committee.

(Action – Committee – I/Committee/DGCD Fire Cell)

29. Use of ISI mark for firefighting equipment and adoption of National Building Code

The members suggested that only ISI marked firefighting equipment should be used by the Fire Services and all States should adopt National Building Code in the local Building Bye laws. It was decided that the Ministry would issue a circular in this regard.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

30. Amendment in the Factory Act.

Members pointed out that for the purpose of fire risk assessment and provision of firefighting arrangements, the factory inspection powers may be given to the fire officers at District level. Presently these powers are given to the factory inspectors in the Factory Act.

The suggestion was accepted and the States were asked to amend their State Fire Acts accordingly.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

31. Fire Fighting facilities for Mines.

The representative from Jharkhand desired that the rules and provision of firefighting equipment for the underground and open cast mine areas should be incorporated in the compendium, DRDO representative informed that a lot of work has already been done in this regard and they can provide the desired information to the State. It was decided to pass on this information to the States having mines by DGCD on receipt from DRDO who will do the needful.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/Jharkhand Fire Service)

32. GIC loans/10th & 11th Finance Commission Grant-in-aid and utilization certificate.

Some members stated that the funds provided by the Central Government are not being given to the fire services by some State Governments. It was decided that the Ministry of Home Affairs will be requested to write a letter to State Governments to ensure the needful, and also to send utilization certificates.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

33. Flag of Fire Services

A photocopy of the designed flag as suggested by SFAC earlier was circulated. It was adopted with the decision that it may be circulated to the States who may make any local changes, if considered necessary, while keeping broadly the same pattern to bring uniformity.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/Heads of Fire Service of States)

34. Award of DGCD Commendation Certificate and Disc and Lapel.

Members were informed that in future DGCD commendation certificate and Disc will be awarded to the fire services personnel on the recommendations of the Chiefs of Fire Services.

The lapel was also approved.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

35. Mutual Aid

The members were informed that the provision already exists for mutual help in the Model Fire Service Bill.

(Action – Heads of Fire Services of States)

36. SFAC Meeting

Members felt that SFAC meeting should be held annually and further it should be held for two days. On the first day each state government may make a presentation on their fire services and on the second day the agenda points may be discussed. Council accepted the proposal.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell)

37. Mass awareness.

Members were of the view that, at present, not much has been done towards making the public aware of fire safety. The representative from DRDO suggested that a minimum 5% of total financial grants should be utilized for this purpose. It was unanimously accepted. A suggestion will be made to the State Governments accordingly by DGCD.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/Heads of Fire Service)

38. Web Site on Fire Services.

Members suggested that all important information about the fire service should be provided a Web Site at the central level. They also suggested that Compendium of Recommendations of Standing Fire Advisory Committee/Council should be placed on the Web Site. Shri Deshmukh, Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra offered to do the needful and sent the same to the Ministry for further necessary action.

(Action –DGCD Fire Cell/Fire Adviser, Govt. of Maharashtra)

The meeting ended with the thanks to the Chair.

Members of the Four Zonal Wise Committees to make recommendations regarding upgrading the outdated norms on Fire Service

<u>Committee No.</u>	<u>Members</u>	<u>Coordinator</u>	<u>Subject</u>
I	Jammu & Kashmir	Delhi	Equipment Requirement
	Himachal Pradesh		Equipment Standardization
	Punjab		Equipment Procurement
	Uttaranchal		Equipment Maximum Life
	Haryana		Equipment Stability
	Chandigarh		Fire Station
	Delhi		Workshop
	Uttar Pradesh		Personnel
II	Rajasthan	Maharashtra	Priority for Development of Fire Services
	Gujarat		Communication & Alarm
	Madhya Pradesh		Mutual Aid Special Risks
	Daman & Diu		Auxiliary Fire Services
	Chhatisgarh		Service Motto & Emblem
	Maharashtra		Act & Rules
	Orissa		Miscellaneous
	Bihar		
	Jharkhand		
III	West Bengal	West Bengal	Operations
	Tripura		Mass Awareness Programmes
	Mizoram		Awards
	Manipur		Collection of Fire Statistics
	Nagaland		Reports
	Arunachal Pradesh		Fire Research Stations
	Meghalaya		Observation of Fire Service Week
	Assam		
	Sikkim		
IV	Andhra Pradesh	Goa	Legislation
	Kerala		Appointment of Fire Service Commission
	Karnataka		Rank Uniform & Rank Marking
	Tamil Nadu		Training & Education
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands		Fire Prevention
	Lakshadweep		Factory Act
	Goa		Disaster Management
	Pondicherry		Petroleum Act
	Dadar & Nagar Haveli		

List of Delegates who attended the 29th Meeting of SFAC held on 15th February, 2003

<u>Sl.No.</u>	<u>Name, Designation, Address & Telephone Numbers</u>
1	Sh.G. Pratap Reddy, Regional Fire Officer, A.P. Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh (Ph. No. 0891 -2706585)
2	Sh. G. Venkata Narayana Rao, Divisional Fire Officer, Andhra Pradesh (Ph. No. 0863 -2234350)
3	Sh. S. Kumar, ADG (Fire Services), Bihar (Ph. No. 0612 -2221181)
4	Sh. Ramesh Chandra, State Fire Officer, Bihar, Patna (Ph. No. 0612 -2222467)
5	Sh. R.C. Sharma, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service, New Delhi (Ph. No. 011-23444000)
6	Sh. Deepak Kumar Prataprao Gunjal, Station Officer (Fire), Vadodara, Gujarat, n(Ph. No. 0265 -2426313/2426013)
7	Sh. Bipin Jadeja, Chief Fire Officer, Ahmedabad (Ph. No. 079 -2148508)
8	Sh. G. M. Kothwala, Chief Fire Officer, Surat, Gujarat (Ph. No. 0261-2436636)
9	Sh. Suresh Prasad, State Fire Officer, Jharkhand, Ranchi, (Ph. No. 0651 -2284238)
10	Sh. B.G. Changappa, Joint Director, Karnataka (Ph. No. 080 – 5540656/2251780)
11	Sh. N.K. Tripathi, Addl. D.G. (Fire Services), Madhya Pradesh (Ph. No. 0731 -2416688)
12	Sh. M.V. Deshmukh, Chief Fire Officer & Fire Adviser to MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mumbai (Ph. No. 022 -268871144/26132030)
13	Sh. Jhandwal A.D., Chief Fire Officer, Mumbai (Ph. No. 9820702531/3076111/3074923/2882290)

14	Sh. W.K. Lengen, Director, Manipur Fire Service, Imphal, Manipur (Ph. No. 0385-2221544)
15	Sh. P.K. Senapati, DG & IGP (Fire Services) & Comdt., General (Home Guards), Orissa (Ph. No. 0671 -2300317)
16	Sh. S.Ganapathy, Dy. Director, T.N. Fire Service, Chennai, Tamil Nadu (Ph. No. 044 -22418015)
17	Sh. S. Vijayasekar, Divisional Officer, Fire & Rescue Services, Tamil Nadu Fire & Rescue Services, Chennai, Tamil Nadu (Ph. No. 04112 -224126)
18	Sh.C.K. Chakravarty, Sr. Fire Officer, Uttaranchal, (Ph. No. 0135 -2632100)
19	Sh. Rameshwar Dayal, I.G. (Fire Service), Uttar Pradesh (Ph. No. 0522 -2287235)
20	Dr. K.C.Wadhwa, Director, NFSC, Nagpur (Ph. No. 0712 -25320745/2532075)
21	Sh. Shamim, Dy. Director, NFSC, Nagpur (Ph. No. 0712 -2532079)
22	Sh. S.L. Nagarkar, AIG (Fire), CISF Hqrs., New Delhi (Ph. No. 24361453)
23	Sh. H.S. Kaprwan, Addl. Director, M/o Defence, New Delhi (Ph. No. 011-23817255)
24	Dr. T.P. Sharma, Head, Fire Research Lab, CBRI, Roorkee, (Ph. No. 01332-283352)
25	Sh. T. Nityananda S., Director, National Safety Council, Navi Mumbai (Ph. No. 022-27579924/27564447)
26	Sh.A.K. Tandle, Chief Fire Officer, Trombay, Mumbai, (Ph. No. 022-25505261/25595336)
27	Sh.U.S. Chillar, President, IFE (India), Janak Puri, New Delhi (Ph. No. 011 -05520204)

**MINUTES OF THE 30TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT
JAISELMER HOUSE, NEW DELHI ON 10-11TH DECEMBER, 2003**

Chairman : Shri B. L. Vohra, IPS, Director General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member-Secretary : Shri Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, Office of DGCD Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Present : A list of officers who attended the meeting at Annexure-I.

INAUGURATION:

Shri Om Parkash, Fire Adviser welcomed the Chairman and delegates.

Shri B. L. Vohra, Chairman, 30th SFAC then addressed the invitees and delegates and explained the background of the meeting.

D. K. Shami, Deputy Fire Adviser thanked the invitees and delegates.

In the 30th SFAC Meeting all the agenda points of 29th Meeting were reviewed and Technical Seminar on International Search and Rescue capabilities by Captain Bob Markus Expert Trainer from Austrian, Disaster Relief Organization was also organized for the benefit of the members.

States were requested to give presentations on capabilities of respective States in Search and Rescue. After the presentation delegates discussed in detail to finalize the proposal pending with the Government for the Modernization of Fire Services.

Decisions taken in the meeting are mentioned below:-

1. Regional Training Centre

Delegates from Orissa and Uttar Pradesh shown their inabilities to start Sub Officers Course in their Fire Training Centre due to inadequate infrastructural facilities. Representatives from Assam and Gujarat shown their willingness to start sub-officers' course. It was decided that Director NFSC and Dy. Fire Adviser will visit their training centers and submit their report.

Action: NFSC/DGCD

2. Age Relaxation

Delegates emphasized the need to have a standard criteria for undergoing various courses. Director, NFSC will hold the meeting of working group and submit the report within 2 months.

Action: NFSC

3. Decentralization of Sub Officers

Delegates expressed their satisfaction about the starting of Sub Officers' course in the State Regional Fire Training Centres to make space for the senior level courses.

No Action

4. Breathing Apparatus and High Rise Building Course

Director, NFSC informed that States are reluctant to send adequate nominations. It was decided that each States will nominate sufficient trainees for B.A. course and High Rise Building course without insisting for requirement of pass in sub-officers' course.

Action : All States

5. Syllabus for the training for Fireman

Delegates were satisfied with the syllabus as circulated by DGCD and informed that the same is being implemented by them in their Fire Services.

Action : All States

6. Station Officer and Instructor's Course and Divisional Officers Course at NFSC Nagpur

With the starting of 2 batches of Station Officer and Divisional Officers' Course in the college every year the states felt satisfaction.

No Action

7. Training Aids from NFSC, Nagpur

Director NFSC informed that the States are now collecting training aids from the NFSC for their use.

No Action

8. Seats for private candidates in Sub-Officers Course

Director, NFSC informed that necessary amendments will be issued in the notification to increase the seats to private candidates from 25 in a year to 40 in each batch.

Action : NFSC

9. Training of 100 Station Officers recruited by the Tamil Nadu Fire service

After the discussion it was decided that NFSC will give priority to provide admission to the candidates sponsored by the State Government of Tamil Nadu.

Action : NFSC

10. Andhra Pradesh case for Divisional Officer's Course.

After the discussion it was decided that NFSC will give priority to provide admission to the candidates sponsored by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Action : NFSC

11. **Mumbai Fire Brigade case for admission in Station Officers Course**

After the discussion it was decided that NFSC will give priority to provide admission to the candidates sponsored by the Mumbai Fire Brigade.

Action : NFSC

12. **Jharkhand's request for relaxation ineligibility criteria**

Director NFSC was asked to take approval from DGCD in each case. Representatives of Jharkhand Fire Service expressed their satisfaction.

Action : NFSC

13. **Training Calendar of National Fire Service College, Nagpur.**

The delay in circulation of Training Calendars by the Director, NFSC was creating administrative problems for the State Governments for sponsoring their candidates. Director, NFSC informed that the Training Schedule is now circulated well in time.

Action : NFSC

14. **Revision of outdated norms on Fire Service**

It was decided that all the committees should expedite the report.

Action : Relevant Committees

15. **Appointment of Fire Service Commission**

Chairman informed that the matter is being looked into.

Action : DGCD

16. **Professional Heads of Fire Services in the Rank of DG(Fire), uniforms, rank, badges etc.**

Members informed that the recommendation of SFAC is being examined in states for implementation.

Action : All States

17. **Issue of Certificate to manufacturers/fabricators by the SFAC regarding their competency.**

As already decided, the proposal is not practicable.

No Action

18. **Strengthening of Fire Service in the Metropolitan Cities, State Capitals, District Headquarters and Sub Divisional Headquarters.**

The proposal is in the advanced stages of approval in the Ministry.

Action : DGCD

19. **Enactment of Central Act for the Fire Service.**

Not practicable at this stage.

No Action

20. **Deployment of Home Guards as Auxiliary Fireman in emergency.**

Members informed that they have already proposed to their respective State Governments for approval.

Action : All States

21. **GIC Loans for the up-gradation of State Fire Services**

General opinion of the states was that they are not willing to take loans instead grant-in-aid may be arranged.

No Action

22. **Funding for up-gradation of Fire service**

Chairman informed the members all possible is being done to provide monetary help to State Fire Services.

Action : DGCD

23. **Infrastructure development vis-a-vis setting of fire stations**

Chairman informed the members that all the states have been apprised. Implementation report is yet to be received.

Action : All States

24. **Custom duty exemption on the fire fighting and rescue equipments used by the fire service.**

Chairman informed the members that we have already taken up the matter with Ministry of Finance. The reply is yet to be received.

Action : DGCD

25. **Need for setting up of Fire Research and Development Facilities in the country.**

Chairman informed that a working group is looking into it. Once the report is received the same will be sent to the Ministry for approval.

Action : Concerned working group

26. **National Building Code.**

Chairman informed the members that National Building Code is still not finalized by the BIS. A copy of the final code will be circulated to all concerned as soon as received from BIS.

Action : DGCD

27. **Categorization of incident of Fire.**

Chairman informed the members that committees constituted for the purpose is yet to give its report.

Action : Concerned Committee

28. **Fire Statistics**

Chairman informed the members that committee constituted for the purpose is yet to give its report.

Action : Concerned Committee

29. **Use of ISI mark for fire fighting equipment and adoption of National Building Code.**

Chairman informed the members that regular instructions are going to states in this regard.

Action : DGCD

30. **Amendment in the Factory Act.**

Chairman informed the members that the decision as taken in the last meeting might be acted upon by all concerned.

Action : All States

31. **Fire Fighting Facilities for Mines**

Shri Kaparwan, Joint Director assured that he will soon submit the detailed report in this regard.

Action : Sh. Kaparwan, JD

32. **GIC Loans/10th & 11th Finance Commission Grants in aid and utilization certificate**

Chairman informed the members that grant-in-aid funds will not be disbursed to the defaulting states. He suggested the members to expedite their utilization certificate.

Action : All States

33. **Flag of Fire Service**

Members shown their willingness to adopt the flag in their fire services.

Action : All States

34. **Award of DGCD Commendation Certificate and discs Lapel**

Chairman informed the members to send the names of deserving candidates for the award of Commendation Certificate and Disks on regular basis.

Action : All States

35. **Mutual Aid**

Provision already exist in states.

Action : All States

36. **SFAC Meeting**

Members approved the suggestion for holding SFAC Meeting annually. One day for presentation by the states and second day for the agenda discussion.

Action : DGCD

37. **Mass Awareness**

It is to be implemented by State Governments. All states have been suitably advised.

Action : All States

38. **Web Site on Fire Service**

DGCD informed the members that a Web Site on DGCD is already available. Any suggestion for improvement of its material will be welcome from States.

Action : All States

MINUTES OF THE 31ST MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL
HELD AT A. P. CONFERENCE HALL, SVP NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY,
SHIVARAMPALLI, HYDERABAD ON 4-5TH AUGUST, 2005.

Inauguration:

31st Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council at Hyderabad was inaugurated by **Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhra Reddy**, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh on 4th August, 2005. **Sri K. Jana Reddy**, Hon'ble Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh, **Sri A.K.Srivastava**, Principal Secretary Home, **Sri Swarnjit Sen**, Director General of Police, **Sri. K. Dadabhoy**, IPS, Former Director General Civil Defence, delegates and a large number of distinguished guests were present during the inauguration.

2. Dr. Y. S. Rajasekhara Reddy, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in his inaugural address recalled disaster caused by Tsunami on 26-12-2004 and exhorted the fire service and other concerned agencies to learn lessons from past experience for better planning, mitigation and preparedness. He also mentioned efforts of Government of India in setting up National Disaster Management Authority and National Disaster Response Force. He said that, Government of Andhra Pradesh had accorded highest priority to disaster management. A state level committee under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary had been constituted for monitoring the implementation of contingency plans for tackling Cyclones and Earthquakes and District Level Committees under the Chairmanship of District Collectors. He also referred to Andhra Pradesh Government's initiatives to ensure Fire Safety of cinema theatres, high rise buildings, large concentration of thatched dwellings etc. Changing role of Fire Services due to urbanization and industrialization was underlined and the need for providing adequate infrastructure and equipments to the Fire Services to meet the challenges was stressed. The SFAC was exhorted to undertake in depth deliberations in its 31st Meeting and come up with concrete suggestion on measures required to develop Fire Services as a **multi - hazard disaster response unit**.

3. Sri Jana Reddy, Hon'ble Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh in his address enlisted the initiatives taken by the Government to improve the operational efficiency of Fire Service Department viz., Re-organisation of the Department, Opening of New Fire Stations in all assembly constituencies in a phased manner and upgrading the existing Fire Stations in Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupathi. He underlined urgent need to allocate sufficient funds for the up-gradation, modernization and expansion of A. P. Fire & Emergency Service. He asked the delegates to share their valuable experience and suggest utilization of

modern Fire Fighting Equipments and innovation in Fire Fighting Techniques in High Hazard occupancies.

4. Earlier, **Sri Vijay Shanker**, IPS, Chairman of 31st Standing Fire Advisory Council extended warm welcome to Hon'ble Chief Minister, Hon'ble Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh, delegates and invitees. DGCD briefly explained background of the meeting, existing scenario of Fire Services in India, changing role of Fire Services in Disaster Management Response system and need for modernization of fire services to respond to various Disasters and Emergencies as multi-hazards response unit. **Sri Alok Srivastava**, IPS, Director General, A.P. Fire & Emergency Services Department proposed the Vote of Thanks.

Meeting :

5. Agenda points of the meeting were deliberated in six sessions in which following presentations were made followed by discussions on each of the agenda points :-

- (i) **Inclusion of subject Fire in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India by Dr. P.K.John, Director, Goa Fire & Emergency Service.**
- (ii) **Constitution of National Fire Service Commission by Dr P.K.John, Director, Goa Fire & Emergency Service.**
- (iii) **Disaster Management scenario in Delhi by Shri R.C.Sharma, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi**
- (iv) **Halon Reclamation and Banking facility including the Halon alternatives, need of R&D and testing/ evaluation facilities in the field of Fire Engineering by Sri A.K. Kapoor, Director CFEES, DRDO, Ministry of Defence.**
- (v) **Modernisation of Fire Service by Sri S.K.Dogra, Director Fire & Rescue Service Tamil Nadu.**
- (vi) **Critical appraisal of Training for Fire Services and also Financial Resources for Acquisition of Equipments for Fire Service by Sri M.N. Reddy. IG, Fire & Emergency Service Karnataka.**
- (vii) **Fire Service Training Institute, CISF by Sri S.L.Nagarkar, DIF(Fire), CISF.**
- (viii) **Managing Rural Fires in J&K by Sri. G.A.Bhat, Director, Fire & Emergency Service J&K.**

6. The agenda points and the decision taken on each of the agenda points are enclosed in the part II of the minutes.

MINUTES OF THE 31ST MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL
HELD AT A. P. CONFERENCE HALL, SVP NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY,
SHIVARAMPALLI, HYDERABAD ON 4-5TH AUGUST, 2005.

Chairman : Sri Vijay Shanker, IPS, DG, National Emergency Response Force & Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member Secretary : Sri Om Parkash, Fire Advisor, Directorate General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member/delegates: List of members/delegates to 31st meeting of SFAC is at Annexure – II.

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Proceeding of the meeting

The 31st SFAC meeting started with the opening remarks of the Chairman, Sri Vijay Shanker, IPS, DG, National Emergency Response Force & Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, who thanked the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for coming straight from the Helipad to the inauguration of the meeting. He informed the delegates that, the agenda points have been categorized into six groups for discussion viz., Policy/Legal issues, Organizational issues, and Modernization, Equipments, Training and Miscellaneous points. He also said that though the agenda points were not very original and had been discussed in the past in one way, yet these were included in the agenda in view of their continued relevance and also, lack of implementation. It was mentioned that, each session shall have a set of presentations to focus on the important issues. Paradigm changes in National Disaster Management Policy, National Disaster Management Bill and Authority, role of Fire Service in disaster management were explained to the members.

Two minutes of Silence was observed by the Council as a mark of respect to the Fire Personnel who have laid down their lives in the service of the Nation.

ITEMS ON THE AGENDA AND THE DECISIONS TAKEN
ARE MENTIONED BELOW:

SL. NO.	AGENDA POINTS	REMARKS
I	<u>POLICY /LEGAL ISSUES</u>	

<p>1.</p>	<p><u>NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICE:</u></p> <p>Karnataka</p> <p>There is an urgent need for the appointment of Commission for Fire and Emergency Service. It is required for over-all development of Fire Services in the country. This is one of the urgent requirements for the systematic, uniform and overall growth of Fire Services in India, for the present and for the future.</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council members that a High Powered Committee on Disaster Management of Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India in its report of 2001, recognized the vital role of Fire Services in context of first response on site for emergencies and inter alia recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A National Fire Service Commission be appointed to suggest the reorganization of Fire Services to cope with the challenges posed by the technological advancements during peacetime and war situations. (ii) Formulation of a National Policy on fire Preparedness in Rural and Urban Areas. (iii) The provision of a comprehensive legislative backup to the fire services to enforce fire regulations. (iv) The risk mapping of cities and industrial towns and the norms for fire protection levels in such areas. (v) Review of Training standards and Equipment requirements. (vi) Planning of Fire Safety programmes for the Public. (vii) Planning of fire prevention and protection in slums and shanty towns. (viii) To review provisions of the Model Fire Service Bill. <p>Dr. P.K. John, Director Fire and Emergency Services, Goa could not attend the meeting due to commitment in the State. The papers prepared by Dr. P. K. John on the “Inclusion of subject Fire in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India” and “Constitution of National Fire Service Commission” were therefore circulated for the benefit and valuable suggestion of the Members.</p> <p>Members were of the view that around standardization of Fire Services is urgently required including legal, organizational, funding, modernization, training, equipments, latest technology etc. Members also felt the need for a five year suggestions which can be taken up by the Government of India and State Governments for</p>
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		<p>implementation till proposed National Fire Service Commission submits its recommendations to the Government.</p> <p>Chairman underlined the urgency to prepare a perspective plan for next 10 years to enable the Fire Service to successfully meet the challenges and expectations. He explained the need for latest technology, importance of urgent modernization, improved standards of training, preparation of standards and protocols all of which required huge amount of funds. There were unanimous views that required funds for revamping of Fire Service would not be available with the centre and state Governments unless Fire Service was funded under plan head.</p> <p>It was resolved to appoint a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. K. John, Director, Fire & Emergency Services, Goa with Sri M. N. Reddy, IG, Karnataka Fire Service, Sri R. C. Sharma, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service and Sri M. V. Deshmukh, Director, Fire Services, Maharashtra as members to recommend terms of reference for the National Fire Service Commission and also action plan to implement Sl. No. (ii) to (viii) of High Powered Committee.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/DGCD/MHA/Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa</p>
2.	<p><u>INCLUSION OF FIRE SERVICE IN CONCURRENT LIST OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA</u></p> <p>DG NDRF & Civil Defence</p>	<p>Members underlined the need to bring Fire Service in the Concurrent list of the Constitution of India to solve the problems relating to the development of Fire Services in the country. Fire Services are playing major role in saving life and property during natural and man made disasters. The development of Fire Services in the country is not showing any headway to cope up with the growing responsibility of Fire Services as Multi Hazards Response</p>

	<p>In spite of best efforts by the State Government and the Government of India, Fire Service is not getting due importance. It is therefore proposed to include Fire Service in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India.</p>	<p>Unit in the Disaster Management Response System due to lack of resources, expertise, training facilities, equipments etc. State Governments can not independently handle the modernization process. It is therefore necessary to include Fire Service in the Concurrent list of Constitution of India so that Central Government also equally shares the responsibility towards enactment of Central Act, providing Financial assistance, Cadre services, Advanced Training, Modern appliances and equipments etc.</p> <p>The Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. John, Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa will also look into this matter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Action : States/DGCD/MHA/Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa</p>
3.	<p><u>UNIFORM FIRE SERVICES ACT</u></p> <p>Assam Pondicherry</p> <p>Many States have their own Fire Service Act and rules. There is a need for uniform Fire Service Act and Rules all over the country. A committee may be formed to prepare the same considering the local conditions.</p> <p>Legal net work programme/guidelines should be made viz. regarding legal framework and its preparedness for national fire service code/act which deals in</p>	<p>Chairman stated that Model Fire Force Bill prepared by SFAC was circulated by the MHA way back in 1958 to the State Governments for adoption. Some States are yet to make their act. Photocopies of Fire Service Act and Rules of States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Goa, Karnataka and also the Model Fire Force Bill – 1958 were circulated to the members as guidance material. A need has arisen to incorporate the provisions of fire Service as an All Hazard Response Service in the Model Fire Force Bill/State Acts/Bills.</p> <p>After detailed deliberations, it was resolved that there is an urgent need to update the Model Fire Force Bill addressing all issues relating to Fire Services including their role in Disaster Management as Multi Hazard Response Unit including the provisions of National Building Code of India in the State Fire Service Act.</p> <p>It was resolved that the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. John, Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa will also submit self contained report which should include Model Fire Service Bill and suggested action plan to get the Bill approved by</p>

	<p>powers and activities of fire service in general all over the country. Implementation of legal aid by online interaction and Amendment of Indian Central Fire Service Acts and Rules (Unicode) may be considered.</p>	<p>concerned Legislative Bodies. Action : States/DGCD/MHA/Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p><u>UNIFORM BUILDING CODE/RULES FOR FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENTS AND ADOPTION OF THE PROCEDURE OF OBTAINING SELF-APPRAISAL/CHECK LIST ON FIRE SAFETY.</u></p> <p>Assam Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>It is suggested that a uniform building act/rules for fire fighting equipment etc. may be introduced in our country so that the State Fire Services can follow and implement it considering the local conditions.</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh Fire Service Department has prepared check-lists to facilitate self appraisal of fire safety by the owners and occupiers of 25 Hazard occupancies. The SFAC</p>	<p>Chairman informed the members about the Chapter-IV of National Building Code of India, published by Bureau of Indian Standards, where in provisions for Fire Protection arrangements in all types of buildings have been mentioned in great details. The problems of fire protection arrangements in buildings can be sorted out if the State Governments incorporate these provisions in the local Building Bye-laws and in State Fire Service Act.</p> <p>A copy of the Checklist prepared by the Andhra Pradesh Fire Service for the self appraisal of Fire Safety Arrangements by the occupiers/owners was circulated to the members for information. It was felt that if the same is adopted by the State Governments, there will be lot of time saving in the issue of fire clearance for buildings.</p> <p>It was resolved that the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. John, Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa will also look this matter.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD/MHA/Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa</p>

	<p>may recommend constitution of separate Committees of technical officers for evaluation and finalization of 25 check lists (Copies enclosed) and circulate them to States to facilitate compliance of mandatory fire safety system.</p>	
II	<p><u>ORGANISATIONAL ISSUES</u></p>	
5.	<p>Chandigarh</p> <p>Fire services have been identified as technical first responders. Therefore, it is essential that the local fire stations be considered as focal points for Disaster Management. In view of this, suitable organizational structure needs to be developed. At each level in the organizational structure, starting from CFO to right up to Corporation level, the role/responsibility of Fire Service need to be clearly defined. As disaster management is a matter of saving life and property, a clear/transparent chain of command should be established at each level and answerable to the next</p>	<p>Sri R. C. Sharma, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service gave a presentation on the “Disaster Management scenario in Delhi”.</p> <p>Chairman stated that due to the involvement of Fire Service in the Disaster Management Response System, need is felt to have proper organizational structure in Fire Service. Way back in 1976, SFAC recommended the Fire Service organizational structure (page 314, Appendix 30-B, of the Compendium of Recommendations of the SFAC published by DGCD). The recommended organizational structure is relevant even today.</p> <p>Members were of the opinion that in the existing structure there is no active participation of fire service specialists and fire officers serving in fire services at the decision making level. They are not getting adequate exposure in the new development and training. They felt that Fire Service is a specialized service with skilled manpower need to be motivated by improving their service condition including putting in place appropriate recruitments rules and improved standards of training. Some of the Members suggested merging Fire Services with the Police Services so that all round development can</p>

	<p>higher authority. All of us have a great social responsibility. Thus, there is a need for transparent command structure.</p>	<p>be achieved in man and machine.</p> <p>Chairman was of the opinion that, Fire Service has its own defined responsibilities in the context of Disaster Management. Fire Service Personnel, therefore, should have better working conditions, career prospects and vertical mobility and improved standard of Training.</p> <p>Members also felt that, there is scope for improvement in the Factories Act with regard to provision of Fire Safety.</p> <p>The Chairman said that considering its importance and critical role Fire Service is need to develop as an efficient and independent Service. He further stated that i) There should be an active participation of Fire Service officers at decision making level; ii) Fire Service officers should be promoted to certain level in hierarchy of rank structure of Fire Services; iii) Fire Service personnel lack adequate training and exposure to new developments of emergency response and hazard/disaster management.</p> <p>It was resolved to appoint a Committee to look into the Central Acts which directly or indirectly impugne upon Fire Safety, Disaster Management and other Central Act like Explosive Act etc. and prepare a proposal.</p> <p>The Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. John, Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa will also look this matter.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/DGCD/MHA/Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa</p>
6.	<p><u>FIRE SERVICE AS AN ORGANISED SERVICE</u></p> <p>Goa, Jharkhand and Karnataka</p>	<p>Chairman stated that Fire Services do not have any organized cadre at National and at State level. In the Disaster Management, coordinated efforts at all level are required. The District Collector is the Coordinating authority.</p>

	<p>There is a need for All India Cadre of Gazetted Rank Fire Service Officers specially in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab in which the Fire Services are still under Municipalities. This will help in developing the person, profession and vertical mobility of Fire Service Officers.</p>	<p>Members discussed related issues such as recruitment criteria, service conditions, and constitutional arrangements of Fire Service as a State responsibility in the country. Some of the members felt strongly about need to constitute All India Fire Service Cadre.</p> <p>It was resolved that the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Dr. P.K. John, Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa will also look this matter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Action : States/DGCD/MHA/Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Goa</p>
III	<p><u>MODERNISATION</u></p>	
7.	<p><u>MODERNIZATION OF STATE FIRE SERVICES</u></p> <p>Orissa, Chandigarh, U.P., Meghalaya, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh Pondicherry Maharashtra Airport Authority of India</p> <p>With the rapid pace of Industrialization and Urbanization it is becoming difficult for the firemen to fight fires in complicated fire incidents, for want of modern tools and equipments. State Govts. are not in a position to meet the cost of these</p>	<p>In this session following presentations were made :-</p> <p>i). Sri A.K. Kapoor, Director, CFEES, DRDO, Ministry of Defence gave a presentation on the “Halon Reclamation and Banking facility including the Halon alternatives need of R&D and Testing evaluation facilities in the field of Engineering”.</p> <p>ii) Sri S. K. Dogra, Director, Tamil Nadu Fire Services gave a presentation on the Modernization of Fire Services.</p> <p>The Chairman informed the members about the modernization of State Fire Services. It is highly capital intensive efforts. A proposal of Rs.2000 crores is under active consideration of the Ministry to provide minimum requirements of fire service such as Fire Stations, Advanced Rescue Tenders, Rescue Tenders, Hazmat Van, Water Tenders in state capitals, metropolitan cities, district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters. All the existing twelve State Fire Training Centres will be upgraded and new Fire Training Centres will be</p>

<p>equipments. Central Govt. may consider helping State Fire Services with adequate money through Finance Commissions, Police Modernisation Scheme and proposed Fire Service Modernisation Scheme.</p> <p>An Integrated Fire Service should have Research and Development cum Equipments Wing which will make case studies of various fire histories. It helps making advancement in the of field fire protection/ prevention and applications to advice state governments in the purchase of new technologically advanced equipment for the use in fire services according to their need.</p>	<p>established in the remaining 23 states/UTs.</p> <p>There is a provision that upto 10% of Calamity Relief Fund may be utilized by the States for the procurement of search, rescue and evacuation equipments.</p> <p>It was suggested to take up allocation of funds for Fire Services by XIIIth Finance Commission as was done with Xth and XI th Finance Commission should be considered. In this context, it was emphasized that states must give up-to-date information about their fund requirements on the basis of actual risk analysis at local level time to time to the Ministry.</p> <p>Members felt that there is no clarity in role of Fire Services as first responders in Disaster Management. Fire Services are also not trained and equipped to take up its assigned role efficiently in disaster management.</p> <p>Chairman viewed that Modernization is not just a matter of procuring equipments. A holistic approach is required to address the issue. First of all training has to be imparted to Fire Personnel in Search and Rescue. There is also urgent need to standardize the laws governing fire services and standardize their equipments in Fire Services to enable them to discharge their responsibility effectively in both natural and man made disasters.</p> <p>The council felt that this is a very important issue therefore a committee should be constituted to look into this.</p> <p>The Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri S. K. Dogra, IPS, Director, Tamilnadu Fire and Rescue Services with Sri H. S. Rawat (Airport Authority of India), Sri A. K. Kapoor, Director, CFEES, Dr. Jatin Nipun, IPS, IGP & Director, State Fire Service Organization, Assam as</p>
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		<p>members was constituted to give holistic view on the matter and recommend on the Modernization of Fire Services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/DGCD/MHA/Director, Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services</p>
IV	<u>EQUIPMENTS</u>	
8.	<p><u>PROCURING SPECIAL APPLIANCES FOR FIRE SERVICES:</u> Goa, Meghalaya Airport Authority of India</p> <p>The requirement of Special Appliances, Aerial ladders, Hazmat Vans, Rescue Tender, Advanced Rescue Tender, Emergency Vans etc. should be worked out for Fire Services in the States. These Appliances being high value equipments and the budget allotted by the State Governments are inadequate. It is proposed that these capital items should be procured through Central Govt. assistance.</p>	<p>Chairman felt an urgent need to develop the norms for the special appliances and specifications of each and every item required in Fire Services including rescue equipments. SFAC has already laid down the norms for the equipments and manpower which need to be reviewed. Identification of the equipments for the first responders in the specialized field of Search & Rescue, Hazardous Material Handling, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Flood Rescue, Medical First Responder, Basic Disaster Management and Fire Fighting has already been done by the DGCD and lists have been circulated to States. Council may like to suggest appropriate changes, if required.</p>
9.	<u>STANDARD</u>	

10.	<p><u>SPECIFICATIONS FOR SPECIALISED EQUIPMENTS.</u></p> <p>Chandigarh</p> <p>Disaster Management Response System is in the process of development in our country. Firemen need exposure to new technology. Seminars and workshops need to be held regularly which will help in creating more and more knowledge in the field. A committee of experts be constituted and assigned the task of standardization of disaster management equipments to keep pace with the international specifications giving due consideration to local geographical conditions.</p> <p><u>ENLISTING FIRMS ON RATE CONTRACT FOR FABRICATION OF FIRE APPLIANCES AND NATIONAL LEVEL PRICE LIST FOR ALL TYPES OF FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENTS INCLUDING FOREIGN MAKE LIKE DGS&D</u></p>	<p>In the absence of proper specifications members expressed difficulties in the procurement of specialized Fire Fighting and Rescue equipments. Majority of the equipments are of foreign origin. Therefore there is an urgent need to develop indigenous specifications. Some members suggested the centralized procurement of these equipments and assistance for vendor rating, short listing of firms specifications, approval of rates and specifications for the fabrication and procurement of fire fighting and rescue items to avoid delay in finalization of tenders and to ensure quality work and suggested having DGS&D rate contract as is being done for various types of vehicles, office equipments by DGS&D.</p> <p>It was resolved to constitute a Committee comprising of Sri G. A. Bhatt, Director, J& K Fire Services as Chairman and Sri H. S. Rawat, Airport Authority of India, Sri G. C. Misra, Delhi Fire Service Sri D. K. Shami, Dy. Fire Advisor, Govt. of India and Sri J. Basnet, IPS, Director, Sikkim Fire & Emergency Services as members. The committee will go through the all aspects and submit the report.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD/MHA/Director, Jammu & Kashmir Fire Service</p>
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	<p>Andhra Pradesh Assam, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>In the absence of an approved Rate contract, the fabrication of fire appliances is being done by the Firms quoting lowest rates. To avoid substandard fabrication, the SFAC should fix specifications and rates for Fabrication of various types of fire fighting and rescue vehicles to avoid :</p> <p>a) Delay in finalization of tenders b) To execute quality work.</p> <p>Many fire fighting appliances/ equipments do not have national level price list as done by DGS&D. If the price list of these equipments is finalized, the procurement procedure all over the country will become easy. This is urgently required.</p>	
V	<u>TRAINING</u>	
11.	<p>DISASTER RESPONSE MANAGEMENT COURSE BY THE NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE,</p>	<p>Sri M.N. Reddy, IGP, Karnataka Fire Service, gave a presentation on the “Critical Appraisal of Training for Fire Services and also financial resources for acquisition of equipments for Fire Service and Karnataka SAFE – 2010 : A perspective Plan for the Accelerated development in Fire and Emergency”</p>

	<p>NAGPUR AND STATE FIRE TRAINING CENTRES</p> <p>Goa, Chandigarh, Bihar, Pondicherry, Uttaranchal, Mizoram</p> <p>In order to enhance the skill and knowledge of the Firemen in search and rescue it is desirable to start specialized training courses at NFSC, Nagpur and State Fire Training Centers for the in service Fire personnel for effective response in disaster management.</p>	<p>services in Karnataka”.</p> <p>The Chairman highlighted the need for training of fireman to enhance the skill to manage various emergencies for saving life and property as he need to respond on various emergencies of Search & Rescue, Hazardous Material Handling, Weapons of Mass Destruction, Flood Rescue, Medical First Responder, Basic Disaster Management and Fire Fighting.</p> <p>A copy of the course curriculum and duration etc. for various courses as prepared by DGCD and circulated to States was given to the members for information. These courses are essential and need to be started in NFSC Nagpur and State Fire Training Centres immediately and need approval of SFAC.</p> <p>It was resolved to constitute a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri Alok Srivastava, Director General, Fire & Emergency Services, Andhra Pradesh with Sri S. Shamim, Director, NFSC, Nagpur, Sri S. L. Nagarkar, DIG, CISF and Sri G. A. Bhat, Director, J & K Fire Services as members to go through each course syllabus and other details and submit its recommendations. The committee will also formulate the National Fire Education Policy for the country. Fire professionals are experts not only in handling fire related accidents but also first responders in multi hazard emergencies. The education policy must indicate the minimum core competency required to handle the accident/hazards etc. for all ranks in fire service starting from fireman to head of fire service and essential qualification required for the assigned job.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD/MHA/ Director General, Fire & Emergency Services, Andhra Pradesh</p>
12.	<u>FIREMAN RECRUITS</u>	

	<p><u>TRAINING AT THE REGIONAL TRAINING CENTRES</u></p> <p>Goa</p> <p>The training of Fireman at induction level is the responsibility of the respective States. Since many states do not have their own Fire Training Centres, the Firemen working in these States are forced to learn through their mistakes by hard ways. In view of the increasing technological incidents, it is becoming essential to upgrade their skills to make them effective and useful in actual situations. The induction level course of such firemen should be conducted at the identified Regional Training Centres to bring uniformity in training all over the country.</p>	<p>The Chairman informed that for the training of fireman there was need to have a standard syllabus. DGCD prepared the syllabus and circulated to all the States for adoption.</p> <p>Some of the states do not have own training centres. It is sometimes not economically viable for the smaller states to invest in this. They can very well train their firemen in the neighbouring States on mutually agreed terms and condition.</p> <p>The Committee headed by Sh. Alok Srivastava, DG Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh will look into it and suggest further improvement, if any.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD/MHA/ Director General, Fire & Emergency Services, Andhra Pradesh</p>
13.	<p><u>RECOGNITION BY THE AICTE FOR THE NFSC PROFESSIONAL COURSES</u></p> <p>Goa</p>	<p>The Chairman informed the members that Prior to the formation of All India Council of Technical Education, all the courses conducted by National Fire Service College have the recognition of Ministry of Human Resource Development as Certificate, Diploma and Advance Diploma in Fire Engineering like any other engineering diplomas/ qualifications.</p>

