सत्यमेव जयते

CIVIL DEFENCE LEGISLATION IN INDIA

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FOREWORD

This publication contains the Civil Defence Act, 1968,(No.27 of 1968), incorporating amendments notified vide Civil Defence Act 2009(3 of 2010), Civil Defence Rules, 1968 and Civil Defence Regulations, 1968 including amendments issued vide notification No. G.S.R. 520 dated 6th April, 1971 and G.S.R 382 dated 30th March 1973 respectively in one volume. The publication is intended to help the State Government/ Union Territory Administrations, who may be concerned with Civil Defence planning and implementation.

The State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations may, where necessary, prepare draft statutory orders for issuing at an appropriate stage apropos Civil Defence Rules & Regulations.

RAJIV, IPS
Director General Civil Defence,
Ministry of Home Affairs

Dated, February, 2011

CIVIL DEFENCE LEGISLATION IN INDIA

Civil Defence Act 1968, (No. 27 of 1968) as amended vide Civil Defence (Amendment) Act, 2009 (No. 3 of 2010)

सत्यमेव जयते

[24*th May*, 1968]

An Act to make provision for Civil Defence and for matters connected therewith.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Nineteenth Year of the Republic of India as follows :–

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Civil Defence Act, 1968

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

(3) It shall come into force in a State or part thereof on such date, not being
51 of 1962. a date earlier than the date of the expiry of the Defence of India Act, 1962, as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different States or different parts thereof.

Definitions

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,–

(a) "Civil Defence" includes any measures, not amounting to actual combat, for affording protection to any person, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof against any hostile attack, whether from air, land, sea or other places, or, for depriving any such attack of the whole or part of its effect, whether such measures are taken before, during, at or after the time of such attack, or any measure taken for the purpose of disaster management, before, during, at, or after any disaster.

(b) "Civil Defence Corps" means the Corps formed wholly or mainly to meet the needs of Civil Defence and includes an organisation deemed to be a Corps under the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4;

(c) "hostile attack" means any attack by any person or body of persons, whether during any war, external aggression, internal disturbance or otherwise which endangers the security of any life, property, place or thing in India or any part of the territory thereof;

(d) "notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;

(e) "personal service injury" has the meaning assigned to it in the Personal
59 of 1962. Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962;

(f) "State Government", in relation to a Union terriory, means the Administrator of the Union territory.

(g) "disaster" means a disaster as defined in clause (d) of section 2 of the
53 of 2005. Disaster Management Act, 2005;

(h) "disaster management" means the disaster management as defined in clause
53 of 2005. (e) of section 2 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005'.

CHAPTER II

POWER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO MAKE RULES FOR CIVIL DEFENCE

Power to make rules for civil defence

3. *(1)* The Central Government may, for securing Civil Defence, by notification, make rules providing for all or any of the following matters, namely:–

(a) preventing the prosecution of any work likely to prejudice civil defence;

(b) instruction of members of the public regarding Civil Defence and their equipment for the purposes of such Defence;

(c) provision, storage and maintenance of commodities and things required for civil Defence;

(d) prohibiting or regulating traffic and the use of vessels, buoys, lights and signals in ports and territorial, tidal and inland waters;

(e) control of lights and sounds;

(f) protection of life and property by taking fire prevention and other measures;

(g) securing of any buildings, premises or other structures from being readily recognisable in the event of a hostile attack;

(h) for the prevention of danger to life or property, the demolition, destruction or rendering useless, of any building, premises or other structures or any other property;

(i) prohibiting or regulating the possession, use or disposal of–

(i) explosives, inflammable substances, corrosive and other dangerous substances or articles, arms and ammunition;

(ii) vessels;

(iii) wireless telegraphic apparatus;

(iv) aircraft; and

(v) photographic and signalling apparatus and any means of recording information;

(j) evacuation of areas and the removal of property or animals therefrom;

(k) accommodation in any area of persons evacuated from another area and the regulation of the conduct of evacuated persons accommodated in such area;

(l) billeting of evacuated person or persons authorised to perform functions under this Act;

(m) salvage of damaged buildings, structures and property and disposal of the dead;

(n) seizure and custody or destruction of injured, unclaimed or dangerous animals;

(o) ensuring the safety of–

(i) ports, dockyards, lighthouses, lightships, aerodromes & facilities associated with aerial navigation;

(ii) railways, tramways, roads, bridges, canals & all other means of transport by land or water;

(iii) telegraphs, post offices, signalling apparatus & all other means of communication;

(iv) sources and systems of water supply, works for the supply of water,

gas or electricity and all other works for public purpose;

(v) vessels, aircraft, transport vehicles as defined in the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and rolling stocks of railways and tramways;

4 of 1939.

(vi) warehouses and all other places used or intended to be used for storage purposes;

(vii) mines, oilfields, factories, or industrial or commercial undertakings generally, or any mine, oilfield, factory or industrial or commercial undertaking in particular;

(viii) laboratories and institutions where scientific or technological research or training is conducted or imparted;

(ix) all works and structures being part of, or connected with, anything earlier mentioned in this clause; and

(x) any other place or thing used or intended to be used for the purposes of Government or a local authority or a semi-Government or autonomous organisation, the protection of which is considered necessary or expedient for securing Civil Defence;

(p) control of any road or pathway, waterway, ferry or bridge, river, canal or other sources of water supply;

(q) precautionary measures, which the Government or any department thereof or any local authority, members of police force, fire brigade and members of any other service or authority employed primarily for purposes other than Civil Defence purposes should be required to take within their respective jurisdictions or with respect to any personnel employed by them;