	<p>The All India Council of Technical Education is an autonomous body of the Government of India for promoting the standard of technical institutions. It is mandatory for all technical institutions to have AICTE approval. The National Fire Service College conducts various types of courses, but none of their courses have AICTE approval. Therefore, there is an urgent need to develop the infrastructure, facilities and get the AICTE approval so that it may gain the status of fire training institution of international repute.</p>	<p>He further apprised the members about the approval of Government of Rs.103 Crores for the up gradation of NFSC, Nagpur and work for the 1st phase has already begun in 2005-06.</p> <p>The Committee headed by Sh. Alok Srivastava, DG Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh will look into it and suggest further improvement, if any.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD/MHA/ Director General, Fire & Emergency Services, Andhra Pradesh</p>
<p>14.</p>	<p><u>FIRE FIGHTING TRAINING TO EMPLOYEES OF GOVT. AND PUBLIC SECTOR</u></p> <p>Orissa</p> <p>It should be made compulsory for the employees in Government and Private Sectors to undergo short term courses in Fire Prevention and Fire Extinction to help develop regular fire force in these set ups to meet any</p>	<p>Sri S.L, Nagarkar, DIG,NISA, CISF gave a presentation on the “Fire Training Institute of CISF”.</p> <p>The Chairman clarified that It is the responsibility of the concerned Organization to train their personnel in fire service.</p> <p>It was decided that the Committee headed by Sh. Alok Srivastava, DG Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh will look into it and suggest any specific need of training to the fireman working in these industries.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD/MHA/ Director General, Fire & Emergency Services, Andhra Pradesh</p>

	<p>emergency situation with greater promptitude.</p>	
<p>15.</p>	<p><u>UPGRADATION OF REGIONAL FIRE FIGHTING TRAINING CENTRES AND CONDUCTING SPECIALISED TRAINING COURSES</u></p> <p>Assam, Maharashtra, Orissa, Mizoram, Pondicherry</p> <p>All State Fire Training Centres be upgraded to meet further challenges in fire services. Every Regional State Fire Training Centre be given specific task pertaining to specialised Fire-fighting and rescue training to meet any other unforeseen eventualities. For example, Metro City Fire Services like Delhi and Mumbai be given task to develop specialized training for the response teams to handle situations not only in fire-fighting but also during building collapse</p>	<p>The Chairman stated that the need for training is increasing day by day due to fast pace of industrialization and urbanization. National Fire Service College, Nagpur alone can not take the training responsibility due to its limited resources. A huge backlog of training was created in the past. Ministry of Home Affairs decided to identify some State Fire Training Centres having capability to run the courses of National Fire Service College, Nagpur to clear the backlog. Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Delhi, Goa, Guwahati are running Sub-officers' course. There are other training centres such as Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Unnao, Ahmedabad which are also identified as prospective Regional Training Centres. These centres could not take any course due to inadequate infrastructure.</p> <p>Realizing the requirement and need Ministry has already included the upgradation of State Fire Training Centres at the cost of Rs. 3 crores each so that training to the fire service first responders can be imparted in search and rescue techniques in addition to fire fighting.</p> <p>The Committee headed by Sh. Alok Srivastava, DG Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh will look into it and suggest further improvement, if any.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD/MHA/ Director General, Fire &</p>

	<p>incidents when high rise building becoming unsafe to enter for tackling the emergency situations. Some flood prone states be given task to evolve and implement the training modules in flood rescue. A Steering Committee under the aegis of DGCD be formed with Director NFSC as member secretary with 3 to 4 Head of State Fire Services as its members to get the modules prepared for implementation.</p> <p>North eastern States are prone to earthquake. Specialized courses on search and rescue from collapsed structure be started at Regional State Fire Training Centre, Guwahati. Similarly other specialized courses can also be started there, so that large number of firemen can be trained.</p>	Emergency Services, Andhra Pradesh
<p>16.</p>	<p><u>ALLOTMENT OF SEATS FOR DIFFERENT COURSES AT NFSC NAGPUR</u></p> <p>Meghalaya</p> <p>Seats for Meghalaya be</p>	<p>Director, National Fire Service College was directed to allocate sufficient slots as per the requirement of State Government of Meghalaya in different courses at National Fire Service College, Nagpur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Director, NFSC/Meghalaya</p>

	fixed for different courses in NFSC, Nagpur.	
17.	<p><u>PRODUCTION OF EDUCATIVE AND TRAINING CDS</u></p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Tamil Nadu Fire & Rescue Services has launched the production of educative and training CDs. It is requested that Chennai may be chosen as an All India Centre for production of training/educative CDs and necessary equipment may be provided by Govt. of India through DGCD.</p>	<p>Sri G.A. Bhat, Director, Jammu & Kashmir Fire Service gave a presentation on “Managing rural fires in Jammu & Kashmir”.</p> <p>Members desired that for the mass awareness programme on fire safety educative material is required to be produced by the Government. The Chairman informed the Members that DGCD has produced some publicity material for use by the State Fire Services. The same was appreciated by the public, More publicity material both electronic and printed will be produced during the current financial year and the same will be sent to States for use by the respective Fire Service.</p> <p>Members decided to identify the actual requirement and the quantity of Educative and Training CD’s for Production.</p> <p>It was unanimously decided that the Committee under the Chairmanship of Sh. Alok Srivastava, DG Fire Services, Andhra Pradesh will look into the requirement of material for publicity material for creating mass awareness in fire safety in the country.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD/MHA/ Director General, Fire & Emergency Services, Andhra Pradesh</p>
VI	<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	
18.	<p><u>FIRE PREVENTION WEEK</u></p> <p>U.P.</p> <p>Fire Services in the country are only concentrating on fire fighting. Due to rapid population growth,</p>	<p>Members discussed in detail about the rescheduling of fire prevention week (14th – 20th April) as Fire Services remain busy during the period in fighting fires due to fire season. There were different opinion on this. 14th April is</p>

	<p>industrialization and urbanization loss to life and property is increasing day by day. There is a need to develop Fire Prevention Programme to reduce Fire incidents in the country. Fire Services remain busy in fire fighting work. They are not in a position to devote time in the month of April to observe Fire Service Week due to peak fire season. It is proposed to observe Fire Service Week in the month of February or in Festival season from 15th September to 15th October.</p>	<p>observed as Fire Service Day due to historical significance attached to the date. On 14th April 1944, a major fire broke out in Bombay Dock in which more than 66 firemen laid their lives.</p> <p>Since this is a very important matter concerning policy decision, the Chairman decided that it will be examined and the considered view will be conveyed to all concerned.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD/MHA</p>
19.	<p><u>PAY & ALLOWANCES IN FIRE SERVICES</u></p> <p>Rajasthan</p> <p>There is variation in Pay and Allowances to the staff and officers in States. It is proposed to bring uniformity at National level.</p>	<p>Since this is beyond the purview of SFAC, it was decided to drop the point.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
20.	<p><u>INVOLVEMENT OF NGO'S TO CREATE PUBLIC AWARENESS</u></p> <p>Orissa</p> <p>NGO's functioning in the state may be utilized to</p>	<p>In the recent past fires in the schools and places of public assembly there were many deaths. All these</p>

	<p>make people conscious about fire hazards in their day to day activities by establishing close rapport with regular Fire force to minimize the number of fire accidents which are on an increasing trend. DGCD may provide adequate grant in aid for this purpose.</p>	<p>deaths could have been avoided if the people are educated in basic fire safety precautions. Government alone cannot do this work. It was unanimously decided that NGOs may be utilized for creating mass awareness on fire safety to save avoidable damage to life and property.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/DGCD</p>
21.	<p><u>CREATION OF VOLUNTEER FIREMAN.</u></p> <p>Orissa</p> <p>Number of fire service personnel are inadequate in the State which is prone to disasters and has passed through the traumatic experience of Super Cyclone of unprecedented magnitude. It is proposed that volunteers from public may be trained in fire fighting and rescue operation like territorial army to aid fire service personnel at the time of need.</p>	<p>Members were of the opinion that Fire Services in India should create Volunteer Fireman to help the regular services during the natural and man made disasters. These volunteer Firemen should be trained in basic fire fighting and rescue operations. The proposal was unanimously accepted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/DGCD</p>
22.	<p><u>SUBJECT DISASTER MANAGEMENT MAY BE INTRODUCED IN THE SYLLABUS OF HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL</u></p>	

	<p>Bihar</p> <p>Recent occurrences of fire in schools are forcing to include fire prevention courses and disaster management syllabus in the school.</p>	<p>The Chairman informed the Council that the CBSE is already having this subject in their syllabus.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
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Chairman thanked the representatives of the companies who displayed their latest fire fighting and search and rescue equipments during the 31st Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council and he stressed the need to have dialogue with the industries, experts, associations and fire professionals. We should work together to help in the development of Fire Services in the country. Chairpersons of various committees were requested to submit their report latest by October 31st, 05.

The Meeting ended with the Vote of Thanks by Sri Vijay Shanker, Chairman.

Speech of Chief Minister Andhra Pradesh

It is a great pleasure for me to inaugurate the 31st meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council being held at Hyderabad at a very crucial juncture, as the country had witnessed a Tsunami disaster on 26 December, 2004 wherein 10,273 persons were killed, while another 5,823 people were missing and feared to be dead. 9 Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh were also affected by the Tsunami which claimed lives of 106 persons and caused damage to property worth 75. 27 crores.

2. (a) Our country had in the past witnessed major natural disasters including earthquake at Latur, Plague at Surat, landslide in UP Hills, Super cyclone in Orrisa and earthquake in Gujarat. Recent spate in Sutlej river in Himachal Pradesh due to release of water from Parichha River in Tibet has caused extensive damage to the infrastructure and properties in Himachal Pradesh.
- (b) Andhra Pradesh, particularly the coastal districts have been consistently experiencing severe cyclones, storms, heavy rains/flash floods. 3792 persons were killed and property worth Rs. 18,000 crores has been damaged on account of natural disasters in Andhra Pradesh during the period 1990-2005.

3. Disaster is a high impact phenomenon, which has potential to wipe out years of development either in a matter of few minutes or hours or over an extended period of time. Disaster is being increasingly recognized to be major development issue in our country.
4. Although, all natural disasters cannot be prevented fully, their impact can be reduced with proper disaster management strategies and planning. Managing disaster consequences and linking the lessons learnt from that to the mitigation and preparedness planning, therefore, becomes crucial.
5. (a) The Government of India has constituted a National Disaster Management Authority under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister and taken several steps to provide the requisite institutional and coordination mechanism. A National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) has been constituted earmarking 8 Battalions of Central Para Military Forces which will be trained and equipped to function as specialised disaster response teams.

(b) Government of India has accorded sanction of Rs. 15 crores to upgrade the National Civil Defence College, Nagpur to convert it into an "Institution of Excellence". Sanction has also been accorded for an amount of Rs. 103.95 crores to equip the National Fire Service College, Nagpur for imparting training to effectively manage future disasters. Realizing that Civil Defence set up and Fire Services of the country are critical components of Disaster Management, the Central Government is actively considering proposals amounting to Rs. 327 crores for revamping of Civil Defence in the country. There is another project earmarking expenditure amounting to about Rs. 2000 crores for improvement and up gradation of Fire Services in various States of the country.
6. (a) Disaster management has been accorded a very high priority by Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Government has constituted a State level committee under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary for monitoring the implementation of contingency plans for tackling Cyclones and 'Earthquakes and District level committees under the Chairmanship of District Collectors to ensure implementation of contingency plans relating to Cyclones and Earthquakes at the District level.

(b) Dr. MCR HRD Institute, Hyderabad and AM AP Academy of Rural Development, Hyderabad have been entrusted the responsibility of conducting Disaster Management Courses for various Government agencies discharging disaster management responsibilities. Government of Andhra Pradesh is examining proposal to modernize and upgrade the AP Fire Service State Training School and equip it to train Fire Service, Civil Defence Volunteer and Home Guards who act as First Responders in all disaster situations.
7. Our country has also experienced major manmade disasters including the Industrial disaster in Bhopal and disasters on account of Fire in Upahaar Cinema in New Delhi, Fire in a marriage functional hall at Srirangam and a School fire in Kumbhakonam both in Tamil Nadu and the recent ONGC Fire in Bombay High.
8. (a) Andhra Pradesh has also had its share of manmade disasters mainly on account of accidental out break of fire. During the past decade, 1382 persons have been killed and property worth 963 crores has been lost in 1.62 lakh fire accidents in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Government of Andhra Pradesh is concerned about the heavy loss of lives and properties in fire accidents. Government has instructed the District Collectors and Municipal Commissioners to take necessary preventive measures particularly in cinema theaters, High Rise Buildings and Large concentrations of thatched dwellings.

9. Government has initiated required remedial action on non-compliance of statutory provisions of fire safety law and besides fixing accountability on concerned authorities to ensure implementation of fire safety law/regulations, steps have also been taken to create required awareness amongst the owners/occupiers of High Rise Buildings to provide mandatory fire safety measures.

10. (a) Government of Andhra Pradesh has evolved a basic plan for Citizen-friendly Governance in A.P. for ensuring Transparency and accountability in the system and increase Public confidence in the administration. Government has also issued instructions to the Fire Department to issue fire NOC through e-Seva, an e-governance initiative of AP Government.

(b) I am happy that the AP Fire Services has operationalised the basic plan for citizen-friendly governance and evolved a mechanism, for on-line receipt and processing of applications and inspection reports which will reduce the time frame for issue of Fire No Objection Certificates to 15 days as against 3 to 6 months at present.

11. (a) The role of the Fire Service in India includes extinguishing fires and protecting life and property in the case of fires. This role has changed dramatically over the last few years because of both external and organizational forces. The Fire Service now responds to hazardous material incidents, advanced emergency medical situations, high angle rescue and confined space rescue incidents, trench and collapse operations, underwater rescue and more.

(b) In recent years, the requirements for fire safety cover have increased manifold, whereas the development of Fire Service has not made much headway. The fast pace of industrialization with the extensive use of hazardous materials and the increased construction of larger and taller buildings have multiplied the problems of fire fighting. The fire hazards are no longer confined to big cities and manufacturing centers.

(c) Therefore, if the objective of ensuring safety of life and property in both urban and rural areas is to be realised, then a complete over-hauling of the Fire Service organisation is called for. The Fire Service need to be provided with adequate infrastructure and equipment for meeting the challenges posed by the advancement of technology and economic growth.

(d) Also, in the immediate aftermath of any disaster, coordinated search and rescue efforts are critical for saving lives and property. The mobilization and deployment of trained personnel for search and rescue operations immediately is critical for the survival of disaster-affected victims. For this purpose, it is imperative that the districts and State level Fire Services are empowered for carrying out search and rescue operations immediately after a disaster. The enhancement of the search and rescue capabilities of the firemen for quick response will save many lives.

(e) I would therefore like to urge the Standing Fire Advisory Council to undertake in-depth deliberations and come up with concrete suggestions on measures required to develop Fire Services as Multi-hazard disaster response units.

SPEECH OF THE HON'BLE HOME MINISTER OF A.P.

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy Garu, Hon'ble MLA Mohd. Moazam Khan Garu, Chief Secretary Dr. Mohan Kanda Garu, Director General Civil Defence Sri Vijay Shanker Garu, DGP Sri Swaranjit Sen Garu, Special Chief Secretary, GAD Sri A. Raghotham Rao Garu, Principal Secretary Home Department Sri A.K.Shrivastava Garu, Delegates, Senior Officers and Members of the Press.

I am happy to be present here to preside over the inaugural function of the 31st Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council. On behalf of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, I extend a warm welcome to all.

2) I understand that the SFAC would be deliberating on complex issues and major challenges confronting the Fire Services in the country in a comprehensive manner with a view to finding ways and means for improving and standardising the response of Fire Services throughout the country.

3) Government of Andhra Pradesh accords a very high priority to the Fire Services and has taken several measures to improve its operational efficiency. Following re-organisation of the Department, sanction of 13 posts of Divisional Fire Officers, according gazetted status to the post of Assistant Divisional Fire Officer, each district now has a District Fire Officer and Assistant District Fire Officer. Government has also issued orders for filling up 31% of existing vacancies and Home Guards have been made available against remaining vacancies. Required relaxations have also been accorded to enable sanction of stagnation increments to the Driver Operators and Firemen which has considerably boosted their motivational levels and morale. During the financial year 2004-05, additional budget of Rs. 189 lakhs has been sanctioned for procurement of firefighting and rescue equipment. Andhra Pradesh Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 500 lakhs for setting up the AP Fire Services State Training School.

4) Andhra Pradesh has 251 fire stations. 25 new Fire Stations already sanctioned are likely to be opened shortly.

5) Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken a policy decision to sanction additional fire stations, in a phased manner in each of the 68 Assembly Constituencies which do not have even a single fire station, besides upgrading the existing fire stations in Hyderabad City, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati

6) Since Government of India has proposed a project involving an expenditure of Rs. 2000 crores for upgradation of fire services in various States, I would like to request the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India to allocate required funds in this project for upgradation- modernisation and expansion of AP Fire Services and recognize Andhra Pradesh Fire Service State Training School as a Regional Training Centre so that it becomes a Nodal Training Institute for training of Fire Service personnel, Home Guards, and Civil Defence Volunteers in disaster management.

7) During the past 3 years, fire accidents in AP have exhibited an increasing trend. Government has viewed with concern the rise in incidence of fire accidents and issued instructions to all District Collectors and Municipal Commissioners to ensure joint inspections by Fire, electrical, revenue and municipal authorities of all high hazard occupancies. Sustained fire prevention-measures and awareness campaign undertaken by the AP Fire Services has arrested the increasing trend in incidence of fire accidents. During the year 2004-05, there has been a 10% decrease in fire incidence and 13% decrease in loss of lives in fire accidents as compared to the year 2003-04.

8) The Fire Service Department has also streamlined and simplified the process of issue of Fire Clearance of High Rise Buildings through e-seva, as a part of e-governance initiative of Government of Andhra Pradesh, which I am sure will facilitate better compliance of fire safety law/regulations.

9) (a) Fire safety measures prescribed in the National Building Code of India have been incorporated in the fire safety law/regulations being enforced in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) The Government has received representations seeking formulation of fire safety norms for information Technology Companies and Information Technology Enabled Service Companies keeping in view their specialised nature of functioning.

(c) Representations have also been received from Builders of High Rise Shopping Malls and Multiplexes to prescribe specialised firefighting and rescue appliances to overcome the shortcomings on account of non-availability of mandatory open space.

10. I request the 31st SFAC to deliberate and give concrete suggestions regarding fire safety norms for Information Technology Companies and Information Technology Enabled Service Companies and Multiplexes and Installation of specialised firefighting and rescue appliances to overcome the shortcoming on account of non-availability of mandatory open space.

I further request the delegates to share their valuable experience and expertise and suggest (a) utilization of modern firefighting equipments (b) innovation in firefighting techniques in specialised high hazardous occupancies to render effective services and to ensure better fire safety for the citizens.

11. I hope that all delegates are comfortable with the facilities made available by us and wish that the two day deliberations during the conference on current challenges confronting the fire services in the country would be fruitful and immensely helpful in formulating new strategies.

JAI HIND

Address by DG,NDRF & CD

Inaugural Session

It is indeed a matter of great honour for the Fire Service fraternity that we have Hon'ble Chief Minister and Hon'ble Home Minister of Andhra Pradesh amongst us at the inauguration of 31st Standing Fire Advisory Council Meeting. I, on behalf of Union Minister of

Home Affairs, members of SFAC and on my own behalf welcome Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy and Hon'ble Home Minister Sri K. Jana Reddy for sparing their valuable time. Your presence also indicates the importance that the Fire Service. I extend warm welcome to Chief Secretary, DG Police and Principal Secretary (Home) Andhra Pradesh. I also welcome the distinguished guests, members of SFAC and members of the Media.

(2) Fire Service is organized in the States and UTs under the State Acts. It is included in Schedule XII to be read with Article 243 of the Indian Constitution specifying provision of fire service to be the municipal function. In other words, if there is no Municipality, there cannot be a fire service in the general area as fire service exists only in urban areas. Fire hazards in urban and rural areas are assuming serious proportions with allround incremental development in the country. This calls for an urgent attention for availability of appropriately empowered, trained and equipped fire service keeping in consideration the terrain, topography and available resources of our country.

(3) Ministry of Home Affairs renders technical advise to States/ UTs and Central Ministries on Fire Protection, Fire Prevention and Fire Legislation through Directorate General Civil Defence and Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC). Fire Service aims at saving life and property in case fire and fire related accidents and other emergencies. But in our country, in the absence of any organized mechanism for intervention on non-fire emergencies like rescuing trapped persons from collapsed buildings or victims of gas and industrial disasters, drowning cases, Fire Services are quite often pressed into to tackle many such non-specific emergencies. In fact in our country, Fire Services have been acting as Multi-Hazard Response Services without adequate training, equipment and also, without any legal basis.

(4) The Fire Service need to be provided with adequate infrastructure and equipment for meeting the challenges posed by the advancement of technology and economic growth. Also, in the immediate aftermath of any disaster, coordinated search and rescue efforts are critical for saving lives and property. The mobilization and deployment of trained personnel for search and rescue operations immediately is critical for the survival of disaster-affected victims. For this purpose, it is imperative that the district and State level Fire Services are empowered for carrying out search and rescue operations immediately after a disaster. The enhancement of the search and rescue capabilities of the firemen for quick response will save many a lives. This can be achieved by developing the Fire Services as multi-hazard disaster response units.

(5) State of Fire Services in our country is very poor. As against 70,868 fire stations as per Standing Fire Advisory Council norms, there are 1745 Fire Stations operating throughout the country under various municipalities and State Governments with 5149 fire appliances and vehicles manned by total 50,713 fire professionals. Besides, there are 278 Fire Stations operating in industrial sectors exclusively for the fire safety of the concerned industries, with a fleet of 1053 appliances and vehicles of various specifications manned by 13,335 fire personnel. There is a shortage of 97.54% fire stations, 96.28% fireman and 80.04 % firefighting and rescue vehicles for the firefighting and rescue purposes without calculating the deficiencies for role of fire services in the Disaster Management in Search & Rescue capabilities. Even the Urban fire services suffer deficiencies of 72.75% in fire stations, 78.79% in man power and 22.43% in firefighting and rescue vehicles.

(6) After Disaster Management was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs, a review of the capabilities required to be put into place as well as the areas requiring intervention was undertaken. Base on this review a road map for future action plan for comprehensive vulnerability reduction was drawn up. One of the key areas identified in the road map drawn up by the MHA is enhancement of capabilities of the States to respond to disaster situations. Strengthening of the capabilities of the Districts and States in evacuation, search and rescue is identified as a priority area. It is envisaged that adequate strengthening and equipping of the fire and emergency services to carry out search and rescue would go a long way towards accomplishing the above objective. To achieve this objective a Rs.2,000 crores worth project to revamp Fire Service through out the country is under active consideration of the Central Government.

(7) World over the fire services are used for search and rescue in all kinds of disasters. However, in India the role of fire services has been mainly limited to responding to fire related disasters. Neither are the fire services in India oriented to aiding civil authorities in disaster situations nor do they have the equipment for these tasks. In India there is a network of fire stations existing down to the sub-divisional level. However, there are some gaps as some sub-divisional Headquarters and District Head Quarters are not covered and it is proposed to fill these gaps and equip and train the personnel of the fire services for carrying out search and rescue in all types of disasters- so that they are converted into multi-hazard response units.

(8) During 31st Meeting the Council will discuss following important issues relating to the fire service in the country :

- (i) National Commission for Fire & Emergency service
- (ii) Inclusion of Fire Service in Concurrent List of the Constitution of India
- (iii) Uniform Fire Service Act & Rules
- (iv) Uniform Building Code & Rules
- (v) Modernisation of Fire Services
- (vi) Other matters relating to fire service administration.

(9) I once again thank you all for sparing valuable time.

THE AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES IN INDIA

BY DR. P.K. JOHN, PH.D.F.I.FIRE E(UK)

1. PREFACE

1.1 The fire service in India is more than two centuries old. During the pre-independence period, several fire bridges were established under the control of local bodies in various parts of the country. They were organized around the need to respond to fire incidents aims mainly at saving life and property of all the citizens within the jurisdiction of their responsibilities, more or less on the same pattern of the Country Fire Brigade in the U.K. The Metropolitan city of Mumbai was the first to start Fire Brigade Service in 1803, followed by Calcutta.

1.2 During the initial post-independence years, some efforts were made by the Govt. of India to re-organise fire services by convening a meeting of the expert committee in

1950, followed by Fire Chiefs Conference in 1955. In pursuance of their recommendation, the Govt. of India constituted the Standing Fire Advisory Committee in 1956 to examine the technical, organizational and other related problems concerning the Fire Service and makes recommendations to the Government. This is purely an advisory body comprising representatives of recognized fire services, now meeting for the 31st time since its inception. This recommendatory body could not make any substantial impact on the development and growth of fire services in the country, since many of the important and far reaching recommendations made in 1955 are yet to be implemented. Hence, it is to be admitted that after 58 years of independence, fire service in India has only stunted growth and lopsided development and largely remains heterogeneous in character, as there is no uniformity in administration and organisation in Fire Service.

CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION IN RESPECT OF FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL

- 1.3 The backwardness of fire service is largely due to its peculiar and not so well defined constitutional position for governance. In order to facilitate proper administration on various aspects, subjects have been distributed between the Union Government and the State Government for legislative purpose for making laws under articles 246, which is reflected in the 7th schedule of the constitution viz. (1) Union List-97 (2) State List –66 and (3) Concurrent list –47, but the subject fire protection does not figure in any of the 7th schedule to the Constitution of India. The problems created by or relating to fire are generally delegated to State Government responsibilities. By virtue of 74th amendment, the word Fire Services has been reflected in the Schedule 12 to be read with article 243 W specifying it to be a municipal function. There are major States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana, where Fire Services are controlled by the local bodies. Poverty ridden Municipalities cannot establish, leave alone maintain and develop fire service as a service delivery organisation. In fact it turns out to be self defeating provision in the constitution for developing fire service. As a result 70% of the population who live in villages do not have fire protection services.
- 1.4 Further it is also seen that the control and protection of life and property is treated as part of maintenance of public order, which is a State duty. With the existing heterogeneous set up of Fire Service, it has not been possible to introduce legislation both at Central and State level for uniformity in organisation, administration and effective implementation of fire protection and safety measure, not has it been possible to integrated fire safety requirements in developmental efforts at the national level.

RENAMING THE FIRE SERVICE AS FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICE

- 1.5 The society and the requirements, it place on Fire Service have changed enormously, but the Fire Service as an institution has not changed in turn since it is organised around the need only to respond to fire incidents which makes up no more than 25% of its total activities and so it is not now, and will not in future be, the dominant activity,. Fire Service therefore, requires a major reform in terms of its functions, legislative packing and management and it needs to be planned carefully and continuously reviewed. A radical programme of reform is required to change the existing fire service into a modern service delivery institution, designed to improve all germane aspects of community safety more focused on prevention rather than intervention. It is imperative to bring about a paradigm shift in the approach and role of Fire Service for a wider role and re-christen it

as Fire and Emergency Services. Hence, there is a need to review the constitutional position in respect of fire protection and control services so as to include the subject Fire Protection Service in list 3 Concurrent list for the following reasons :-

ENLISTMENT OF THE SUBJECT, FIRE PROTECTION AND CONTROL IN THE CONCURRENT LIST OF THE 7TH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

- 2.1 As per the 74th amendment to the Constitution of India, any corporation and municipalities are empowered to set up Fire Services whereas 70% of the of India's population resides in villages, but no such provision is made in Xith Schedule of the Constitution of India dealing with Panchayats. Fire Protection is a basic human need, which should not be relegated to municipalities as the poor villagers have to pay exorbitant charges for use of Fire Services for protection of their life and property during exigencies and at times they pay this sum by obtaining loans. On the other hand their counter parts in municipal areas do not pay anything for the use of Fire Service. Depriving villagers from this critical facility is against the letter and spirits of the Constitution of India, which speaks of equality and social justice.
- 2.2 As per the directive principles of State policy, it shall be the endeavor of the State to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the forest and wild life of the country – Article 48A & 49 speak for protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance. Planning for adequate fire protection arrangements need to be made therefore a part of the overall Civil Defence plan for which center is the guiding and coordinating authority. The expenditure towards these efforts should be shared between the Central and State Governments on equal basis. Besides it will facilitate organised efforts at National and State level for making and public aware of the nature of fire hazards and need for observing basic fire prevention measures during peace and war time alike. Enlisting fire service in the concurrent list therefore makes eminent sense.
- 2.3 As it is, the Centre has a direct responsibility in the matter of training Fire Service personnel in as much, as Union agencies and Institutions, for professional, vocational or technical training including the training of Police Officers are placed under item 65 of the list 1 in Union List. Hence, it makes sense to include professional service like Fire Service as a whole in the Concurrent list.
- 2.4 There are major services in the central Government Ministries/departments and therefore it is appropriate that the subject of fire is brought under the Concurrent List. As there is an urgent need for legislation both at Central and State level to ensure uniformity in administration and effective implementation of fire safety measures in various sectors.
- 2.5 Since protection of life and property from ravages of fire is a national responsibility which is vital for consolidation of gains accrued from the national development plan, a more rational approach to the problem will be to have this responsibility shared by the Central as well as State Government.
- 2.6 Fire prevention/safety is a responsibility of any civilized society. Subjects like social security and social insurance, employment and unemployment included at item 23 and whereas education including technical education, vocational and technical training of

labour is reflected in the Concurrent list item 25, while the subject of far greater national significance life protection of life and property from the threat of fire has been left out.

- 2.7 The constitutional ambiguity of the subject Fire Protection and Control is a serious lapse for a developing country like India for progressive industrialization. Fire and explosion are the major threat for any industrial disasters, which needs comprehensive study and risk evaluation which is technical and professional in nature. There are public sector undertakings with the partnership of Central Government as well as State Government. As Fire does not discriminate Central and State PSUs for safety precautions, it is advisable that the subject is brought under the Concurrent list for enforcement and legislative purpose.
- 2.8 Fire service had a major Budget head earlier viz. 260 Fire Protection and Control, however, the same has been clubbed up with other administrative services. As a result, discussion in the legislative Assembly about the subject Fire Protection & Control is often by passed during Budget sessions of the Assembly, unless there are serious mishaps on the day of Budget discussion. Fire Services do not get adequate attention for improvement and development.
- 2.9 Fire Service is deemed as a State subject under maintenance of Public Orders; which do not provide legitimate ground for proper development since Fire Service to the community are placed under the control of local bodies under section 243W. A service delivery organisation like Fire & Emergency Service ought to have been organised to take on the responsibilities as a dependable State emergency response force for all types of fire and non-fire emergencies including response for Arson Terrorism and disaster management. In the larger context of urbanization and industrialization, inclusion of Fire Protection and Control in the concurrent list makes greater sense.
- 2.10 Disasters and Fires do not have any geographical barriers. Therefore, it would be appropriate if it is included in the Concurrent List for the safety, security and welfare of the people in the country, particularly in view of the recommendation of the High Powered Committee on Disaster Management to strengthen and streamline and develop the fire and Emergency Services in the country.

3. **SETTING UP OF A NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR FIRE PROTECTION SERVICES**

The role of Fire Service is not just limited to being a fire fighting service as generally perceived but it also plays the role of a disaster preventive agency especially in urban areas. It can provide basic rescue and search service and can also co-ordinate in event of a disaster situation with other agencies like Police and Health Service and work in conjunction with them. The recommendations of the High Powered Committee of Disaster Management regarding revamping Fire Service are as follows :-

- a) The appointment of a National Fire Service Commission to suggest the reorganization of Fire Services to cope with the challenges posed by the technological advancement during peacetime and war situations.
- b) Formulation of a National Policy on Fire Preparedness in Rural and Urban Areas.

- c) The provision of a comprehensive legislative backup to the Fire Services to enforce fire regulations.
- d) The risk mapping of cities and industrial towns and the norms for fire protection levels in such areas.
- e) Review of training standards and equipment requirements.
- f) Planning of Fire Safety programme for the public.
- g) Planning of fire prevention and protection in slums and shanty towns.
- h) To review provisions of the model Fire Service Bill.

We have National Commission for almost all special case groups. Hence, it is very important set up a Commission in line with the National Police Commission as its Prime function should be to review, assess and monitor on a continuing basis, the role and performance of fire service in view of the new role assigned to fire service in the context of Disaster Management as first respondent for all hazard response purpose. The Commission should be set up and entrusted with the following terms and references.

- 3.1 To examine in depth the organizational set up, their role and functions and recommend ways and means to re-structure them with a view to achieve maximum possible uniformity and efficiency.
- 3.2 To examine the pay structure, condition of service, personal matters, medical standards, career path, which have bearing in maximum efficiency. They should have access to cadre service and be able to develop their full potential.
- 3.3 Managing Fires is more technical than perceived. In order to examine the adequacy of training methods and recommend measures for improvement and the reward structure based around integrated professional development schemes with career path for new entrants and
- 3.4 To examine the existing legal provisions if any on fire service matters and recommend additional legislation at Central and State level for better administration of the service equipping them suitably to develop as a dependable civil emergency force of the State for all types of natural and man made disasters.
- 3.5 To examine present state of preparedness of Fire Service in the country and recommend measures for modernisation with a view to enable the fire service to meet new challenges of technological advances.
- 3.6 To examine the existing safeguard if any against health and accident hazards faced by the members of the profession and recommend improvement.
- 3.7 To recommend suitable steps to intensify the fire safety awareness programme among masses and to develop the force as a disaster preventive agency in urban areas.
- 3.8 To recommend measures for subjecting fire service for periodical inspection by competent professional authorities to ensure standard of efficiency at par with Medical Council of India.
- 3.9 To examine adequacy of fire fighting equipments provided as per the Standing Fire Advisory Council norms in view of the added responsibilities for urban search and rescue services.
- 3.10 To examine the progress made in the field of Research and Development and to intensify the efforts to cope with the

requirements of the protection service to keep in pace with the technological progress..

- 3.11 To examine the feasibility for providing grant-in-aid for development of Fire Service from the Insurance amount collected by the respective States in line with the recommendation made by the Sarkaria Commission for Railway passenger fare.
- 3.12 To examine problems of financing the services for modernisation and suggest schemes for locating adequate resources for improvement of fire service and maintain them in high standard of efficiency.

4. In view of the foregoing, we should have Fire Service Commission to look into the problems besetting the development of fire services so that whole host of problems that are being faced by the Fire Services in the country, to whom we owe a great deal, are solved. The future fire service will have clear and accountable lines of direction and management.

Modernisation of Fire and Rescue Services

S.K. Dogra, IPS, Director, Tamil Nadu Fire and Rescue Services

If we were to select one word which most frequently figures during the discussions in our fire and rescue services, we would, without any doubt, come up with the word "modernisation". No conference, no review meeting, no discussion --- not even a telephonic conversation between two officers --- seems to be complete without a mention of the need for modernisation of our fire and rescue services. When I began to prepare for this presentation, therefore, I started with an introspective analysis of what goes on in our minds when we talk of modernisation. I realised that in our minds there is an entrenched antithesis between what is modern and innovative on the one hand and what is ancient, traditional, and follows the beaten track on the other. Our concept of modernisation also derives from the belief that over the centuries there has been and is still continuing to be a gradual, progressive evolution which results in the emergence of better and better equipment, methods of operation, techniques of training and systems of communication which can be used for improving our effectiveness and efficiency. In other words, the concept of modernisation derives from the deeply entrenched notion that "THE LATEST IS THE BEST".

When we look back at the history of modernisation in our fire and rescue services, or, for that matter, in any fire and rescue service in the world, we find that three approaches to the task of modernisation can be identified:

- 1) Reactive Approach
- 2) Comparative Approach, and
- 3) Proactive Approach.

The reactive approach to modernisation is the result of the society's reaction to one or more incidents. Thus, a fire in Uphar Theatre leads to a re-look at the safety rules and laws; a fire in a school in Kumbakonam leads to fire-certification system in schools in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere; a devastating earthquake in Gujarat results in India's first ever Disaster-management Act; and we are all familiar with the steps taken in the USA in the wake of 9/11. In our country with its limited resources where various demands are tied up in a cut-throat competition, it has most often been the reactive approach to modernisation that has been most prevalent and has often succeeded best.

The comparative approach to modernisation comes into play when we get an opportunity to interact with another fire-service. Bomb blasts occur in the London Underground. Our television screens show well-trained London fire personnel moving around in well-equipped vehicles. We ask ourselves, "Why can't I build my brigade into a similar type?" An officer visits Singapore Civil Defence Academy and returns with the wish that he should transform his own state training centre into a similarly well-equipped training academy. The sense of comparison under such circumstances becomes the motivating force for modernisation.

The Proactive approach to modernisation is based on anticipation of situations and advance planning. Such an approach signifies the ideal set-up which does not wait for tragedies to occur before it springs into action. As leaders in our own respective states we need to play a role in building up a culture of such proactive modernisation.

I started by saying that modernisation is the implementation of the latest --- latest techniques, latest technology, latest communication systems and so on. But what are the objectives to be achieved through modernisation?

Any organisation aims for the attainment of certain basic goals and so does a fire and rescue service. These goals are:

- Effectiveness
- Efficiency
- Ability to handle major crises, and
- To achieve all this at minimal costs.

Effectiveness is the capability of an organisation to satisfy the social need for which it was created. The effectiveness of a fire service lies in its capability to extinguish different types of fires. The effectiveness of its rescue wing lies in its capability to rescue persons trapped in hazardous situations.

Efficiency connotes speed, promptness and propriety of methods. An efficient service carries out its tasks in a neat and immaculate rather than shabby and unprofessional manner.

A force must not only be effective and efficient during normal times, but should also be capable of handling sudden and big crises, such as a Tsunami or an earthquake or a cyclone or multiple blasts.

To complete the picture, we must say that all these objectives must be achieved at minimum material and human costs to the society. The material cost is incurred in the procurement and maintenance of equipment. Human cost is due to recruitment, maintenance of personnel and the loss of life and limb due to accidents.

These objectives have been beautifully summed up by Mr. Bill Manning, Editor of Fire Engineering, in these words:

"The ultimate objective of the fire-chief is to deliver the highest level of emergency response with the greatest margin of safety for firefighters in the most fiscally responsible way."

Let us go back to these objectives and see how these objectives are achieved through modernization.

Effectiveness of a fire and rescue service can be enhanced by procurement of latest and state of the art equipment. Such equipment must cover all the requirements, including the requirement for vehicles, pumps, Personal Protection Equipment, and rescue tools etc. While planning for the equipment we must identify the special needs of an area and its conditions. The equipment which may be very useful in an urban situation may not be equally relevant for a rural situation. Then, there may be special installations in the area covered by us such as a nuclear plant or a chemical factory which may require special arrangements. Such specific needs must get adequate focus in our modernization planning. There may also be strategic issues requiring attention. An area may be prone to cyclones, another to earthquakes and still another to floods due to rains. Preparing the fire and rescue services for these tasks would require proper planning of equipment and training. Another area of strategic importance is the possibility of terrorist attacks. Serial bomb blasts, bio-terrorism and chemical terrorism are threats that loom large and any modernization strategy would be incomplete if it does not provide for these requirements.

Efficiency can be enhanced in many ways by the use of modern equipment. One important area is communication. Ideally, we must procure communication sets that provide hands-free operation. Monitoring systems such as GPS, video cameras for remote-viewing and facilities for teleconferencing can vastly increase efficiency. Computer networks can be utilized for collection of statistics, analyses of situations and predictions and projections. Standard Operating Procedures, mock-drills and coordination exercises with other sister agencies such as police and revenue department help to smoothen the functioning together of these agencies at times of crises. Manuals which clearly define the role of each agency go a long way in improving coordinated functioning in a multi-disciplinary context.

As mentioned earlier, it should be our endeavour while modernizing the fire and rescue services to use maximum economy. We must keep it in mind that in a third world country like ours, whatever resources are spared for us have to be withdrawn from some other equally important need of the society. Economy can be achieved by standardizing the procurement procedures, and by proper maintenance of equipment. In my own experience, I have found these two areas to be very tricky. Equally important is the need for proper planning to assess the type and quantity of equipment required by the Department. One has to encounter many pitfalls while undertaking this exercise. It is often difficult to draw the balance between those items which may be required almost daily and those which may not be needed frequently but may become very crucial when the need for them arises. Take a hazmat vehicle for instance. The cost of a hazmat vehicle is equal to the cost of nearly 40 water tenders or 50 water lorries. While the addition of 40 water tenders or 50 water lorries would make a sea-change to the fire-fighting capability of a fire-brigade, a hazmat vehicle may mostly lie idle. Yet, at the time of a poisonous gas-leak, such a vehicle may help to save hundreds of lives. Other questions of choices between different options often confront the Fire Chief. Should one go in for a smaller number of high-pressure but costlier pumps or a larger number of low-pressure but cheaper pumps? Would it be more economical to purchase very high pressure monitors which could be used to direct a jet of water straight to

a height rather than skylifts? What would be an ideal combination of the two? Perhaps conferences and meetings like this should in the weeks and months to come become a forum for sharing experience on such issues.

Having given an overview of the modernization framework, I now wish to dwell on some specific issues related to modernization.

While it is good to focus on technology and state-of-the-art equipment, there are many other less tangible aspects of modernization which are of equal consequence. One of these is the organizational culture. The interpersonal relations and the manner of communication within an organization make a significant difference to the results achieved by it. A modern organization must be a learning organization where each member constantly tries to improve and grow. I wish to reproduce a few words from the book The Fifth Discipline, where the writer says:

"Because learning is integral to planning and because planning is inescapable to management, you cannot escape learning....It is not a marginal activity to be engaged when one has spare time or a concern of a handful of "experts".

A modern learning organization works with a shared vision. All the members of the organisation work for and towards goals which are common to them and to the organization. A shared vision brings commitment. Attainment of such a vision gives a sense of satisfaction and draws the individual emotionally closer to the organization. Any attempt at modernization must, therefore, give adequate emphasis to a shared vision.

The organization should work towards the building up of a shared knowledge base which is available to all and to which all make a contribution. Computers and networking make such a knowledge base possible. In Tamil Nadu we are now trying to build such a knowledge base which would be available to the officers working within Chennai City. In course of time we will try to extend it to the whole state.

Another aspect of the learning process is the building up of a system of reviews in which everyone makes an honest and constructive self-assessment. Introducing such practices pose initial difficulties. We may have a fear that our subordinates will take advantage of us. It takes time, effort and courage to break a system that has fossilized over years and years of practice. But in my opinion it is well worth the effort to try such innovative methods. In a sense the effort taken by the DGCD to organize experience and ideas sharing sessions of the type that we are having today has gone a long way in promoting a shared vision at the national level. The DGCD could perhaps consider making the website an active forum of online sharing of experiences and knowledge. Conferences and meetings of this type could then be the culmination of such online and continual experience and knowledge sharing.

Training is another major area requiring emphasis in modernization. Training is the root and the spring of change. A properly managed and suitably energized training centre can play a crucial role in changing the organizational culture of a fire and rescue service. Fortunately, Ministry of Home Affairs has initiated the modernization of the training centres at the national level. In Tamil Nadu we propose to start a Disaster Management School as a part of the upgradation of the present training centre into an autonomous Academy. The idea has been accepted in principle and the proposal sent by me is pending for the approval of the Government. In the days to come perhaps the four states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh could each develop one area of specialization so that

duplication of similar facilities could be avoided. Similar regionalization could perhaps be attempted for other areas.

Cultivation of a culture of ideas, thinking and discussion are another area of prime significance. In Tamil Nadu I have successfully tried meditation as a technique for developing the culture of thinking. Frequent thinking-sessions and discussions have resulted in a total transformation in the outlook of our officers. Of course, not everyone has responded with the same zeal. But, then, there is an overall leavening of the system with a few individuals responding with dramatic results. The results that have begun to emerge will encourage others in the days to come. One Veeramani, an Assistant Divisional Officer from Tamil Nadu was awarded the Godiva award for this year by the Institution of Fire Engineers, and one Namasivayam has been regularly contributing high-standard articles to the Construction Journal of India.

One important aspect of modernization is the identification of problems and finding innovative and effective solutions to these problems. During the Tsunami that struck the coast of Tamil Nadu on 26th of December 2004, our men and officers had to work under highly stressful conditions. They had to carry the heavy burden of hundreds of dead bodies which either lay buried under silt brought by the sea, or were entangled in bushes or simply lay unnoticed within huts.

The extremely stressful task performed by the personnel of TNFRS posed serious problems of coping. We decided to study the problem and took the assistance of a group of psychiatrists. These psychiatrists conducted tests on our men and the results of these tests were discussed by us. The findings were significant from several points of view. It was found that a sizeable number of our personnel had developed varying degrees of disorders, with at least one developing PTSD. Another significant finding was that compassion satisfaction was higher among the personnel who had spent more time in the Department. Also persons with longer service showed less compassion fatigue. Another encouraging result obtained from the study was that more than 50% of the personnel used problem solving as a coping strategy, while only a small percentage had a tendency to use the escape-avoidance strategy. Although the sample used for the study was small, yet the results were significant indicators. In my opinion, taking up such studies should become a very important part of our modernization strategy.

To conclude, I have briefly touched upon some of the major issues in the modernization of fire services. Perhaps the issues need to be debated and more clearly defined in the days and months to come so that we could all learn from one another and move on the path to modernization. The challenges of today are much bigger than the challenges of yesterday, and the challenges of tomorrow are going to be bigger still. These challenges call upon us to give our best. I wish to reproduce a line from the foreword to the Fire-Chief's Handbook, which says:

A Fire-chief in today's world is expected to be
"a ubiquitous leader, creative accountant, social thinker, personnel relations specialist, chief safety officer, lawyer-in-training, public speaker, and computer hack, among many others (not to mention incident commander!)"

Also, modernization will have to be a continuous practice. Things are changing fast and what is new today will be old tomorrow. Today's tomorrow will be day-after-tomorrow's yesterday.

Annexure – II

List of members/delegates attended the 31st meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council held at National Police Academy, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh on 4th and 5th August, 2005

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Name of the State/UT/Orgn	Tel. No. Office	Tel. No. Residence	Mobile	Fax	E-mail
1	Sarv Shri Alok Srivastava, IPS, DG Fire Services, A.P., Hyderabad	23442955 23442944	23400181	9849906102	23260081	Dirgnl_fireser@ap.gov.in
2	Mr. Vijay Shankar, DGNERF & CD, MHA, New Delhi	26712851			26715303	
3	Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, MHA, New Delhi	26712832	51771465	9312405577	26712832	
4	Bhanu Pratap Singh, Dy. Inspector General of Police (Fire Services), U.P.	0522-2287237	2394399	9415088142	0522-2287237	Bpsingh-ips@rediffmail.com
5	N. Noren Singh, Joint Director, Manipur Fire Service	223109	2220969	9436026657		norenfire@yahoo.co.in
6	D.K. Shami, Deputy Fire Adviser, MHA, New Delhi	011-26712951	9871391222	9810356992	26712951	dkshami@yahoo.com
7	P.K. Rao, Dy. Director, U.P. Fire Service	0522-2287237	0522-2398240	9415016657	0522-2287237	Pranvendra1958@yahoo.com
8	R.C. Sharma, CFO, Delhi Fire Service	011-23414000	23414262	9868040509	23412593	Sharmarcdfs@rediffmail.com
9	S.K. Dogra Director Tamil Nadu Fire & Rescue Service	044-28554156	044-23412021	9884034101	044-28554156	Dir_tnfrs@hotmail.com
10	Janga Basneti, IPS, Director, Sikkim Fire & Emergency Service	03592-202748	203407	9832012070	03592202040	j-nasmeto54@yahoo.co.in
11	James Trinite, Divisional Fire officer, Pondicherry	0413-2336677	04132252321	9443629097		fire@pan.nic.in
12	S. Shamim, Director, NFSC	0712-2560075	0712-2592107	9422118110	0712-2560075	nfscgp@sancnar.co.in
13	Dr. G.Vajralingam, Secretary Local Govt., Punjab	0712-2728241	0712-2793672	9815777111	0712-2728241	drgnl@hotmail.com
14	Madhu Kumar Babu, DIG Fire Services, M.P.	0731-2419999	0731-2510111	9827026000	0731-2416699	digfsmpp@rediffmail.com
15	M.N. Reddi, IPS IGP & Addl. Director,	08025555388	08022218310	9844114614		igfire@yahoo.co.in

	Karnataka Fire 7 Emergency Services					
16	Suresh Prasad State Fire Officer, Jharkhand	0651- 2283701	0651- 2480466	9431104440	0651- 2284238	
17	M.V. Rao, IPS DIG (HG&FS), Jharkhand, Ranchi	0651- 2283701	0651- 2230071	9431106363	0651- 22833701	mvraoips@rediffmail.com
18	S.S. Thapa, Divisional Fire Officer, Himachal Pradesh	0177- 2657087	0177- 2623218	9816071199	0177- 2811360	
19	G.A. Bhat, Director Fire & Emergency Services, J &K	0194- 2452068	0194- 2455077	9419118806	0194- 2452068	gabhat-dfes12@rediffmail.com
20	Ramnivas Meena, Addl. S.P./Dy. Director (Fire), Daman & Diu & Nagar Haveli	2254100	22507726			
21	Ajay Kumar K.Tandle, Chief Fire Officer, BARC	022- 25505261	022- 27723966	9820353681	022- 25505151	aktan@magnum.barc.egnet.in
22	Harjit Singh Kandhola Joint Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Chanidgarh	0712- 2711421	0712- 2727589	9316074160		
23	Jayantnarayan Ray, CFO, Heavy Water Plant, Kota, Rajasthan	01475- 242222	2338751	9414185971	01475- 242203	Cfo.heavywaterboard@kota.org
24	S.L. Nagarkar, DIG, CISF	040- 27862133	27862690 Ext. 608	9849699149	040- 27862283	
25	M.K. Sinha, IPS D.G. Cum-Comdt. General Home Guard & Fire Services, Bihar	0612- 2221191	0612- 2235266	9331448276	0612- 2221191	
26	Ramesh Chandra State Fire Officer, Bihar	0612- 2222467	0612- 2523679	9431448273	0612- 2221191	
27	Dr. K.C. Wadhwa, Joint Director, CFES, M/o Defence	011- 23907141	0124- 2254207	9810830150	011- 23819547	Kc-wadhwa@yahoo.com
28	A.K. Kapoor, CBRI, Roorki	011- 23813239	011- 23919555	9810865263	23819547	
29	Dr. Jatin Mipun, IPS, IGP & Director State Fire Service Organisation, Assam	0361- 2521329	0361- 2308246	9864025382	0361- 2521328	gatinmipun@rediffmail.com
30	P.K. Senapati, IPS, DGP, Fire Service, Comdt. General Home Guards, Orissa	0671- 2300317	0671- 2304311	9437034546	0671- 2300317	
31	H.S. Rawat Airport Authority of India	011- 24651206	24610776	9810410905	24651296	rawatji@yahoo.co.in

**MINUTES OF THE 32ND MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT
OTERRA, NO. 43, ELECTRONICS CITY PHASE -1, HOSUR ROAD, BANGALORE ON
5th and 6th AUGUST 2009**

Chairman : Sh. R. K. Bhatia, IPS, DG National Disaster Response Force
and Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member Secretary : Sh. Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, Directorate General
Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Member/Delegates : List of members/delegates to 32nd meeting of SFAC
is at Annexure – I

Proceeding of the meeting

**ITEMS ON THE AGENDA AND THE DECISIONS TAKEN ARE MENTIONED
BELOW :**

SI. NO	AGENDA POINTS	REMARKS
	POLICY /LEGAL ISSUES	
1	<p>UTILIZATION OF POLICE MODERNIZATION FUNDS FOR UP-GRADATION OF FIRE SERVICES ON PAR WITH HOME GUARDS.</p> <p><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></p> <p>There has been considerable decrease in the funds allocated to the Fire Services by the Central & State Government.</p> <p>It is therefore, suggested that Government of India should consider allocation of Police Modernization funds for up-gradation/modernization of fire services at par with Home Guards as First Responders.</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council that In the past GIC had allocated Rs. 405 crores. Xth & XIth Finance Commissions have allocated Rs. 80 & Rs. 201 crores respectively. Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 200 crores for the plan period 2007-2012. Fire and Emergency Services need more funds for the modernization. The Ministry will approach to the XIII th Finance Commission for the same. Chairman also suggested to the State Fire Services that they should also project their demand to the XIII th Finance Commission through their State Governments. DGCD will write to the concerned authority to give 10% of Calamity Relief Fund allotted to the State Governments for the procurement of rescue and evacuation equipments for Fire Service.</p> <p align="right">Action: DGCD, MHA/States</p>
2	<p>DIRECTIONS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS/ LOCAL AUTHORITIES FOR CONDUCTING REGULAR RECRUITMENT OF FIREMAN/ DRIVER OPERATOR/STATION FIRE OFFICER TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM RIDING STRENGTH OF FIRE</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council that the SFAC has already recommended the minimum manpower fireman/driver required for maintaining fire fighting and rescue vehicles. The Compendium of Instructions of Standing Fire Advisory Council contains all the details. Members may impress upon their State Governments for implementation of the</p>

	<p>VEHICLES TO IMPROVE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF FIRE SERVICES</p> <p><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></p> <p>SFAC in its recommendations has fixed the minimum riding strength of fire vehicles for attending the fire and rescue calls. But due to long ban on recruitment and retirement of existing strength, many fire services are finding it impossible to maintain the minimum riding strength of fire vehicles and this affecting the performance of Fire Services. As Fire Service is the first responder for all types of fires/disaster, it is desirable that the minimum riding strength is maintained by all the Fire Services for effective operations. Therefore it is requested that necessary recommendation/directions may be issued to all Fire Service Authorities/State Governments to plan and conduct regular recruitment of fire personnel to ensure minimum, riding strength of fire vehicles.</p>	<p>policy guidelines on appointment of fireman/drivers.</p> <p>Action: States</p>
3	<p>DECLARATION OF FIRE SERVICE AS ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT</p> <p><u>Assam</u></p> <p>The Fire Service Department should be declared as Technical Department on the basis of its nature of duties as well as the equipment and appliances used for the purpose to discharge the duties. Moreover, the subject of fire technology consist of Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Automobile etc. and all these subjects are taught to the fire service personnel at the initial stage after recruitment. Therefore, it is requested to issue necessary guideline to the State Government to take necessary action in this regard.</p>	<p>Chairman informed the members that the Council in its earlier meetings have already decided to declare Fire Service in the country as a Technical Service. Members can convince the State Government for implementing the decision in this regard.</p> <p>Action: States</p>

4	<p>RECRUITMENT OF B.E. (FIRE) IN THE STATE FIRE SERVICE.</p> <p><u>Assam</u></p> <p>As the nature of job in the Fire Service Department is technical, engineers like B.E.(Fire) should be recruited in the cadre posts (A.D.O./D.O.) so that in the senior level/posts can be held by them in the Organization just below the rank of the D.G. of Fire Service.</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council that DGCD(Fire Cell) issued a policy direction that B.E. (Fire) candidates are eligible to be recruited in the State Fire Services in the cadre of ADO/DO.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
5	<p>ADOPTION OF UNIFORM BUILDING CODE, FIRE SERVICE ACT & RULES ALLOVER INDIA.</p> <p><u>Assam</u></p> <p>The State Government empowers the Department like Development Authority to issue N.O.C. for construction of all types of buildings including high-rise buildings according to their own Bye-laws and their Bye-laws are incorporated with the National Building Code of India. Therefore it is suggested that the Government of India may issue necessary instruction to all State Govt. to prepare uniform building code as per N.B.C. 2005 in consultation with the State Fire Service for fire safety measures of all buildings and areas to be developed. It is requested to adopt Uniform Fire Service Act & Rules in India for development of Fire Services in India</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council that Fire being a State subject, it is primarily for the State Government to enact Fire Service Act, Rules and adopt National Building Code in their State. However, whenever any State Government sends their State Fire Service Act for vetting, DGCD (Fire Cell) insist on incorporating the provisions of fire safety as contained in the National Building Code of India under the relevant clauses proposed in the State Act. If States incorporate the provisions of NBC in their local building bye-laws and State Fire Service Act the standard of fire safety will be enhanced.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
6	<p>FIRE SERVICE OATH</p> <p><u>Bhillai Steel Plant</u></p> <p>Fire Services in India are taking Fire Service Oath as per local arrangements in their Departments. In some of the PSU they are taking safety and security oath on the eve of Fire Service day. There is a need for National Fire Service Oath so that all</p>	<p>Members discussed the issue and felt that there is an urgent need to have a standard Fire Service Oath for all over the country. It was decided that Shri Jagmohan Jain, Chief Fire Officer, Bhillai Steel Plant will collect the samples of Oath from the various Fire Services and submit the drafts to the Chairman for approval.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Chief Fire Officer, Bhillai Steel Plant/DGCD, MHA</p>

	Fire Service personnel can read same oath through out the country.	
7	<p>PERSONNEL SAFETY</p> <p>Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa & Bhilai Steel Plant</p> <p>The Personnel safety of the Fireman is a great challenge especially when they are being press into service in the natural and man-made disaster situations.</p> <p>Personal protective equipments with regards to clothing and gumboots need to be updated. Multi-layered Fire Fighting Garments conforming to EN 469/2007 (Performance level 2 suitable for Fire Fighters) and fire resistant and chemical resistant gumboots should be recommended in the Appendix D of the Compendium.</p>	<p>Members discussed on the issue and emphasized the need to have standard specification for the Personal protective equipments. After discussion it was decided that a Sub-Committee comprising of Director, Fire & Emergency Services Goa as Chairman, Chief Fire Officer, Bhilai Steel Plant, and a representative each from Mumbai and Delhi Fire Service will review the existing standard and send the draft to the Chairman.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
8	<p>DEPLOYMENT OF HOME GUARDS AS AUXILIARY FIREMAN</p> <p>Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli</p> <p>The attachment of Home Guards to Fire Services as auxiliary fireman would tide over the man power shortage. The Police Departments are already utilizing their services in traffic and general duties. The Home Guards should also be deployed and trained in the fire fighting and rescue operation to manage the increasing work load of Fire & Emergency Services during the emergency as also recommended in 29th Meeting of SFAC.</p>	<p>Chairman informed that decision on the deployment of Home Guards as Auxiliary Fireman has already been taken by the SFAC in the past, it is for the State Governments to implement the same.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
9	<p>NEED TO STATUTORY RECOGNITION TO STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL.</p> <p><u>Goa</u></p> <p>Act of Parliament may be got passed</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council members that SFAC is only a recommendatory body. Therefore, Central Government cannot impose its recommendations on the State Governments as Fire is a State subject</p>

	<p>conferring Statutory status to the Standing Fire Advisory Council. The Ministry of Home Affairs to take steps to convert SFAC into a Statutory/Mandatory body on the same line as other statutory bodies like National Safety Council, National Medical Council, etc.</p>	<p>according to the constitution of India.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
10	<p>OBSERVANCE OF WORLD PROTECTION DAY AND INCLUSION OF FIRE PREVENTION AS ONE OF THE FUNCTIONS IN UN CHARTER</p> <p><u>Goa</u></p> <p>To review the recommendations made in the 23rd meeting of SFAC and expedite the matter by Government of India through Ministry of External Affairs with the UN body</p>	<p>The point raised by the State Government of Goa was discussed in detail and the Chairman decided that Director, Goa Fire & Emergency Services will prepare a draft in this regard and send the same to DGCD (Fire Cell) for taking necessary action.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Director, Fire & Emergency Services, Goa.</p>
11	<p>CALAMITY RELIEF FUND TO THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT OF ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS</p> <p><u>Karnataka</u></p> <p>At present, even though the GOI is releasing Calamity Relief Fund to the Revenue Department of all State Governments, it is difficult to obtain these funds from State Government for the Fire & Emergency Services to strengthen their Disaster Management capabilities. Hence the GOI should fix certain percentage of the earmarked amount for the above purpose.</p>	<p>Chairman apprised that in the past GIC had allocated Rs. 405 crores. Xth & XIth Finance Commissions have allocated Rs. 80 & Rs. 201 crores respectively. Planning Commission has allocated Rs. 200 crores for the plan period 2007-2012. Fire and Emergency Services need more funds for the modernization. The Ministry will approach to the XIIIth Finance Commission for the same. Chairman also suggested to the State Fire Services that they should also project their demand to the XIIIth Finance Commission through their State Governments. DGCD will write to the concerned authority to give 10% of Calamity Relief Fund allotted to the State Governments for the procurement of rescue and evacuation equipments for Fire Service.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DGCD, MHA/States</p>
12	<p>IMPORTED VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT ARE TO BE EXEMPTED FROM DUTY</p> <p><u>Karnataka</u></p> <p>Imported vehicles and equipment like Hydraulic Platforms, Rescue vehicles, Rescue and life saving equipments</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council members that efforts have been made in the past but the proposal was turned down by Ministry of Finance. The Chairman decided that letters will be sent to the State Governments asking their requirements. Based on the proposals received from the State Governments, DGCD (Fire Cell) will again take up the matter with</p>

	are to be exempted from duty and the procedure of procurement may have to be simplified	Ministry of Finance for the exemption of custom duty on import of Fire Service Equipment/appliances. Action : States
13	<p>NAMING AS FIRE EMERGENCY AND DISASTER MITIGATION SERVICE</p> <p><u>Puducherry</u></p> <p>It is well known that the Fire Service being first responder to all types of natural and man made disasters including Fire, naming it as Fire, Emergency and Disaster Mitigation Service will be more appropriate to the current situation.</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council Members that the decision about re-christening of Fire Service as Fire& Emergency Service has already been taken in the SFAC Meeting and the re-christened name seems more relevant for Fire services in the country. Many States have already changed the names as Fire & Emergency Service.</p> <p>Action : States</p>
II	ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES	
1	<p>PROVISION OF RENT-FREE ACCOMMODATION</p> <p><u>Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli</u></p> <p>It is very essential that rent free accommodation should be provided for all members of the Service of the Fire Station premises as also discussed at the 23rd Meeting of the Council. However, yet no action has been taken in this matter. As such, once again suggested that the matter may be taken up during the meeting and Directorate General Civil Defence (Fire Cell) is requested to take up matter with concerned Ministries for necessary approval of the same.</p>	<p>Chairman informed the Council members that Fire Service being an Emergency Service, require the fire personnel available in emergency round the clock duty. It becomes necessary for the State Governments to provide rent-free accommodation to the fire personnel. The recommendations on this have already been issued to the State Government in the past.</p> <p>Action : States</p>
2	<p>RECOMMENDATION TO PAY COMMISSION</p> <p><u>Puducherry & Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli</u></p>	<p>Chairman informed the members that Fire & Emergency Service being governed by the State Government Rules and regulations, it is primarily for them to decide the suitable pay structure for Fire Services under their jurisdiction.</p>

	<p>Standing Fire Advisory Council has to give Recommendations to Pay Commission for fixing up of pay scales to Fire Service Officers and Personnel for a uniform national scale, since the 6th CPC has not recommended appropriate and uniform pay scales.</p>	<p>Action : States</p>
III	<p>MODERNIZATION</p>	
1	<p>FIRE STATIONS BE EQUIPPED WITH MODERN FIRE EQUIPMENTS</p> <p><u>Uttarakhand, Bhilai Steel Plant</u></p> <p>Fire Stations be equipped with modern fire equipments for natural and Industrial disasters.</p> <p>Turntable ladder and Hydraulic platform are required for 100 ft. height.</p>	<p>Chairman appreciated the point raised by the State Govt. of Uttarakhand and Bhilai Steel Plant and informed that for the modernization of Fire Services in the country Rs. 200 crores has been allocated by the Planning Commission. He emphasized that there is an urgent need to upgrade Fire Services in the country by providing them State of the art equipments and appliances. It is primarily for the State Governments to give them modern equipments and appliances to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently and provide them adequate funds.</p> <p>Action : States</p>
2	<p>MODERNISATION OF FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICES</p> <p><u>Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Karnataka</u></p> <p>The Fire Services in India required strengthening by providing modern specialized Fire Fighting and rescue equipments to combat emergencies presented by high-rise building, hazardous materials, industries and high population dent cities. A large number of Fire station with adequate fire fighting and rescue operation therefore, need to be located in rural and urban area for giving timely fire</p>	<p>Chairman appreciated the point raised by the State Govt. of Uttarakhand and Bhilai Steel Plant and informed that for the modernization of Fire Services in the country Rs. 200 crores has been allocated by the Planning Commission. He emphasized that there is an urgent need to upgrade Fire Services in the country by providing them State of the art equipments and appliances. It is primarily for the State Governments to give them modern equipments and appliances to enable them to discharge their duties efficiently and provide them adequate funds.</p> <p>Action : States</p>

	<p>cover to the public and property. As such, a central sponsored scheme should be implemented for development and Modernization of Fire & emergency Services in India for filling of the above deficiencies.</p> <p>GOI should allocate grants/financial assistance for the modernization and up-gradation of Fire & Emergency Services in the country. The release of grant should be on the basis of the performance and development of each Fire & Emergency Services.</p>	
3	<p>THE PROBLEMS IN MULTIPLEX</p> <p><u>Jharkhand</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale of public assembly • Various types of fire risk • Shortage of place of comparative/ultimate safety • Want of direct approach to the EXIT • Terrorist attack • Two stairs in Cinema halls and they have no concern with occupancies • In Multiplex there is educational occupancy. • All stairs should be enclosed and Fire Check door are also operated from the Control room • High velocity water mist technology in place of sprinkler • Fire check door. 	<p>Chairman informed the members that the National Building Code of India contains the detailed recommendations on fire safety/fire protection in all types of buildings including that of in Multiplexes. It was decided to incorporate the provisions in their local building bye-laws and the Fire Service Act.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>

4	<p>EQUIPMENTS FOR HIGHLY RADIOACTIVE ZONE.</p> <p><u>Rajasthan</u></p> <p>It is felt that modernization of equipment is required for fire fighting in highly radioactive zone.</p> <p>Suitable specification/standard need to be developed for meeting the requirement.</p>	<p>Chairman appreciated the requirements of Fire Service to fight fire in the areas where the radioactive material is handled. Since Shri Tandle, Chief Fire Officer, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has the expertise in the field, It was resolved that Shri Tandle will suggest the equipments for the fire service and submit the draft specification of each item for consideration and approval.</p> <p>Action : Shri Tandle, Chief Fire Officer, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre</p>
5	<p>SPECIFICATION OF EQUIPMENT & MANPOWER FOR FORMATION OF SEARCH & RESCUE (SAR) TEAM.</p> <p><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></p> <p>Fire and Emergency Service Department is identified as Multi-Hazard First Responder and entrusted with safeguarding Life and Property in natural and manmade disasters.</p> <p>As per the section 18, of the Disaster Management Act 2005, the State Disaster Management Authority (SDMA) is authorized to lay down the State Disaster Management Policy to approve the State Plan in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the National Authority and approve the Disaster Management plans prepared by the departments of the State Government etc.</p> <p>The A.P. Fire and Emergency Services has proposed to constitute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 Search and Rescue Teams to be stationed at all District Headquarters. The details with financial implications are shown in <u>Annexure-I.</u> 	<p>Members discussed the issue and felt that search and rescue is the integral part of the Fire Services and there is no need to raise the separate search and rescue team. The State Government can strengthen the existing department by strengthening the existing organization for the purpose.</p> <p>Action : States</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) search & rescue team. The details with financial implication are shown in <u>Annexure-II.</u> • One Search & Rescue Team each in all (93) Sub Divisional Headquarters. The details with financial implication are shown in <u>Annexure-III.</u> <p>It is requested to discuss and finalize the Manpower, vehicles and equipment composition of SAR Team specification of specialized vehicles and equipment to ensure uniformity.</p>	
6	<p>PROCURING SPECIAL APPLIANCES (AERIAL LADDERS AND HAZMAT VANS) FOR FIRE SERVICES</p> <p><u>Goa & Bhilai Steel Plant</u></p> <p>The D.G.C.D. (Fire Cell) may identify the requirement of Aerial Ladders (Turn Table Ladders, Hydraulic Platforms, Telescopic Ladders, etc.) and Hazmat Vans for Fire Services in the country and help procuring the equipment for the state Fire & emergency Services through Central assistance.</p>	<p>Chairman informed that the Compendium of Instructions of Standing Fire Advisory Council has detailed guidelines for provision of special appliances such as Aerial Ladders, Rescue Vehicles etc. In the absence of any hazard analysis in the States it is very difficult to quantify the requirement of such equipments. For the first time DGCD (Fire Cell) will be getting sufficient funds for risk analysis of whole country. It will help to forecast the future monetary requirements for the Fire Services in the country.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DGCD, MHA/States</p>
7	<p>LIFE PERIOD OF FIREAPPLIANCES</p> <p><u>Bhilai Steel Plant</u></p> <p>Life period for different fire appliances & extinguishers shall be specified. This will be helpful to get the replacement of old Fire Appliances & Extinguishers</p>	<p>Members emphasized the need to re-look on the existing recommendations relating to life period of fire appliances. After discussion it was decided that a Sub-Committee comprising of Fire Adviser, Government of Maharashtra, as Chairman, Shri Jagmohan Jain, Chief Fire Officer Bhilai Steel Plant, a representative from Mumbai Fire Service and Delhi Fire Service as member will look into the matter and suggest suitable changes in the existing</p>

		<p>policy wherever necessary and submit the report.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Sub-Committee</p>
8	<p>FIRE CHEMICALS USED IN HIGHLY HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES</p> <p>Oil & Natural Gas Commission</p> <p>Standardized specifications to be formulated by the Fire Advisory Council for specialized Fire fighting equipments, Systems and Fire chemicals used in highly hazardous Industries like hydrocarbon, petrochemical, fertilizer and shipping etc.</p>	<p>Members from Oil & Natural Gas Commission suggested that specifications be formulated by the Fire Advisory Council for specialized Fire fighting equipments, System and Fire chemicals used in highly hazardous industries like hydrocarbon, petrochemical, fertilizer and shipping etc. Chairman informed that Sub-Committee has already submitted the specifications of Hazmat Van, rescue van and others special fire fighting and rescue equipments. A copy of which is distributed amongst the members and approved.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD, MHA</p>
9	<p>RATE CONTRACTS FOR VARIOUS FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENTS</p> <p>Oil & Natural Gas Corporation Limited</p> <p>Rate contracts for various fire fighting equipments and fire chemicals to be finalized by SFAC and circulated to all organized Fire Services to facilitate early procurement action</p>	<p>Chairman explained the members the importance of having rate contracts with DGS&D for the firefighting and rescue equipments to ensure easy availability of items at reasonable cost without going through tender process. These contracts are generally entered into with DGS&D by the manufacturers and suppliers directly. SFAC need not to come in between for the commercial negotiation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
10	<p>STANDARDIZATION OF EQUIPMENTS FOR ATTENDING SPECIAL SERVICE CALLS</p> <p><u>Puducherry</u></p> <p>Fire Service responds to Special</p>	<p>Chairman appraised the members that SFAC already laid down the norms for fire fighting, rescue and the specialized equipments, manpower and other requirement of fire services based on population, response time and the fire risk in the area. Members can</p>

	<p>Service calls such as rescuing of human beings and animals fallen into wells, removing of fallen trees, rescuing of people from inland water sources (where under water searches and rescues are made), destroying of Wasp combs etc. in these circumstances, in most services there are no specialized rescue gear and makeshift methods (which are unsafe to the rescuer in sometimes) are only applied. Hence action may be taken for standardization of equipments and necessary specialized training courses have to be formulated for responding such Special Service calls effectively.</p>	<p>take help of these norms for working of the real requirement of their fire services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
IV	TRAINING	
1	<p>TRAINING OF DIRECT RECRUIT STATION FIRE OFFICERS AND DIVISIONAL FIRE OFFICERS AT NATIONAL FIRE SERVICE COLLEGE, NAGPUR.</p> <p><u>Andhra Pradesh</u></p> <p>With the direct recruitment of various Cadre fire officers like Station Fire Officers, Divisional Fire Officers, the need is felt by various Fire Departments that the minimum qualifications and experience for admission to Station Fire Officers, Divisional Fire Officers Courses should be relaxed to avoid any anomalies in Promotions/service matters. It is also observed that most of the direct recruits are Graduates/Post Graduates and professional degree holders recruited through various recruitment agencies like State Public Service Commissions and Police recruitment boards after rigorous recruitment process. Therefore it is requested that the Director, National Fire Service</p>	<p>Chairman informed that the decision has already been taken in the 29th SFAC. Director NFSC has already been instructed to give admission to all these directly recruited Station Fire Officer and Divisional Fire Officers whenever the request received by him from any State Government. However, such cases will be referred to DGCD for approval on case-to-case basis.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Director, NFSC.</p>

	<p>College, Nagpur should be empowered to relax the minimum qualifications and experience in case of direct recruit Station Fire Officers, Divisional Fire Officers as and when such officers are sponsored for the training programmes at National Fire Service College, Nagpur.</p>	
2	<p>TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p><u>Goa, Karnataka, Oil & Natural Gas & Bhilai Steel Plant</u></p> <p>NFSC the only college of the Home Ministry is conducting Fire Professional Courses including B.E. (Fire). At present neither it has sufficient teaching faculty nor infrastructure to cope up the requirement of Fire Services in the country. There is huge demand of NFSC qualified Fire Professionals in PSUs, Research Centers & Different Fire Services in the country. NFSC shall be strengthened & developed in to the world class Fire Academy.</p>	<p>Chairman apprised the members the status of the project proposal for up-gradation of NFSC as an Institution of Excellences, which will be implemented in near future on top priority.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DGCD/MHA</p>

3	<p>REGARDING REGIONAL TRAINING ACADEMIES/ CENTERS</p> <p><u>Karnataka</u></p> <p>The GOI should recognize and support a few established Regional Training Academies/Centers to conduct Sub Officers and Station Officers Course (now being conducted at NFSC, Nagpur), provision for regular financial support from the states sponsoring the candidates and also from GOI.</p>	<p>Members were of the opinion that Government of India should recognize and support a few established Regional Training Academies/Centers to conduct Sub Officers and Station Officers Course (now being conducted at NFSC, Nagpur), provision for regular financial support from the states sponsoring the candidates and also from GOI. Chairman informed the members that Regional Fire Training Centers to conduct Sub Officers of NFSC are already operational in many States. As regards to monetary assistance for their up-gradation is concerned, the same will be provided on availability.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
4	<p>A SPECIALIZED TRAINING COURSE</p> <p><u>Oil & natural Gas Corporation Limited</u></p> <p>A specialized training course of two weeks on hydrocarbon, petroleum emergencies and related subjects to be formulated and conducted by National Fire Service College, Nagpur</p>	<p>Chairman clarified that the existing facilities are not sufficient to conduct specialized courses on hydrocarbon, petroleum emergencies and related subjects. These courses will be only possible when the up-gradation of the College is completed.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
5	<p>PROPER TRAINING TO APPOINTED FIREMEN</p> <p><u>Uttarakhand</u></p>	<p>Members suggested for up gradation of syllabus, proper training to the Firemen, so that they can discharge their duties efficiently. The Chairman apprised the members that the syllabus for training to the Firemen has recently been up-dated by the SFAC and circulated to the State Governments for adopting the same.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
6	<p>UPDATING THE SYLLABUS FOR VARIOUS RANKS IN FIRE & EMERGENCY SERVICE</p> <p><u>Goa</u></p> <p>Diploma and Ad. Diploma Certificates</p>	<p>The Chairman decided that Director, NFSC will up-grade the existing syllabus and submit the comprehensive proposal for approval.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Director, NFSC</p>

	<p>issued by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur should be placed at parity with the Diploma and AMIE qualifications awarded by the Institution of Engineers (India). The Institution of Fire Engineers award of Graduate ship and AMIE also be placed at par as above.</p>	
7	<p>DIRECTOR, NFSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syllabus ____ Review • Uniform ____ Charge, review and Implementation • State _____ Government Contribution _____ Status & Monitoring • National Policy of Standard Norms for selection of Fireman in the country. • Preparing list with Fire Service Personnel with specialization from State • Government for NFSC - Guest Faculty. • Policy of training requirement _____ Age, Qualification, Duration and Driving License for all courses. • Introduction of Capsule and refresher Courses for Private Industries/Govt. • Clarification for direct entry in Station Officer & Instructors/Divisional Officers course. • RTC _____ Feedback for training quality from State Government. 	<p>Director, NFSC proposed the review of syllabus for various courses, review of Firemen uniform, State Govt. contribution towards training, training courses for private industries, clarification for direct entry Station Officers and Instructors Course, Divisional Officers Course, feed back received from Regional Fire Training Centres. After deliberation it was decided that a Sub-Committee comprising of Director, NFSC as Chairman, the representative from the Regional Training Centres on rotation basis will be set up to study the requirement and make suitable recommendations on each issue raised by the Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Director, NFSC</p>

8	<p>CONDUCTING OF SPECIALIZED COMPREHENSIVE DISASTER MITIGATION COURSES</p> <p><u>Puducherry</u></p> <p>Training in TOT Courses specially designed for Fire Officers and Personnel has to be extended to National Fire Service College, Nagpur, by National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi.</p>	<p>Member from Puducherry suggested that training of TOT Courses be specially designed for Fire Officers and Personnel and conducted at National Fire Service College, Nagpur and at National Institute of Disaster Management, New Delhi. Chairman agreed to the proposal.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Nil</p>
9	<p>B.E.(FIRE) THROUGH DISTANCE EDUCATION MODE</p> <p><u>Puducherry</u></p> <p>Some of the Universities are awarding B.E. (Mechanical, Civil, Chemical and Electrical etc.) through Distance Education mode. Action may be taken for conducting of B. E. (Fire) through Distance Education mode by National Fire Service College, Nagpur, as more Fire Officers are available with basic and professional experience. And thereby quality of service rendering to the public may be enhanced.</p>	<p>The Chairman agreed to the suggestion and suggested that the Director, NFSC will examine and put up the detailed proposal for approval.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Director, NFSC</p>

V	MISCELLANEOUS	
1	<p>Hindi version of Compendium Volume I provided so that everyone can understand.</p> <p><u>Uttarakhand</u></p>	<p>Member from Uttarakhand suggested that the Compendium of Instructions of Standing Fire Advisory Council be provided in Hindi so that everyone can understand the policy guidelines easily. Chairman apprised the members that Compendium is already available in both Hindi & English and can be had from the Office of DGCD.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
2	<p>MASS AWARENESS</p> <p><u>Goa, Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli</u></p> <p>At present, not much has been done towards making the public aware of fire safety. Therefore the matter may be taken up during the meeting for introduction of mass awareness programme in better way.</p>	<p>Chairman informed the members that in the past electronic and publicity material have been prepared/ published and regularly send to the State Governments by DGCD Office and copies of recently prepared material have been distributed to Members in this meeting. Members can go through the material and give their suggestions for further improvement.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
3	<p>NATIONAL FIRE RECORDS DATA BASE.</p> <p><u>Puducherry</u></p> <p>National Fire/Special Service calls record data base has to be created wherein we can ascertain the Fire accidents happening all over the country and will be useful for formulation of Fire Prevention/Protection strategies.</p>	<p>Members felt the need to have centralized data collection system on the activities of Fire Services in the country. After discussion it was decided that a copy of already developed soft ware will be sent to the States.</p> <p>Action : DGCD/MHA</p>

Chairman thanked all the delegates who have attended the 32nd Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council and he stressed the need to work together to help in the development of Fire Services in the country. The Meeting ended with the vote of thanks by Shri R. K. Bhatia, DGNDRF&CD, MHA, Chairman.