(r) preventing or controlling any use of uniforms, whether official or otherwise, or flags or official decorations like medals, badges or other insignia or anything similar thereto, the wearing of which is calculated to deceive or to prejudice Civil Defence;

(s) precautions to be taken or action to be taken by persons or' authorities with a view to protecting or acquainting the general public or any members thereof against the dangers involved in any apprehended hostile attack;

(t) requiring the owner or occupier of any building, structure or premises to make or carry out such arrangements as may be necessary for the purposes of detection and prevention of fire;

(u) taking of specified measures for dealing with outbreaks of fire;

(v) directing that, subject to any specified exemption, no person present in any specified area shall, between such hours as may be specified, be out of doors except under the authority of a written permit granted by a specified authority or person;

(w) (*i*)prohibiting the printing and publication of any newspaper, news-sheet, book or other document containing matters prejudicial to Civil Defence;

(ii) demanding security from any press used for the purpose of printing or publishing, and forfeiting the copies of, any newspaper, news-sheet, book or other document containing any of the matters referred to in sub clause (*i*);

(x) regulating the conduct of persons in respect of areas the control of which is considered necessary or expedient, and removal of persons from such areas;

(y) requiring any person or class of persons to comply with any scheme of Civil Defence;

(z) any other provision which may be necessary for the purposes of Civil Defence;

(2) Any rule made under sub-section (1) may provide that orders with regard to the matters specified therein may be made by the State Government.

(3) Any rule made under sub-section, (1) may provide that a contravention thereof or any order made thereunder shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and where the contravention is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day, after the first, during which such contravention continues.

CHAPTER III

CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS

Constitution of Civil Defence Corps.

4. *(1)* The State Government may constitute, for any area within the State, a body of persons to be called the Civil Defence Corps (hereinafter referred to as the "Corps") and may appoint a person, not being, in its opinion, below the rank of a District Magistrate (to be known as the "Controller") to command such Corps:

Provided that if there is in existence in any area in a State, immediately before the commencement of the Act in that area, an organisation which, in the opinion of the State Government, may be entrusted with the functions of the Corps, the State Government may, instead of constituting a separate Corps for such area, call upon that organisation to take over or discharge the functions of the Corps in that area, and thereupon such organisation shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Act, to be the Corps for that area.

(2) The State Government may, for the purpose of co-ordinating the activities of the Controllers within the State, appoint a Director of Civil Defence and every Controller shall comply with the directions given by such Director.

Appointment of members and officers.

5. *(1)* The State Government may appoint as members of the Corps persons who are fit & willing to serve as such and the Controller may appoint any member so appointed to such office or command in the Corps, as such member is, in the opinion of the Controller, fit to hold.

(2) Every person appointed to be a member of the Corps shall be given a certificate of membership in such form as may be prescribed.

Dismissal of members of Civil Defence Corps.

6. *(1)* Where any member of the Corps fails or has failed, in the opinion of the Controller, to discharge his duties as such member satisfactorily or is or has been found guilty of any misconduct in the discharge of his duties as such member, the Controller may, after an inquiry in which such member of the Corps has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of the charges against him, by an order, dismiss such member from the Corps.

(2) Where the Controller is of opinion that the continued presence of any member of the Corps is undesirable, he may, without assigning any reason, summarily dismiss such member from the Corps.

Appeal

7. A member of the Corps who is dismissed from the Corps under section 6 may prefer an appeal to the State Government with in thirty days from the date of such dismissal and that Government may, on such appeal, confirm, modify or reverse the order made by the Controller or other authority.

Functions of members of Civil Defence Corps.

8. *(1)* The members of the Corps shall perform such functions in relation to the carrying out of measures for Civil Defence as may be assigned to them by rules made under this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.

(2) The State Government or the Controller may, by order, call out a member of the Corps for training or for discharging such functions in relation to the carrying out of measures for Civil Defence as maybe specified in such order.

(3) Subject to such orders as the Central Government may make in this behalf, any member of the Corps of any State may at any time be required, by order, to discharge functions in relation to Civil Defence in any other State and shall while discharging such functions, be deemed to be a member of the Corps of that other State and be vested with the powers, functions and privileges and be subject to the liabilities of a member of the Corps in that other State.

Power to make regulations.

9. *(1)* The Central Government may, by notification, make regulations for carrying out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such regulations may–

(a) prescribe the functions of the members of the Corps and regulate the manner in which they may be called out for service;

(b) regulate the organisation, appointment, conditions of service, discipline, accoutrement and clothing of members of any or all of the Corps;

(c) prescribe the form of certificates of membership of any or all of the Corps.

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Provisions of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act to apply to injuries sustained by the members of the Corps.

59 of 1962.

10. The provisions of the Personal Injuries (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1962, and of every scheme made thereunder shall apply, so far as may be, to every personal service injury sustained by any person appointed to be a member of the Corps as they apply to personal service injury sustained by a Civil Defence volunteer, subject to the modifications that–

(a) any reference to a Civil Defence volunteer under that Act or any scheme made thereunder shall be construed as reference to a member of the Corps; and

(b) any reference therein to the period of emergency shall, in relation to a member of the Corps, be construed as the period during which this Act is in force.

Penalties.

11. *(1)* If any member of the Corps on being called out by an order under sub-section (2) of section 8 neglects or refuses without sufficient excuse to obey such order or to discharge his functions as such member or to obey any lawful

order or direction given to him for the performance of his functions, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and where such neglect or refusal is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day, after the first, during which such contravention continues.