**Delegates who have attended the 32nd Standing Fire Advisory Council held on 5-6th
August, 2009**

1. Sh. R.K. Bhatia, DG NDRF & CD
2. Sh. Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, MHA
3. Sh. D.K. Shami, Dy. FireAdviser, MHA
4. Sh. Gouranga Sahoo, U.D.C.
5. Sh. D.K. Borah, ADGP, Assam, Guwahati
6. Sh. A.K. Sinha, Director General Fire Service, Bihar
7. Sh. RAmesh Chandra, State Fire Officer, Bihar
8. Sh. Suresh Prashad, Jharkhand
9. Sh. Jayantanarayan Ray, Chief Fire Officer, Heavy Water Plant, Rajasthan
10. Sh. Pratap Pandey, Addl. Director of State, Hyderabad
11. Sh. N. Noren Singh, Director, Manipur
12. Sh. Mohinder Lal Kakkar, DFO, Punjab
13. Sh. A.K. Tandle, CFO, Mumbai
14. Sh. Jasbir Singh, Fire Officer, NDMC Hqrs., New Delhi
15. Sh. B.D. Dubey, Director (IH), DGFASII, Mumbai
16. Sh. D.S. Chauhan, Dy. CFO, Karnataka
17. Sh. U.S. Chillar, Gen. Secretary, IFE(India), New Delhi
18. Sh. B.S. Tongar, OSD, Police Fire Station, Bhopal, M.P.
19. Sh. Zoram Mawia, Director, Mizoram
20. Sh. Balla Kristya, Divisional Fire Officer, Puducherry
21. Sh. Jagmohan Jain, Bhilai Steel Plant
22. Sh. Shamim, Director, NFSC
23. Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG Fire &Emergency Services, J & K
24. Sh. R.C. Sharma, CFO, Delhi Fire Service
25. Sh. S. Kumar, GM (FS) AAI
26. Dr. G.C. Mishra, Dy.CFO, DFS, New Delhi

27. Sh. K. U. Ramesh, CFO, Bangalore
28. Dr. N. Suresh, Director, BFRC
29. Sh. H.W. Ramathirths, Chairman, LCRC, NIE, Mysore
30. Sh. P. Nimiswamy, DCGHG, Dy. Director, CD
31. Sh. V.K. Sharma, DIG/Fire CISF
32. Sh. G.B. Menon, Fire Adviser (Retd.), Chochin
33. Sh. D.P. Biswas, Addl. Director General
34. Sh. K.C. Wadhwa, Addl. Director, CFEES, MoD, Delhi
35. Sh. Raghvan The Hindu
36. Sh. Abhinandan, AH, Admn. Officer, F&ES
37. Sh. Tara, DGP, Tamilnadu Fire Service
38. Sh.P.D. Karauppar, CFO, Mumbai.

MINUTES OF THE 33RD MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT OBEROI GRAND, KOLKATA, 15, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ROAD, KOLKATA – 700 013

ON 29TH JULY, 2011

Chairman : Sh. RAJIV, IPS, DG National Disaster Response Force
and Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member Secretary : Sh. Om Parkash, Fire Adviser, Directorate General Civil Defence,
Ministry of Home Affairs.

Member/Delegates : List of members/delegates to 33rd meeting of SFAC is at Annexure – I

PROCEEDING OF THE MEETING

ITEMS ON THE AGENDA AND THE DECISIONS TAKEN ARE MENTIONED

BELOW :

SL. NO	AGENDA POINTS	REMARKS
	POLICY /LEGAL ISSUES	
1	<p>Uniformity of Fire Service Uniform and Shoulder Badges throughout India</p> <p><u>Assam</u></p> <p>The State Fire Service personnel of all the States of India should have a common type of uniform and shoulder badges etc. distinct from other services like police and army.</p> <p>The distinct identity of the fire service personnel will not only result in better command and control but also easy identification by others including better public support during manmade and natural disaster.</p>	<p>It has been decided to constitute a Sub-committee with the task to review the existing recommendations in connection with Uniform rank structure, ranks and badges, colour and scale of the uniform. In addition Sub-committee will also look into the scale/type of Personal Protective Equipments befitting to the latest requirement of Fire & Emergency Services. A Subcommittee has been constituted comprising of Sh. A.K. Sharma, Director, Delhi Fire Service (Convenor), Sh. M.V. Deshmukh, Director, Fire & Emergency Services, Government of Maharashtra, Sh. Subhas Kumar, General Manager, Airport Authority of India, Sh. D.K. Bora, ADGP & Director, Fire Services, Assam and Sh. D.K. Shami, Dy. Fire Adviser, DG NDRF & CD, MHA (Member Secretary) will finally recommend the scale.</p> <p align="right">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
2	<p>Identify Fire & Emergency Deptt. as Nodal Department for Disaster Management</p> <p><u>Uttarakhand</u></p> <p>The Fire & Emergency Services should be made the nodal department for</p>	<p>Government of India has already rechristened Fire Service as Fire & Emergency Services. It is upto the State Government to take decision on this.</p> <p align="right">Action : States</p>

	disaster management.	
3	<p>Review of minimum required Academic Qualification of Fire Service Personnel.</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>It was discussed in the 32nd meeting regarding declaration of Fire Service as Engineering Department. The fire service personnel are required to be well conversant in subject like Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Automobiles engineering physics/ chemistry/ mathematics etc. Therefore, it is suggested that the minimum required academic qualification be upgraded to a certain level of the Science stream so that they can easily cope up with the training syllabus and practical field duties in future.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that a Sub-committee of SFAC headed by Dr. G.C. Misra, Delhi Fire Service has already been set up. The Committee will expedite its report latest by 15th September, 2011. It has been decided that Sh. D.K. Shami, Deputy Fire Adviser, DG NDRF & CD will act as Member Secretary of the Committee and the 1st meeting will be held in the office of DGCD shortly.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
4	<p>Provisioning of Fire & Rescue equipments for Public Sector Undertakings</p> <p>CISF</p> <p>In order to strengthen all the fire services engaged in PSUs, Necessary directions be issued to the PSU/Corporate Office through respective ministry to provide necessary rescue gadgets/equipments to the undertaking fire services</p>	<p>Members discussed the high hazards prevailing in the Public Sector Industries and decided that DGCD, MHA will issue advisories to the Public Sector Industries to provide adequate equipment and appliances required for Fire Fighting, Search & Rescue and Medical First Responders by the Fire & Emergency Services of the Industry.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD(Fire)/All PSUs</p>
5	<p>Award of Scroll and Free railway pass</p> <p>CISF</p> <p>Bihar</p> <p>The President's Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service is being awarded to the fire Service personnel without scroll (certificate) and Free railway pass etc. to Gallantry awardees.</p>	<p>Members stressed the need to issue Scroll and Free Railway Pass at par with the other awardees. It has been decided that the proposal in this regard will again be sent to the Ministry for taking policy decision in this regard.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD(Fire)</p>
6	<p>Need for Statutory recognition to Standing Fire Advisory Council</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>Agriculture and Education are State Subjects in the Indian Constitution. But that has not barred the Government of India from creating the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and creating</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that DGCD, MHA is considering the formulation of Central Fire & Emergency Act. After the central act comes into force the SFAC will automatically be recognised as statutory body.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD(Fire)</p>

	<p>numerous Central Organisations under it to meet the Country's growing needs. The All India Council of Technical Education, the Indian Medical Council, National Safety Council are other prominent examples.</p> <p>To revamp the State Fire Services in the country it has now become necessary to given the statutory status to Standing Fire Advisory Council.</p>	
7	<p>Provincialization of Fire Department under command & control of State DGCD Rajasthan</p> <p>Fire Services should be provincialized in the State under the command and control of Director General Civil Defence.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the Govt. of India agreed in principle that the Provincialized fire services should work directly under Government. (Expert Committee Recommendation)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
	ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES	
8	<p>Organization Structure and Pay Scales of State Fire Service</p> <p>Orissa</p> <p>For better administration and smooth public service the structure of the State Fire Organization needs to be strengthened. For details please see Annexure - I to the Agenda Points.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that SFAC has already made detailed recommendations in this regards. The matter of pay structure do not fall under the purview of SFAC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
9	<p>Fire & Emergency Service Set up in the cities with more than 1 million Population (proposed scale for organisation structure, appliances, equipments, fire station building, communication system, training set up, control room, watch room set up, public awareness activities, Fire Service Act & Rule, Budgetary provision, NOC to various occupancies and Financial resource generation)</p> <p>Orissa</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that NDMA has called all the Heads of Fire Services who are also the Members of the SFAC to finalize the Scale. DGCD (Fire Cell) prepared the Scale and same was accepted and approved in the NDMA meeting for adoption by the State Govt. It was decided by all the Members that the same scale be adopted. State Governments can prepare their proposals for the cities having population of more than one million to avail further grants-in-aid from the 13th Finance Commission.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
10	<p>Uniform Pay Structure and various allowances of Union Territory Fire Personnel.</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>The present pay structure and various</p>	<p>Members discussed the issue and resolved that the UT of Daman & Diu should also be given the pay scales and facilities at par with other Union Territory Fire Services personnel.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Daman & Diu</p>

	allowances of fire service personnel of UTs are not uniform. Review the proposed pay scale (Annexure - III to Agenda points) and suggest the National pay structure for fire service personnel of UTs.	
11	Provision of Rent Free Accommodation: <u>Daman & Diu</u> Rent free accommodation should be provided for all members of the service at the Fire Station premises as also discussed in the 23 rd Meeting of the council.	It was informed to the Members that the recommendation of SFAC have already been send to State Governments for providing rent free accommodation to all the fire Service personnel. Action : States
12	Uniform Rules for Fire Services H.P. There should be uniform pattern of service rules, fire prevention and fire safety Act & Rules all over India.	It was informed to the Members that the GOI has already circulated Model Fire Force Bill and Rules and the National Building Code for adopting the same. Action : States
	EQUIPMENTS	
13	Specialized equipments for tall buildings and disaster management Nagaland Uttarakhand Procurement of T.T.L. for populated town and standard equipment for disaster management. Life saving techniques/training in floods, landslides, avalanches and earthquakes should be imparted and necessary equipments made available to fire departments.	It was informed to the Members that the State Government should procure and provide the equipments/appliances as per the existing guideline. Action : States
14	Use of Eco-friendly techniques to be promoted in fire fighting Uttarakhand Fire Services should use Eco-friendly techniques.	It was informed to the Members that India is signatory to the Montreal Protocol. India has already switched over to Eco-friendly technologies and Eco-friendly fire extinguishants. Action : Nil

	TRAINING	
15	<p>Opening of Regional Training Centre Nagaland Uttarakhand</p> <p>Regional Fire & Emergency response training centers should be set up to cater the needs of smaller States. Nagaland proposed to open Elementary/Specialized Fire Fighting Training Institute exclusively for the state</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the SFAC had already recommended to open Fire Training Centres at State level to cater to the needs of training requirement of Fireman, Leading Fireman and other refresher courses in addition to the area specific specialization.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
16	<p>One course in one session NFSC</p> <p>NFSC should conduct one course in one session so that courses can efficiently be managed by the existing faculty in addition to the field training responsibilities.</p>	<p>Members discussed the matter and decided that in view of the ever increasing demands for training the status-qua be maintained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC</p>
17	<p>Review of eligibility for the Sub-Officers, Station Officers and Divisional Officers Course. NFSC</p> <p>The draft rules submitted by Director, NFSC for admission may please be finalized.</p>	<p>After detailed discussion it was decided that the Draft received from Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur will be sent for wider circulation amongst the Members of the SFAC. After the receipt of comments a committee comprising of Sh. Ashok Menon, Director, Fire & Emergency Services (Convenor), Goa, Sh. Shamim, Director, NFSC, Sh. M.F. Dastoor, C.F.O., Ahmadabad, Sh. Vijaysekar, Dy. Director, Tamil Nadu Fire & Emergency Services and Sh. D.K. Shami (Member Secretary) will take final decision in the matter.</p>
18	<p>Eligibility for Sub-Officers course direct entrants may include the candidates with 10th standard pass with 3 years diploma in any engineering discipline recognized by AICTE. NFSC</p> <p>Some bright student from the open market, get into Diploma course of institutes recognized by the Department of Technical education of state government/central government, after completing 10th standard examinations. These candidates may be considered as eligible for admission to the Sub Officers Course as Direct Entrant.</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC/DGCD</p>

19	<p>Modality for selection of S. O. course Direct entrants NFSC The S.O. course Direct Entrants are at present selected by conducting All India competitive examination for admission. It is proposed to draw a merit list of the candidates based on their percentage of marks scored in the qualifying examination with stipulation of minimum percentage of marks.</p>	
20	<p>Review of Uniform and training Kit, for SO, STO, and DO and other courses at NFSC and in RTCs in the training ground and class room. NFSC To distinguish the trainees it is proposed to review the training kit and Uniform in line with the international standard to the trainees in class room and in ground.</p>	
21	<p>Admission of Private Sponsored candidates in Sub Officers course of NFSC. NFSC A draft proposal prepared by Director, NFSC and enclosed at Annexure - IV to Agenda points may be finalized.</p>	<p>After detailed discussion it was decided that the Draft received from Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur will be sent for wider circulation amongst the Members of the SFAC. After the receipt of comments a committee comprising of Sh. Ashok Menon, Director, Fire & Emergency Services (Convenor), Goa, Sh. Shamim, Director, NFSC, Sh. M.F. Dastoor, C.F.O., Ahmadabad, Sh. Vijaysekar, Dy. Director, Tamil Nadu Fire & Emergency Services and Sh. D.K. Shami (Member Secretary) will take final decision in the matter.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC/DGCD</p>

22	<p>Up-gradation of Regional Training Centre, Sila, North Guwahati, Assam to a Multi Hazard Training Institute.</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>The Regional Training Centre, Sila, Assam is the only Institute in the entire North East to cater the basic fire service training including S.O. course. The institution has no facilities to impart training on other disaster mitigation and rescue operations.</p> <p>The training facilities need to be upgraded urgently from Central financial assistance.</p>	<p>Members discussed in detail and felt that there is an urgent need to upgrade the Training Centres of the States. Based on the requirement and gap, 13th Finance Commission has allocated an amount of Rs. 525 Cr. for capacity building for Disaster Management Functionaries. Since, Fire & Emergency Service is the integral part of the Disaster Management Response Mechanism, State Fire Service may approach the concerned officers/departments in the State Government for the release of funds for upgradation of their Training Centres. However, An amount of Rs. 26 lakhs are being provided to the identified State Regional Fire Training Centres to upgrade their training facilities in MFR & USAR training.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/DGCD</p>
23	<p>NBC Training</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Role of Fire Services in Nuclear, Biological & Chemical (NBC) warfare situations to be classified and necessary training to be imparted.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the NFSC will start all specialized courses once the college is upgraded as per the approved proposal.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC</p>
24	<p>Vertical interaction course for senior officers</p> <p>H.P.</p> <p>Various Type of Orientation, Administrative and Management short term courses should be conducted in the National Fire Service College, Nagpur for Senior Fire Officers</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the NFSC will start all specialized courses once the college is upgraded as per the approved proposal</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC</p>
25	<p>Specialised Fire Course in India and abroad.</p> <p>CISF</p> <p>The vacancies for specialized fire courses in India and abroad are being allotted mainly to State Fire Services and Police Organization etc. This opportunity may also be extended for CISF Fire Service personnel in order to upgrade their professional skills.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the office of DGCD have sent officers from CISF for the training abroad in the past and will consider in future also.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>

26	<p>Up- gradation of NFSC, Nagpur in to a Deemed University or National Institute of Technology.</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>NFSC should be converted as Deemed University or National Institute of Technology for Fire Engineering.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the Expert Committee on the up-gradation of NFSC, Nagpur has already recommended to convert NFSC as Deemed University. The matter will be taken up once the college is upgraded.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC</p>
	MISCELLANEOUS	
27	<p>Adopting BIS standards.</p> <p>BIS</p> <p>The Indian standards formulated by fire Fighting Sectional Committee and fire Safety Sectional Committee should be adopted by Fire & Emergency Department throughout the country.</p>	<p>Members may implement the same.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
28	<p>Minimum requirement of manpower for the Fire Stations</p> <p>H.P.</p> <p>Fire Service is the first responder for all type of fire and disaster. It is desired that the minimum riding strength is maintained by all the Fire Services for effective operation.</p> <p>In hill States, double manpower is required for fire fighting/rescue as compared to plain areas due to indifferent geographical conditions.</p>	<p>It was informed to Members that Fire and Risk Hazard Analysis is being conducted through out the country by the consulting firm RMSI. The States are requested to project the special hazard areas if any in their States to the company representatives whenever they visit them and also the requirement of equipments for Fire & Emergency Services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
29	<p>Static Tanks</p> <p>Nagaland</p> <p>Construction of water reservoirs in all Fire Stations.</p>	<p>The requirement of water for fire fighting has already been recommended by SFAC. In addition State Fire Service may construct water reservoirs in the fire stations where they feel necessary.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>

30	<p>Mass Awareness:</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>The publicity materials i.e. print/electronic media as well as telefilms on the fire safety in various occupancies should be made available for general public. Therefore, the matter may be taken up during the meeting for introduction mass awareness program in better way.</p>	<p>Members may exchange more mass awareness materials. The material send by DGCD (Fire Cell) should be replicated in sufficient quantity.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
31	<p>Visit of Advanced Training Centres abroad.</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>Heads of Fire Services along with representatives from DGCD, MHA to visit the Advanced Training Centres of USA/UK</p>	<p>After discussion it was decided to send the teams comprising of Member from State Fire Services and Central Ministries including DGCD/MHA to visit Training Centres of UK/USA.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD(Fire)</p>
32	<p>Financial Assistance for Test Laboratory.</p> <p>Secretary, IFE(India)</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that DGCD office has already included the matter for providing financial assistance under Transfer of Technology (TOT) and Research & Development (R&D) facilities. The demand will further include in the future project proposals.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire)</p>
33	<p>Equating Grade –I with D.O. Course of NFSC</p> <p>Secretary, IFE(India)</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the Sub-committee has already been set up to give recommendations on Education Policy. The IFE should prepare a draft to equate Grade – I and MIE qualifications at par with the other AMIE of Institutions of Engineers which is recognized at par with Bachelor of Engineering.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : IFE (India)</p>
34	<p>Fire Service Oath</p> <p>A Sub-committee was set up in the 32nd SFAC for the Fire Service Oath. The draft of the oath has been received</p>	<p>Members discussed and approved the oath (Appendix “A”) with some modifications. DGCD (Fire Cell) will prepare the final oath and circulate the same to all the States in Hindi and English.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
35	<p>Personnel Safety</p> <p>A Sub-committee was set up in the 32nd SFAC for preparing the standard specification on PPE. The draft specification on PPE has been received.</p>	<p>Members discussed and desired that the draft specification be circulated to all the members with the request to send the comments within a month from the date of issue of the specification.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

36	<p>Equipments for Highly Radioactive Zone</p> <p>A Sub-committee was set up by 32nd SFAC for suggesting and recommending the life period of Fire appliances. The draft report has been received.</p>	<p>Members discussed and desired that the draft report be circulated to all the members with the request to send the comments within a month from the date of issue of the draft report.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
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PROGRESS OF SUB-COMMITTEES SET UP BY 31ST SFAC

It was informed to the Members that four Sub-committees were constituted by the 31st Standing Fire Advisory Council namely Policy & Legal Committee, Committee for Modernization of Fire Service, Equipment and Organizational Committee and Training Committee headed by Sh. M.V. Deshmukh, Director, Maharashtra Fire Service, Sh. B.G. Changappa, Joint Director, Karnataka Fire & Emergency Services, Sh. H.S. Rawat, General Manager, Airport Authority of India and Sh. G.C. Mishra, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service respectively. The report of the Sub-committee headed by Sh. H.S. Rawat, General Manager, Airport Authority on the subject "Equipment and Organizational Committee" has already been received and adopted in 32nd meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council. The Chairman desired that the remaining three Sub-committees to expedite their reports at the earliest preferably before 15th September, 2011. Sh. D.K. Shami, Dy. Fire Adviser, DGCD, MHA will act as Member Secretary and meetings will be held in the office of DGCD.

Chairman thanked all the delegates who have attended the 33rd Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council and stressed the need to work together to help in the development of Fire & Emergency Services in the country.

The Meeting ended with the vote of thanks by Shri Rajiv, IPS, DG NDRF & CD, Ministry of Home Affairs/ Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Council.

33rd meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council
29th July, 2011 at Oberoi Grand, Kolkata, 15, Jawaharlal Nehru Road, Kolkata

Name, Designation, Telephone No. etc. of the delegates who have attended 33rd SFAC Meeting

Sl. No.	Name, Designation and Name of the State/UT/Orgn	Contact No.	E-mail
1	Sh. Rajiv, IPS DGNDRF & CD, MHA, New Delhi	09818916161	dgndrf@nic.in
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	Delhi Fire Service		.com
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19	Sh. M.V. Desmukh, Director, MIDC, Govt. of Maharashtra	09821107580	directormfsgfire.com
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32	Sh. D.K. Saha, Asst. Director, NFSC, Nagpur	0712-2910713	
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34	Sh. Shyamlal Kamboj Punjab State Fire Service	09417077055	
35	Sh. Jagbir Singh, CFO New Delhi Municipal Corporation	09810163433	fireofficer@ndmcmil.gov.in
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**MINUTES OF THE 34TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT
GUWAHATI ON 22ND NOVEMBER, 2012**

**Chairman :Dr. P.M. Nair, IPS, DG National Disaster Response Force and
Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi**

**Member-Secretary : Sh. D.K. Shami, Dy. Fire Adviser, Directorate General Civil
Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi**

**Member/Delegates : List Of Members/Delegates To 34th Meeting of SFAC
is at Annexure – I**

Proceeding of the Meeting

Items on the Agenda and the decisions taken are mentioned below

SL.NO	AGENDA POINTS	REMARKS
	POLICY /LEGAL ISSUES	
	<p>ALL India Service Manual for Fire & Emergency Services Assam</p> <p>It is very much essential to have an All India Service Manual for Fire & Emergency Services which will help Department in respect of (i) Establishment of Fire & Emergency Service at different places.(ii) Yardstick of equipments (iii) Man power strength (iv) Duties and responsibilities of the Officers and man (v) Promotion prospect(vi) Recruitment procedure (vii) Staffing pattern of the Department(viii) Training procedure and (ix) Uniform</p> <p>The All India Service Manual may supersede the existing recommendations of Standing Fire Advisory Council to revamp the State Fire & Emergency Services of the States of India including the Institutional Fire Services.</p>	<p>It has been decided to constitute a Sub-Committee to prepare a concept note on “All India Service Manual for Fire and Emergency Services”. The Sub-Committee will look into following subject matters :</p> <p>(i) Establishment of Fire & Emergency Service at different places (ii) Yardstick of equipments (iii) Man power strength (iv) Duties and responsibilities of the Officers and man (v) Promotion prospect (vi) Recruitment procedure (vii) Staffing pattern of the Department (viii) Training procedure and (ix) Uniform</p> <p>A Sub-Committee has been constituted comprising of Shri D.K. Bora, Additional Director General, Assam State Fire Service as Convenor, Dr. G.A. Bhat, Director General, Jammu & Kashmir Fire Service, Shri A.K. Sharma, Director, Delhi Fire Service, Shri G.C. Mishra, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service as Members and Shri D.K. Shami, Deputy Fire Adviser as Member Secretary.</p> <p align="right">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
2	<p>Yard stick of Man-power of Fire & Emergency Services Assam, Meghalaya</p> <p>The State Governments be advised to maintain</p>	<p>Recommendation of Standing Fire Advisory Council has already been circulated to the State Governments in this regard. The fresh directives will</p>

	yardstick of man power for smooth running of the Department.	once again be issued. Action : DGCD (Fire)
3	Separate Norms for Fire & Emergency Services in Hills Uttarakhand In view of the long travel time in the hills, there is a need of separate norms for the expansion of the Fire and Emergency Service in the hills.	A Sub-Committee has been constituted comprising of Dr. G.A. Bhat, Director General, Jammu & Kashmir Fire Service, Convenor, DIG (Fire), Uttarakhand, DIG (Fire), Nagaland as Member & Shri D.K. Shami, Deputy Fire Adviser will be Member Secretary. The committee will submit its reports within 3 months. Action : Sub-Committee
4	Custom Duty Exemption on the fire fighting and rescue equipments used by the Fire Service. Goa, Uttarakhand The Nation is making effort to extend the fire and emergency coverage as well as enhance the quality of service. Presently the manufacturing capacity within the country is not adequate enough to meet the growing demand of fire fighting appliances (ALP & TTL), Search and Rescue Equipments. Import duty/Custom duty for purchase of equipments and appliances used by the Fire & Emergency Services in the country should be waived off.	It was informed to the Member that a proposal is under consideration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. MHA has asked for information on the following points:- (i) Exemption of Custom Duty in other items (ii) International Practice (iii) Likely revenue loss to the Government (iv) Additional comparative advantages of reducing the duties (v) Effect of reduction on indigenous industries. Members are requested to send information for each point within one month. After compilation of the information, the same will be sent to MHA for their approval. Action : States & DGCD (Fire).
5	Special Fire Report Uttar Pradesh As per guidelines States required to forward special fire report if the loss is more than Rupees One Lakh. Keeping in view of the devaluation of Rupees the amount should be increased to Rupees Ten Lakh.	Members discussed the matter and accepted the same. Action : States/DGCD (Fire)
6	Revision of Drill Manual Karnataka Revision of drill manual to match with the latest development and to have a uniform approach throughout the country. In the drill manual the sequence of passing out parade, commemoration parade on 14 th April are to be included.	Members discussed about the available Drill Manual and agreed to update the Drill Manual. It has been decided that Director, NFSC, Nagpur in consultation with Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Karnataka will update and also add new subject matters as discussed in the meeting. A draft will be circulated to the States within 3 months for the comments. Action : Director ,NFSC, Nagpur
7	Grants-in-aid to the State Governments	It is informed to the Members that Fire

	<p>Karnataka</p> <p>The grants allocated by the Government of India under modernisation and up gradation scheme shall be made rationale. At present more focus is given to under developed fire services, which is not a correct strategy</p>	<p>& Emergency Services gets the Grant-in-Aid for development either from the Planning Commission or Finance Commission. After discussions, it has been decided that the State Fire Services will directly project their specific requirements to the Finance Commission/Planning Commission. However, whenever DGCD office will prepare any proposal for strengthening/up gradation for Fire & Emergency Services in the country, the funds will be distributed equally to the States based on the objectives.</p> <p>Action : States/DGCD (Fire)</p>
8	<p>SFAC Recommendation as Rules and Regulations Karnataka</p> <p>All the recommendation of SFAC should be converted in the form of Rules and regulation for the effective implementation.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that DGCD Office has already included the subject matter in the draft Central Fire Legislation which is under active consideration in the Ministry.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
9	<p>Calamity Relief Fund Karnataka</p> <p>A portion of the calamity relief fund provided by the Government of India to the revenue department of the State Government is not being released to the Fire Service Department to strengthen the Disaster Management Capability. This release has to be made mandatory.</p>	<p>After discussion it was decided to take up the matter with the Ministry of Home Affairs.</p> <p>Action : DGCD (Fire)</p>
10	<p>Streamline the Response Mechanism DGCD, MHA</p> <p>Various organisations like Fire Services, Civil Defence, Home Guards, NDRF, SDRF, etc. are responds to manmade and natural disasters as per requirement. Need has been felt to streamline the response mechanism for manmade and natural disasters in the country.</p>	<p>Members discussed and desired to streamline the response mechanism for the first responders in the country. It is informed to the Members that Disaster Management Act, 2005 is under revision and perhaps the response issue will be resolved.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
11	<p>Inclusion of Fire Service in concurrent list Odisha</p> <p>Fire Service should be included in the concurrent list of the Constitution of India for better and greater development of this Organisation in different States.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the Committee headed by Shri M.V. Deshmukh, Director Maharashtra Fire and Emergency Services was set up by 31st SFAC. The committee has recommended that the Central Fire Service Act will take care of this issue.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
II	ORGANISATIONAL ISSUES	
1	National Commission for Fire & Emergency	It was informed to the Member that

	<p>Services: Assam</p> <p>It is proposed to set up National Commission for Fire & Emergencies Services. The Commission will be able to go into all the issues in detail and come up with the workable and far reaching solution for Fire & Emergency Services</p>	<p>the Committee headed by Shri M.V. Deshmukh, Director Maharashtra Fire and Emergency Services was set up by the 31st SFAC. The committee has recommended that the steps have been taken to strengthen the Fire and Emergency Services in the country by the Government of India under various schemes. Hence, there is no need at the moment to rush for the constitution of the commission. However, Member after discussion felt the need to have National Commission. It has been decided to constitute a Sub-Committee to prepare the Terms of reference for the National Commission with Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG, J&K Fire & Emergency Services as convenor, Shri A.K. Sharma, Director, Delhi Fire Service, DG, Kerala Fire & Emergency Services, representative of NIDM as Members and Shri D.K. Shami Dy. Fire Adviser as Member Secretary. The committee will submit its report within 3 months.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
2	<p>Working Condition of Fire Service Personnel Meghalaya</p> <p>Fire Service has its own defined responsibilities in the context of disaster Management. Fire Service personnel, therefore should have better working condition. Career prospects and Vertical mobility and improved standard of training. Considering its importance and critical role, fire service needs to be developed as an efficient and independent service.</p>	<p>After discussions, it was decided that the subject matter will be covered under All India Service Manual for fire and emergency services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
3	<p>Disaster/Fire Prevention Wing at District Level Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The Fire Service Deptt. Is imparting the training in phased manner. But it is very difficult to cope up with the work with the existing meagre staff strength of this deptt. To meet the challenges of Natural and Manmade disaster, it is essential to establish the Disaster/fire prevention wings at Distt. Level in the interest of smooth implementation of the Disaster/Fire prevention activities in the states.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Member that SFAC had already recommended for setting up of Fire Service Wing. It is for the State to create and implement the decisions of the SFAC. The fire service can also undertake the activities pertaining to the Response System of the Disaster Management.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
4	<p>Utilization of Home Guards Andaman & Nicobar Island</p> <p>The Service of Home Guard personnel may be utilized in Fire Service where ever there is shortage of strength. Hence, an additional strength of Home Guard</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that the job of Fire & Emergency Services is technical in nature and requires well trained manpower. SFAC had already recommended to utilise the services of</p>

	may be sanctioned to all UT/States	Home Guards as auxiliary force as and when required by the States. Action : States
5	<p>Musical Band Goa</p> <p>The training Centres have continuous activity of basic training drills, march pasts and ceremonial parades. All these activities require the presence of a Musical Band. However, there is no mention of Band in the Compendium of Recommendation of Standing Fire Advisory Council Sec 11 – “Personnel” We may incorporate a suitable sub-section on “Constitution of Musical Band” under Manpower Requirement. A model may be adopted from the Band of any of the Paramilitary Force/Police Organisation having the facility.</p>	Members discussed and felt the need to have Music Band in the Fire & Emergency services. The model of Delhi Fire Services can be adopted. Action : States
6	<p>Welfare Goa</p> <p>The existing recommendations of SFAC under section 11 “Personnel”, sub-section - “Welfare” (Appendix 11-F) are too meagre in contrast to the minimum pension and other retirement benefits recommended by the VI Pay Commission. The said Appendix may be substituted suitably to bring it on par with the VI pay Commission recommendation relating to retirement benefit</p>	After discussions it was decided that the Government employees are getting these benefits based on their service conditions in the Centre and State. It has been decided that the subject matter will also be taken care by the Sub-Committee set up to prepare the All India Service Manual. Action : Sub-Committee
7	<p>Uniformity in Organisation Structure Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>Each District should have one Chief Fire Officer of Gazetted rank and Regional Fire Officer should be posted above 3-5 Districts and in all Metropolitan Cities. They should be implemented uniformly in the entire country.</p>	It was informed to the Members that SFAC had already given recommendations on the subject matter. States may implement the same. Action : States
8	<p>Fire Allowance and Accidental Insurance Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>The administration should give fire allowance and accidental insurance to Fire Service Personnel.</p>	It is informed to the Member that some of the States are already giving allowances in accordance with the recommendations of 6 th Central Pay Commission. The same may be implemented by the remaining States. Action : States
9	<p>Recruitment of Fireman on regular basis Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Fireman are the first responders for attending fire, natural calamities, manmade & natural disaster and rescue operations, whereas Policemen are also responding simultaneously for maintaining the law and order. In Himachal Pradesh, Firemen are recruited on contract basis whereas policemen/constable recruited on regular basis. As per the nature and risk of work Firemen should also be recruited on regular basis like</p>	It is informed to the Members that Fire Services are technical in nature and therefore the work cannot be given on contract basis as firemen requires technical training to perform the duties. The States should only appoint firemen on regular basis and train them in Certified Training Centres. However, the services of Home Guards/Civil Defence

	Police constable which will increase the efficiency and boost up the enthusiasm of Firemen.	Volunteers can be utilised as auxiliary services as and when required. Action : States
10	Equal Pay Scale Odisha A sub-committee may be constituted to decide the pay scales for various ranks of Fire Service Organisation so that it can be recommended to Government for implementation.	It has been decided to constitute a Sub-Committee with ADG, Odisha Fire Service as Convenor and U.P., Gujarat, Karnataka, Delhi as Member, Shri D.K. Shami as Member Secretary. The Committee will submit its report within 3 months. The Committee will follow the model of Karnataka & Delhi. Action : Sub-Committee
III	EQUIPMENTS	
1	Advance Equipment & Man Power Uttarakhand Advance equipments together with manpower be provided for effective delivery of services by Fire and Emergency Service.	It was informed to the Member that Fire & Risk Hazard Analysis is being conducted throughout the country by the consulting firm RMSI. The firm is also making recommendations for providing advance equipment with manpower for effective delivery of service by Fire & Emergency Services. The report after the approval of DGCD, MHA will be circulated to the States. Action : DGCD/States
2	Allotment of equipment and appliance instead of providing funds Meghalaya It is suggested that equipments and appliances may be directly allotted to the state. As regards to State Contribution, the same can be remitted by the State Government to the Central Government. Further, it is also suggested that selection of Chassis must be subject to the geographical condition of the particular states.	It was informed to the Member that same is not possible under the Central Sponsored Scheme. Action : Nil
3	Scheme of strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country Himachal Pradesh Plan scheme of strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services in the Country is very useful/effective for the development of Fire Services. After introducing this scheme capability of Fire Services increased manifold, by introducing modern technology. It is suggested that the scheme should be continued. Beside Advance Fire Tender, Combi Tools, High Pressure Pump and QRVs, the funds should be provided for the procurement of Hydraulic Platform/TTI., Rescue Tender, Personnel Protective requirements and other Modern rescue equipments/Tools etc.	It was informed to the Members that the DGCD has already prepared a draft and it is under consideration of MHA/Planning Commission. Action : Nil

4	<p>Standardization of Fire fighting Equipment Mizoram</p> <p>Fire fighting Equipments in India are to some extent good and are found very useful in combating fire. The use of conventional type of Short/Long Branches required huge amount of water resulting in wastage of water and collateral damage to the affected properties. As scarcity of water is felt all over the country, the use of Conventional type of Short/ Long Branches may be phased out and the use of Hand controlled Multipurpose Nozzle may be recommended for all the Fire Services in India by the Standing Fire Advisory Council</p>	<p>Members discussed in detail and recommend the same. States may implement the recommendations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
5	<p>Hydraulic Platform cum Turn Table Ladder Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>For modernisation of Indore and Bhopal City Police Fire Service 55 Metre and 72 Metre Hydraulic Platform cum TTL should be provided.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that the provision has been made for Hydraulic Platform/Turn Table Ladder in the new project proposal. However, States are requested to project their state specific demand directly to the State Government or to the Finance Commission.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
6	<p>Up gradation and implementation of latest technology Gujarat</p> <p>Mini Water Tender with Ultra High Pressure Pumps (UHPP) , Automatic gearing system in Fire Fighting and Rescue Vehicles, Power to weight ratio for rescue and fire fighting vehicle should be adopted as minimum standard for fire and rescue appliances.</p>	<p>Members discussed and accepted the same. States may implement.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
IV	TRAINING	
1	<p>Special Training facilities for the Members of Fire & Emergency Services: Assam</p> <p>The State Disaster Response Force has been raised as an additional Wing of the Department of Fire & Emergency Services for Search & Rescue purposes besides Fire Fighting. Therefore, there must have a provision for special Training of the members of Fire & Emergency Services besides the Fire Fighting Training in National Fire Service College, Regional Training Centres etc.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that Special Training facilities are being developed at the new training centre of NFSC, Nagpur. In addition, the Regional Training Centres will be upgraded to cater to the special training needs of State Fire Services in the country.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Director, NFSC/States</p>
2	<p>Provision of Training in Criminal laws for Fire Officer: Assam</p> <p>The investigation of Arson case is very critical. At the time of Fire Fighting the attending Fire Officer has a duty to take action at the Fire Ground as per laws if the Fire is believed to be due to Arson.</p>	<p>Members discussed and felt the need to start training course on "Investigation of Arson case" for fire officers. It has been decided that NFSC, Nagpur will either start the same or co-ordinate to start at various regional training centres with the help of Institutions already running such</p>

		courses in the country. Action : Director, NFSC/States
3	<p>Training of Trainers Uttarakhand</p> <p>Advance trainings and training of trainers (ToT) courses be organized for the Fire and Emergency Service personnel so as to enable further training at state level.</p>	<p>It was informed to the Members that DGCD had organised the “Training of Trainers” programme in the past and also projected the same to be carried out in the next scheme. In addition, arrangements will be made to train the trainers either at NFSC, Nagpur or identified Regional Training Centres.</p> <p>Action : Director, NFSC/States</p>
4	<p>Refresher’s course at Regional Training Centre Mizoram</p> <p>A number of new equipment and new technology are coming up in the field of fire fighting, the skill and knowledge of Fire Service personnel who have been appointed some ten years back have become outdated. Since the knowledge and skill acquired in the initial training are not sufficient in Fire Service profession, Regional Training Centre at different places may conduct Refreshers Course especially for new equipments that incorporated. Water Mist Technology, High Pressure Pump, Stored Pressure Type Fire Extinguishers, use of Search & Rescue equipments for different ranks as under:</p> <p>(i) Refreshers Course for Leading Fireman & Fireman</p> <p>(ii) Refreshers Course for Drivers & fireman</p> <p>Refreshers Course for Sub-Officers and Station Officers</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the Refresher’s Courses for the Officers will be conducted in the new campus of NFSC, Nagpur as soon as it is commissioned. The Refresher’s Course for Leading Firemen, Drivers may be organised at States/Regional Training Centres.</p> <p>Action : Director, NFSC/States</p>
5	<p>Relaxation of educational Qualification for non-matriculate candidates from Mizoram Fire & Emergency Services Mizoram</p> <p>There are about 36(thirty six) non matriculate employees appointed as Fireman during 1980’s and 90’s who are not eligible for Sub Officers Course Training as per the norms of National Fire Service College, Nagpur. This Department is facing problems while considering their promotion from Leading Fireman to Sub-officer as they are not eligible for admission to Sub-Officer’s Course of National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The Standing Fire Advisory Council/National Fire Service College, Nagpur may please relax the Educational qualification for the Non matriculate employees of Mizoram Fire & Emergency Services in the Sub-Officer’s Course so as to solve stagnation of promotion from leading Fireman to Sub Officer.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that there is no requirement of educational qualification for the candidates sponsored by the Government sector as per the new guidelines issued for the admission of Sub-Officers’ course of NFSC, Nagpur.</p> <p>Action : States</p>
6	Training Infrastructure	It was informed to the Members that in

	<p>Goa Himachal Pradesh Uttarakhand</p> <p>The Regional Training Centre in Goa is presently conducting courses for Sub-Officers. Besides the Directorate General Civil Defence, MHA had entrusted the Regional Training Centre with training in Medical First Responders and Urban Search and Rescue of capacity building for Disaster Management.</p> <p>It would be advisable to develop a standard pattern of assistance to Regional Training Centres for the coming years. The scheme may be called as "Strengthening of Training Infrastructure of Regional Training Centres". The following suggestions may be examined in this connection;</p> <p>(a) Cost of construction of a full-fledged Training Building may be shared by the Centre and the State on 75:25 percentage ratios. The State share of 25% will include the cost of land.</p> <p>(b) The cost of Trainers and Technical support staff may be funded by the Government of India to the extent of 75% for the first 5 years and 50% thereafter.</p> <p>(c) The staffing pattern and its financial implications for the Regional Training Centre may be discussed and finalized after due deliberations in the SFAC or in a Sub-Committee.</p> <p>(d) Standardization of various facilities in the training infrastructure such as Laboratory, Library (Books & Periodical), Training software, Training aids may be shared on an agreed proportion between Centre and State. Besides the above, modern gadgets like outdoor simulators of various scenarios of fire and other emergency will also need to be integrated in the training centre.</p> <p>To upgrade and provide standard training infrastructure at the State Fire Training Centre, Special (Financial) aid is required from the GOI, MHA to Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.</p>	<p>the new project proposal, provisions have been made for the up-gradation and setting up of new Regional Training Centres in the country. Director, NFSC, Nagpur will prepare and circulate the requirement of minimum infrastructure for the training centre in the country.</p> <p>Action : Director, NFSC/States</p>
7	<p>Heavy Vehicle Driving Licence for Station Officers' Course, NFSC Delhi</p> <p>As per the old and new rules for admission in Station Officers Course of NFSC, one of the essential qualifications is "candidate should possess heavy motor vehicle driving license with two years experience". Director, NFSC and Director, Delhi Fire Service is requesting to abolish this rule.</p>	<p>Members discussed the matter and resolved that the requirement of Heavy Vehicle Driving License for Station Officers Course will be put under the category of desirable qualifications.</p> <p>Action : Director, NFSC/States</p>
8	<p>Requirement of Instructors (rank wise) Odisha</p>	<p>Members discussed the matter and resolved that NFSC, Nagpur will</p>

	Norms or procedure has not been prescribed regarding requirement of Instructor to the Regional Training Centre. It is therefore necessary to prescribed standardization of procedure for requirement of instructors (rank wise) taking into account the intake of trainee capacity of such Institutes for imparting better training.	prepare the draft and after approval same will be circulated to the States. Action : DGCD (Fire) & Director, NFSC
V	MISCELLANEOUS	
1	Public Awareness Campaigns/Mass awareness Himachal Pradesh It is very essential to conduct Public Awareness Campaign in the respective States which will create positive attitude amongst the public towards Fire Services	It was informed to the Members that DGCD office is regularly issuing guidelines for the observation of Fire Service Week to be observed from 14 th April to 20 th April and School Evacuation Drill on 21 st January every year. Electronic and print mass awareness material also distributed to all concerned. States are requested to implement the public awareness programme in an effective and befitting manner. Action : States
2	Exposure Visits Uttarakhand Exposure visits be organized for the fire service personnel so that they are well versed with best practices in this field and improve upon their capabilities.	It has been informed to the Members that a provision has been made for the exposure visits of senior officers of Fire and Emergency Services in the new project proposal. Action : Nil
3	Specification of Equipments DGCD,MHA RMSI is in the process of finalization of specifications for the equipments, fire station buildings, training centres etc. These specifications will be used as standard specifications for procurement of equipments proposed under the new scheme of modernisation of fire and emergency services in the country.	It was informed to the Members that the RMSI, a consulting firm, will submit the specifications for the equipments, fire station buildings, training centres etc. These specifications would be used as standard specifications for the procurement of equipments proposed under the scheme of modernisation of fire and emergency services in the country after obtaining the approval of the competent authority. It was also informed to the Member that the first draft has already been sent to the five states for their comments. After discussions Members felt the need to circulate the draft specifications to all the States for their comments before finalisation of the same by the Committee/DGCD office. Action : DGCD/States

PROGRESS OF SUB-COMMITTEES SET UP BY 31ST AND 33RD SFAC

It was informed to the Members that the final report of "Training Committee" constituted by 31st SFAC, headed by Sh. G.C. Mishra, CFO, Delhi Fire Service is still awaited. It has been decided by the Chairman that the matter will examine by the Committee headed by Sh. D.K. Bora, ADG, State Fire Service Assam. The draft report of Sub-Committee headed by Sh. B.G. Chengappa, Director, Karnataka for "Modernization of Fire Service", had been circulated in the 32nd Meeting of SFAC with the request to send the observation/comments on the report. As no suggestions/comments were received from the Members it was decided that Sh. B.G. Chengappa will submit the final report within three months.