(2) If any person neglects or fails without any reasonable excuse to obey any order made or direction given to him under this Act or rules made thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, and where such negligence or failure is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend to fifty rupees for every day, after the first, during which such negligence or failure continues.

Effect of Act and rules, etc., inconsistent with other enactments.

12. *(1)* The provisions of this Act or any rules made thereunder or any order made under this Act or any such rule shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any enactment other than this Act or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any enactment other than this Act.

(2) Every appointment, order or rule made in relation to Civil Defence before the commencement of this Act by or under any law relating to Civil Defence shall, in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, continue to be in force until it is rescinded or altered under this Act, and be deemed to have been made under the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Explanation- "Commencement of this Act", in relation to any provision or area, means the commencement of that provision or, as the case may be, the commencement of this Act in that area.

Ordinary avocations of life to be interfered with as little as possible.

13. Any authority or person acting in pursuance of this Act shall interfere with the ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property as little as may be consonant with the purpose of ensuring the public safety and civil defence.

Savings as to orders.

14. *(1)* No order made in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act shall be called in question in any court.

(2) Where an order purports to have been made and signed by any authority in exercise of any power conferred by or under this Act, a court shall, within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, presume that such order was so made by that authority. 1 of 1872.

Act not to apply to measures taken for the protection of the Armed Forces.

15. Nothing contained in this Act or any rule, regulation or order made thereunder shall apply to the Armed Forces of the Union or to any measures taken by any of the authorities in control of the Armed Forces of the Union for the purpose of securing civil defence or safety of such forces or for the protection of any naval, military or air force installations or stores.

Limitation of prosecutions.

16. No prosecution for any offence punishable under this Act shall be instituted against any person except by, or with the consent of, the Controller or any person authorised by the Controller in this behalf.

Power to delegate.

17. The State Government may, by notification, direct that–

(a) all or any of the powers which may be exercised by it under this Act shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in that notification, be exercised also by such officer, not being, in the opinion of the State Government, inferior in rank to that of a District Magistrate, as may be specified in the said notification;

(b) all or any of the powers which may be exercised by the Controller under this Act shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in that notification, be exercised also by such officer, not being, in the opinion of the State Government, inferior in rank to that of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, as may be specified in the said notification.

Protection of action taken in good faith.

18. *(1)* No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Director or the Controller or any person, authorised by the Government or the Controller, for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rules or orders made thereunder or any orders issued under any such rule.

(2) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Government, the Director or the Controller or any person authorised by the Government or the Controller, for any damage caused or likely to be caused by anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or any rule made thereunder or any order issued under any such rule.

Authorised persons and members of the Corps to be public servants

19. Any person authorised by the Controller or the State Government under this Act & every member of the Corps, while functioning as such, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

45 of 1860.

Rules and regulations to be laid before Parliament.

20. Every rule and every regulation made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of parliament while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or regulation or both Houses agree that the rule or regulation, as the case may be, should not be made, the rule or regulation shall thereunder have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule or regulation.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 5th July, 1968

S.O. 2435.– In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section I of the Civil Defence Act 1968 (27 of 1968), the Central Government hereby appoints the 10th day of July 1968, as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in the whole of India.

[No. 10/2/66-DGCD(ii)]
J. C. AGARWAL, Jt. Secy.

New Delhi. the 10th July. 1968

THE CIVIL DEFENCE RULES, 1968

G. S. R. 1277.– In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968 (27 of 1968), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

1. **Short title.**– These rules may be called the Civil Defence Rules, 1968.

2. **Control of light and sounds.**– (1) The Central Government or the State Government may by order provide -

(a) for prohibiting or regulating the display of lights of any specified description;

(b) for the screening of any lighting apparatus whether for the time being alight or not, carried on, or attached to any specified class of vehicles;

(c) for securing that, in specified circumstances indication of the position of such premises and places, and warning of the presence of such vehicles and vessels as may be specified shall be given by means of such light as may be specified, and for prescribing the manner in which any apparatus used for the propose of exhibiting such lights is to be constructed, installed or used;

(d) for prohibiting or regulating the use of roads by any particular class of traffic, so far as appears to it to be necessary for avoiding danger consequent on compliance with any provisions of an order made under this rule which relates to the lighting of roads or of vehicles on roads;

(e) for prohibiting or regulating such activities as may be specified, being activities which consist of or involve the emission of smoke, flames, sparks or glare or the making of noise.

(2) An order under sub-rule (1) may be made so as to apply to any specified area or premises, may make different provisions as respects different parts of an area or different classes, of premises, places, vehicles or vessels therein, may provide for exempting any premises, places, vehicles or vessels (either absolutely or conditionally), from the operation of any of the provisions of the order, and may contain such incidental and supplementary provisions as appear to the authority

making the order to be necessary or expedient for the purposes of the order.

(3) If any order made under sub-rule (1) is contravened in respect of, or in relation to, any, light, premises, place, vehicles, vessel, apparatus, road, or activity to which the order applies, any police officer, or any person authorised in this behalf by the authority making the order may take such steps and use such force as may, in his opinion, be reasonably necessary for giving effect to the order and in the exercise of this power shall have a right of access to any land or other property whatsoever.

(4) If any order made under this rule is contravened in respect of any premises, place, vehicle or vessel, the occupier of the premises or place, the person in charge of the vehicle, or the master of the vessel as the case may be shall, without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against any other person, be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this rule:

Provided that in any proceedings which by virtue of this sub-rule are taken against any person in respect of a contravention of such an order an the part of another person, it shall be a defence for the accused to prove that the contravention of non-compliance occurred without his knowledge and that he exercised all due diligence to secure compliance with the order.

3. Measures for dealing with outbreaks of fire.– (1) With a view to preventing the speared, or facilitating the detection & extinction of fire caused by hostile attack, the Central Government or the State Government may by order make provision for requiring the owners or occupiers of the premises to which the Order applies to take within such period as may be specified in the order such measures as may be specified.

(2) Any police officer or any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government may at any time enter and inspect any premises to which an order made under sub-rule (1) applies for the purpose of seeing whether the order has been complied with and if that officer or person finds that the order has not been complied with he may, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken in respect of the contravention of the order, take such steps and use such force as may appear to him to be reasonably necessary for giving effect to the order.

(3) If in the opinion of the Central Government or the State Government any person who has been ordered under sub-rule (1) to take any measure has failed to take or is unlikely to complete the measures within the period specified in the order, then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken in respect of the contravention of the order, that Government may cause the said measures to be taken or completed and the cost thereof shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier of the premises by the Collector.

(4) In the event of any outbreak of fire, any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or the State Government, may take or cause to be taken such steps and give such directions as appear to him to be necessary for preventing the spread of fire; and the steps which may be so taken including entering upon any land or the property whatsoever and the destruction or removal of anything in, on or over any land or property.

4. Camouflage.– (1) The Central Government or the State Government may by order, as respects such premises as may be specified in the order–

(a) require the owner of the premises to take within such period as may be specified in the order, such measures as may be so specified, or

(b) authorise any person to take such measures as may be so specified being measures which are in the opinion of that Government necessary to secure that such premises are or can be made less readily recognisable in the event of hostile attack.

(2) If in the opinion of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, any person who has been ordered under sub-rule (1) to take any measures has failed to take, or is unlikely to complete, the measures within the period specified in the order, then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken in respect of the contravention of the order, that Government may cause the said measures to be taken or completed, and the cost thereof shall be recoverable from such person by the Collector.

(3) No person shall except with permission granted by or on behalf of the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, remove, alter, or tamper with any work done in pursuance of this rule.

5. Keeping of dangerous articles and substances.– (1) The Central Government or the State Government may, by order, in respect of any articles or substances of toxic, explosive or inflamable nature from which special risks are in the opinion of that Government likely to arise in the event of hostile attack, issue directions:–

(a) prohibiting the keeping of such articles or substances in or on such premises as may be specific in the order;

(b) prescribing the quantity of such articles or substances which may be kept in or on any premises;

(e) requiring the owner or occupier of any premises in or which such articles or substances are kept to take such measures as may be specified in the order for the protection of persons or property therein or thereon or in the vicinity thereof;

(d) for any incidental or supplementary matters for which that Government thinks it expedient for the purposes of the order, to provide, including in particular, the entering and inspection of premises to which the order relates with a view to securing compliance with the order.

(2) If in the opinion of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, any person who has been ordered under sub-rule (1) to take any measures has failed to take or is unlikely to complete, the measures within the period specified in the order, then without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken in respect of the contravention of the order, that Government may cause the said measures to be taken or completed and the cost thereof, shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier of the premises by the Collector.

6. Evacuation of areas.– (1) The Central Government or the State Government may if it appears necessary for the purpose of meeting any actual apprehended attack or of protecting persons and property from the dangers involved in or resulting from such attack or of facilitating any operation of the Armed Forces of the Union, by order direct, in respect of any specified area, that, subject to any exemptions made by general order or special permission–

(a) all persons or any class of persons shall remove themselves or be removed from the said area or to any specified part thereof;

(b) all persons or any class of persons in the said area shall remain therein for such period as may be specified.

(c) any animal or property or any specified class of animals or property shall be removed from the said area or to any specified part thereof;

(d) within a specified time any building or other property specified in the order shall be destroyed or rendered useless; & may do any other act involving interference with private rights of property which is necessary for any of the purposes aforesaid.

(2) An order made under sub-rule (1) for the removal of persons, animals or property may specify-

(a) the route or routes which all or any class of persons, animals or property are to remove themselves or be removed from the specified area or to any specified part thereof;

(b) the time or times by which they are to remove themselves or be removed therefrom or to any specified part thereof;

(c) the place or places to which they are to proceed or be taken on removing themselves or being removed from the specified area;

and may make such other incidental and supplementary provisions as may appear necessary or expedient for the purpose of the said order.

(3) If any order made under sub-rule (1) is contravened in respect of any animal or property, the person in charge of such animal or property shall be deemed to have contravened the order.

(4) The State Government may, if it appears necessary for any of the purposes specified in sub-rule (1) or for facilitating the evacuation of any area, by general or special order provide for the release, whether temporary or permanent or whether without conditions or upon such conditions as may be specified of any prisoners or class of prisoners.

7. Accommodation of evacuated persons.– (1) The Central Government or the State Government may, for the purpose of accommodating any persons who have left or been removed from their homes in accordance with any order made under rule 6 (or who have left their homes on account of actual or apprehended attack) take possession of any premises other than those exclusively used by the public for religious worship.

(2) Whenever in pursuance of sub-rule (1) the Central Government or a State Government takes possession of any premises, rent shall be paid for in accordance with the provisions relating to the payment of compensation in respect of immovable property which has been requisitioned under the law for the time being in force.

(3) The Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may at any time, restore possession of any premises in respect of which action has been taken under sub-rule (1) to the owner or occupier thereof and may order that no person shall thereafter be in those premises except with the consent of the occupier.