The draft report of "Uniform Committee" constituted by 33rd SFAC, headed by Sh. A.K. Sharma, Director, Delhi Fire Service was discussed in the meeting. Sh. A. K. Sharma will submit the final report within three months.

Chairman thanked all the delegates who have attended 34th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council and stressed the need to work together to help in the development of Fire & Emergency Services in the country.

The Meeting ended with the vote of thanks by Dr. P.M. Nair, IPS, DG NDRF & CD, Ministry of Home Affairs/Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Council.

ANNEXURE - I

34TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT GUWAHATI ON 22ND NOVEMBER, 2012 List of delegates who have attended the Meeting

Sl. No.	Name	Designation & Address	Contract No./e-mail ID
1	Dr. P.M. Nair, IPS	Director General, NDRF&CD	011 -26161442 09910621515 dq.ndrf@nic.in Nairpm @ hotmail.com
2	Shri Sandeep Rai Rathore	IG, NDRF &CD	09871115726 lg. ndrf@nic.in
3	Shri D.K. Shami	Dy. Fire Adviser, DGCD(fire)	09868233999 D k shami@ yahoo.com
4	Dr. K.C. Wadhwa	D.I.G. (Fire) CISF HQRS, New Delhi	09810830150
5	Sri Chandra Shekhar	Project Director (Fire)	09711522272 Chandra shekhar @gmail.com
6	Sri Santosh Gupta	Asstt. Project Director (Fire)	
7	Sri Nakul Tarun	Dy. Project Director (Fire)	09999995882 Nakultarun.dgcd @gmail.com
8	Shri Chandan Ghosh	Professor head, NIDM, New Delhi.	
9	Dr. G.A. Bhat	D. G. Fire & Emergency Services, J&K	09419012232 Dre 1956 @ gmail.com.
10	Smt. Kumud	D.G. Jharkhand Fire	094311 0440

	Choudhary, IPS	Services	
11	Shri K. S. Jangpangi, IPS	DG of Police & Commandant General Fire Rescue services, Kerala	4712320868 09447010604
12	Shri D. K. Bora, IPS	ADG of Police Cum-Director, State Fire Services Organization , Assam	09435046892 Email info@ asfso.org
13	Shri B. K. Behera	Director Cum-Addl. D.G. of Police, Fire Service, Odisha, Cuttack	09437031695 cghomegnardsorissa@reiffmail.com
14	Shri N. Noren Singh	Director, Manipur Fire Service	09436022374 noren fire @ yahoo.com
15	Shri M. V. Deshmukh,	Director, (MIDC) Maharashtra, Fire Service	
16	Mr. M. F. Dastoor,	CEO, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	09327038754 09825407701 Ceo-gsdma@gujarat.gov.in
17	Shri P. K. Rao,	Dy Director, (Tech)Fire Service, U.P. Lucknow	05522-2286683 Fax 05522-2287237 Mob- 09454418323
18	Shri M. Chandrasekhar, IPS,	DIGP, Karnataka Fire & Emergency Services, Bangalore	25570733/22971501 Fax no. 22971512
19	Shri B. G. Changappa	Director, Karnataka Fire & Emergency Services, Bangalore.	25570733/22971501 Fax No. 22971512
20	Shri Gopal Krishana Bhattacharya	Addl. DG, West Bengal Fire & Emergency Services, Kolkatta.	09830068026/27 Fax 2252-1138/6164 dg.wbfas.gov.in
21	Shri D.P. Biswas, IPS	Retd. Addl D.G. & OSD Calcutta Fire & Emergency Service	9830068025
22	Shri L. Singsit, IPS	I.G. of Police, Fire & Emergency Services, Nagaland	09436001923
23	Shri Neilasa Sophi	Dy. I.G. of Police, Fire & Emergency Services, Nagaland	09436010637
24	Shri Kime Aya, APPS	Supdt. Of Police Arunachal Pradesh Service, Fire & Emergency Services	09436898144 Igp. orunpal@nic.com
25	Mr. C. Laldina, MPS	Director, Fire & Emergency Services, Mizoram	09436146592 firemizo@ gmail.com
26	Shri Ashoke Menon	Director of Goa Fire & Emergency Service	09422438136 Dir. Fire.goa @ nic.in
27	Shri A. K. Sharma.	Director, Delhi Fire Service	09810264747

			Ak.sarma.ioic yahoo.com
28	Shri R.C. Sharma	Former Director, DFS, RMSI	09868040509
29	Shri Vijay Sekhar	Dy. Director, Fire & Emergency Services, Chennai	09443255385 tnfrs.tn.nic.in
30	Shri Subhash Kumar	General Manager, Airport Authority of India	09868277208
31	Shri U. S. Chillar	General Secretary Institute of Fire Engineers , Delhi	09810568675 uschillar@ gmail.com
32	Shri Ishwarlal Jat.	Chief Fire Officer, Jaipur, Rajasthan	09829039188
33	Shri Ramesh Chandra	State Fire Officer, Patna.	09431448273
34	Shri Chandan Singh Jina	Chief Fire Officer, F& ES, Utrakhand.	09837571069
35	Shri Debangshu D Sangma, MPS	Sr. Supdt. Of Police Meghlaya Fire & Emergency Services	09436114405
36	Shri Sushil Gupta	General Manager, RMSI, A-7, Sector, 16, Noida	9818798715
37	Shri Ujjal Sur	RMSI, New Delhi	
38	Shri G.V. Narayana Rao	Regional Fire Officer, Central Region, Hyderabad, AP Fire & Emergency Services	04023442944 Rfo-cr@ yahoo.com
39	Shri J. N. Ray	Chief Fire Officer, Heavy Water Plant(Kota) Rajasthan	09414185971 cfo@ kothwp.gov.in
40	Habachandra Singh	Station Officer, Manipur Fire Service, Imphal	09436274661
41	Shri Almohan Singh	Station Officer, Manipur Fire Service, Imphal	09436274661
42	Shri S. Bhattachrya	Manager (Fire Service) , ONGC Corp. Fire Services cell Scope Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi	0968282604 soumitraongc@ yahoo.com
43	Shri Debashis Ghosh	Regional Manager, Eicher Tracture & Buses, 13, Prondel Road Kot-19	

MINUTES OF THE 35TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT THE PRIDE HOTEL, AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT ON 18TH – 19TH NOVEMBER, 2013.

The 35th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Counsel (SFAC) was held on November 18th & 19th, 2013 at Ahmedabad, Gujarat. The meeting was scheduled for two days to allow the Members to discuss in details about the technical agenda points. On 18th Nov. 2013, the Technical Session of the SFAC was inaugurated by Ms. Meenaxiben Patel, Mayor of Ahmedabad. Shri Krishna Chaudhary, DG, NDRF&CD delivered the key note address in the presence of Shri Bhupender Patel, Chairman, Standing Committee, Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad , Gujarat on 19th November, 2013.

Chairman :Shri Krishna Chaudhary, IPS, DG National Disaster Response Force and Civil Defence and Co-chairman Sh. Sandeep Rai Rathore, IG NDRF & Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member Secretary :Shri D.K. Shami, Dy, Fire Adviser, Directorate General Civil Defence, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Member/Delegates: List of Members/Delegates of 35th meeting of SFAC is at Annexure-I

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

Items on the Agenda and the decisions taken are mentioned below:-

SL.No.	AGENDA POINTS	REMARKS
0.	TECHNICAL ISSUES	
0.1	Existing SFAC scale and scale proposed by M/s. RMSI for fire station buildings, water tenders and response time etc.	Members discussed in detail about the response time based on the SFAC norms and proposed by M/s. RMSI. They also debated upon the response time starting from the first information received from the caller, intimation given to the fire crew by ringing the fire bell and dispatch of first fire tender from the fire station. After debating upon the issues, Member resolved that the response time starts from the dispatch of first fire tender from the fire station. Turn out time may vary from 30 seconds to one minute depending upon the duty system (8 hrs. and 24 hrs. system). Member also resolved to consider the risk factor as very high hazard, high hazard and medium hazard beside the rural areas and recommended the following response time:
0.1.1	<p><u>SFAC Scale - Norms recommended by SFAC:</u></p> <p>a) One fire tender per 50,000 population upto 3 lakh population. One additional fire tender per one lakh population or a fraction thereof plus a reserve of 20% of the total water tenders. In industrial cities and areas of high fire risk, the scale and other equipments should be determined on the basis of actual survey of the area to be protected.</p> <p>b) Six man crew on each vehicle.</p> <p>c) One fire station per 10 Sq.km area in urban area and 50 Sq.km in rural areas.</p> <p>d) Fire service response time maximum 5 minutes in urban areas and 20 minutes in rural areas.</p> <p>e) One rescue tender per 3 to 10 lakh</p>	

	<p>population.</p> <p>f) Special vehicles viz. turn table ladder, hydraulic platform, emergency light vehicle etc. (number can be decided with the advice of local fire chief on the basis of actual risk analysis)</p> <p>(ii) <u>Scale proposed by RMSI</u>: To investigate the practicability of SFAC norms. RMSI team carried out a number of simulations using GIS based network analysis. With these simulations, RMSI demonstrated that two SFAC norms (response time and area-based) are not in synchronization with each other, and recommended revised response time based norms for positioning a Fire Station, as response area will vary from place to place depending upon the road network.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending upon the risk category, the recommended response time for first fire tender is 5 to 7 minutes in urban areas and 20 minutes in rural areas. 	<p>(a) Very High/High Hazard-`A`/`B` class – Response time 5 minutes.</p> <p>(b) Medium Hazard-`C` Class - Response time 7 minutes.</p> <p>(c) Rural areas – 20 minutes.</p> <p>Fire & Emergency Service Response Time</p> <p>1. Definition: The term ‘Response Time’ may be defined as the time taken by the fire and emergency services from the receipt of information of fire/ accident. The response time would vary drastically depending upon the efficiency of the communication capability, number of fire stations, traffic & road conditions, speed limits, route obstructions like railway crossings, bridges, one-way travel restrictions etc.</p> <p>2. Components of Response Time</p> <p>2.1 Call Processing Time: The time elapsed from the receipt of fire/ emergency call in the Fire Control Room and recording of message.</p> <p>2.2 Call Transfer Time: The time elapsed from the recording of message, determining of dispatch requirement, identification of the nearest fire station and transfer of message to the identified fire station</p> <p>2.3 Fire Station Alarm Dispatch : The time elapsed from the time of receipt of message at fire station, alarm and dispatch of resources.</p> <p>2.4 Travel Time : The time elapsed in travel from the fire station to the scene of fire/ accident.</p>
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		<p>3. Performance Objective</p> <p>The Fire and Emergency Services shall have communication and fire/emergency handling capability (equipment, appliances and manpower) for receipt, processing, transfer, fire station alarm and dispatch resources to arrive at the scene of fire/ emergency such that:</p> <p>a) Call processing time – Not more than 60 seconds</p> <p>b) Call Transfer time – Not more than 90 seconds.</p> <p>c) Fire Station Alarm: Dispatch time – Not more than 120 seconds during night time.</p> <p>d) Travel Time – Not more than 300 seconds/5 minutes from Very High Hazard/ High Hazard – Class `A/B`, 420/ seconds (7 minutes) for Medium Hazard Class `C` and 1200 seconds/(20 minutes) for rural areas in not less than 75% of the fire/emergency response cases.</p>
0.1.2	<p>Fire Fighting and rescue vehicles</p> <p>Pumping stations</p> <p>(i) 50 thousand – 1</p> <p>(ii) Upto 3 lakh – 6</p> <p>(iii) Addl. 1 lakh – 1</p> <p>Note: We have considered pumping unit with water carrying capacity pumping unit, however, trailer fire pump with towing vehicle or a jeep fire engine, QRT with mist unit, or motorcycle with mist set have not been considered as a pumping unit. QRT with mist or motor cycle with mist set has been considered as a unit to cut response time in congested areas in urban areas.</p>	Accepted
0.1.2.1	<p>Foam Tender : For those fire stations in whose jurisdiction small industrial area also lie, one water tender should be replaced with foam</p>	As per need

	tender.	
0.1.2.2	DCP Tender: Minimum one per district or one for 8-10 fire stations. Fire stations having a large industrial plot area (in their ideal jurisdiction) of above 1.0-3.0 sq.km, there should be 2 DCP tenders and so on.	As per need
0.1.2.3	Advance Rescue Tender: One per district (minimum) upto 10 lakhs population and one additional unit for every 10 lakhs urban population.	Accepted
0.1.2.4	Hydraulic Platform/TTL: One per district depending upon the presence of high-rise buildings (height more than 15 m). Additional unit is to be provided for districts having a large number of such building blocks i.e., Central Business Districts.	As per need
0.1.2.5	HAZMAT Van: Hazmat van is used rarely and is a very costly equipment requiring highly trained manpower. Hence, to optimize on resources and manpower, HAZMAT van is not recommended for future procurement in the State/UT. However, for that purpose an Advanced Rescue Responder is proposed (at Sr.No.4) which will have equipment to handle hazardous material release.	As per need
0.1.2.6	Crash Fire Tender: Crash fire tender is not recommended for the State Fire & Emergency Service. Instead for fire stations in the funnel area on either side of the airport. One WT should be replaced with Foam Tender depending upon the State/UT policy.	As per need
0.1.2.7	BA Van, Light Van & Control Van: One each per district. However, to optimize on resources and manpower, we are proposing a BA van-cum-Light van-cum-control van.	Accepted
0.1.2.8	Hose Tender: One per district (minimum) or one for 8-10 fire stations.	Accepted
0.1.2.9	Trailer pump: Though trailer pumps are prescribed in SFAC norms, it is not recommended for future use, as this needs an additional towing vehicle. In place of this, procurement of Portable Pumps are prescribed which will be part of a fire tender. (Specialized	Accepted

	equipment at Sl.No.12)	
0.1.2.10	<p>QRT: One each at fire stations serving a population density (total population in the FS jurisdiction/area of jurisdiction in sq.km) above 30,000 persons/sq.km in metro and big cities, above 15,000 persons/sq.km in other cities, or in congested areas based on field-survey and State/UT specific study)</p> <p>Note: The criteria of population density has been relaxed for hilly/UT from 15000 persons/sq.km.(in plains) to 5000 persons/sq.km in the fire station jurisdiction.</p>	Accepted
0.1.2.11	Motorcycle with 2 water mist sets: One each at fire stations serving higher population density or in congested areas with each QRT.	As per need
0.1.2.12	Fire boat: One each at selected fire stations in whose jurisdiction some inhabited area exists near water bodies, such as lake, major river, sea, where fire fighting can be better performed through watercourse.	As per need
0.1.2.13	<p>Ambulance: It is seen that Ambulance services are also with some of the state fire services and in few other states/ UTs this is looked after by the Ministry of Health of the states/UTs e.g. Rajasthan state has a modern fleet of ambulances (108) well equipped with GPS, medical equipments and staff under National Rural Health Mission (Rajasthan), CATS (Centralized Accident Trauma Service, Ministry of Health) in case of Delhi state.</p> <p>It is observed during visit to the Fire stations by the RMSI team that wherever the ambulance are available with fire services, they neither have the paramedic staff nor adequate life support/normal equipments, and cannot be considered as a efficient system. It is, therefore, felt that either ambulance service should be run by Health Department.</p>	As per need
0.1.2.14	Educational van: One per district and one additional unit for every 30 lakh district population.	Accepted 'Committee also recommended amphibian vehicles and all terrain vehicles – need based.'
0.1.3.	Specialized Equipment:	Accepted

0.1.3.1	Hydraulic Rescue Tool: One for each fire station depending upon the seismic zone IV and V, or fire station having urban population more than 1.5 lakhs in its ideal jurisdiction including hydraulic cutter, hydraulic Spreader, Hydraulic Pump, Power Wedge, and Hydraulic Rescue Ram depending upon the seismic Zone IV and V of minimum one per district.	
0.1.3.2	Combi-Tool: One Combi-Tool set shall be provided with each fire fighting vehicle.	Accepted
0.1.3.3	B.A Set with BA compressor: Four B.A sets per fire fighting vehicle with minimum one compressor per fire station.	Accepted
0.1.3.4	First Aid Box: One for each fire fighting vehicle (minimum two at each fire station) with regular replacement of expired medicines.	Accepted
0.1.3.5	Thermal Imaging Camera: One for each fire station depending upon the seismic zone IV & V or fire station having urban population more than 1.5 lakh in its ideal jurisdiction or minimum one per district.	Accepted
0.1.3.6	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE): One set for each pumping unit or a minimum of two for each fire station.	Accepted
0.1.3.7	Hydraulic Chain Saw/Cutter for wood: One for each fire station.	Accepted
0.1.3.8	Electric/Petrol chain saw/cutter for wood: One for each fire station	Accepted
0.1.3.9	Electric/petrol chain saw/cutter for concrete: One for each fire station.	Accepted
0.1.3.10	Hand held gas detector: One piece per vehicle.	Accepted
0.1.3.11	Victim Location Device (Acoustic): One piece per vehicle.	Two pieces per Fire Station
0.1.3.12	Portable pump: One for each fire fighting unit.	Accepted
0.1.3.13	Floating pump: One for each fire boat.	Accepted
0.1.3.14	Smoke Exhauster/PVV: One per fire station	Accepted

	located in urban areas (minimum one per district)	
0.1.3.15	Pneumatic lifting bags: One for each fire station depending upon the seismic zone IV & V or fire station having urban population more than 1.5 lakhs in its ideal jurisdiction or minimum one per district.	Accepted
0.1.3.16	Inflatable Lighting Tower: One per fire station	Accepted
0.1.3.17	High Capacity LED Torch light: One piece per vehicle.	Accepted
0.1.4.	Rural Fire Station and Fire Posts For rural fire station/Fire posts following specialized equipment has been recommended:	
0.1.4.1	B.A Set with BA compressor: Two B.A sets per fire fighting vehicle with one compressor per Fire Station/post.	Accepted.
0.1.4.2	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE): One set per fire fighter.	Committee also recommended following equipments for each Panchayat in the country: a) Two floating pumps b) 15 Hoses (15 meter) c) Two variable Nozzles d) Two 100 mts. Ropes e) 20 Lts petrol cans. Note : It is the responsibility of the Sarpanch to train 6 teams in different villages comprising of 6 men. Each team should be capable to operate and maintain these equipments. The local district fire services will extend training free of cost.
0.1.4.3	Electric/Petrol chain saw/cutter for wood: One for each fire station/Post	
0.1.4.4	Hydraulic Chain Saw/Cutter for RCC: One for each fire station/post	
0.1.4.5	Portable pump: One for each fire fighting unit	
0.1.4.6	Inflatable Lighting Tower: One per fire station	
0.1.4.7	High Capacity LED Torch light: One piece per fire fighting vehicle.	
0.1.4.8	First Aid Box: One per fire fighting vehicle	
0.1.5	For reserve requirement, RMSI estimated reserve requirement of 20% at district level, and these will be distributed to individual Fire Stations by the concerned fire officials. The replacement of condemned/ major repair (off road) vehicles as well as instruments from operating Fire Stations can be accounted as	

	reserve and these will be distributed to individual fire stations by the concerned fire officials. These will help in optimizing the additional requirements of minimum one reserve at each fire station.	
0.1.6	<p>Communication Equipment:</p> <p>For better coordination between Fire Station and fire fighting staff, communication plays an important role. Hence, there is a need that each fire vehicle and fire station is equipped with a communication device. Accordingly, following communication equipments for urban fire stations are recommended:</p>	Accepted
0.1.6.1	Static Wireless Set (VHF): One set at each fire station.	
0.1.6.2	Mobile Wireless Set (VHF) : One per vehicle	
0.1.6.3	Walky-Talky: One per vehicle.	
0.1.6.4	<p>Megaphone: One set per fire station/ post.</p> <p>Note : The appliances equipment for the hilly regions will be recommended based on the sub-committee headed by Shri G.A. Bhat.</p>	
0.1.7.	Man Power Requirement	Member discussed on the scale recommended by the RMSI and strongly recommended to maintain the manpower for three shift duty system and accepted the scale recommended by RMSI.

Sl. No.	Size	Stn.	Sub-	Loadi	Addl.	Total	Driv/	FM	Addl.	Total	Total
1.	One	0	1.75	2.5	1.25	3.75	5	15	10	25	35.50
2.	Two	1.75	1.75	5	1.25	6.25	7.5	30	10	40	57.25
3.	Three	1.75	3.5	7.5	1.25	8.75	10	45	10	55	79.00
4.	Four	3.5	3.5	10	1.25	11.25	15	60	10	70	103.25
5.	Five	3.5	5.25	12.5	1.25	13.75	17.5	75	10	85	125.00
6.	Six	3.5	7	15	1.25	16.25	22.5	90	10	100	149.25

7.	Seven	5.25	7	17.5	1.25	18.75	25	105	10	115	171.00
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Sr.No.	Fire Station (Pumping Unit)	Station Officer	Sub-Officer	LFM	Firemen- cum-Driver- cum- Operator	Total Staff
1.	One	0.00	2.50	2.50	15.63	20.60
2.	Two	1.25	2.50	2.50	31.25	37.50
3.	Three	1.25	3.75	7.50	46.88	59.40
4.	Four	2.50	4.69	9.38	60.00	76.60
5.	Five	2.50	5.63	11.25	73.13	92.50
6.	Six	3.75	6.56	13.13	87.19	110.60
7.	Seven	3.75	7.50	15.00	101.25	127.50

0.2	Specification of equipment and appliance recommended by M/s. RMSI.	Most of the Members were of the opinion the specification cannot be finalized in such a short period as some of the major items are missing from the list of equipments recommended for fire services in India. They were of the opinion that a small committee should be given the specialized task for reviewing the specification in totality in accordance with the requirement of the latest technology. It has been resolved that the DG NDRF&CD will request the MHA to approve the constitution of the committee. The new committee will be given 3 months time for finalizing the proposed specification as recommended by the RMSI.
0.2.1	There is an urgent need for fire prevention and fire safety Act for every State and UT in India. In the Fire Act, there should be strict implementation of fire code in building design and construction. The National Building Code (NBC) should be strictly adhered to in high-rise buildings, schools, colleges, cinema halls, hospitals and industrial units including those dealing with hazardous materials, institutions and public and private buildings. <u>Moreover, in area</u>	Member deleted last sentence from "Moreover to building code".

	<u>of high rise seismic risk (seismic zone IV and V), even low rise buildings need strict implementation of building code.</u>	
0.2.2	Computerization of Fire and Emergency Services is highly recommended across the country from modernization of Fire and Emergency Services point of view. All the fire stations in the states/ UTs should be connected through INTRANET and the fire personnel should be trained properly. The Fire and Emergency Services in the country should be capable of making fire reports available online to public within 48 hrs for an incident.	Accepted
0.2.3	In order to provide best possible services to people against fire, the fire- fighting manpower should be recruited in a systematic manner. It has been observed that there is large number of vacancies present at all levels in the operational Fire Stations of various States/ UTs. These gap need to be filled up at the earliest.	Accepted
0.2.4	Since availability of trained manpower in various states/UTs is a key issue, there is a need that States/ UTs should fill up the gap manpower in operational fire stations and provide at least 6-months basic fireman training in the state training centre or at NFSC, Nagpur.	Accepted
0.2.5	Instead of having fireman, driver and operator separately, the States/ UTs should recruit fireman-cum-driver-cum-operators. This will help in optimizing the large manpower recruitments. Since, the fireman- cum-driver-cum-operator may not be readily available, the State/ UT should train the new recruit in a systematic manner and encourage all existing staff, specially firemen and leading firemen to obtain heavy vehicle driving license. The State may offer some incentive towards this, as this will help in optimizing of resources. The other advantages are in terms of heavy additional vehicles that can be used as water carrier, in case of bigger fire incidence. This ensures that absence of line drivers, who can lead to whole of the fire crew immobile. This can also solve problem of drivers who don't have promotional avenue during their long service leading to frustration and last but not least, in terms of optimization of resources.	Accepted
0.2.6	There is urgent need to have merit-based promotion in State/ UTs Fire Services organization so that	Accepted

	deserving employees would remain motivated and not leaving the organization at midst of their career.	
0.2.7	Based on prioritization of Fire Stations, State/UTs Fire Services need to add new Fire Stations at a faster pace as there is a huge gap in both urban and rural areas. The priority ranking for all the newly proposed urban and rural fire stations has already been mentioned in the State/ UT specific reports.	Accepted
0.2.8	Though some of the state fire stations has online vehicle tracking through Global Positioning System (GPS) in place, there is a need for all the other State/ UTs Fire and Emergency Services to develop a fully computerized integrated response system as part of the modernization process and better infrastructure management.	Accepted
0.2.9	In order to reduce the frequency and extent of fire events, creating public awareness programme for schools, colleges, hospitals, Govt. offices, high rise buildings, etc., plays an important role. For that purpose sufficient manpower at senior officer levels have been recommended to have a dedicated "Fire Prevention Wing". The fire prevention wing should have trained officials for fire inspection, awareness and training, so that fire incidences similar to that of AMRI, Kolkata should not occur in the State. The state should have a dedicated "Education Van" in each district for the purpose. The van should be well equipped with short video films as produced by MHA, distribution of pamphlets on "DO"s and "DON'T"s generated by MHA, and live demonstration of how to use "portable extinguishers" and handle small fires.	Accepted
0.2.10	The periodic fire drills and fire-inspection of schools, colleges, hospitals, shopping malls, cinema halls, multi-storied buildings and major industrial centers should be taken care by the new State/UT Fire Service.	Accepted
0.2.11	The State/UT Fire Services should ensure that for operational duty, physically unfit fire-fighters should not be part of the team, and he/ she should be allowed to work in the areas, other than fire response.	Accepted
0.2.12	For congested areas, any by-lanes where movement of Water Tender and Water Browser is difficult, QRT and <u>motorcycle</u> with mist sets should be used for	Accepted

	fastest response, supplemented by the water tenders and water browser by laying the large hose pipelines. Additionally, the State/ UT Fire Services should identify congested areas with higher first risk and request district administration to decongest such areas with the help of police. The decongestion should be in terms of illegal extension of residential buildings, shops, unauthorized parking on roads. For unauthorized parking, State traffic department can also play an important role. Here role of fire prevention officials is important, as these exercises are not one time matter and should be carried out regularly.	
0.2.13	The State/UT Fire Services should adopt a system of incentives for driving specialized vehicles like ALP/TTL/Hydraulic Platform. Controlling these vehicles is difficult and requires specialized fire-fighters to handle it. State/UT Fire Services are requested to perform regular fire drills with such specialized vehicles.	Accepted
0.2.14	Fire Stations/Fire Posts in areas under extreme cold temperature/climatic conditions such as Leh(J&K), Gurez (J&K), Keylong (HP)etc. should have special heating and other means of arrangement for fire-fighting vehicles and equipment as water gets freezes up during extreme winter.	Accepted
0.2.15	Fire statistics of the past fire events (last 5 years) in the State/ UTs is not uniformly available for all the fire stations. The State/ UT Fire Services should issue strict order to all the fire stations to prepare fire statistics data in the prescribed Form for future fire/ rescue calls and ensure their compliance.	Accepted
0.2.16	Firefighting vehicles and equipment should not be used for cleaning drains, sewer lines, as well as water supply purposes. This may delay in response, if there is a fire incidence at the same time. Such use of fire vehicle should be discouraged at all levels, as a small fire incident can turn into a major fire disaster.	Accepted
0.2.17	The State/UT Fire services should ensure that higher fire personnel (ADFO/DFO upwards) should be provided with light official vehicle for inspection and fire prevention work, depending upon State/UT policy.	Accepted
0.2.18	The State/UT Fire Services need to have well-equipped model workshop to take care of day-to-day	Accepted

	repairs for fire vehicles. Because of the lack of connectivity of other stations with headquarter in a large State/ UT by road, there're is need to have special arrangement for repairing staff and mobile/ small workshop for quick repairs.	
0.2.19	The State/UT should have insurance for all the firefighting vehicles and costly equipment so that in case of an accident/ malfunctioning there is sufficient cover available for any damage.	Accepted
0.2.20	Each Municipal Corporation/ Municipality cannot be made self sufficient in isolation to deal with serious nature of Fire & Emergency. Moreover, there are plenty of sub-urban and large village areas that need to have good fire response adjacent to the Municipal areas. Because of these reasons, RMSI team recommends that Municipal Fire Services should come under the State/ UT Services. Accordingly, a hierarchy should be created to have proper coordination at all levels.	Not accepted. There should be a formal cadre of Fire Service personnel, designed to meet requirements of manpower and also with provision for career progression.
0.2.21	In many of the States/UTs, roads are narrow in their width or not in a good condition. There is an urgent need for widening the roads, so that firefighting & rescue vehicles can reach to the fire scene and respond faster. For this, the State/ UT Fire Services should coordinate with State Administration to take quick and efficient steps.	Accepted.
0.2.22	The Fire & Rescue services in the State should have audit by a central authority to ensure good finance mechanism for capital and O&M expenditures.	Not accepted. The word "Central" should be replaced by "Government."
0.3.	Policy of Fire and Emergency Services Training Infrastructure in the Country.	After going through the documents prepared by the RMSI, members were of the opinion that it is too general in inducting the specialized need of the Fire & Emergency Services. Member resolved that the training document along with the syllabus be given to the international consultants appointed by NFSC, Nagpur, MHA, Govt. of India for suggesting the updated syllabus and training curricula in the 31 specialized courses as proposed by the NFSC, Nagpur. The international consultant will go through the document prepared by RMSI and incorporate the syllabus/ background as per the international practice and give their

		recommendations to the SFAC. Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)/NFSC
0.4	<p>Confirmation of Minutes of 34th SFAC meeting.</p> <p>DGCD</p> <p>The minutes of the meeting was circulated to the Members on 11th March, 2013 vide letter No.VI/14022/03/2012-DGCD(F). The Directorate has prepared an updated action taken report and placed in the background material for the perusal and approval of the committee.</p>	<p>1. After going through the minutes of the meeting, members resolved that the minutes should be forwarded to the Chief Secretary, Head of the Fire Services, CMD of PSUs etc., for implementing the decisions of SFAC.</p> <p>2. The heading of the agenda point No.5 under organizational issues raised by Goa be read as “Ceremonial Band” instead of “musical band”.</p> <p>3. One of the Members raised the issue of not reflecting the decision taken about the all-India Fire Sports/Meet raised by Goa in the 34th SFAC meeting in Guwahati. Chairman asked the member to discuss the matter. Some of the members were of the strong view to have all-India Fire Service Sports whereas others proposed for Fire Service Meet. The state of Goa offered venue for the first sports/meet in Goa. After discussion, Chairman further asked about the financial arrangement to the tune of Rs.3.00 Crores as same is required to organize such an event. The possibility of organizing the event through the public/ private partnership is completely ruled out by the members. Finally, it has been decided that perhaps MHA will provide the funds. Chairman assured the members that proposal will be sent to MHA for the approval of holding “All India Fire Service Meet” with the following events:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Portable Pump Drill ii) Hose Drill iii) Extension Ladder Drill iv) B.A. Set Drill v) Hydrant Drill

0.4.1	<p>All India Service Manual for Fire & Emergency Services (Agenda Point – 1 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>A sub-committee headed by Shri D.K. Bora, ADG Assam Fire & Emergency Services has been constituted. The first meeting of the sub- committee was held on 2nd May, 2013 to discuss the first draft. After discussion, revised draft was circulated on 17th June, 2013.</p>	<p>It has been decided that Member will send the comments on the second draft submitted by the Committee within 30 days. The committee will submit its final report by March, 2014.</p> <p>Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
0.4.2	<p>Separate norms for Fire & Emergency Services. (Agenda Point – 3 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>A sub-committee headed by Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG, Jammu & Kashmir Fire Service, Convener, DIG (Fire), Uttarakhand, DIG (Fire), Nagaland as Member & Shri D.K. Shami, Dy, Fire Adviser will be Member Secretary. The committee will submit its draft report within 3 months for the perusal of the council.</p>	<p>It has been decided that the committee will submit its report by March, 2014.</p> <p>Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
0.4.3	<p>Revision of Drill Manual (Agenda Point – 6 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Director NFSC was asked to submit the revised Drill Manual in consultation with Karnataka on 14th March 2013. A soft copy of Drill Manual was submitted on 25.04.2013. After examining, it has been found that the chapter on “Passing Out Parade and Commemoration Parade” is not included in the draft.</p>	<p>It has been decided that Director NFSC, Nagpur in consultation with Fire & Emergency Services, Karnataka will submit a report by 31st March, 2014.</p> <p>Action : Dir. NFSC/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
0.4.4	<p>National Commission for Fire & Emergency Services (Agenda Point – 1 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Organizational issues)</p> <p>A sub-committee headed by Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG, J&K Fire & Emergency Services as Convenor, Shri A.K. Sharma, Director, Delhi Fire Service, DG, Kerala Fire & Emergency Services, representative of NIDM as Members and Shri D.K. Shami, Dy. Fire Adviser as Member Secretary. The committee will submit its report within 3 months.</p> <p>The committee was constituted on 21.03.2013 and the first meeting was held on 23.09.2013. The draft has been submitted by the committee.</p>	<p>It has been decided that the Members will forward the comments to the committee within 30 days. The committee will submit the final report by 31st March, 2014.</p> <p>Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
0.4.5	<p>Equal Pay Scale (Agenda Point – 10 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Organizational issues)</p> <p>A sub-committee was constituted on 31.3.2013</p>	<p>It has been decided that the Sub-Committee will submit the report by 31st March, 2014</p>

	headed by ADG, Odisha Fire Service as Convenor and U.P, Gujarat, Karnataka, Delhi as Member and Shri D.K. Shami as Member Secretary. The draft has been put up for the perusal of the council.	Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)
0.4.6	<p>Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services (Agenda of 31st SFAC Meeting)</p> <p>A sub-committee was constituted headed by Shri B.G. Chengappa, Director Karnataka for Modernization of Fire Service. The draft has been submitted to the council</p>	<p>The report submitted by the sub-committee headed by Sh. B.G. Changappa, Director Karnataka Fire & Emergency Services on modernization of Fire & Emergency Services is accepted by the SFAC.</p> <p>Action : SDGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
0.4.7	<p>Uniformity of Fire service uniform and shoulder badges throughout India (Agenda of 33rd SFAC Meeting)</p> <p>A sub-committee headed by Shri A.K. Sharma, Delhi Fire Service was constituted and the Final Report has been submitted to the council.</p>	<p>The sub-committee headed by Shri A.K. Sharma, Director Delhi Fire Services has submitted final report for the approval of the committee. Members discussed and decided to send their comments within 30 days. The comments received, if any, will be forwarded to the committee for incorporation otherwise the report will be accepted for final circulation.</p> <p>Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

I	POLICY & LEGAL ISSUES	
1	<p>Common Uniform to Fire & Emergency Services</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Uniform for the fire Service personnel in India should be same in all States, Union Territories, Local Bodies, Central Ministries and Public Sector Undertakings like Airports Authority of India etc.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that a uniform sub-committee headed by Shri A.K. Sharma, Director, Delhi Fire Service has submitted its report. The report has already covered these issues. However, if any Member has any comments/ suggestions, the same may be forwarded to the sub-committee within 30 days.</p> <p>Action – DGCD (Fire Cell)/All States.</p>
1.2	<p>Ceremonial uniform items for fire service Personnel</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>A separate list should be added for ceremonial uniform items for fire service personnel similar to that of paramilitary forces ceremonial uniform items.</p>	