8. Billeting.–(1) In this rule, "the appropriate Government" means in relation to premises in cantonment areas, the Central Government and in relation to premises in other areas, the Central Government or the State Government.

(2) The appropriate Government may by order require the occupier of any premises to furnish therein, while the order remains in force, such accommodation by way of lodging or food or both, and either with or without attendance, as may be specified in the order for such persons as may be so specified.

(3) The appropriate Government may by order require the owner or occupier of any premises to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information with respect to the accommodation contained in the premises and with respect to the persons living therein as may be specified.

(4) The price payable in respect of any accommodation furnished in any premises to any person in accordance with an order made under sub-rule (2) shall be such as may be determined by the appropriate Government, and shall be paid to the occupier by that Government; and the amount of any sum paid in accordance with this sub-rule by the appropriate Government in respect of accommodation furnished to any person may be recovered by that Government from that person.

(5) The appropriate Government may by order appoint authority to hear complaints in respect of orders made under sub-rule (2) and any person who is aggrieved by the service upon him or by the operation, of such an order may make a complaint to such authority and upon hearing the complaint such authority may cancel or vary such order as he thinks fit.

9. Power to slaughter dangerous and injured animals in the event of hostile attack.– (1) In the event of the occurrence of hostile attack in the vicinity, any person authorised by the Central Government or the State Government in this behalf may, with a view to securing the public safety or maintain public order, slaughter any animal which appears to him to be:-

(a) at large or out of control;

(b) dangerous or seriously injured.

(2) The power to slaughter an animal conferred under sub-rule (1) shall include powers-

(a) to cause or procure the animal to be slaughtered by some other person;

(b) to enter and to authorise any such other person to enter, upon any land for the purpose of the slaughter;

(c) to remove and dispose of the carcass, or cause it to be removed and disposed of:

Provided that except where an animal is slaughtered in a place to which the public have access, the power to remove the carcass shall not be exercised if the owner of the animal is present and objects.

10. Maintenance of water supply.–(1) the Central Government or the State Government may, by order, require the owner, or any person having control, of any source of water supply which is or is capable of being used for drinking or fire fighting or any other purpose-

(a) to keep the same in good order, clear it from time to time of silt, refuse and decaying vegetation and protect it from contamination, in such manner as may be specified in the order;

(b) to make the same available at all reasonable times for the use of the public or of such section of the public as may be specified in the order.

(2) Any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, may, at any time, inspect any source of water supply in respect of which an order under sub-rule (1) has been made for the purpose of seeing whether, the order has been or is being complied with.

11. Power to require local authorities to take precautionary measures.– (1) In this rule, "the appropriate Government" means, in relation to cantonment authorities and in relation to port authorities in major ports, the Central

Government, and in relation to other local authorities, the State Government.

(2) The appropriate Government may by order require any local authority to take, within such period as may be specified in the order, such measures as may be so specified, being measures which are in the opinion of that Government necessary for the protection of persons and property under the control or within the jurisdiction of such authority from injury or damage, or for ensuring the due maintenance of the vital services of the authority, in the event of hostile attack and thereupon–

(a) it shall be the duty of the local authority to comply with the order,

(b) the funds of the local authority shall be applicable to the payment of the charges and expenses incidental to such compliance, and

(c) priority shall be given to such compliance over all other duties and obligations of the local authority.

(3) If in the opinion of the appropriate Government any local authority which has been ordered under sub-rule (2) to take any measures has failed to take or is unlikely to complete, the measures within the period specified in the order, then, without prejudice to any other proceedings which may be taken in respect of the contravention of the order, the appropriate Government may authorise any person to take or complete the said measures; and any person so authorised may, for the purpose of taking or completing the said measures, exercise all or any of the powers of the local authority or of its officers, issue such directions as he thinks fit to the officers or servants of the local authority and employ any outside agency, and all charges and expenses incurred by him shall, except to such extent, if any, as the appropriate Government may direct to be paid out of its Consolidated Fund be paid out of the funds of the local authority.

(4) Any person authorised in this behalf by the appropriate Government may if he considers it necessary or expedient so to do,–

(a) by order direct a local authority or any of its officers or servants to take such action as may be specified in the order, being action which is in his opinion necessary for the protection of persons and property under the control or within the jurisdiction of the local authority from the danger involved in or resulting from an actual or apprehended hostile attack;

(b) impress and use or cause to be used for the aforesaid purpose any property belonging to or in the possession of the local authority in such manner as he thinks fit & it shall be the duty of the local authority and of its officers and servants to comply forthwith with any order made under this rule and the funds of the local authority shall be applicable to the payment of any charges and expenses incidental to such compliance.

(5) The appropriate Government may, if considers it necessary or expedient so to do, by order authorise any person to take over from a local authority & administer in accordance with such directions as may be issued from time to time by that Government such of the services of the local authority as may be specified in the order; and any person so authorised may, for the purpose of administering the said services, exercise all or any of the powers of the local authority or of any Committee or officer of the local authority, issue such directions as he thinks fit to the officers or servants of the local authority and employ any outside agency, and all charges and expenses incurred by him shall, except to such extent, if any, as the appropriate

Government may direct to be paid out of its Consolidated Fund, be paid out of the funds of the local authority.

12. Protection of major ports and their environs against fire etc.– (1) The Central Government may, with a view to ensuring the protection of any major port and any city, town or other place adjoining or in the vicinity of such port against fire, explosion or any other calamity, by order or notified order providing for precautionary measures (including arrangements for co - ordinating the fire fighting, water supply and conservancy services of the port and local authorities concerned) to be taken by the port authority of any such port, any local authority having jurisdiction in any such city, town or place, any person using such port and the owners or occupiers of any premises situated in such port, city, town or place; and thereupon:

(a) it shall be the duty of such port authority, local authorities and all persons concerned, including public servants, members of the Armed Forces of the Union & officers and servants of such port authority and local authorities, to comply or act in conformity with the order;

(b) the funds of the port authority or local authorities shall be applicable to the payment of charges and expenses incidental to such compliances;

(c) priority shall be given to such compliance over all other duties and obligations of the port authority or local authorities;

(2) if any fire, explosion or other calamity occurs 'in any major port or in any city, town or other place adjoining or in the vicinity of such port, there shall be placed at the disposal of an authority appointed in this behalf by the Central Government such of–

(a) the fire fighting, water supply and conservancy services of the port authority of such port and of any local authority having jurisdiction in any such city, town or place, together with the personnel employed in operating such services.

(b) the fire fighting personnel and appliances maintained by any owner or occupier of premises in such port, city, town or place;

as the authority so appointed may require; and such port authority, local authorities, owners or occupiers and personnel shall comply with any orders given by the said authority.

(3) Nothing in this rule or in any order made or given thereunder shall be deemed to affect the discharge by any local authority of the duty imposed on it by any other laws for the time being in force of extinguishing fire and of protecting life and property in the event of fire, within any such port, city, town or place as aforesaid.

13. Protection of factories and mines.– The Central Government may by order, require the owner, manager, or agent of any mine, or occupier or manager of any factory–

(a) to make within such period as may be specified in the order, a report in writing, stating the measures which he has taken or is taking or proposing to take to secure the due functioning of the mine or factory, and the safety of the persons and property therein and in the vicinity thereof, in the event of an outbreak of fire whether caused by accident or otherwise;

(b) to take, within such period as may be specified in the order, such measures as may be so specified, being measures, the taking of which is in the opinion of the Central Government, necessary for the aforesaid purposes.

14. Precaution against hostile attack.– (l) The Central Government or the State Government may, with a view to protecting the general public or any members thereof against the dangers involved in any apprehended attack by land, sea or air, or with a view to acquainting the general public or any members thereof with the action to be taken in such an emergency, by order specify the action to be taken by any person or authority on such occasions as may be specified.

(2) An order made under sub-rule (1) may provide that upon the giving of any specified notice or signal any person or class of persons may, subject to such conditions and in such circumstances as may be specified, enter and remain in or on any premises or property not withstanding that such premises would not otherwise be open to the public which may be specified or which may be appointed for the purpose of this rule by any specified authority or person.

(3) No person shall–

(a) wilfully obstruct any person entering or seeking to enter any premises or property in accordance with an order made under this rule, or

(b) eject from any premises or property any person who is entitled to remain there by virtue of such an order.

15. Watching of premises to detect fire.– (1) The Central Government or the State Government may by general or special order make provision–

(a) for requiring the occupiers of any premises to which the order applies to make and carry out such arrangements as may be specified in the order with a view to securing that fires occurring at the premises as a result of hostile attack will be immediately detected and combated;

(b) for requiring the occupiers of several premises jointly to make and carry out such arrangements as aforesaid for all those premises, and in particular for requiring that they shall take turns, of duty at specified premises and perform such fire prevention duties as may be allotted to them under those arrangements;

(c) for empowering any authority, in such circumstances as may be specified in the order, to make and carry out such arrangements as aforesaid, including a joint arrangement as respects any premises to which the order applies, and where it carries out such arrangements to recover from the occupiers concerned the expenses of so doing.

Explanation.– In clause (b) of this sub-rule, "fire prevention duties" means the duties of keeping a watch for the fall of incendiary bombs, taking such steps as are immediately practicable to combat a fire caused by such bombs and summoning such assistance as may be necessary and includes the duty of being in readiness to perform any such duties as aforesaid.

(2) An order under sub-rule (1) shall entitle any person required thereof be present on premises to which the order applies to have access to those premises for the purpose of complying with the order notwithstanding that the premises would not otherwise be open to the public, and anyone, who obstructs access thereto by any such person for that purpose shall be deemed to contravene the provisions of the order.

(3) Any police officer, or any other person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, may at any time enter and inspect any premises to which any order made under sub-rule (1) applies for the purpose of seeing whether the order is being complied with.

16. Safety measures in premises.– The Central Government or the State Government may by order as respects such premises as may be specified in the order-

(a) require the owner or the occupier of the premises to take such measures as may be specified in the order, or

(b) authorise any person to take such measures as may be so specified, being measures which are in the opinion of that Government necessary to minimise danger to persons being in or in the vicinity of such premises in the event of hostile attack.

17. Prevention of spread of disease.– (1) If the Central or the State Government is of the opinion that it is necessary or expedient to prevent the spread of human or animal disease and to safeguard the public health in any area for securing the civil defence, it may, by order, provide for any or all of the following measures being taken in that area, namely:

(i) compulsory vaccination against small-pox:

(ii) compulsory inoculation against cholera, plague, enteric fever or other infectious or contagious disease wherever an outbreak thereof is apprehended;

(iii) supplying of information regarding infectious or contagious diseases:

(iv) isolation of persons suffering from infectious and contagious diseases:

(v) inspection of hotels, restaurants, clubs and other places suspected to be infected premises and disinfection thereof;

(vi) prohibition of fouling of places and grazing of cattle:

(vii) destruction of stray dogs and other dangerous animals:

(viii) prohibition of sale of unhygienic or adulterated articles of food or drink or medicines or drugs:

(ix) safeguarding of sources of water supply for the troops;

(x) any other measure necessary for safeguarding the public health in that area.