1.3	<p>State Emblem of India be authorized to Fire Services of Local Bodies and PSU</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Fire service of Local Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings should also be authorized to use the State Emblem of India. If required, request may be made for inclusion of these Fire Services in the appropriate Schedule of the State Emblem of India (regulation of use) Amendment Rule 2010.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the Ashoka Emblem cannot be worn by the non-Govt. officers as it is not permitted by the Govt. of India vide Notification No. G.S.R.643(E) Dated 4th October, 2007. However, Members from the PSU stressed the need to allow them to use said emblem as they are responding to the fire and emergency calls in their jurisdiction on the requisition by the district administration. Chairman asked the concerned PSUs to forward their case to the Directorate. The proposal will then be forwarded to the Ministry for the approval of the competent authority.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : PSUs/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.4	<p>Fire Safety Officer for Buildings</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Fire safety officer should be appointed across India for buildings above 50 meters in height and cinema halls catering to more than 1,000 people at a time, hotels with more than 100 rooms, underground shopping complexes, District Centres, Oil and Natural Gas installations and outdoor stadium with more than 50,000 seating capacity.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that provisions have already been made in the National Building Code of India for the appointment of qualified fire officers for the various occupancies. States can also incorporate this clause in their fire service codes/ rules. The Advisories will be once again issued to the states for compliance.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.5	<p>Inclusion of More members in SFAC</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Standing Fire Advisory Council to expand and include oil sector or other industries.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that ONGC is the Member of the SFAC</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
1.6	<p>Revision of yard stick of appliances</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>Yard stick of appliance in the present compendium is based only on population. But both population and hazard should be taken into consideration at a time for calculation of the pumping unit of a particular area when new fire & emergency service station will proposed. It has also been noticed that geographical terrain is also not taken into account when preparing the compendium. In hilly and revering area population may be less but area may be much larger and communication difficult. Hence appropriate</p>	<p>It has been decided that the committee set up to recommend the scale for hilly areas will also consider the revering area and forward their report for the consideration of SFAC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-committee</p>

	weight-age should be given to such diversities in the compendium too.	
1.7	<p>Gap in Fire Coverage</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>M/s RMSI analyzed and highlighted the gap of Fire Station, equipment and personnel etc. on the basis of GIS without showing specific coverage of hill areas, char and revering as well as forest land moreover, this analysis does not even mention the road condition of rural areas as well as hill, char, revering and forest land whereas road condition is one of the factor to cover the distance to attend any emergency fire call by the Fire & Emergency Services.</p> <p>Therefore SFAC norms as defined one fire station in an area of 10 sq. km in urban area and 50 sq.km in rural area may taken into consideration for calculating the gap in respect of Fire & Emergency Services Station.</p>	
1.8	<p>Review of Existing Legislation, such as Explosives Act and Rules</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>It is stated that fire mishaps in India's biggest fireworks manufacturing hub of sivakasi have been too frequent in the recent past. Total 237 lives had been lost and 200 injured in the accidents occurred in the last 12 years.</p> <p>The existing explosives rules has given enormous powers to explosives department and they are not consulting even district administration in renewing their triennial licenses to manufacture, storing and selling of huge quantities of fireworks. As this relates to issue of public safety, SFAC should suggest</p>	<p>It has been decided by the committee that the state of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu will submit a combined draft for the consideration of the SFAC</p> <p>Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)/States</p>

	<p>the concerned ministry about necessity of reviewing the provisions of explosives rules to reflect the current scenario and while issuing licenses irrespective of the quantity, the district administration, the district police authorities and Fire Service department should be consulted and should pave for joint inspection in case of major violations.</p>	
1.9	<p>Integration of Fire Services with other systems</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Fire & Emergency Services should be integrated with other systems like emergency response system, dial 100, Video Surveillance, Hospitals, Electricity Department, Water Department, Traffic Management, GPS&GPRS based vehicle tracking and management system, Integrated information management system and central monitoring units for effective co-ordination among various units & departments</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that in a new project proposal provisioning of communication network is envisaged and will be provided upto sub-district level if approved by the GOI.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
1.10	<p>Maximum life of Fire Fighting Vehicle/ Equipments</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>As per the Standing Fire Advisory Committee, the normal life of various fire service vehicle /appliance is 5000 hrs Stationary operation or 10 years whichever is completed earlier. However, it is not considered by the U.T. Administration whereas the provision under schedule-VII of D.F.P. rules, the life of vehicle in terms of distance run is 150000 kms. and 6.5 years in terms of length of use whichever is latter is considered for condemnation of various fire service vehicle/ appliance.</p> <p>Therefore, the most of the fire service vehicle/ appliances are considered for premature condemnation only after approval from the competent authority of GOI. The Govt. of India has conveying sanction for purchase of replacement vehicle against condemnation.</p> <p>As such, it is suggested that the matter may be taken up during the meeting to consider the</p>	<p>It has been decided that DGCD will write to the JS (UT) through the Ministry to implement the decision of the SFAC for maximum life of fire fighting vehicles/ equipments.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

	prescribed standard laid down in the 5 th meeting at appendix; 9-' A' by SFAC for condemnation of various fire service vehicle/ appliance.	
1.11	<p>Inclusion of subject Fire in the VII Schedule of Constitution of India</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>Fire & Emergency Services are requesting to include the subject 'FIRE' in the VII Schedule of the Constitution.</p> <p>At Present the subject is neither in the state list nor in the central or concurrent list and this has resulted in the administration of Fire Services by multifarious bodies i.e. state government, municipal corporation, municipalities and Panchayats and thereby Fire Services still remains disorganized and lacks uniformity , which is affecting the functioning of the Fire Services all over India.</p> <p>Therefore, there is every need to reiterate the request for inclusion of the subject fire protection and control in the 7th Schedule of the constitution.</p>	<p>It has been decided Sh. M. V. Deshmukh, Director, Maharashtra Fire Service will prepare the draft proposal and forward to the DGCD Office. The proposal will be sent to MHA for taking further necessary action in the matter</p> <p>Action : Dir. Maha. Fire Service/ DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.12	<p>Custom duty exemption fire fighting and rescue equipments used by the fire service.</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Fire fighting and rescue equipments are basically meant for saving life and property at the time of emergencies. Most of the modern rescue equipments like hydraulic platform/TTL and hydraulic rescue tools are manufactured outside India and has to be imported. Resources allocated to purchase the modern equipments are very less comparing to the actual need of those equipments. 25 to 30 percent of the cost of the equipment is spent towards the payment of custom duty. In view of the limited availability of resources towards enhancing the capability of fire service, the import duty/ custom for purchase of equipments and appliances used by the fire</p>	<p>The states will provide additional information as asked by the MHA within 30 days. After compilation, the proposal will be forwarded to MHA for their consideration.</p> <p>Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

	and emergency service in the country should be waived off or reduced to a great extent.	
1.13	<p>Exemption of Custom Duty for the Import of Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>The states are insisting to consider their request for exemption of Custom Duty for the import of fire fighting and rescue equipments. The proposal is under consideration of the Ministry. Ministry required further information on the revenue loss to the Government, details of allocation, funds earmarked for the items for which exemption is required, utilization of funds on import of equipment and appliances during the last three years by the States.</p>	
1.14	<p>Review of report on Fire Hazard and Risk Analysis in the country submitted by M/s RMSI</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>The report on Fire Hazard and Risk Analysis prepared by the M/s RMSI suggests a different norms due to which the deficiency of Fire Services has come down to 65% from 97.54% as indicated in the empirical report based on the SFAC norms. Ministry desired that the norms adopted by M/s RMSI for response time, fire station buildings, manpower, water tenders and other specialized equipments be reviewed by the SFAC and recommend for the adoption by the States for future consideration.</p>	<p>The recommendation of the technical session held on 18.11.2013 is accepted for the scaling of Fire Station, Manpower and equipment for implementation. A sub-committee headed by ADG Tamil Nadu with Members from Delhi Fire Service (Dr. G.C. Mishra), Sh. M. V. Deshmukh, Director, Maharashtra Fire Service, Sh. Nageswar Rao, ADG, Odisha Fire & Emergency Service, Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG Fire & Emergency Services, J & K will review the specifications of equipments submitted by RMSI and submit the report to SFAC for the consideration of the Ministry.</p> <p>Action : Sub-Committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
	ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES	
1.15	<p>Scheme of Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services In the Country - Funds for recurring cost towards manpower and maintenance of equipments</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Central government scheme of strengthening of fire emergency service in the country is very effective and has improved the functioning of fire and emergency services by introducing modern technology. It is suggested to provide</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the recurring cost towards manpower and maintenance of equipment/ appliances is to be provided by the states as a partner under the scheme of strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services.</p> <p>It is also informed to the Members that whenever the Govt. of India will prepare the future proposals DGCD office will recommend to allocate 10% of the total grant-in-aid at the disposal of State Fire</p>

	<p>recurring cost towards the manpower and maintenance of equipments/appliances.</p> <p>Also instead of vehicles, equipments like hydraulic tools lighting equipments which are essential for fire fighting and disaster operations may be provided that can be stored in the existing vehicles and can be better utilized.</p> <p>Further, the scheme provided vehicles and equipments in a fixed way without any flexibility to choose from. Instead of fixing the vehicles and the equipments that has to be procured from the centrally sponsored scheme, the state may be allowed to choose from the list of equipments within the overall budgetary provisions so as to better suit the state's needs</p>	<p>Services to enable them to use the same for the strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services as per their priorities subject to the condition that prior approval shall be obtained from the DGCD office.</p>
1.16	<p>Provision of fund for setting up of Fire Prevention Wing in the State.</p> <p>Meghalaya</p> <p>On the instruction of the MHA/SFAC, the state government agreed for setting up of the 'fire prevention wings/cell within the fire service organization. The wing will generate awareness by conducting / demonstrating the safety instructions etc. Due to shortage of staff in all fire stations in the state, the wing can become operational if extra manpower is sanctioned for present due to financial constraint faced by the State Govt, the same can be done through the special assistance of the central Govt.</p>	<p>Not accepted.</p>
1.17	<p>Minimum Requirement of Man Power for new Fire Station</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>The fire & emergency services is the first responder for all type of fire and other disaster whether it is natural or man –made. It is desired that the minimum functional strength is maintained by all the fire & emergency service for effective operation. Minimum manpower should be provided for fire station and appliances while considering the new proposals for the up-gradation of Fire & Emergency Services.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that DG CD office will write through Ministry to the State Govt.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.18	<p>Uniform Pay Structure and other allowances</p>	<p>Fire being a state subject it is the</p>

	<p>to Fire Personnel.</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p> <p>The present pay structure and enhancement of various allowances i.e. special pay, compensatory pay and rent free accommodation etc. of fire personnel of all union territories are not in a uniform national scale whereas the duties and responsibilities of Fire Services personnel of all UTs are similar.</p> <p>It is suggested that the various posts of fire fighting staff of all UTs. should be at least at par with staff of CPMFs, Delhi Police, IB and CBI as recommended by the sixth pay commission. Directorate General Civil Defence (Fire Cell) is requested to take up matter with concern Ministries for necessary approval of the same.</p>	<p>responsibility of the state Govt. to decide on the matter. However, the recommendation of the sub-committee (scale pay) will be circulated to the members as and when received and approved by the SFAC.</p> <p>Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.19	<p>Village Fire Parties</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>In the hill states, maximum area is covered with forest. In summer season forest fires take place and forest property worth crores of rupees is gutted in fire. In the forest fire, vast area is covered by fire and requires more manpower for extinguishing the fire, whereas Fire Services has limited/less manpower at fire stations. To meet the challenge of these fire threats at forest/rural areas, a plan is required to be prepared (like by making village fire parties).</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that the sub-committee is working on the scaling of equipment/ appliances for the hilly areas. The report will be circulated to all for consideration as and when received and approved by SFAC. In addition, a letter will be sent to the Ministry of Forest and Environment for village fire parties.</p> <p>Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.20	<p>Development of R&D capabilities/ Centres</p> <p>Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR)</p> <p>There is a need to develop R&D capabilities in the broad area of Fire Safety Science & Engineering and Fire Disaster Mitigation, exposure/training of the fire service man power at CSIR-CBRI, Roorkee, NFSC Nagpur, CFEES, New Delhi and at various other locations of the country with joint collaboration with existing experts to benchmark the high standards as to meet the ever-growing requirement/needs of the fire service as first responder in the manmade and</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that construction work of NFSC, Nagpur will be completed by June, 2014. Expansion of R&D facilities only will be considered after examining the availability of manpower, funds etc.</p> <p>Action : NFSC/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

	natural disasters.	
1.21	<p>Starting of R&D institution for Fire Research</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>R&D organization for the research in the field of fire service and technology are not available in the country and we are depending on developed countries like united states of America, United Kingdom, Germany etc. for importing the technologies, which is becoming dearer day by day. The servicing of such imported equipment is also causing much problem to the fire services. It is high time that a dedicated R&D organization for research under fire service and technology, should be started to facilitate the availability of fire equipment and technology and services at a much cheaper rates to the people/ fire service all over India</p>	
1.22	<p>Standardization of Communication System in Fire Services</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>As communication is the heart of fire service operation, there is every need to standardize the communication system used by Fire Services to facilitate interstate communication network. SFAC may take up this issue expeditiously.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that in a new project proposal provisioning of communication network based on the RMSI recommendations is envisaged and will be provided upto sub-district level if approved by the GOI.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
1.23	<p>Uniformity of Cadre in all Fire Services pay Scales and Service Rules</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>It is observed that there is no uniformity of the Hierarchy of various Cadres of fire officers/personnel in the various fire service organizations.</p> <p>There is also no uniformity of pay structure for various cadres and these results in many anomalies and heterogeneousness in the fire service Administration.</p> <p>Therefore, it is requested that a uniformity of</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that a committee headed by Sh. S.K. Dehri, Chief Fire Officer, Delhi Fire Service had submitted its report on the rank structure for the fire and emergency services. The same was approved by SFAC in 2003 and circulated to all the concerned. States may implement the recommendations.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : All the States</p>

	<p>cadres/pay structure and service rules may be evolved and recommended by the SFAC for implementation by various states. This will facilitate in the formation of all India fire service at a future date and also facilitate the transfers/movement of officers from one state to another state.</p>	
1.24	<p>Directions to State Govt/Local Authorities for conducting regular Recruitment of FM/ Driver/Sto to maintain minimum riding strength of fire vehicles to improve the effectiveness of Fire Services</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>SFAC in its recommendations has fixed the minimum riding strength of fire vehicles for attending the fire and rescue calls. But due to long ban on recruitment and retirement of existing strength, many fire services are finding it impossible to maintain the minimum riding strength of fire vehicles and this is affecting the performance of fire services. As fire service is the first responder for all types of fires/ disaster, it is desirable that the minimum riding strength is maintained by all the fire services for effective operations.</p> <p>Therefore, it is requested that necessary recommendation/ directions may be issued to all fire service authorities/state Government to plan and conduct regular recruitment of fire personnel to ensure minimum riding strength of fire vehicles.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that necessary guidelines will be issued from the DG CD Office to the States.</p> <p>Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.25	<p>Setting up of National Fire Commission</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>The members of SFAC and retired Fire Service Personnel are insisting to set up National Fire Service Commission as these services are not keeping pace with the development of fire hazards. The several factors like organization structure, training infrastructure, standardization of equipment and appliances, test laboratories, R&D facilities besides constitutional arrangements are responsible for poor development. The recommendation of commission will help in all round improvement</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that comments on the draft submitted by the sub-committee be sent to the Chairman within 30 days for finalization of the report</p> <p>Action : All States/Sub-Committee.</p>

	and development.	
	EQUIPMENTS	
1.26	<p>Provisioning of Fire & Rescue Equipments For Public Sector Undertaking(CISF)</p> <p>CISF, MHA</p> <p>In order to strengthening all the Fire Services engaged in PSUs necessary directions be issued to the PSUs/ Corporate office through respective ministry to provide necessary rescue gadgets/equipments to the undertaking fire services.</p>	<p>It is resolved that the CISF will put up a draft highlighting the specialized equipments required for the Public Sector Undertakings based on their hazard categories for the consideration of the SFAC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : CISF/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.27	<p>Specification of Multi-Hazard Equipment Assam</p> <p>After re-naming the Fire Services as Fire & Emergency Services, it has been designated as first responder in any kind of disaster. Hence. The departments have to procure search & rescue multi-hazard equipment to save lives and properties during any emergency effectively. But without specification of the items, the department will not be able to float tender. Therefore having proper specification can help the department to float tenders and purchase the Standardized equipments appliances all over the country.</p>	<p>The committee set up for the finalization of specification submitted by M/s. RMSI will look into the matter.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-committee/ DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.28	<p>Specialized equipments for Natural Disasters Uttarakhand</p> <p>Uttarakhand is having most the hilly area which receives heavy rainfall causing landslides floods and more vulnerable to natural disaster like earthquake cloudburst. Keeping the present situation of Natural Disaster which caused death of thousands of tourists of India, displacement of lakhs of people of Uttrakhand, it is suggested that procurement of equipment to be used during natural disaster along with rescue operations related equipment should be permitted to Fire & Emergency Services</p>	

1.29	<p>Fire Appliances</p> <p>Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>It is suggested to provide ready built Fire Tenders/Foam Tenders/ Water Lorry etc. to the State directly according to the requirement of topography of the state (hilly terrain)</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that some of the manufacturers of the vehicles are supplying the ready-built fire tenders in accordance with the requirements of a client depending upon the quantity of the order like Tata and Leyland. The State may directly interact with the manufacturers.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
1.30	<p>Centralized procurement of sophisticated technical equipments</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>It is suggested that sophisticated technical equipment could be procured by way of centralized procurement thorough DGCD, New Delhi.</p> <p>Requirements of all state can be collected and procurement could be made though a central purchase committee under the chairmanship of DGCD, Fire Advisor, experts from the Bureau of India Standards, representative of Ministry of Industries and other technical experts who will be in a better position to ensure quality and cost effectiveness.</p> <p>The system would also facilitate the genuine manufacturers to participate in the tenders and improve the quality and efficiency of fire fighting.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that DG NDRF&CD will write to the DGS&D for rate contract. A list of equipment as a draft will be provided by the State of Andhra Pradesh.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Andhra Pradesh/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
	TRAINING	
1.31	<p>Degree and Diploma Course in Fire Engineering</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Degree and diploma courses in fire engineering should be encouraged. Guidelines for these courses should be framed in consultation with the Ministry of Human Resource Development and State Governments. Adequate funds should be made available for establishing colleges/institutes for Fire Engineering discipline. These colleges/institutes should be of International standard and preferably affiliated to central universities and bodies.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that NFSC, Nagpur is conducting Sub-Officers, Station Officer and Divisional Officer courses besides BE Engineering and the Certificate, Diploma, Advance Diploma and Degree are being issued to the qualified candidates. AICTE is the authorized body to extend accreditation/recognition to the technical and engineering courses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>

1.32	<p>Recognition of Courses equivalent to Sub Officer course of NFSC</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Four-months duration courses conducted by reputed institutes and which are equivalent to six-month duration course of NFSC, Nagpur should also be recognized for basic professional training for fireman.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that SFAC has already circulated a 6 months course for the fireman and same may be implemented.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
1.33	<p>Fire Training Centers to be accredited by the NFSC</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>All Fire Training Centers (Pvt. or Govt.) should be accredited by the National Fire Service College, Nagpur for maintaining the quality and standard.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that it is envisaged in the recommendations of the Export Committee that NFSC, Nagpur will be conferred as a Deemed University after its up gradation. Thereafter the mechanism will be developed to extend the accreditation to the other institutions if required.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC</p>
1.34	<p>Specialized Fire Courses in India & abroad</p> <p>CISF, Airport Authority of India</p> <p>The vacancies for specialized fire course in India and abroad are being allotted mainly to State Fire Service and Police organization etc. This opportunity also be extended for CISF/PSUs fire service personnel in order to upgrade their professional skills.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that under the scheme of Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services 30 Fire Service Personnel were trained at UK in MFR & CSSR courses. They trained more than 1100 trainers and are available in the country. Their services can be utilized for training the Fire & Emergency Services personnel in the specialized courses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/PSUs</p>
1.35	<p>NBC/MFR/CSSR, training for all state fire brigades</p> <p>CISF, MHA</p> <p>NBC/MFR/CSSR Training may be conducted for all state fire brigades, so that capability of the state Fire Services may be built up and emergencies/disaster of NBC/ CSSR can be handled effectively by all fire brigades at local level.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that response to the nuclear accidents is a subject matter of the NDRF. However, MFR and CSSR training will be organized at NFSC, Nagpur once it is upgraded.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC</p>
1.36	<p>Training of Trainers</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Fire fighting equipment requires regular maintenance. Master trainers should be deployed under training of trainers program</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that training of trainers will be provided to the Fire & Emergency Services personnel under the scheme of Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services.</p>

	(TOT) in each district who would provide training to ground staff for maintenance of equipment. In addition all officers need regular updating on global advancement and latest techniques of fire fighting and rescue operations. Regular global exposure should be planned so that they can take visionary decisions and fast action during emergency.	Action : NFSC
1.37	<p>Entry qualifications for Sub-Officers course for Direct Entrants NFSC, MHA</p> <p>The Entry qualifications for the Direct Entrants to Sub-Officers course has been amended to Graduation or 3 years Diploma in any discipline of engineering during the last meeting.</p> <p>The sub-officers course being the entry level course in the fire service at the lowest rank of Fire Services viz., Fireman, the responses from the applicants with graduation as qualification was not encouraging. Moreover, having graduation as qualification on the one side makes non-science graduates also become eligible for the course, who compete with the Diploma in engineering candidates. Hence, it is proposed to revert back to the earlier entry qualification of 10+2. It is also proposed to have a minimum cut off marks of 50% for General Category and 45% for SC and ST category, in the entrance examination, in addition to competitive selection.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that it is not possible to change the qualification as it has only been implemented last year. The decision will be reviewed after three years if required.</p> <p>Action : NFSC</p>
1.38	<p>The fees charged by the Regional Training Centres NFSC, MHA</p> <p>It has been observed that some of the Regional Training Centres of NFSC charge different fees. This creates difficulties to the candidates. While the Regional Training Centres have their own reasons for justifying the fees charged by them, it is also necessary to maintain uniformity of Tuition fees amongst the trainees undergoing the same course under the banner of NFSC</p>	<p>It has been decided that NFSC will issue the necessary advice to all the Regional Training Centres to charge a uniform fees as instructed under the MOU while extending the recognition to the State Training Centre as RTC.</p> <p>Action : NFSC</p>

1.39	<p>Release of fund to the fire service for the capacity building.</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>13th Finance Commission has recommended the grant of Rs. 525 Corers during the years 2010-2015 for capacity building in Disaster Management to the States. Those funds are being released to the revenue Department of State Government for conducting search and rescue operations. Fire Services have not received any funds from the above grant during the years 2010-2013 for conducting search and rescue operation.</p> <p>It is therefore recommended for the release of grants for capacity building directly to the fire service Department for Strengthening the capacity building to conduct Search and Rescue Operations during any disaster.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that DG NDRF & CD will once again request MHA to write to Finance Commission/States to release grant-in-aid to the fire and emergency services for the capacity building from the 13th Finance Commission grant-in-aid.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.40	<p>Advance Training outside India</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>Advance training outside India for middle and senior level fire officers should be made a regular feature for upgrading the standards of Fire Services and to get advanced training in dealing with hazardous chemicals leakages spillages and other similar disasters. At present the slots available under various plans are very few.</p> <p>Therefore, it is requested that more number of fire service officers are sent for advance training outside India on a regular basis for upgrading/improving the functioning of fire services in the modern era.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that under the scheme of Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services 30 Fire Service Personnel were trained at UK in MFR & CSSR courses. They trained more than 1100 trainers and are available in the country. Their services can be utilized for training the Fire & Emergency Services personnel in the specialized courses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/PSUs</p>
	MISCELLANEOUS	
1.41	<p>All India Fire Service Game</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>India Fire Service games to be recognized by Directorate General NDRF & CD, Fire Advisor to all States or Govt. Undertaking Fire Services.</p>	<p>It is assured to the members that proposal will be sent to MHA for the approval of holding "All India Fire Service Meet" with the following events:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Portable Pump Drill ii) Hose Drill iii) Extension Ladder Drill

		iv)B.A. Set Drill v) Hydrant Drill
1.42	<p>Narrow road & over-head electrical lines of the City /Town</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>Construction of high-rise residential buildings are increasing tremendously. To deal with the fire and other emergencies and to arrange evacuation and rescue operation effectively, the department of fire & emergency service is procuring hi-tech equipments and appliances like Hydraulic Platform etc. but such type of sophisticated equipments and appliances cannot be used effectively due to narrow roads and over-head electrical lines . A resolution should be taken to impress upon both the central and state governments to go for underground cabling. Also to make provision water hydrants in all the municipal towns so that fire fighters can save the public more effectively and promptly.</p>	<p>It has been decided that the DG NDRF&CD will write to the states for maintaining the minimum width of the road to enable the fire and rescue appliances to respond to the accident.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.43	<p>Fire Fighting Sectional Committee of the Bureau of Indian Standards to revise the fire and life safety provisions of National Building Code of India, part IV.</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>After the second revision of the National Building Code of India done in 2005, lot of things have changed in the construction industry and many new development which were at that in time initial phases were developed so fast and are now becoming common practices in the metropolitan cities ,further these new construction practice are spreading very fast in sub urban areas of the metropolitan cities and other tier II and III cities.</p> <p>The fire and life safety provisions for some of the new developments have not been fully covered by the present revision of the National Building Code of India, part IV fire and life safety and further, best international practices in the aspect of fire and life safety provisions</p>	<p>It has been decided that a sub- committee headed by Shri Deshmukh, Members from Tamil Nadu and Delhi will prepare a report and submit within 8 weeks for the approval and circulation.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

	<p>have to be incorporated in the code so as to reflect the current scenario. Further, it may also be suggested that a permanent sub-committee may be constituted at the office of the DGCD for academic study of the major new developments and also of major international practices and to suggest measures in this connection to the concerned stake holders.</p>	
1.44	<p>Calamity Relief Fund</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>A portion of the calamity relief fund provided by the government of India to the revenue department of the state government is not released on regular, year to year basis to the fire service department to strengthen the disaster response mechanism of state fire and rescue services. This release has to be made mandatory.</p>	<p>DGCD office will request the MHA to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance and issue the mandatory instruction/guidelines to enable the State Fire Services to draw money from the calamity relief funds.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.45	<p>Compendium of SFAC in Hindi</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Compendium should also be made available in Hindi as Hindi is the most preferred language of northern India. Also this compendium is a big document which could be summarized in few pages as a ready reckoner to ground staff</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that the next compendium will also be issued in Hindi.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.46	<p>Incentive Scheme for Police personnel</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>An incentive scheme should be provisioned for police personnel who are doing outstanding works in the field of fire fighting and rescue work. Best practices adopted by other states in India should be shared</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that Police fire Services are also covered in the statutes for the awards of medals.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.47	<p>Mass awareness</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Fire & Emergency Services should conduct more fire awareness camps, road shows, fire safety workshop and inspection to make people aware of safety norms and to ensure</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that DGCD office is continuously preparing and circulating the latest electronic and print mass awareness materials to all the concerned with the request to reprint and circulate to the public.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>

	compliance of fire safety measures.	
1.48	<p>Suggestion /comments on the State report submitted by M/s RMSI on Fire Hazards and Risk analysis in the country.</p> <p>Meghalaya</p> <p>Lakshadweep</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The report submitted by RMSI on fire hazard and risk analysis pertaining to the states have been found to be justified from all aspects for immediate as well as future requirements for revamping the organization in the states. It is requested to consider the suggestions/ recommendations of the RMSI.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the report of RMSI is under consideration of SFAC for approval. Once approved the recommendation of SFAC will be forwarded to the Ministry for the approval.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.49	<p>13th Finance Commission grant-in-aid to the States</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>As per recommendation of the thirteenth finance commission report, a grant of Rs.87,519/- Crore is allocated to Urban Local Bodies, a portion of which is available for revamping of Fire Services within their respective jurisdictions. But ULB has not allocated any amount to the State Fire Services in Himachal Pradesh for revamping of fire services. It is suggested that the grant should be directly allocated to the State Fire Service.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Member that the 14th Finance Commission is in the process of interacting with the state Govt. States may directly ask to provide funds to the 14th Finance Commission under state specific grants.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>
1.50	<p>Facilitation to the President's Gallantry Awards</p> <p>Members of SFAC</p> <p>Members of SFAC requested to the Chairman to take up the matter of issue of Identity Card, Certificate, Railway Pass, Air Pass etc. should be given to the Fire Service Personnel at par with the other medal awardees.</p>	<p>It has been decided that DGCD (Fire Cell) will once again forward the proposal to the ministry for its consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.51	Forest fire	<p>It has been decided that the DGCD office will write to the Ministry of Forest through MHA for provisioning of minimum equipment, Static Water Tank with trained man power at district level to respond the forest fires alongwith the Fire & Emergency Services. The specialized training to the</p>

		<p>Fire Service personnel will also be provided by the Ministry of Forest.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.52	<p>Large vacancies in State and UT Fire Services</p>	<p>It has been decided that DG CD office will write to all concerned States/Ministries to fill up the vacancies at the earliest without implementing the 10% cut and other austerity measures for fire and emergency services being emergency services.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.53	<p>36th SFAC Meeting</p>	<p>It has been decided that the 36th SFAC will be held at Goa in the first week of November, 2014.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.54	<p>Joint Member Secretary of SFAC</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>IG NDRF & CD be considered as permanent member of SFAC with status of Joint Member Secretary</p>	<p>Accepted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.55	<p>All India Fire games and constitution of All India Fire Sports Board</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>All India fire games should be organized in the country and the representative from the Deptt. Should be sent to world police and fire games in future. The Board should be constituted under DG NDRF & CD with Members from the state Fire & Emergency Deptt. The Government of India, MHA be asked to provide financial assistance for the same. In addition, states should also make provisions to sponsor the best sports person for the world fire games in future.</p>	<p>Accepted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
1.56	<p>Fire Statistical annual report</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>Fire statistical annual report to be printed on lines of Crime in India published by NCRB, MHA. A separate wing has to create in DGCD (Fire Cell) for collection compilation of data and publication of report.</p>	<p>Accepted.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

Chairman thanked all the delegates who have attended 35th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council and stressed the need to work together to help in the development of Fire & Emergency Services in the country.

The Meeting ended with the vote of thanks by Sh. Krishna Chaudhury, IPS, DG NDRF & CD, Ministry of Home Affairs/Chairman, Standing Fire Advisory Council.

**LIST OF DIGNITARIES ATTENDED THE 35TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COUNCIL 18TH & 19TH AHMEDABAD, GUJARAT**

Sl. No.	Name & Designation	State/UTs/Org.	Telephone No.	E-mail id
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34	Sh. L. Nabechandra Singh Divisional Officer	Manipur Fire Service	09436274661	nabamanipurfie@gmail.com
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**MINUTES OF THE 36TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT
GOA ON 31ST OCTOBER AND 1ST NOVEMBER, 2014**

The 36th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC) was held on 31st October & 1st November, 2014 at Goa. The meeting was scheduled for two days to allow the Members to discuss in details about the various agenda points. On 31st October, 2014 the 36th Meeting of SFAC was inaugurated by Shri Rajendra Arlekar, Hon'ble Speaker of the Goa Legislative Assembly. Shri R.R. Verma, DG, FS,CD & HG delivered the key note address.

Chairman :Shri R.R. Verma, IPS, DG Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member Secretary :Sh. Sandeep Rai Rathore, IG NDRF & CD Joint Member Secretary and Shri D.K. Shami, Deputy Fire Adviser, Member Secretary, Directorate General Fire Service, Civil Defence & Home Guards, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Member/Delegates : List of Members/Delegates of 36th meeting of SFAC is at Annexure-I

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

Items on the Agenda and the decisions taken are mentioned below:-

Sl. No.	Agenda Points	Remarks
I	POLICY/LEGAL ISSUES	
1	<p>Creation of First Responder Force</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Fire and Rescue Services attends to all kinds of Emergencies – both Natural and manmade. Fire & Rescue Services has also been designated as one of first responders for all types of emergencies.</p> <p>In case of major disasters the entire manpower with materials needs to be mobilized. The response time is the critical factor. Mobilizing the entire strength in one place would also hamper the functioning of the department.</p> <p>Creation of a dedicated Disaster response force with state of art vehicles, equipments and manpower at the headquarters of every State and also in Metropolitan Cities as an initial measure which will enable the department to utilize the force wherever required in the state at the time of major crisis with its entire artifacts and serve in a more effective and efficient manner. This force has to be created on par with the NDRF with specially trained personnel to handle any kind of disasters – flood, cyclone, chemical, Radiological, biological and terrorist attacks, specialized vehicles like ERT,</p>	<p>Members discussed about the organizational set up of Odisha, Assam, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi with regard to the Fire and Emergency Services, Civil Defence, State Disaster Response Force etc. and recommended that the Directorate of Fire & Emergency Services should be head of the combined First Responders Force.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States</p>

	<p>Hazmat, Incident command vehicle, BA van, Aerial Ladder Platforms, Decontamination Vehicle, Flood lighting systems with generators etc. and specialized equipments shall be attached with this force.</p> <p>This Forum shall make suitable recommendations to the Central Government for sanctioning of funds for the creation of such force in all Headquarter Districts and Metropolitan Districts.</p>	
2	<p>Buildings to be enlisted for obtaining mandatory fire license to ensure fire and life safety in the interest of the public</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Fire license is obtained periodically only by certain buildings or occupancies, that too when other Government agencies insist on fire service certificate. Some buildings obtain No Objection Certificate at the time of obtaining plan approval and later do not apply for fire license. The educational Institutions and residential apartments do not obtain fire license. Therefore, in the interest of the public safety all occupancies where the public gathering is huge and absolute safety is required with respect to lives of students and other innocent public, this forum shall persuade all the State Governments to enlist the following Occupancies to obtain Fire and Life Safety Certificate.</p> <p>All schools – private, state board, Matriculation, CBSE, ICSE etc., Theatres and Public assembly buildings like malls, amusement parks etc., Hotels and restaurants etc., All types of Industries, Commercial and Business occupancies, Any other occupancy – where the public gathering is huge for a temporary or permanent period.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the fire safety provisions prescribed in the National Building Code of India vis-à-vis there implementation through the State Fire Service Act and recommended not only to obtain fire license but also renew the same for all types of occupancies viz. Educational Institution, Residential Apartments, Theaters and Public Assembly Buildings like Malls, Amusement Parks, Hotels & Restaurants, Industries, commercial and business occupancies and any other occupancies where the public gathering is huge for a temporary and permanent period.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States</p>
3	<p>Recruitment of Fire Service Personnel on regular basis.</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>As per policy decision taken by the Government, the direct recruitment of all officers/officials of Fire Services is being made on contract basis. Keeping in view the risk of service, all the direct recruitments of officers/officials in Fire Services should be made on regular basis for maintaining the efficiency in service</p>	<p>Members discussed and resolved that keeping in view the nature of job and risk to life involved to the fire and emergency personnel, the recruitment of officers/officials should be made on regular basis.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States</p>
4	Entry age in Fire Services	The subject matters pertain to the State

	<p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>The Firemen in the Fire Services has to work in a very arduous and hazardous condition. In view of these conditions, the age for direct recruitment of a Fireman in the Fire Services should be between 18-23 years with an upper age relaxation of 5 years to the reserved categories as per rule and the education qualification should not be less than plus two preferably in science stream.</p>	<p>Governments.</p> <p>Action: States</p>
5	<p>Framing of a Central Legislation on Fire Safety in the Country</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>The comments of this Department on a draft Fire Safety Bill in the country is submitted to the State Government for approval. The SFAC may like to discuss the matter.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the Comments from the States on the draft Central Legislation Bill are awaited. Chairman asked to the Members to expedite the comments to enable MHA to further process the Central Fire Legislation.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States</p>
6	<p>Fire Service Personnel in NDMA</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Inclusion of Fire Service representative in National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) in the advisory board.</p>	<p>Members discussed and recommended to include the Fire Service experts in the NDMA advisory board.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
7	<p>Exemption of Custom Duty</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Custom Duty Exemption for purchase of fire service equipment on All India Base.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the matter is under consideration of MHA. Additional information as asked from the states may be expedited to enable the MHA to process further.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States</p>
8	<p>Uniform Criteria/Qualification for Recruitment of Fireman</p> <p>Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>Heavy motor license be made compulsory for Fireman. Criteria/Qualification of Driver and Mechanic and their career progression system needs to formulate by SFAC.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that Fire & Emergency Services in the States are recruiting fireman as per the prescribed Recruitment Rules which varies from State to State.</p> <p>Action: States</p>
9	<p>Role of Fire & Emergency Services</p> <p>Arunachal Pradesh</p> <p>Define the role of Fire & Emergency Services</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the role of Fire & Emergency Services has already been defined in the Disaster Management Act, 2005.</p> <p>Action: States</p>

	during Disaster Management to enable the State Fire & Emergency Services to implementing uniformity.	
II	TRAINING ISSUES	
1	<p>Establishment of Regional Training Centre.</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Establishment of Regional centres for Firemen and Senior level fire officer's Training</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the SFAC has already identified the State Fire Training Centres as Regional Training Centres to conduct Sub-officer and Station Officers' course of NFSC, Nagpur. Training of Trainers' courses was also conducted at these RTCs under the scheme of Strengthening of Fire & Emergency Services. States can also create their State Training Centres under 'Sarva Siksha Abhiyan' Scheme.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
2	<p>Entry qualification for admission into Sub-Officers course for Direct Entrants</p> <p>NFSC, Nagpur</p> <p>The entry qualification for admission into Sub-Officers course for the Direct Entrants has been upgraded to Graduation from 12th Standard since July 2010. Since then the number of applicants responded against NFSC advertisement has declined.</p> <p>It is proposed to do away with the system of awarding diploma in Fire Engineering for those who acquire two years post qualification experience at the level not below the rank of Sub-Officers, as it is not approved by AICTE.</p> <p>In lieu of this a proposal to commence a three years diploma course in Fire Engineering with the approval of AICTE can be made by Director, NFSC, once the resumption of B.E. (Fire Engineering) occurred from the next academic year.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the revised qualification implemented in the 2010 and decided that the same will be reviewed by the committee comprising of IG, NDRF & CD as chairman and Dr. G.C. Mishra, CFO, Delhi Fire Service, Dr. K.C. Wadhwa, DIG (Fire), CISF, Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG J&K Fire & Emergency Services, Sh. Ashok Menon, Director, Goa Fire & Emergency Services as Members and Sh. S. Shamim, Director, NFSC, as Member Secretary. The committee will review and recommend on the following :</p> <p>(i) Entry Qualification for admission into S.O., STO, DO Course for direct and in-service personnel.</p> <p>(ii) Recognition of Certificate, Diploma and Degree by AICTE.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: NFSC/States/Committee</p>
3	<p>Entry qualification for admission into Station Officer course for sponsored candidates</p> <p>NFSC, Nagpur</p> <p>The entry qualification of Higher Secondary for undergoing Station officers course/Station Officers and Instructors course for sponsored</p>	

	<p>candidates, may be discussed.</p> <p>The provision for the Direct Entry of trainees in the Station Officers course without passing the Sub-Officers course was introduced since July 2010. The experience on the receptivity of trainees on the practical aspects is not found satisfactory. Hence, this amended provision requires to be changed. The passing of Sub-Officers course from NFSC has to be made mandatory for admission into Station Officers Course/Station officers and Instructors course.</p> <p>The entry qualification of Graduation for undergoing Station officers course/Station Officers and Instructors course which is applicable only to private sponsored candidates should be made applicable to Government sponsored candidates also. In principle, there cannot be two different qualifications for two different categories of sponsorers.</p>	
4	<p>Station Officers course to be separated from Instructors Course.</p> <p>NFSC, Nagpur</p> <p>The candidates are required to be given an option to appear in the "Lecturette" Examination. On passing the Lecturette examination the candidates will be awarded a certificate to that effect that they have completed the Station Officers and Instructors Course, otherwise the candidate will be given certificate as having passed the "Station Officers Course" only. Passing of the Lecturette examination is not mandatory for getting the certificate "Station Officers Course" but for the Station Officers and Instructors Course.</p>	
5	<p>Entry Qualification for Divisional Officers' Course</p> <p>NFSC, Nagpur</p> <p>The sponsored candidates as at present, after the amendment of Rules in July 2010, need not have passed Sub-Officers Course or Station Officers course/Station Officers and instructors course, for admission into Divisional Officers Course. The</p>	

	<p>State Governments engage direct recruits through open competitive examination at the level of Divisional Officers/Station Officers. These candidates as per the present rules are eligible to undergo D.O. course with an experience of 4 years. The candidates after passing D.O. course with a limited experience become eligible to head an institution. Moreover, the candidates so deputed for Divisional Officers course directly without passing any of the course for NFSC, lacks operative knowledge of fire services as they have not obtained any formal field training from NFSC. Hence, it is proposed to make S.T.O. course as mandatory for admission into Divisional Officers course.</p> <p>Moreover, after passing the Divisional Officers course, the advanced diploma in fire engineering is awarded by NFSC. AICTE approval has not been obtained for conducting a diploma course.</p>	
6	<p>Routine Training and Exposure visit for officers and personnel</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>Training and exchange of expertise is an important aspect to augment and reinforce the skills of the officers and personnel of the department. The DGCD through the MHA may initiate steps to send trainees from various States to outside countries which has specialized training institutions which can impart training in different facets of Fire fighting and rescue operations and their expertise shall in turn be used for training of the manpower of the department. This would help in the progress of the department. However while doing so the number of trainees admissible from each State shall be fixed so as to have representation from all States.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that during the XI th Plan Period 30 Officers of the Fire & Emergency Services were sent to U.K. for Medical First Responders and Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue Course under TOT Programme. These 30 officers further trained approximately 1100 officers of the State Fire & Emergency Services.</p> <p>Members were of the opinion that the training slots under various bilateral agreements may be explored and training slots be allocated to the officers from the States. It is resolved that training slots will be explored.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
7	<p>BE (Fire) course in other Universities</p> <p>Airports Authority of India</p> <p>MHA to be approached for introduction of BE (Fire) course in other universities with same syllabus & infrastructure.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the construction work of NFSC is in progress. Director, NFSC is in the process of obtaining the approval of Nagpur University and AICTE for running the BE (Fire) course. Once NFSC restart the BE(Fire) course with upgraded facilities, UGC and AICTE will be approached to extend the recognition to the other Institutions/Universities with the minimum</p>

		<p>infrastructure required to conduct such courses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: NFSC</p>
8	<p>Standardization & recognition of Fire Courses by National Statutory Body</p> <p>Airports Authority of India</p> <p>Standardization of basic training course and recognition of the course by National Statutory Body. Course duration to be included with short duration attachment of trainee with state fire brigade/private industrial major fire service for practical/realistic experience.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that various State Boards, Universities and Private Institutions are awarding Certificates, Diploma and Degree in the field of Fire & Safety and there is a need to bring standardization and uniformity in the country. Once the NFSC, Nagpur will become fully functional with upgraded facilities the standards will be created and various state boards, universities will be asked to bring the uniformity accordingly.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: NFSC</p>
9	<p>Training of Trainers</p> <p>Airports Authority of India</p> <p>Periodical training to trainers (TOT) at specialized/professional expertise Govt. or private/international institutes</p>	<p>Members were of the opinion to allocate the training slots at specialized and international training institutions. It is resolved that training slots will be explored.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
10	<p>Inclusion subject Human Resource Management</p> <p>Airports Authority of India</p> <p>Introduction of Human Resource Management subject in all courses from sub officer onwards.</p>	<p>Director, NFSC, Nagpur will update the all the syllabus and include Human Resource Management in all courses.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: NFSC</p>
11	<p>Fire and Arson Investigation Course</p> <p>Airports Authority of India</p> <p>Mandatory training to fire officers on fire & arson investigation including with basic knowledge of criminal law.</p>	<p>Director, NFSC, Nagpur will start the Fire and Arson Investigation Course.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: NFSC</p>
12	<p>Creation of Course Development Cell</p> <p>Airports Authority of India</p> <p>Introduction of course development cell (CDU) at Fire Service Training Centres with inclusion of top level management as course developer.</p>	<p>Course Development Cell will be created at NFSC, Nagpur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: NFSC</p>
13	<p>Compulsory Search & Rescue Training at different Institute in India besides the National Fire Service College & National Civil Defence College</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that Search and Rescue Techniques are the integral part of all the courses of NFSC, Nagpur. Besides Fire Officers/Officials are also</p>

	<p>Assam</p> <p>Since the Fire & Emergency Services in the country has been identified as technical first responder in the manmade and natural disaster, therefore, provision of search & rescue training of the members of the first responder should be made compulsory to develop their efficiency by undergoing the advance training at different Institute in India besides the fire fighting proficiency. Moreover they should have a mutual practice scheme with the NDRF etc. in respect of search & rescue.</p>	<p>trained in specialized training on Collapsed Structure Search & Rescue at NFSC, Nagpur and other RTCs.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: Nil</p>
14	<p>Specialized Training</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Organizing training in the States for officers and men of state fire services on handling fires in Metropolitan areas, fires related to oil depots, Airport Fires etc.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that such courses will be conducted at NFSC, Nagpur once its fully functional with upgraded training facilities.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: NFSC</p>
III	EQUIPMENTS	
1	<p>Ensuring availability of certain primary and essential equipments with DGS&D</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>The services of the department thrive on the ability of the manpower and availability of equipments. Some of the equipments like water tender, hoses, manila ropes and other types of ropes, ladders, extinguishers, DCP powders, Foam compounds, gloves, lifebuoys, life jackets etc. are back bones to the functioning of the department. These equipments are essential to fire fighting and rescue operations. Hence suitable action may be taken to ensure the availability of all of these essential and primary equipments in the DGS&D rate contract so that the procurement could be done with less difficulty and delay.</p>	<p>Members discussed and resolved that the list will be prepared by Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and same will be forwarded to DGS&D after obtaining the necessary approval of SFAC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States</p>
2	<p>Specification of multi-hazard equipments</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>After re-naming the Fire Services as Fire & Emergency Services it has been designated as a first responder in any kind of disaster. Hence the departments have to procure search & rescue and multi-hazard equipment to save lives and properties during any emergency effectively. But without specification of the items, the department will not be</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that M/s RMSI has submitted a draft specification for the equipments required by the Fire & Emergency Services. The draft specification is under consideration of the Committee and same will be circulated after obtaining approval of SFAC and MHA. However, these draft specifications can be download from the website : ndrfandcd.gov.in</p>

	able to float tender. Therefore, having proper specification can help the department to flat tender and purchase the standardized equipment/appliance all over the country.	Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States
IV	ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES	
1	<p>Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services in the country</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>It is intimated that under the new proposed scheme of "Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services in the Country" it has been planned to open new Fire Stations in the States during the course of the scheme i.e. 2013-2017. Most of the States have already complied with the requirements of the release of Central Grants-in-Aid. The SFAC may look into the current status of the proposal to release Grant-in-Aid to the States under the Scheme.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that MHA has proposed a scheme amounting to Rs. 2000 crores which is reduced to the Rs. 950 crores by the Planning Commission under the XIIth Plan Period. Government of India has approved only Rs. 75 crores for the modernization of Fire & Emergency Services for the financial year 2014-15. The remaining funds will be allocated only after reviewing the report of 14th Finance Commission. Chairman therefore asked all the Members to sent the utilization certificates for the past scheme as well for the amounts to be released in the year 2014-15. Also approach through the State Governments to the 14th Finance Commission for the allotment of funds for the upgradation of their Fire & Emergency Services.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States</p>
2	<p>Compensation for Death or Disability occurred in the course of performance of duty</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>Accidental death or disability of the Fire Personnel has been the area of concern of the fraternity. The Government of Goa has approved compensation of Rs. 10.00 lakh for families of Fire Personnel who die in the course of performance of duty and also in the case of full total disability and proportionate amount for partial disability. The Standing Fire Advisory Council may like to examine this model for adoption by other states or may also get information from other States for having notified better scheme for providing Compensation for Death or Disability.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the schemes available in the various States and resolved that the best Scheme will be circulated for adoption by the States. Members agreed to send their schemes to DG FS,CD&HG. The committee comprising of CFO, Mumbai, Director, Goa Fire & Emergency Services, CFO, Delhi Fire Service, DIG, Uttarakhand Fire & Emergency Services, General Manager, Airport Authority of India and AMC, Chandigarh Fire &Emergency Services will review the various schemes and recommend the best scheme for the adoption.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States/Committee</p>
3	<p>Creation of welfare fund</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Fire and Emergency Service personnel are</p>	

	responding to manmade and natural disasters as First Responders. Provision should be made for Rs. 15.00 lakh in case of death, Rs. 2.00 lakh for minor injury and Rs. 5.00 lakh for serious injury as accidental insurance.	
4	Insurance/Compensation to the Fire Personnel Airport Authority of India On the job accidental injury/incapacitation or death insurance & compensation to fire fighters.	
5	Appoint of Fire Safety Chief in PSUs Airport Authority of India Appointment of fire safety chief in public undertakings from fire professionals only and upgradation of post to the level of Executive Director.	Members discussed and opined that the subject matter pertain to the various organizations of Centre/State/PSUs etc. It is primarily for them to decide the level of head of the fire services. However, wherever it is feasible the post of head of the fire services should be upgraded to the level of Executive Director. Action: Centre/States/PSUs
6	Recognition of Indian fire fighters society Airport Authority of India Recognition of Indian fire fighters society by MHA	It is informed to the Members that MHA do not have such division to recognize the society. Action: Nil
7	President's Medal to the Private Fire Personnel Airport Authority of India Initiating proposal for awarding President's Medal also to the fire personnel of regular private/industrial/airport fire services.	It is informed to the Members that President's Medal cannot be awarded to the Private Fire Service Personnel. Action: Nil
8	Best Fire Service Award Airport Authority of India Introduction of best fire service selection on all India base.	It is informed to the Members that this will decided in the duty meets proposed to be held for Fire Services in the country. Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)
9	Parameter for creation of new Fire Stations Puducherry RMSI guidelines obstructing to open some more Fire Stations in order to reach the destination expeditiously and to response faster where the fire incident occurs. SFAC may advice.	It is informed to the Members that SFAC has revised the scale submitted by RMSI accordingly states may revise their requirements. Action: States
10	Policy/Norms of All SFAC meetings held	It is informed to the Members that the MHA has circulated the draft of Central Fire

	<p>Puducherry</p> <p>Framing of Fire Act, for U.T. of Puducherry is under process based on the model Fire Service Bill. Further the reference & recommendations are ambiguous on par with previous Standing Fire Advisory Council/Committee. Whereas necessary clarifications may required to make structure the Fire Act.</p>	<p>Legislation after consultation with the State representatives and further asked the comments from the State Governments. Puducherry may refer the same along with the Model Fire Force Bill as a reference material.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
11	<p>To appoint exclusively technical person as DFO</p> <p>Puducherry</p> <p>Necessary advice and instructions may ordain to post purely a technical person from Fire Service field as a Divisional Fire Officer in order to avoid complication.</p>	<p>SFAC has already recommended to appoint a technical person.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
12	<p>Creation of Sub-Officer Post</p> <p>Puducherry</p> <p>Our department has proposed to create Sub-officer post which does not exist so far in our UT of Puducherry. Hence, necessary details for justification and may be required from the technical angle to create such post in the Fire Service Department.</p>	<p>SFAC has already recommended to create various posts in accordance with the size of the organization.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
13	<p>Creation of State Disaster Response Force</p> <p>Puducherry</p> <p>In our Union Territory of Puducherry there is a proposal to form Station Disaster Response force to tackle the situation that arises during natural and manmade disaster. In order form a separate crew from Fire Service Department, necessary guidelines may be required from SFAC to the force.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that Disaster Management Act, 2005 covers the subject matter and the same may be referred.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
14	<p>To introduce system of certificate like Police to be given to the recipient of President Fire Service Medal for the DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>It is seen that members of Fire & Emergency Services are decorated with President's Fire Service Medal for meritorious and distinguished services every year by giving only a medal given by the Government of India. But in Police it is seen that whenever a member of Police Department is decorated with meritorious or distinguished service</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the matter is already under the consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>

	<p>he is given a medal along with a certificate. Therefore, in respect of member of Fire & Emergency Services the system of certificate along with medal should be introduced.</p>	
15	<p>Uniform</p> <p>NFSC, Nagpur</p> <p>The Uniform recommended for the operating Fire services by the SFAC will be applicable to NFSC as well. The colour and pattern of uniform will be as per standard practice in Mumbai Fire Brigade. The uniform for different cadre in NFSC, will be decided by the Director, NFSC.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the recently SFAC has finalized the report of the Uniform Committee. Members are requested to adopt the same.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
V	MISCELLANEOUS	
1	<p>Mass Awareness</p> <p>Madhya Pradesh</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>Prepare a plan for Mass Awareness Campaign on fire safety on National level involving all State Fire Services</p> <p>Involvement of public entrepreneur/commercial/industrial house for raising fire safety awareness through partnership/sponsorship.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the office of DG FS, CD & HG is regularly issuing guidelines for the observation of Fire Service Week to be observed from 14th April to 20th April and School Evacuation Drill on 21st January every year. Electronic and print mass awareness material also distributed to all concerned.</p> <p>Members further decided to observe Fire Service Week with annual theme like fire safety in home, school and office.</p> <p>Members from Goa, Tamil Nadu and others shared their mass awareness programme. It was decided that each state will share their mass awareness programme and compendium of the best programme will be circulated to the States.</p> <p>States are requested to implement the public awareness programme in an effective and befitting manner.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/ States</p>
2	<p>Issue of Compendium of Recommendations of the Standing Fire Advisory Council in Hindi</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Advisories have been issued in English by the Directorate General Civil Defence. Compendium of Recommendations of SFAC should be printed and</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the updated publication will be published in Hindi and English.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>

	issued in both the languages i.e. English & Hindi.	
3	<p>All India Fire Service Sports Meet</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>The Sports Meet for the Country's Fire Services, is very important for building physical fitness and sportsmanly qualities among the personnel. SFAC may like to reconsider the proposal. Initially, the Meet may be held in States where adequate sports infrastructure exists, by rotation Raising of Funds for the Sports Meet would not be a major hurdle if we can get Sports gear's manufacturer to sponsor prizes or specific items of expenditure like accommodation, local transport, etc. Sanctioning of a specific contribution from MHA to the host state may also be considered and discussed in the current meeting.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the proposal is under consideration and after obtaining the necessary approval sports/duty meet will be organized.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
4	<p>National Fire Welfare Fund</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>Fire Services in the States have the provisions of Benevolent fund. There is a need to create the provision of National Fire Fund for the welfare of the Fire & Emergency Service Personnel.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the various funds available in the States like benevolent fund, welfare fund etc. and stressed the need to have National Welfare Fund to be utilized for the various welfare activities. It was decided that proposal will be prepared and put up for the approval of the competent authority.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
5	<p>National Fire Record Cell</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>NCRB is supporting the functioning of police organizations by collecting, compiling and publication of reports. There is a need to create a National Fire Record Cell to support the Fire & Emergency Services.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the need for a National Report and publication of compiled data like various reports published by BPR&D and NCRB on Police and Crime. It was decided that proposal will be prepared and put up for the approval of the competent authority.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
6	<p>National Fire Technical Cell</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>There is a need to create a National Fire Technical Cell to support the Fire & Emergency Services by providing the information on latest technological development and best practices being followed in the country and abroad by the Fire & Emergency Services.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the various Directorate of Fire, Emergency and Rescue services in the world with the dedicated Fire Advisory Cell not only to aware the general public about fire safety but also to the fire professionals by providing latest and updated technological development. It was decided that proposal will be prepared and put up for the approval of the competent authority.</p>
7	National Fire Research & Development Cell	

	<p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>BPR&D is supporting the functioning of police organizations by providing the innovative and latest technological updates. There is a need to create a National Fire Technical Cell to support the Fire & Emergency Services.</p>	<p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
8	<p>National Fire Education Authority</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>There is a need to create a National Fire Education Authority to support the Fire & Emergency Services Personnel and the supporting organizations like architects, engineers, contractors, AMC providers etc. by prescribing, certification and recognition of minimum educational qualification and experience required for performing their jobs.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the various regulatory authority available in the country in the field of Medical, Engineering, Accountancy etc. and stressed the need to have such authority under the Ministry of Home Affairs on the subject 'Fire' being a specialized and technical. It was decided that proposal will be prepared and put up for the approval of the competent authority.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
9	<p>National Fire Control Room</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>There is a need to create a National Fire Control Room to provide updated information of fire and other accidents in the country to the decision maker to enable them to move the additional manpower and equipments from the other places.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the importance of fire control room in the State and stressed the need to link all these control rooms with the National Fire Control Room to enable quick and fast disseminations information but also help each other without wasting precious time at the time of crisis. It was decided that proposal will be prepared and put up for the approval of the competent authority.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
10	<p>National Fire Museum</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>There is a need to establish a National Fire Museum in the country to preserve and disseminate the fire safety related messages to the general public and make them aware about the importance of fire safety and implementation of fire safety precaution in their day to day life.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the importance of Fire Museum available in the world. Some of the Members appreciated the way these museums are being maintained and visited by the public and felt the need to have such museums in the country. It was decided that proposal will be prepared and put up for the approval of the competent authority.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
11	<p>National Fire Service Memorial</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>There is a need to establish a National Fire Service Memorial in the country like War Memorial, Police Memorial etc. to boost up morale of the Fire Service Personnel in the country.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the importance of Memorial available in the country and world. It was decided that proposal will be prepared and put up for the approval of the competent authority.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>

12	<p>CSD/CPC Subsidized Canteen</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>Canteen facilities like Canteen Stores Department/Central Police Canteen should be extended to the Fire Service Personnel in the country.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the Canteen facilities like Canteen Stores Department/Central Police Canteen in the country to the Defence, Para Military and Police Personnel in the country and it was decided that the facilities should be extended to the Fire & Emergency Service Personnel being an Uniform Service. A proposal will be prepared and put up for the approval of the competent authority.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)</p>
VI	OTHER ISSUES	
1	<p>Reference Library</p> <p>Kerala</p> <p>To establish a reference library in each state fire and rescue services academy books on fire fighting and rescue to be supplied by DGCD as most of the technical management books on these subject are foreign and costly.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that financial assistance is being provided to the States. They may either purchase from the Central Assistance or provide adequate funds from the State Budget for the procurement of books and latest informative material and keep in the State Library for the benefit of the Fire Professionals in the States.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
2	<p>Swimming training to the School Children</p> <p>Kerala</p> <p>Kerala Fire & Rescue Services have initiated a programme for imparting swimming training to school children. This programme may be nationally adopted.</p>	<p>Members discussed and decided to consider this point in future only after development of water wing in the States.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
3	<p>Additional Seats in Station Officers' Course of NFSC, Nagpur</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>Assam Fire & Emergency Service is facing acute shortage of trained Station Officers to be post as officer-in-charge at newly created Fire Stations. Additional Seat may be allocated to Assam.</p>	<p>It is informed to Members that Regional Training Centre, Delhi has been identified to conduct Station Officers' Course of NFSC, Nagpur to cater to the additional seat requirement by the States. States may send their requirement directly to the Director, NFSC, Nagpur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States</p>
4	<p>Agenda Points should be send in Advance</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>Agenda point should be circulated in advance to enable the Members to participate in effective manner.</p>	<p>It is accepted in principal provided the States send their agenda points three months before the next SFAC meeting.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/States</p>

5	<p>Fire Safety Award & Incentive for preventive measures</p> <p>National Safety Council</p> <p>National Safety Council recognizes the Industries for taking suitable precautions and implementing the preventive measures to reduce the accidents and award to the Industry. Similar award should be institutionalized in the Fire & Emergency Services.</p>	<p>Members discussed and requested the National Safety Council to share their policy document to enable members of SFAC to further discuss and decide in the matter.</p> <p>Action: National Safety Council</p>
6	<p>37th Standing Fire Advisory Council</p>	<p>It has been decided that the 37th SFAC meeting will be held in any one of the following States tentatively 5th & 6th November, 2015. Delhi, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/States</p>
VII	<p><u>PROGRESS ON SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT SET UP BY 33RD 34TH AND 35TH</u></p>	
1	<p>Specification of equipment and appliance recommended by M/s. RMSI. (Agenda Point 0.2 of 35th SFAC under Technical issues)</p>	<p>Proposal for constitution of the Committee is under consideration of the Ministry.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)</p>
2	<p>All India Service Manual for Fire & Emergency Services (Agenda Point – 1 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p>	<p>The report of ' All India Service Manual for Fire & Emergency Services' constituted by 34th SFAC headed by Sh. D.K. Bora, ADG, Assam Fire & Emergency Services has been finalized for the adoption by the States/UTS/PSUs.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/States</p>
3	<p>Separate norms for Fire & Emergency Services. (Agenda Point – 3 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>A sub-committee headed by Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG, Jammu & Kashmir Fire Service, Convener, DIG (Fire), Uttarakhand, DIG (Fire), Nagaland as Member & Shri D.K. Shami, Dy, Fire Adviser will be Member Secretary. The committee will submit its draft report within 3 months for the perusal of the council.</p>	<p>It has been decided that the Committee will submit its report latest by 31st December, 2014.</p> <p>Action : Sub-Committee</p>
4	<p>Revision of yard stick of appliances</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.6 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Assam</p>	

	<p>Yard stick of appliance in the present compendium is based only on population. But both population and hazard should be taken into consideration at a time for calculation of the pumping unit of a particular area when new fire & emergency service station will proposed.</p>	
5	<p>Village Fire Parties</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.19 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Organizational Issues)</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>In the hill states, maximum area is covered with forest. In summer season forest fires take place and forest property worth crores of rupees is gutted in fire. In the forest fire, vast area is covered by fire and requires more manpower for extinguishing the fire, whereas Fire Services has limited/less manpower at fire stations. To meet the challenge of these fire threats at forest/rural areas, a plan is required to be prepared (like by making village fire parties).</p>	
6	<p>Gap in Fire Coverage</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.7 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>M/s RMSI analyzed and highlighted the gap of Fire Station, equipment and personnel etc. on the basis of GIS without showing specific coverage of hill areas, char and revering as well as forest land moreover, this analysis does not even mention the road condition of rural areas as well as hill, char, revering and forest land whereas road condition is one of the factor to cover the distance to attend any emergency fire call by the Fire & Emergency Services.</p> <p>Therefore SFAC norms as defined one fire station in an area of 10 sq. km in urban area and 50 sq.km in rural area may taken into consideration for calculating the gap in respect of Fire & Emergency Services Station.</p>	<p>It has been decided that the Committee will submit its report latest by 31st December, 2014.</p> <p>Action : Sub-Committee</p>
7	<p>Revision of Drill Manual (Agenda Point – 6 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Director NFSC was asked to submit the revised Drill</p>	<p>It has been decided that the Director, NFSC will submit its report in consultation with Karnataka Fire & Emergency Services</p>

	Manual in consultation with Karnataka on 14 th March 2013. A soft copy of Drill Manual was submitted on 25.04.2013. After examining, it has been found that the chapter on "Passing Out Parade and Commemoration Parade" is not included in the draft.	latest by 31 st December, 2014. Action : Director, NFSC
8	National Commission for Fire & Emergency Services (Agenda Point – 1 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Organizational issues)	The report of ' National Commission for Fire & Emergency Services' constituted by 34 th SFAC headed by Dr. G. A. Bhat, DG Fire & Emergency Services, Jammu & Kashmir has been finalized. Necessary action may be initiated to set up a National Commission for Fire & Emergency Services. Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)
9	Setting up of National Fire Commission Agenda Point –1.25 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Organizational Issues), DG NDRF & CD	
10	Equal Pay Scale (Agenda Point – 10 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Organizational issues) A sub-committee was constituted on 31.3.2013 headed by ADG, Odisha Fire Service as Convenor and U.P, Gujarat, Karnataka, Delhi as Member and Shri D.K. Shami as Member Secretary. The draft has been put up for the perusal of the council.	It has been decided that the Committee will submit its report latest by 31 st December, 2014. Action : Sub-Committee
11	Uniform Pay Structure and other allowances to Fire Personnel. Agenda Point –1.18 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Organizational Issues) Daman & Diu	
12	Uniformity of Fire service uniform and shoulder badges throughout India (Agenda of 33rd SFAC Meeting) Common Uniform to Fire & Emergency Services (Agenda No. 1.1 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)	The report of 'Uniform Committee' constituted by 33 rd SFAC, headed by Sh. A.K. Sharma, Director, Delhi Fire Service has been finalized for the adoption by the States/UTS/PSUs. Action: States
13	Review of Existing Legislation, such as Explosives Act and Rules Agenda Point –1.8 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues) Tamil Nadu The existing explosives rules has given enormous powers to explosives department and they are not consulting even district administration in renewing	Members once again discussed in detail about the necessity of amendment in the Explosive Act to enable the Fire & Emergency Service Personnel to inspect and issue NOC from fire safety point of view. Sh. Shukla of Explosive Deptt. explained the various provisions of the Explosive Act and also assured the Members to review the draft prepared by the Tamil Nadu Fire & Emergency Services

	<p>their triennial licenses to manufacture, storing and selling of huge quantities of fireworks. As this relates to issue of public safety, SFAC should suggest the concerned ministry about necessity of reviewing the provisions of explosives rules to reflect the current scenario and while issuing licenses irrespective of the quantity, the district administration, the district police authorities and Fire Service department should be consulted and should pave for joint inspection in case of major violations.</p>	<p>in this regard.</p> <p>It has been decided that Tamil Nadu & Uttar Pradesh will submit a combined report la test by 31st December, 2014.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
14	<p>Inclusion of subject Fire in the VII Schedule of Constitution of India Agenda Point –1.11 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>Fire & Emergency Services are requesting to include the subject 'FIRE' in the VII Schedule of the Constitution.</p> <p>At Present the subject is neither in the state list nor in the central or concurrent list and this has resulted in the administration of Fire Services by multifarious bodies i.e. state government, municipal corporation, municipalities and Panchayats and thereby Fire Services still remains disorganized and lacks uniformity , which is affecting the functioning of the Fire Services all over India.</p>	<p>The proposal for the inclusion of subject Fire in the VII Schedule of Constitution of India submitted by the Director, Maharashtra Fire Service has been discussed in the meeting. Some of the Members raised the issue of the autonomy and encroachment in the State functions. However others supported the proposal to bring the uniform legal provisions in the country involving the centre and states as safety to life and property is the subject matter of Nation. After the discussion it was decided that the draft will be circulated to the States for their considered views after obtaining the necessary approval of the competent authority.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)</p>
15	<p>Custom duty exemption fire fighting and rescue equipments used by the fire service. Agenda Point –1.12 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p>	<p>The states will provide additional information as asked by the MHA within 30 days. After compilation, the revised proposal will be forwarded to MHA for their consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/States</p>
16	<p>Exemption of Custom Duty for the Import of Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment Agenda Point –1.13 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p>	
17	<p>Review of report on Fire Hazard and Risk Analysis in the country submitted by M/s RMSI Agenda Point –1.14 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p>	<p>It has been decided that the Committee will submit its report latest by 31st December, 2014.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>

	<p>DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>The recommendation of the technical session held on 18.11.2013 is accepted for the scaling of Fire Station, Manpower and equipment for implementation. A sub- committee headed by ADG Tamil Nadu with Members from Delhi Fire Service (Dr. G.C. Mishra), Sh. M. V. Deshmukh, Director, Maharashtra Fire Service, Sh. Nageswar Rao, ADG, Odisha Fire & Emergency Service, Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG Fire & Emergency Services, J & K will review the specifications of equipments submitted by RMSI and submit the report to SFAC for the consideration of the Ministry.</p>	
18	<p>Specification of Multi-Hazard Equipment</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.27 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Equipment Issues)</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>After re-naming the Fire Services as Fire & Emergency Services, it has been designated as first responder in any kind of disaster. Hence. The departments have to procure search & rescue multi-hazard equipment to save lives and properties during any emergency effectively. But without specification of the items, the department will not be able to float tender. Therefore having proper specification can help the department to float tenders and purchase the Standardized equipments appliances all over the country.</p>	<p>It has been decided that the Committee will submit its report latest by 31st December, 2014.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
19	<p>Specialized equipments for Natural Disasters</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.28 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Equipment Issues)</p> <p>Uttarakhand</p> <p>Uttarakhand is having most the hilly area which receives heavy rainfall causing landslides floods and more vulnerable to natural disaster like earthquake cloudburst. Keeping the present situation of Natural Disaster which caused death of thousands of tourists of India, displacement of lakhs of people of Uttrakhand, it is suggested that procurement of equipment to be used during natural disaster along with rescue operations related equipment should be permitted to Fire & Emergency Services</p>	

20	<p>Provisioning of Fire & Rescue Equipments For Public Sector Undertaking(CISF)</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.26 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Equipment Issues)</p> <p>CISF, MHA</p> <p>In order to strengthening all the Fire Services engaged in PSUs necessary directions be issued to the PSUs/ Corporate office through respective ministry to provide necessary rescue gadgets/equipments to the undertaking fire services.</p>	<p>It has been decided that DIG (Fire), CISF will submit a report latest by 31st December, 2014.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DIG (Fire), CISF</p>
21	<p>Centralized procurement of sophisticated technical equipments</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.30 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Equipment Issues)</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>It is suggested that sophisticated technical equipment could be procured by way of centralized procurement thorough DGCD, New Delhi.</p>	<p>It has been decided that Andhra Pradesh Fire &Emergency Service will submit a list latest by 31st December, 2014.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Andhra Pradesh</p>
22	<p>Release of fund to the fire service for the capacity building.</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.39 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Training Issues)</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>13th Finance Commission has recommended the grant of Rs. 525 Corers during the years 2010-2015 for capacity building in Disaster Management to the States. Those funds are being released to the revenue Department of State Government for conducting search and rescue operations. Fire Services have not received any funds from the above grant during the years 2010-2013 for conducting search and rescue operation.</p> <p>It is therefore recommended for the release of grants for capacity building directly to the fire service Department for Strengthening the capacity building to conduct Search and Rescue Operations during any disaster</p>	<p>It has been decided that the matter will be discussed with the MHA and will request to issue the necessary direction to enable Fire & Emergency Services to utilize the funds released under head capacity building by 13th Finance Commission.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/States</p>
23	<p>Calamity Relief Fund</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.44 of 35th SFAC Meeting under</p>	<p>It has been decided that the matter will be discussed with the MHA and will request to issue the necessary direction to enable Fire</p>

	<p>Miscellaneous Issues)</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>A portion of the calamity relief fund provided by the government of India to the revenue department of the state government is not released on regular, year to year basis to the fire service department to strengthen the disaster response mechanism of state fire and rescue services. This release has to be made mandatory.</p>	<p>& Emergency Services to utilize the funds released under head capacity building by 13th Finance Commission.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/States</p>
24	<p>All India Fire games and constitution of All India Fire Sports Board</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.55 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Miscellaneous Issues)</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p> <p>All India fire games should be organized in the country and the representative from the Deptt. Should be sent to world police and fire games in future. The Board should be constituted under DG NDRF & CD with Members from the state Fire & Emergency Deptt. The Government of India, MHA be asked to provide financial assistance for the same. In addition, states should also make provisions to sponsor the best sports person for the world fire games in future.</p>	<p>Proposal will be sent to the Ministry for necessary approval.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/States</p>
25	<p>All India Fire Service Game</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.41 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Miscellaneous Issues)</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>India Fire Service games to be recognized by Directorate General NDRF & CD, Fire Advisor to all States or Govt. Undertaking Fire Services. It is assured to the members that proposal will be sent to MHA for the approval of holding “All India Fire Service Meet” with the following events:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Portable Pump Drill ii) Hose Drill iii) Extension Ladder Drill iv) B.A. Set Drill v) Hydrant Drill 	
26	<p>Fire Fighting Sectional Committee of the Bureau</p>	<p>It has been decided that a sub- committee</p>

	<p>of Indian Standards to revise the fire and life safety provisions of National Building Code of India, part IV.</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.43 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Miscellaneous Issues)</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>The fire and life safety provisions for some of the new developments have not been fully covered by the present revision of the National Building Code of India, part IV fire and life safety and further, best international practices in the aspect of fire and life safety provisions have to be incorporated in the code so as to reflect the current scenario. Further, it may also be suggested that a permanent sub-committee may be constituted at the office of the DGCD for academic study of the major new developments and also of major international practices and to suggest measures in this connection to the concerned stake holders.</p>	<p>headed by Shri Deshmukh, Members from Tamil Nadu and Delhi will prepare a report and submit within 8 weeks for the approval and circulation.</p> <p>Action : Sub-committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
27	<p>Facilitation to the President’s Gallantry Awards</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.50 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Miscellaneous Issues)</p> <p>Members of SFAC</p> <p>Members of SFAC requested to the Chairman to take up the matter of issue of Identity Card, Certificate, Railway Pass, Air Pass etc. should be given to the Fire Service Personnel at par with the other medal awardees.</p>	<p>Proposal for Enhancement of monetary allowance to the recipients of the President’s Fire Service Medal for Gallantry and Fire Service Medal for Gallantry at par with the President’s Police Medal for Gallantry and Police Medal for Gallantry is under consideration of the Ministry.</p> <p>Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/States</p>

Chairman thanked all the delegates who have attended 36th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council and stressed the need to work together to help in the development of Fire & Emergency Services in the country.

The Meeting ended with the vote of thanks by Sh. R.R. Verma, IPS, DG FS, CD &HG, Ministry of Home Affairs/Chairman, and Standing Fire Advisory Council.

DELEGATES ATTENDED THE 36TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
31ST OCTOBER & 1ST NOVEMBER, 2014 AT GOA.

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MINUTES OF THE 37TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT BENGALURU ON 15TH DECEMBER, 2015.

The 37th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC) was held on December 15, 2015 at Bengaluru, Karnataka. Sh. M.N. Reddy, DGP, DG Karnataka Fire & Emergency Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards welcomed all the Members and the Chief Guest. The meeting was inaugurated by Sh. G. Parameswara, Hon'ble Home Minister, Government of Karnataka, Shri B.D. Sharma, DG, FS, CD & HG and SSB delivered the key note address. He explained the background of the meeting and briefly mentioned the agenda of discussion while welcoming the Home Minister and others. Sh. D.K. Shami, Fire Adviser, then thanked the State Government for extending all possible help in hosting the council meeting.

Chairman : Shri B.D. Sharma, IPS, DG FS, CD & HG and SSB, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member Secretary : Shri D.K. Shami, Fire Adviser, Directorate Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards Ministry of Home Affairs.

Member/Delegates: List of Members/Delegates of 37th meeting of SFAC is at Annexure-I

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

Items on the Agenda and the decisions taken are mentioned below:-

Sl. No.	Agenda	Remarks
1	<p>Confirmation of Minutes of 36th SFAC meeting.</p> <p>DGCD</p> <p>The minutes of the meeting was circulated to the Members on 17th November, 2014 vide letter No.VI/14022/08/2014-DGCD(F). The Directorate has prepared an updated action taken report and placed in the background material for the perusal and approval of the committee.</p>	Members confirmed the Minutes of the 36 th Meeting.
2	<p>NBC Part-IV "Fire and Life Safety"</p> <p>DG FS, CD & HG, MHA</p> <p>On 24th November, 2015 Bureau of Indian Standard has circulated the revised draft of National Building Code of India Part –IV "Fire and Life Safety" with the request to send the comments by 24th December, 2015. Since the Fire</p>	Sh. Sandeep Goel a member of NBC, Part – IV, CED-46 Panel-2 presented the highlights of the revised draft. A copy of his presentation is placed at Annexure -"II". Members discussed clause wise provisions of old NBC Part –

	<p>Services in the states are implementing the recommendations of NBC, it felt necessary to have their considered views on the same before publication.</p>	<p>IV and the revised draft. Members expressed their concern about the time constraints and limitations to examine the whole revised document in the meeting. It is informed to the Members that the revised document is available on the website of BIS and they can forward their comments directly to BIS on the revised document and on new annexures. The detail of discussion and recommendations is given at Annexure – “III”. The recommendation of SFAC on the revised document will be forwarded to BIS before 24th December, 2015 to enable them to finalize the NBC Part - IV.</p> <p>Action : DG,FS, CD& HG (Fire Cell)/States</p>
3	<p>Manpower Requirement of Fire & Emergency Services Assam</p> <p>Although there is a strong recommendation of 35th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council to maintain the man-power for three shift duty system as per scale recommended by RMSI. Directions should be circulated by the Standing Fire Advisory Council to all the States/UTs to follow the above recommendations.</p>	<p>Members discussed and resolved that DG FS,CD&HG, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India will write to all the States.</p> <p>Action : DG,FS, CD& HG (Fire Cell)</p>
4	<p>Land Allotment for set up of New Fire & Emergency Services Station Assam</p> <p>As per “Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services in the country”, it has been planned to open new Fire & Emergency Services Stations in the States during the course of the scheme i.e. 2013-2017. There is also provision of Central</p>	<p>Members discussed and resolved that DG FS,CD&HG, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India will write to all the States.</p> <p>Action : DG,FS, CD& HG (Fire Cell)</p>

	<p>Grants-in-Aid for set up of new fire station.</p> <p>(a) But to open a new fire station land and accommodation is one of the most important factors;</p> <p>(b) In Assam, 41 nos. of fire station out of 125 Fire & Emergency Services Station are running from rented accommodation;</p> <p>(c) The matter was moved to the State Government for allotment of land for setting up of Fire & Emergency Services Station. However, due to some procedure & formalities it was not sanctioned in due time. Similar, problems may face by the other states/UTs for opening of new fire station;</p> <p>SFAC may issue necessary recommendations for providing land and accommodation by the concerned State/UTs in respect of opening of new Fire & Emergency Services Station as per scheme of "Modernization of Fire & Emergency Services in the country".</p>	
5	<p>Establishment/Decentralization of CBRN training centre, Specially for North-East Region</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>Due to rapid rise of different types of industries like Chemical Industries, Oil Industries, Gas Industries and other Coal and Mine based Industries potentiality of CBRN hazards is also rising in parallel manner. To cope up with the CBRN hazards by rescue agencies of North East region, training on CBRN is most import. Therefore, for training on CBRN, establishment/decentralization of CBRN Training Centre in North East region is necessary.</p>	<p>It is inform to the Members that Ministry of Home Affairs is in the process of upgradation of National Fire Service College, Nagpur. The specialized courses will only be conducted after the completion of upgradation work and thereafter these specialized courses will be decentralized.</p> <p>Action : NFSC/States</p>
6	<p>DGS & D rate Contract</p> <p>Jharkhand</p> <p>It has been observed that a lot of time is consumed for the fabrication of fire vehicles in tendering process, which leads to the non utilization of allotted budget. Many type of problems are created by bidders sometimes</p>	<p>It is inform to the Members that the list of specialized equipment along with the specifications will be forwarded to DG S & D as and when received from the State of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.</p>

	<p>leading to legal wrangles. Therefore, DGS &D rates should be finalized for fabrication of various types of fire tenders, so that Fire Services may fabricate their fire tenders and allotted fund may be fully utilized within time limits.</p>	<p>Action : Andhra Pradesh/Tamil Nadu/Fire Cell</p>
7	<p>Inclusion of fire chutes in High Rise Buildings</p> <p>Karnataka</p> <p>There is no mention of providing fire chutes in High Rise Buildings. KSFES has taken a stand to insist provision of fire chutes in high rise buildings of 80 mts and above in height.</p> <p>Now some of the builder association have represented that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) There is no provision of Fire Chutes in NBC. ii) There is no specific standard for construction of fire chutes available. iii) Maintenance of fire chutes standard not available. iv) Health condition of individual may not permit use of fire chutes in case of emergency. <p>SFAC may discuss and provide some relief as to pros & cons of fire chutes etc.</p>	<p>Members discussed about the inclusion of fire chutes in NBC for High Rise Buildings. Few members stated that fire chute has not been tested and proven for its efficacy and safety. After discussion it was resolved that fire chute is not a part of NBC and as such cannot be recommended for High Rise structures.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>

Chairman thanked all the delegates who have attended 37th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council and stressed the need to work together to help in the development of Fire & Emergency Services in the country.

The following delegates attended 37th Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC) Meeting on 15th December, 2015 at Infosys Campus, Electronic City, Bengaluru.