(2) An order under sub - rule (1) may also empower any officer or authority to take, or cause to be taken, such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to that order.

18. Air raid shelters.– (1) If in respect of any premises the Central Government or the State Government considers it necessary or expedient so to do for the purpose of affording protection to persons living or employed therein or thereon, that Government may by order require the owner of the premises to construct therein or thereon an air raid shelter, within such period and in accordance with such requirement as to lay-out, materials and construction as may be specified in the order.

(2) Any police officer, or any person authorised in this behalf by the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, may at any time enter and inspect any premises to which an order under sub-rule (I) applies for the purpose of seeing whether the order has been complied with.

(3) If in the opinion of the Central Government or, as the case may be, the State Government, any person who has been ordered under sub-rule (1) to construct an air raid shelter has failed to do so or is unlikely to complete doing so within the period specified in the order, that Government may cause the shelter to be constructed and the cost thereof shall be recoverable from the owner of the premises by the Collector.

19. Civil Defence Exercises.– (I) The Central Government or State Government may by notified order authorise the carrying out of civil defence exercises in such area and during the period as may be specified in the order, and thereupon, within the area and during the period so specified-

(a) any person engaged in the civil defence exercises may pass over, or encamp, construct works of a temporary character or execute manoeuvre on any land, or supply themselves with water from any source of water;

(b) any officer of the Civil Defence Corps, who may be authorised so to do by the Director, Civil Defence by a general or special order, may for the purpose of the Civil Defence exercises give directions prohibiting or restricting the use of any part of a railway, water-way, road or path, or any telegraph or telephone service or any premises ordinarily open to the public and take such former measures as may be necessary.

(2) Where any Civil Defence exercises are held under the provisions of sub-rule (1), compensation shall be paid for any damage to person or property or interference with rights or privileges arising from such exercises, including expenses reasonably incurred in protecting persons. property, rights or privileges; and assessment and payment of compensation shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the law for the time being in force:

Provided that no compensation shall be payable in respect of such interference arising out of any direction given or further measures taken under clause (b) of sub-rule (1).

20. Penalties.– If any person contravenes any of the provisions of these rules or any order made thereunder, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees and where the contravention is a continuing one, with a further fine which may extend up to fifty rupees for every day, after the first, during which contravention continues.

(No. 10/2/66-DGCD(ii)(I))
J. C. AGARWAL, Jt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

THE CIVIL DEFENCE REGULATIONS, 1968

(Inclding Amendment issued vide notification G.S.R.520 dated 6th Apri, 1971 and G.S.R.382 dated 30th March 1973)

G. S. R. 1278.– In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Civil Defence Act. 1968 (27 of 1968), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations, namely:-

1. Short title.– These regulations may be called the Civil Defence Regulations, 1968.

2. Definitions.– *(a)* "Controller" means the person appointed to command a Civil Defence Corps under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968 (27 of 1968).

(b) "competent authority " means the State Government or any person appointed by the State Government to exercise the powers of a competent authority under any provision of these regulations.

(c) "Form" means a Form appended to these regulations.

(d) "Corps" means the Civil Defence Corps of a town or district or any area.

3. Eligibility.– (1) A person who intends to apply for appointment to a Civil Defence Corps must fulfill the following conditions:-

(a) he shall be a citizen of India, or a subject of Sikkim or of Bhutan or of Nepal;

(b) he shall have completed the age of 18 years provided that this age limit may be relaxed at the discretion of the competent authority up to a maximum of 3 years for any branch or category of the Corps:

(c) he shall have passed at least the primary standard, that is to say, the fourth class; and this condition may be relaxed by the Controller at his discretion.

(2) Both men and women shall be eligible for appointment to the Corps.

(3) A person shall not be entitled to be appointed to the Corps unless he is found to be physically fit and mentally alert.

(4) Any service in the National Volunteer Force and in the Armed Forces of the Union shall be a special qualification.

4. Manner of application:- (I) Every person eligible for appointment under regulation 3 shall be required to apply in Form 'A' and also present himself for interview before the competent authority.

(2) Every candidate shall be required to produce a certificate from his employer agreeing to spare his service for training and duty, when so required.

(3) The Controller may, for advising him in the selection of candidates, constitute a Selection Committee which shall consist of such number of members and such persons as the Controller may determine and appoint.

(4) All candidates shall be required to undergo training and pass examinations prescribed by the competent authority.

5. Enrolment:- (1) A candidate who has been accepted for appointment to the Corps shall be formally enrolled in such manner as the Controller may, by order, determine and at the time of enrolment shall make an oath or affirmation according to Form 'B' before such officer as the Controller may, by order, appoint.

(2) Members of the following forces or services are not ordinarily eligible for enrolment in a Civil Defence Corps:-

(i) Armed Forces of the Union;

(ii) Police Force;

(iii) Fire Services;

(iv) Territorial Army or Auxiliary Forces of any of the Defence Services;

(v) Civilian personnel employed in connection with the Armed Forces of the Union

(3) This regulation shall not apply to Government servants who are specifically deputed for whole-time or part-time civil defence duties by the Heads of organisation or services concerned.

G.S.R. 382 of 1973

5 (A) Tenure.– A candidate shall be enrolled as a member of the Corps under regulation 5, initially for a tenure of three years which may be extended more than once each time by a further period of three years.