SI No.	Name	Designation	Contact No.
1	Sri B.D.Sharma	Director General CD & HG, MHA, New Delhi	8800636371
2	Sri M.N.Reddi,	Director General of Police, Director General Karnataka Fire Services	9480800919
3	Sri K.U.Ramesh	Dy. Director (Technical) Karnataka Fire Services	9742037468
4	Sri N.R.Markandeya	Dy. Director (Fire Prevention) Karnataka Fire Services	9902900111
5	Sri H.S.Varadarajan	Dy. Director (Admin) Karnataka Fire Services	9448370002
6	Sri D.K.Shami	Fire Adviser	9868233999
7	Sri J.K.Singh	Joint Director,Uttar Pradesh Fire Service	9415478966
8	Sri Rajkumar	IGP (CD & Fire Service, SDRF) Chattisgarh	9425257000
9	Sri V.Venugopal	FA NDRF & CDMHA	9868880247
10	Sri.H.S.Revanna	DIG, Karnataka Fire Services	22971505
11	Sri M.F.Dastoor	Chief Fire Officer, Ahmedabad	9327038754
12	Sri Ratnakar S Chimote	Chief Scientist, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee	9758244438
13	Sri G.V.Narayan Rao	Regional Fire Officer Hyderabad, (AP)	8008266101
14	Sri U.S.Chillar	General Secretary, IFE, Delhi	9810568675

15	Sri M.V.Deshmukh	Fire Advisor, Govt. of Maharashtra	9821107580
16	Sri Ashok Menon	Director, Directorate of Fire & Emergency Services, St. Inez, Panaji, Goa	9763717044
17	Sri Rajnath Singh	Asst. Inspector General (Fire) CISF HQ, New Delhi	9949121100
18	Sri Dr.K.C.Wadhwa	Associate Director, Centre for Fire Explosive & Environment Safety, Training & Fire Advisory Group, DRDO, Delhi	9810830150
19	Sri M.K.Jain	Associate Director, Centre for Fire Explosive & Environment Safety, Training & Fire Advisory Group, DRDO, Delhi	9868837174
20	Sri K.Ilango	Asst. Divisional Fire Officer, Puducherry	9894193855
21	Sri S.K.Sharma	Chief Fire Officer, Dehradun	9456597981
22	Sri R.S.Sodhi	DG Jammu & Kashmir Fire & Emergency Services	9419145500
23	Sri B.S.Tongar	Fire Advisor, Govt. of Rajasthan	9425082620
24	Sri Nabachandra L Singh	Division Officer, Manipur Imphal	9436274661
25	Sri Shamim	Director NFSC	9422118110
26	Sri D.M.Khan	Asst. Dy. Director NFSC	9423401288
27	Sri Dr.Vijay Kumar	Addl. Director General Of Police, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal	9425378953
28	Sri A.K.Tandle	Chief Fire Officer Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, Fire Service Section	9869271995
29	Sri Sandeep Goel	NBC Committee New Delhi	9810015842

30	Sri A.K.Vala	ADFO, Daman & DIU and DNH Fire Services	9824194429
31	Sri B.G.Changappa	Retd. Director, Karnataka Fire & Emergency Services	9880040848
32	Sri E.B.Prasad	Director (Technical) Kerala Fire & Rescue Service	9447557277
33	Sri RamkrishnaTakur	Addl. State Fire Officer Jharkand, Ranchi	9430136101
34	Sri GourangaSahoo	Supporting Staff to Sri B.D.Sharma, DG FS, CD & HG	9013684262
35	Sri Soumin Khan	Supporting Staff to Sri B.D.Sharma, DG FS, CD & HG	9079175403
36	Sri.Chetan	Chief Warden Karnataka Civil Defense	9845034460

RECOMMENDATIONS OF 37TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL

FORMAT FOR SENDING COMMENTS ON THE DOCUMENT

[Please use A4 size sheet of paper only and type within fields indicated. Comments on each clause/sub-clause/ table/figure, etc, be stated on a fresh row. Information/comments should include reasons for comments, technical references and suggestions for modified wordings of the clause. **Comments through e-mail in MS WORD format to sanjaypant@bis.org.in shall be appreciated.**]

Doc. No.: CED 46(8067)WC **BIS Letter Ref:** CED 46/T-4 **Dated:** 24 November 2015

Title: NATIONAL BUILDING CODE OF INDIA: Part 4 'Fire and Life Safety'

[*Third Revision of SP 7 (Part 4)*]

Name of the Commentator or Organization: Standing Fire Advisory Council, MHA

Clause No. with Para No. Or Table No. or Figure No. commented (as applicable)	Comments/Modified Wordings	Justification for the Proposed Change
Figure 1	It is noted the Exit Staircase is shown 2 Hour Fire Protection Rating all-around while the same may not be required at the external façade of the Building. Also in case of Naturally Ventilated Staircase, the all-around rating as shown would be misleading since the Vent Opening in the staircase is not shown. This figure is partly okay for Basement and Partly for Ground Floor. Please review and update.	
No Reference – Fire Tower	It is noted Fire Tower is deleted from Terminology. It is to be noted that Fire Tower is the most suited aspect of providing Safety and allowing fire man to reach the building at various levels through interconnecting corridor/ passageway thorough Fire Lift and/	

	or Staircase. This also aids in safer evacuation of the occupants. Consider to include Fire Tower in the Terminology.	
Clause 3.1.2 (d) Page 22	Sub-division A-4 Hotels These shall include any building or group of buildings under single management, in which sleeping accommodation, with or without dining facilities for hotels classified under all hotels including starred hotels.	Please consider to delete text as proposed.
NBC Part 4 2005 Page 23 Clause 3.4.6.1	The requirement of “additional provisions of means of access to the building” to be brought to Part 4 and to be discussed.	
Clause 3.3.2 Table -1 Page 31	Fire resistance ratings of structural and non-structural elements.	Increase the Fire Resistance Ratings of exterior walls given at : para -1 (a) from 2hrs. to 3hrs. for type 3 para-7 from 2hrs. to 3hrs. for type 2, para-8,9,10 from one and half hrs. to two hrs. Members of CBRI to provide the data to BIS.
Clause 3.3.2 Table -1 Page 32	Fire Rating Certifications	CBRI to offer inputs on Annexure “C”.

Clause 3.4.8.3 Page 37	From fire safety point of view, separate air handling units for the various floors shall be provided so as to avoid the hazards arising from spread of fire and smoke through the air conditioning ducts. The requirements of air conditioning shall be in accordance with accepted standard [4(10)].	This may be reviewed based on respective Occupancy. For Hospitals such requirement is agreed while to be reviewed for other Occupancies considering the challenges in providing floor space and real estate cost.
Clause 3.4.12-2 Page 38	Fire Spread Index	Red oak would not be the right benchmark for flame spread index rating. Members of CBRI to provide the data based on the material acceptance criteria in India to BIS.
Clause 3.4.16 (c) Page 41	Facade glass at each floor shall have means to open at least 10 percent of the total facade area to exhaust smoke during emergencies. Such openings, with sill level at 1.2 m, shall be in the form of openable panels of size not less than 1 500 mm x 1 000 mm opening outwards.	Please include requirement to distribute the opening since in the Clause the opportunity to have concentrated opening exists.
Clause 4.4.2.4 Page 47	Capacity of Exits.	Members agreed on the modified approach and also noted that the egress time factor 2.5 minutes is included in the design approach of width per person (mm). If possible BIS should include the table indicating clearly the capacity of exits.
Clause 4.4.2.5.4.2 Page 52	Consider Staircase Minimum Width to be 1500 mm for Residential Buildings (others) as against 1250 mm as presently proposed.	The aspect of handling emergency evacuation or in case of medical emergency situation, a 1250 mm staircase poses challenge for safe and easy functions of operations.
Figure 2 Page 54	Figure to be improved to show the requirements.	

Table 6 Page 57	Please review the requirement to include and mention Reduced Operation (Stage 1 of a 2-Stage System)	This is not as per requirement of Fire Safety. Please review requirement and exclude accordingly.
Figure 5A Page 65	Please consider to delete the Figure showing Pump Negative Suction.	
Clause 6.3.2.2 (c) and (d) Page 72	<p>c) All critical patients and those incapable of self-preservation and having physical impairment shall be housed within 30 m height.</p> <p>d) Other types of patients and occupancies incidental to the hospitals such as consultation rooms, nurse's stations, medical shops, canteens etc. may be housed at heights beyond 30 m but not more than 60 m.</p>	Consider to limit Hospital Height to 45 meter and not to allow the same to 60 meter. This is proposed considering the Code is for Pan India consideration and therefore such height allowance of 60 meter (as proposed) will impose significant challenges towards life safety in smaller towns. Any further allowance of beyond 45 meter to be given/taken by local authorities based on the facilities and capability to defend and handle the situation.
D-6 Page 111	Refuse Chutes	Please consider to include details on protection of Sprinklers System and Fire Rating of Refuse Chute.
Clause D-22.8 Page 123		Please consider to move the Clause under 4 – Life Safety since this is placed incorrectly under Basements of High Rise Buildings.
Clause E-3 (k) Page 126	k) Where the height of the building exceeds 100 m, multiple wet risers' zoning system shall be established with pump sets and water tank at the terrace of 100 m level and at every subsequent 100 m height.	Avoid having Pumping System at higher level and designer to plan the approach to have the system function based on minimum and maximum pressure.

General		Please consider informing the References of the International Publication from where changes are made to effect in the Proposed Draft code for review of the Standing Committee and assess the suitability of the change(s).
General		Please provide track change format of changes in Draft Code vis-à-vis NBC Part 4 2005 like NFPA.

MINUTES OF THE 38TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE ADVISORY COUNCIL HELD AT MUMBAI ON 6TH AND 7TH JANUARY, 2017

The 38th Meeting of the Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC) was held on 6th and 7th January, 2017 at Mumbai. The meeting was scheduled for two days to allow the Members to discuss in details about the various agenda points. On 6th January, 2017 Shri Prakash Mishra, DG, FS,CD & HG has inaugurated and delivered the key note address.

Chairman : Shri Prakash Mishra, IPS, DG Fire Service, Civil Defence and Home Guards Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

Member Secretary : Shri D.K. Shami, Fire Adviser, Member Secretary, Directorate General Fire Service, Civil Defence & Home Guards, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Member/Delegates : List of Members/Delegates of 38th meeting of SFAC is at Annexure-I

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING

Items on the Agenda and the decisions taken are mentioned below:-

Sl. No	Agenda Points & Sponsored by	Remarks
I	<p>Confirmation of the Minutes of the 37th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council.</p> <p>The Minutes of the meeting was issued to the Chief Secretary of all the States/UTs with a copy to all the Members of SFAC vide this office letter number No. VI-14022/01/2015-DGCD (F) dated 5th January, 2016. The office of DGCD has also prepared updated action taken report and placed in the background material for the perusal of the Council.</p>	Members confirmed the Minutes of 37 th Meeting unanimously.
II	POLICY/LEGAL ISSUES	
1	<p>Include firefighting and fire prevention skills under National Skill Development Corporation Programme of Government of India</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>The Regional Training Centre's be recognized as Training Centre under National Skill Development Corporation with due accreditation under National Skill Development Programme to cover Basic Fire Fighting and Fire Prevention Courses. The item "Fire Fighting and Fire Prevention" to be included under the heading "Sector" in</p>	Members discussed in detail about the inclusion of firefighting and fire prevention skills under National Skill Development Corporation Programme. The Chairman decided to constitute a small committee comprising Director, Goa Fire Service as Chairman and Director, Maharashtra Fire Service, DIG (Fire), CISF, Sh. Mandke, CFO, CIDCO and Sh. Sukanta Sethi, CFO, Odisha as Members to prepare a module and syllabus preferably for 3 months duration course. After getting the module and syllabus DGCD will request to NSDC to include firefighting and fire prevention skills under NSDC Programme.

	<p>Appendix -1 of the National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurships 2015.</p> <p>The item 12 “Building Construction, Real Estate” and Item 17 “Security” are too broad and the Fire Fighting and Fire Safety Installation are subject areas falling in both these sectors. The Standing Fire Advisory Council may recommend to National Skill Development Corporation to have two separate 3 months course modules in “Fire Fighting and Fire Prevention”. This needs to be done on priority since National Skill Development Corporation is in the process of developing the Training Module and arranging for Training Centre.</p>	<p>Action : Committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
2	<p>Uniform Fire Service Act/Rules</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Fire Services Act & Rules should be uniformed and implemented equally throughout India.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the Ministry had circulated a Model Fire Force Bill in the year, 1958 and so far only 24 States/UTs have enacted the same. However only 13 have framed the rules under the Act. Ministry is in the process of updating the Model Fire Force Bill which is in the final stage</p> <p>Action :DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
II	ORGANIZATIONAL ISSUES	
1	<p>Central Assistance</p> <p>Goa, Odisha, Meghalaya</p> <p>A comprehensive scheme for strengthening fire and emergency service in the country should be developed as the development of Fire & Emergency Services is not uniform across the country. Similarly needs are also location specific. In the circumstances specific – purpose grants entails back reference to Government of India for relaxation and time available for utilization of grants gets reduced. Hence, it is requested that the Central Assistance under the Scheme “Modernization of Fire and Emergency Services in the country” may be released as Block grants united to any specific item of expenditure.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that a proposal amounting to Rs. 750/- Cr (Central Share) under the Umbrella Scheme is under consideration with the Government of India. As far as Block grant is concerned it is not possible on part of the Government of India as the funds released to the State Governments directly under the Centrally sponsored Schemes.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
2	<p>Creation of Fund</p> <p>Punjab</p> <p>In most of the states Fire Service is under the control of Local Bodies and in some State</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the provision for creation of Fire Fund has been included in the revised Fire Service Act. The provision of NOC Fees is also included. Some of the states are already collecting the same. Therefore, State Government of</p>

	<p>Governments. None of the Fire Service can make up the deficiency due to shortage of funds.</p> <p>SFAC may recommend NOC fee @ Rs. 10/- per sq. mts.for grant/renewal of NOC on the pattern of Andhra Pradesh Fire Service.</p>	<p>Punjab may review the existing Local Fire Service Act and impose above fees.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
3	<p>Abolishing the Class-IV level post in Fire Services of all PSU as in the Govt. Organization</p> <p>O.N.G.C.</p> <p>In most of the organizations of fire services like State Fire Services, Municipal Fire Brigades etc. the Class- IV level has been abolished. There is no Class-IV level in Police force as per the recommendations of 6th Pay Commission. The same should be followed in PSU also.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that 6th Pay Commission has already recommended to abolish the nomenclature used for the class – IV and rechristened them as MTS. ONGC may follow the same.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
4	<p>Welfare of Fire & Emergency Services and SDRF personnel of all the States/UTs in form of Hazardous Allowances</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>The personnel of Fire & Emergency Services and SDRF by their nature of job/task are exposed to adverse and life threatening weather condition and hazardous chemicals and fumes having permanent deleterious effect on the health and wellbeing. But there is no welfare provision for the Fire & Emergency Services and SDRF personnel.</p> <p>Therefore, SFAC may kindly take care of the above fact and recommend strongly to the States/UTs for granting of hazardous allowance to the Fire & Emergency Services/SDRF personnel along with the monthly salary.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the Risk Allowance is already given to the Fire Service personnel by some of the States. Chairman agreed to write all the States/UTs to give the Risk Allowance to all the Fire Service Personnel as per the rule.</p> <p>Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
5	<p>E –Communication between all State Fire Service Administration</p> <p>Puducherry</p> <p>It is pertinent to provide the inter-connection of all the States/UTs headed by the Central Head of Fire Service Organisation through internet and also through e-communication, GPRS and Mapping system of Fire Service Administration all over India for the effective and speedy communication system by way of getting the earmark, knowledge and</p>	<p>Members discussed in detail and appreciated the issue raised by Puducherry. Chairman said that it is a very good point and informed that the office of DGCD is in the process of revising the website of DGCD. All important orders, documents and the mass media material will be uploaded on the website. Links will be provided to enable the persons to directly reach to the website of various State Fire Services.</p> <p>Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

	view/suggestion of the experienced Fire Officers. This will help the Fire Officers to share their experience while firefighting hazardous situations to others for the effective firefighting operation.	
6	<p>Report of NDMA about the norms for setting up of Fire Stations</p> <p>DG FS,CD & HG</p> <p>In pursuance to MHA letter dated 11th July, 2016, NDMA vide their letter dated 15th November, 2016 has submitted a report on Norms for setting up of Fire Stations in States/UTs.</p>	<p>Members discussed in detail and most of the Members suggested that some time may be given to the Members to study/examine the Norms for setting up of Fire Stations. Accordingly the Chairman requested the Members to forward their comments to the office of DGCD within three months of time. After getting the comments the Fire Adviser will compile and put up the final report for further necessary action.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Members/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
III	TRAINING ISSUES	
1	<p>Revamping of National Fire Service College Syllabus for Sub-officers Course</p> <p>Officers' Course must be upgraded with the latest techniques for the firefighting operation with proper training</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>DRDO</p> <p>Pudducherry</p> <p>The present syllabus in use for the Sub-Officers, Station Officers and Divisional Officers course (Goa is a Regional Training Centre for conducting the National Fire Service College Training) is found to be outdated. There is a need for upgrading the contents to make the officers fit for taking up responsibilities managing an independent response unit/Fire Station.</p> <p>The Standing Fire Advisory Council may recommend the co-option of major knowledge institutions namely; Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), National Institute of Technology (NIT) or local Engineering College to revamp the syllabus of the Sub-Officer, Station Fire Officer and Divisional Officers Courses and also to introduce higher management level course for the top echelon on priority basis.</p>	<p>Members discussed the issues in detail and most of the Members agreed to revise the course curriculum of Sub-Officers' Station Officers' and Divisional Officers' Course of NFSC, Nagpur. Chairman informed that the course curriculum of all the courses will be updated by the International Consultant befitting the requirement for each level of Professional visa-a-vis the availability technical facility in the NFSC premises. He also mentioned that MHA is also insisting to reduce the period of the training of the Professional courses to enable NFSC to provide training to more fire professionals. All the members unanimously resolved that a Professional Body should review the syllabus, contents and periods required for the awarding of certificate, Diploma and Advanced Diploma. NFSC, Nagpur should constitute a body accordingly and submit the report.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : NFSC, Nagpur</p>
2	Rules for Professional Courses – Eligibility Criteria by National Fire Service	Members discussed the issues in detail and most of the Members agreed with the

	<p>College, MHA</p> <p>Goa</p> <p>At present the National Fire Service College rules for Training of Sub-Officers consists of 3 categories of applicants</p> <p>(1) Eligibility Criteria for Departmental Candidate (Sponsored by Government Sector).</p> <p>(2) Eligibility Criteria for Direct Entrants (Sponsored by Private Sector).</p> <p>(3) Eligibility Criteria for Direct Entrants (Private) through All India Entrance Examination.</p> <p>The Goa State Recruitment Rules provide for direct entry of Sub-Officers. They do not fit into Category (3). It is therefore, requested that Category (1) may be sub-divided into two categories;</p> <p>1(a) Eligibility Criteria for Direct Sub-officer recruited by State Government with academic qualification identical as given in Category (3). In this case no experience to be insisted.</p> <p>1(b) Eligibility Criteria for Departmental Candidates (Sponsored by Government Sector).</p>	<p>proposal of Goa. Chairman decided that direct recruited Sub-Officers' can be trained in National Fire Service College, Nagpur without insisting any experience if the State Government sponsored the direct recruited Sub-Officers' for training. Few members also insist to remove the compulsory condition of having the Heavy Vehicle license for undergoing Station Officers course and requested to made condition from compulsory to optional. Members unanimously accepted the same.</p> <p>Action : NFSC, Nagpur</p>
3	<p>Curriculum on Fire Safety in Middle Schools</p> <p>Bihar</p> <p>All State Governments may be advised to include curriculum on fire safety in the middle schools.</p>	<p>SFAC is already recommended this. Chairman decided to write all State Governments to include curriculum on fire safety in the Middle Schools.</p> <p>Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
4	<p>Uniform Training Policy</p> <p>D.R.D.O.</p> <p>Formulation of uniform training policy or a National Policy on Fire Safety Training</p>	<p>Chairman directed the Director, National Fire Service College, Nagpur to prepare and submit a document on this in consultation with some eminent members for the Regional Training Centre within one month of time.</p>
5	<p>Uniform Code/Policy for Training Centre</p> <p>D.R.D.O.</p> <p>A uniform code/policy or National Policy for establishment of Training Centres at State level for Fire and Disaster Training.</p>	<p>Action : Director, NFSC, Nagpur</p>
6	<p>Virtual Reality Training</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the upgradation of National Fire Service College</p>

	<p>D.R.D.O.</p> <p>Introduction of Virtual Reality Training in the fire safety training institutes.</p>	<p>is in the final stage. After completion of the work such type of course can be conducted at National Fire Service College, Nagpur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
7	<p>R & D Projects</p> <p>D.R.D.O.</p> <p>R & D projects required/raised by State Fire Services/Industrial Fire Services in the field of fire safety in collaboration with CFEES, DRDO, Ministry of Defence</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the upgradation of National Fire Service College is in the final stage. After completion of the work R & D projects can be started at National Fire Service College, Nagpur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
8	<p>Disaster as a Subject</p> <p>D.R.D.O.</p> <p>The disaster as a subject shall be included in all firefighting courses</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the subject Disaster Management will be included in the revised syllabus of NFSC.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Director, NFSC, Nagpur</p>
9	<p>Authorized Institution/Body for training the Fire Service Personnel with the modern/latest equipment and ideas</p> <p>Puducherry</p> <p>An authorized Institution/Body needed in order to impart training to the Fire Service Personnel for handling the Modern/Latest equipment. Since, the operation with the Fire Fighting is facing lot of critical challenges at the spot which is incredible to handle the situation and also equipped them to handle the modern equipment which is supplied to the Fire Service Personnel like Sky Lift, Cutters, Spreaders, Scuba Sets and etc. It is preferably if the Institution gives refresher courses to the Fire Service Personnel with valid Certificate.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the supplier is providing the training to the users of their equipment/appliances. It is difficult to provide training to fire service professionals of various specialized equipment procured by them at NFSC, Nagpur.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
IV	EQUIPMENT	
1	<p>Updating the BIS standards</p> <p>Bihar</p> <p>The erstwhile specifications of various firefighting equipment prepared by the Bureau of Indian Standards are required to be amended as over the period of time (since 50s) relevance of many specifications has been outdated. For example, the ISI specification for portable pumps is for 3 cylinders which are not being manufactured by any firm. Similarly, the ISI specification for pumps in type B fire tender is 'centrifugal pump' whereas high/low pressure pumps re</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the specifications of various firefighting equipment are generally revised by the Bureau of Indian Standards in every five years. If any State wants to amend/modify the Specifications then they may write to Fire Adviser. Fire Adviser in the capacity of the Chairman of CED – 22 may take up the issues with the BIS for the early formulation/updating the BIS standards.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : State/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

	in vogue.	
2	<p>Provision of Modern Equipment to Fire Service personnel.</p> <p>Odisha</p> <p>As the Fire Service personnel are called upon to combat fire and undertake rescue operations from orgies fire and other natural calamities, they perform their duties in hazardous conditions to save human lives, animals and properties worth crores of rupees. Hence, they should be provided with the required sophisticated equipment for the purpose. Therefore a scale may be prepared by a Committee and necessary provision made for procurement of equipment by different State Fire Services.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the Government of India is in the process of providing various modern equipment under the Umbrella Scheme of Modernization of Fire Services in India.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
3	<p>Modification of the prescribed technical specification given by MHA</p> <p>Mizoram</p> <p>The technical specification and standards prescribed by MHA under CSS especially on chassis for Fire Tender/Rescue Tender is always Heavy Vehicles chassis. Heavy vehicle chassis are normally unsuitable for Emergency Services in the hilly regions like Sikkim, Uttarkhand, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh etc. while medium/light vehicles chassis are always suitable even through their capacity are small but more workable in the incident site.</p> <p>Hence, the SFAC may consider that certain permissible limit may be allowed for hilly states for modification of the prescribed technical specification given by MHA, without losing its original concept.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the Government of India provides generic specification for procuring the modern firefighting equipment under the centrally sponsored scheme. However, if request receives from the States to allow them to make slightly changes in accordance with the terrain, DGCD office in consultation with MHA consider the same.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
V	MISCELLANEOUS	
1.	<p>Public Awareness Activities</p> <p>Odisha</p> <p>To prevent for accidents, it is essential to create public awareness for which of Rs. 10 lakhs per annum for each state may be provisioned for generating public awareness through electronic, print media and observance of Fire Service Weeks with community involvement. These funds may be provided by the Government of India under</p>	<p>Member-Secretary informed the Members that this point will be taken care and more funds will be earmarked in the name of Public Awareness Activities in the next project.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>

	Centrally/sponsored scheme.	
2	<p>Monetary Benefit for the Recipients of President Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service/Distinguished Service.</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>Fire & Emergency Services/SDRF Personnel who are awarded with President's Fire Service Medal for Meritorious Service/Distinguished Service are not given any monetary incentive.</p> <p>Therefore, SFAC may kindly take care of the above fact and take necessary steps for recommendation of reasonable monetary incentive to the awardee of the concerned States/UTs to develop more dedication towards service and from the morale point of view.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the awardees of Fire Service organizations are getting the benefit at par with the awardees of Police personnel.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
3	<p>Fire Safety NOC to Industrial Unit.</p> <p>Puducherry</p> <p>The Insurance Companies should ensure NOC from Fire Service before insuring the Industrial Units to avoid Fire Accidents in Industrial Units.</p> <p>The Insurance Agencies are not insisting the Industrial Units to get NOC for insuring their policies. This causes Fire in Industrial Units and are approaching Fire Service for Certificates without the installation of Fire Safety Measures. In leads to more loss of life and property in Industrial Units.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the subject matter falls under the Factory Act. On the recommendation of SFAC the matter was taken up with the concerned Ministry to empower the Fire Services for the inspection and issue of NOC. However, the Ministry had declined giving the reference of Factory Act.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
4	<p>Equal Pay Scale, Rank with designation</p> <p>Odisha</p> <p>At present the pay structure of the Fire Service personnel is different from state to state. Even the designation of different rank is also not similar. To mark uniformity, the designation and pay structure of equivalent ranks of all States of India should be similar and identical.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that a Committee under the Chairmanship of Director General Fire Service, Odisha has already been constituted in this regard. The report of the committee is awaited.</p> <p>Action : Committee/DGCD (Fire Cell)</p>
5	<p>Norms/guidelines to designate the title of the organization</p> <p>Puducherry</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the office of DGCD has already rechristened the name of Fire Services as Fire and Emergency Services in the year, 2003. States may</p>

	In the UT of Puducherry Fire Organization is known as "Fire Service Department". In order to make aware of the public the department name be rechristened as "Department of Fire & Rescue Services".	adopt the same. Action : States/UTs
6	<p>Delegation of powers for periodical inspection of fire hazardous premises under explosives Act/Petroleum Act/Bureau of Indian Standards Act (LPG regulation)</p> <p>Puducherry</p> <p>At present fire hazardous premises like MS/HSD storage/processing premises, retail outlet, Chemical Industries, LPG/Auto LPG Bottling units/storage/retail outlet, explosives substances are not periodically inspected by the Fire Officers as done by the other officials. As per the existing Act, the Fire Officers are not included along with other Department officials who have delegation power to conduct inspection at the aforesaid hazardous premises. In this regard, we want to make necessary 'amendment' to include the Fire Service Department for the periodical inspection of said hazardous premises to confirm the fire safety in the respective acts to ensure the safety of each industry to avoid major loss in line of Fire Prevention measures to save the life and property on the whole.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the report on Review of Existing Legislation such as Explosives Acts and Rules have been circulated to all the members for comments but only Assam, H.P., Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh and CISF have forwarded their comments. The comments of the remaining States/UTs are awaited. Members may expedite the comments.</p> <p>Action : States/UTs</p>
7	<p>Integration of Water Mains.</p> <p>Bihar</p> <p>All state governments may be advised to ensure integration of the Water Mains under the PHED or water supply department with the hydrant for the Fire Services.</p>	<p>Members discussed the issue and said that in most of the States static water tanks have been provided for the use by the Fire Brigades and these tanks are connected with the water mains of the water supply department. They recommended to construct and maintain the static water tanks at the strategic location in the city.</p> <p>Action : States/UTs</p>
8	<p>Independent Department</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Fire Service Department should be independent department in India.</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the SFAC is already recommended in its earlier meetings.</p> <p>Action : Nil</p>
9	<p>Uniformity in Organizational Structure</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>Uniformity in organizational structure</p>	<p>It is informed to the Members that the reports of the Sub-Committee on Uniformity of Fire Service Uniform and Shoulder Badges and Uniform badges of Ranks for Indian Fire Service Professional Badges have already</p>

	throughout India.	been circulated in this regard. However, a copy of the same is placed in the Background Material of this meeting. All are advised to go through and adopt the same. Action : Nil
VI	<u>PROGRESS ON SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT SET UP BY 33RD 34TH 35TH AND 36TH AND OTHER ISSUES</u>	
1	<p>Separate norms for Fire & Emergency Services. (Agenda Point – 3 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>A sub-committee headed by Dr. G.A. Bhat, DG, Jammu & Kashmir Fire Service, Convener, DIG (Fire), Uttarakhand, DIG (Fire), Nagaland as Member & Shri D.K. Shami, Dy, Fire Adviser will be Member Secretary. The committee will submit its draft report within 3 months for the perusal of the council.</p>	<p>Most of the Officers nominated for this Committee are transferred/retired. Therefore, it has been decided to appoint a new Committee. The new committee will comprise D.G. Assam as Chairman, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura are the Members of the Committee. The Committee will submit its report within four months of time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>
2	<p>Revision of yard stick of appliances Agenda Point –1.6 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Assam</p> <p>Yard stick of appliance in the present compendium is based only on population. But both population and hazard should be taken into consideration at a time for calculation of the pumping unit of a particular area when new fire & emergency service station will proposed.</p>	
3	<p>Village Fire Parties Agenda Point –1.19 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Orgnizational Issues)</p> <p>Himachal Pradesh</p> <p>In the hill states, maximum area is covered with forest. In summer season forest fires take place and forest property worth crores of rupees is gutted in fire. In the forest fire, vast area is covered by fire and requires more manpower for extinguishing the fire, whereas Fire Services has limited/less manpower at fire stations. To meet the challenge of these fire threats at forest/rural areas, a plan is required to be prepared (like by making</p>	

	village fire parties).	
4	<p>Gap in Fire Coverage Agenda Point –1.7 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues) Assam</p> <p>M/s RMSI analyzed and highlighted the gap of Fire Station, equipment and personnel etc. on the basis of GIS without showing specific coverage of hill areas, char and revering as well as forest land moreover, this analysis does not even mention the road condition of rural areas as well as hill, char, revering and forest land whereas road condition is one of the factor to cover the distance to attend any emergency fire call by the Fire & Emergency Services.</p> <p>Therefore SFAC norms as defined one fire station in an area of 10 sq. km in urban area and 50 sq.km in rural area may taken into consideration for calculating the gap in respect of Fire & Emergency Services Station.</p>	
5	<p>Revision of Drill Manual (Agenda Point – 6 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Director NFSC was asked to submit the revised Drill Manual in consultation with Karnataka on 14th March 2013. A soft copy of Drill Manual was submitted on 25.04.2013. After examining, it has been found that the chapter on “Passing Out Parade and Commemoration Parade” is not included in the draft.</p>	<p>Chairman directed to Director, National Fire Service to forward the revised Drill Manual in consultation with the Karnataka at the earliest. Director, NFSC has also agreed to forward the Drill Manual within one months of time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Director, NFSC</p>
6	<p>Equal Pay Scale (Agenda Point – 10 of 34th SFAC Meeting under Organizational issues)</p> <p>A sub-committee was constituted on 31.3.2013 headed by ADG, Odisha Fire Service as Convenor and U.P, Gujarat, Karnataka, Delhi as Member and Shri D.K. Shami as Member Secretary. The draft has been put up for the perusal of the council.</p>	<p>The Committee has been requested to submit its report at the earliest.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Sub-Committee</p>

7	<p>Uniform Pay Structure and other allowances to Fire Personnel.</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.18 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Organizational Issues)</p> <p>Daman & Diu</p>	
8	<p>Uniformity of Fire service uniform and shoulder badges throughout India (Agenda of 33rd SFAC Meeting)</p> <p>Common Uniform to Fire & Emergency Services (Agenda No. 1.1 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p>	<p>The report had been circulated in the 36th Meeting of SFAC for adoption(Copy Annexed at <u>Annexure –‘C’ & ‘H’</u>). Only NFSC, Nagpur has adopted the new uniform. Heads of the State may implement the same as per availability of funds or whenever they are distributing the due uniform.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: States/UTs</p>
9	<p>Review of Existing Legislation, such as Explosives Act and Rules</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.8 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p> <p>The existing explosives rules has given enormous powers to explosives department and they are not consulting even district administration in renewing their triennial licenses to manufacture, storing and selling of huge quantities of fireworks. As this relates to issue of public safety, SFAC should suggest the concerned ministry about necessity of reviewing the provisions of explosives rules to reflect the current scenario and while issuing licenses irrespective of the quantity, the district administration, the district police authorities and Fire Service department should be consulted and should pave for joint inspection in case of major violations.</p>	<p>Draft report received from Director, Tamil Nadu Fire & Rescue Services had been forwarded to all the Members for comments/opinion on the report. Only Assam, H.P., CISF, Delhi and Arunachal Pradesh have forwarded their comments. Remaining states are requested to expedite the same.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States/UTs</p>

10	<p>Custom duty exemption firefighting and rescue equipment used by the fire service.</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.12 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>Tamil Nadu</p>	<p>Ministry of Home Affairs has forwarded the proposal to the Chairman, Central Board of Excise and Customs, M/o Finance for doing the needful. The case is under consideration.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : MHA</p>
11	<p>Exemption of Custom Duty for the Import of Fire Fighting and Rescue Equipment</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.13 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Policy & Legal Issues)</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p>	
12	<p>Provisioning of Fire & Rescue Equipments For Public Sector Undertaking(CISF)</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.26 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Equipment Issues)</p> <p>CISF, MHA</p> <p>In order to strengthening all the Fire Services engaged in PSUs necessary directions be issued to the PSUs/ Corporate office through respective ministry to provide necessary rescue gadgets/equipments to the undertaking fire services.</p>	<p>Chairman asked DIG (Fire), CISF to submit the report within one months of time.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : DIG (Fire), CISF</p>
13	<p>Centralized procurement of sophisticated technical equipment</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.30 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Equipment Issues)</p> <p>Andhra Pradesh</p> <p>It is suggested that sophisticated technical equipment could be procured by way of centralized procurement thorough DGCD, New Delhi.</p>	<p>FA NDRF &CD informed the Members that Government of India has adopted the GeM procurement system and requested to adopt the same.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : Nil</p>
14	<p>All India Fire games and constitution of All India Fire Sports Board</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.55 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Miscellaneous Issues)</p> <p>DG NDRF & CD</p>	<p>As per rough estimate an approximately Rs. 3.00 crores is required to organise such games in India A proposal was moved for provisioning of required funds in the budget head however, due to non-availability of funds the proposed fire games postponed till</p>

	<p>All India fire games should be organized in the country and the representative from the Deptt. Should be sent to world police and fire games in future. The Board should be constituted under DG NDRF &CD with Members from the state Fire & Emergency Deptt. The Government of India, MHA be asked to provide financial assistance for the same. In addition, states should also make provisions to sponsor the best sports person for the world fire games in future.</p>	<p>the availability of funds.</p> <p>Director, Maharashtra Fire Service has voluntarily agreed to host the Fire Service Game at Mumbai for Fire Service Drill under a sponsorship programme.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD & HG(Fire Cell)/Mumbai Fire Brigade</p>
15	<p>All India Fire Service Game</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.41 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Miscellaneous Issues)</p> <p>Airport Authority of India</p> <p>India Fire Service games to be recognized by Directorate General NDRF & CD, Fire Advisor to all States or Govt. Undertaking Fire Services.</p> <p>It is assured to the members that proposal will be sent to MHA for the approval of holding “All India Fire Service Meet” with the following events:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Portable Pump Drill ii) Hose Drill iii) Extension Ladder Drill iv) B.A. Set Drill v) Hydrant Drill 	
16	<p>Facilitation to the President’s Gallantry Awards</p> <p>Agenda Point –1.50 of 35th SFAC Meeting under Miscellaneous Issues)</p> <p>Members of SFAC</p> <p>Members of SFAC requested to the Chairman to take up the matter of issue of Identity Card, Certificate, Railway Pass, Air Pass etc. should be given to the Fire Service Personnel at par with the other medal awardees.</p>	<p>The Monetary Allowance was enhanced at par with the Police Medal Awardees vide Notification No. 29-Pres/2015 dated 25th March, 2015 . Other facilities such as Railway Pass, 75% discount on Air ticket and telephone facilities has also been extended to the recipient of Gallantry Medal awardees vide this office letter dated 26th August, 2015.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action : States</p>

17	<p>Compensation for Death or Disability occurred in the course of performance of duty Goa</p> <p>Accidental death or disability of the Fire Personnel has been the area of concern of the fraternity. The Government of Goa has approved compensation of Rs. 10.00 lakh for families of Fire Personnel who die in the course of performance of duty and also in the case of full total disability and proportionate amount for partial disability. The Standing Fire Advisory Council may like to examine this model for adoption by other states or may also get information from other States for having notified better scheme for providing Compensation for Death or Disability.</p>	<p>The committee comprising of CFO, Mumbai, Director, Goa Fire & Emergency Services, CFO, Delhi Fire Service, DIG, Uttarakhand Fire & Emergency Services, General Manager, Airport Authority of India and AMC, Chandigarh Fire &Emergency Services will review the various schemes and recommend the best scheme for the adoption.</p> <p>The Committee is requested to expedite the report.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Action: DG FS,CD&HG (Fire Cell)/States/Committee</p>
18	<p>Creation of welfare fund Uttarakhand</p> <p>Fire and Emergency Service personnel are responding to manmade and natural disasters as First Responders. Provision should be made for Rs. 15.00 lakh in case of death, Rs. 2.00 lakh for minor injury and Rs. 5.00 lakh for serious injury as accidental insurance.</p>	
19	<p>Insurance/Compensation to the Fire Personnel Airport Authority of India</p> <p>On the job accidental injury/incapacitation or death insurance & compensation to fire fighters.</p>	

Chairman thanked all the delegates who have attended 38th Meeting of Standing Fire Advisory Council and stressed the need to work together to help in the development of Fire & Emergency Services in the country.

The Meeting ended with the vote of thanks by the Director, Maharashtra Fire & Emergency Services, Government of Maharashtra.

DELEGATES ATTENDED THE 38TH MEETING OF STANDING FIRE
ADVISORY COUNCIL
6TH AND 7TH JANUARY, 2017 AT MUMBAI

S.No.	Name & Designation	State/UTs/Org.
1	Sh. Prakash Mishra, IPS DG FS,CD&HG	MHA, GOI
2	Sh. V. Venugopal FA NDRF & CD	MHA, GOI
3	Sh. D.K. Shami Fire Adviser	MHA, GOI
4	Sh. P.S. Rahangdale Director, Maharashtra Fire Service	Maharashtra
5	Sh. Ashok Menon Director, Goa Fire & Emergency Services	Goa
6	Sh. A.P. Rout, IPS DG (HG, CD & Fire & Emergency Services)	Assam
7	Sh. Rajnath Singh, DIG (Fire)	CISSEF, MHA
8	Major General Nayak Consultant	NDMA
9	Sh. Kuldip Kumar Director Fire Service	Tripura
10	Sh. Mukharjee IG Fire & Emergency Services	Karnataka
11	Sh. M.F. Dastoor, Director Fire Services	Gujarat
12	Sh. V. Kutty Head Fire Services	Reliance Industries
13	Sh. R.S. Sodhi Director General Fire & Emergency Services	Jammu & Kashmir
14	Sh. R.K. Thakur, Additional State Fire Officer	Jharkhand
15	Sh. L. Nabachandra Singh Divisional Officer	Manipur
16	Sh. Neihchungnunga Director Fire & Emergency Services	Mizoram
17	Sh. K. Ilango, ADFO	Puducherry
18	Sh. V.B. Sant Director General	National Safety Council
19	Sh. R.C. Kudawla, IPS ADG (P) Director Fire & Rescue Services	Tamil Nadu
20	N. Priya Dy. Director	Tamil Nadu
21	Sh. Binay Kumar Behera, IPS DG FS, HG & CD	Odisha
22	Sh., Sukant Sethi, Chief Fire Officer	Odisha
23	Sh. Neeraj Sharma	O.N.G.C.

	GM Fire Services	
24	Sh. Anil Mahajan Chief Fire Officer	Nashik, Maharashtra
25	Sh. K.U. Ramesh Director, Fire & Emergency Services	Karnataka
26	Sh. T.L. Verma, Fire Consultant	Punjab
27	Sh. Debapriya Biswas, OSD & Former ADG Fire & Emergency Services	West Bengal
28	Sh. K. Jayaram Naik, Director, AP State Disaster Response & Fire Department	Andhra Pradesh
29	Sh. M.L. Sharma, Fire Officer	Chandigarh
30	Sh. A. P. Mandke Chief Fire Officer	Thane Fire Brigade
31	Sh. A.K. Tandle, Chief Fire Officer	B.A.R.C., Trombay, Mumbai
32	Sh. Jagdish Prasad Chief Fire Officer	Rajasthan
33	Sh. R. S. Chimote Chief Scientist, Fire Research Lab,	CSIR - CBRI, Roorkee – 247667
34	Sh. Shamim Director	NFSC, MHA
35	Sh. Swastik Jadeja, Chief Fire Officer	Gujarat
36	Sh. A.K. Vala Asstt. Divisional Fire Officer	Daman & Diu
37	Sh. S. K. Sharma Dy. Director, Fire Services	Uttarakhand
38	Sh. J.N. Ray, Chief Fire Officer	Heavy Water Plant
39	Sh. Gouranga Sahoo, Assistant Section Officer	DGCD, MHA
40	Sh. Sanjeet Yadav, Steno	DGCD, MHA