6. Organisation.– (I) The Controller may divide Corps into such number of Sections consisting of such number of persons as he may consider necessary and appropriate and appoint a person (hereinafter called the Officer-in-charge) to command each such Section.

(2) The duties of the Officer-in-charge shall be such as the Controller may by order prescribe from time to time.

(3) The Controller may appoint a Deputy to assist any Officer-in-charge.

(4) The Controller shall, subject to such general or special orders as may be issued by the competent authority in this behalf from time to time, appoint all other staff required to man the service and may delegate such powers of appointment to any Officer-in-charge.

7. Membership Certificate.– (1) Every person appointed to be a member of the Corps shall be issued a certificate of membership in Form 'C'.

G.S.R. 520 of 1971

(2) A person losing the certificate issued to him under sub-regulation (1), shall report its loss forthwith to his immediate superior officer, who shall make necessary enquiries, and shall after satisfying himself, arrange the issue of a duplicate certificate of the same.

(3) The cost of the aforesaid duplicate certificate as determined by the issuing authority, shall be borne by the person to whom the certificate of membership was issued under sub-regulation (1).

8. Conditions of Service.–(1) The members of the Corps shall ordinarily serve in a voluntary and honorary capacity :

Provided that the State Government may, by order, authorise payment of duty allowance (at such scales as may be prescribed by it from time to time in consultation with the Central Government) to a member of the Corps when called on duty.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause (1), the Central Government may declare any appointment or class of appointments as paid appointments. A person appointed on the basis of payment shall be entitled to such condition of service as regards pay, leave and other benefits as the State Government may, by order, prescribe.

9. Duty.– Members of the Corps may be called on duty :-

(i) for training;

(ii) for practice or exercises;

(iii) to perform the duties assigned to them by order under these regulations

or under any other law for the time being in force, for the protection of persons and property against hostile attack and for the purpose of disaster management.

10. Discipline.– (1) While undergoing training or on duty, no member of the Corps shall absent himself from any lecture, practice or exercise or any other training course, except with the specific permission of the Officer-in-charge, or other superior officer.

(2) Every member of the Corps shall conform to the following regulations:-

(i) He shall notify the Controller through the Officer-in-charge any change in his permanent address or place of employment.

(ii) He shall not communicate with the press or any political organisation or body in regard to any matter connected with his duties under the Civil Defence Corps except with the permission of the Controller.

(iii) He shall treat as strictly confidential all reports (or copies thereof) coming within his cognisance or knowledge, in the course of his employment as a member of the Corps.

11. Uniform and Accoutrement.– (1) A member of the Corps shall, when on duty, wear such uniform and badges of rank or insignia and carry such equipment as may be prescribed by the Controller. The cost of such uniform or insignia and equipment will be borne by the State Government. In addition each member who is issued a uniform shall be granted a washing allowance at such rate as may be prescribed by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government from time to time.

(2) On termination of his services, he shall immediately return to the Officer-in-charge his membership certificate and the uniform and equipment supplied to him and obtain a receipt for the articles returned. If a member fails to return any item issued to him, the cost thereof shall be assessed by the Controller and recovered from him.

12. Compensation.– If a member of the Corps suffers any damage to his person or property, while on duty, he shall be paid such compensation as may be determined by the competent authority, provided that such damage is not caused by his own negligence or wilful act or omission in contravention of any of the provisions of the Civil Defence Act. 1968 or rules made thereunder, or orders or direction issued by his superior officer.

13. Service Records.– A record of service in respect of every member of the Corps shall be maintained in Form 'D'.

14. Resignation– Any Member of the Corps who desires to leave the Corps shall submit his resignation in writing to his immediate superior officer giving at least two weeks' notice.

15. Recovery of loss.– If a member of the Corps fails to pay the cost of the uniform assessed by the Controller, or make good any pecuniary loss caused to Government by misuse or negligence, the cost of the uniform or the amount of the loss shall be recoverable from him.

16. Powers of competent authority as regards preventing the contravention of regulations, etc.– The competent authority may take, or cause to be taken, such steps and use, or cause to be used, such force as may, in the opinion of such authority, be reasonably necessary for preventing the contravention of, or securing the observance of, these regulations or any order issued thereunder.

APPENDIX

FORM 'A'

[*See* Regulation 4(1)]

Application for enrolment as a member of the Civil Defence Service

1. Name in full (in Block letters).
2. Father's/ husband's name.
3. Date of Birth.
4. Nationality.
5. Permanent address.
6. Occupation and present address.
7. Name and address of present employer.
8. Educational qualifications.
9. Languages known (to read/write/speak).
10. Are you a member of the following:
    (i) Defence Forces (Army /Navy / Air Force) or any of their reserves;
    (ii) Territorial Army or any other auxiliary force of Defence Services;
    (iii) Civilian Cadre of Armed Forces of the Union, subject to Naval, Army or Air Force law, other than "Casual Employees",
    (iv) Police Service;
    (v) Fire Service;
11. Are you an ex-service person; if so, give particulars.
12. Do you belong to the National Volunteer Force; if so, give particulars.
13. Have you any previous experience in Civil Defence Corps? If so, give particulars, including date.
14. Have you any preference for any particular section of Civil Defence Corps? If so, state the section.
15. Have you any special qualifications for enrolment in the section chosen by you? If so, give detail.
16. In case of preference for service in Mobile Columns or Ambulance trains, are you prepared to serve anywhere in India, should an emergency arise?
17. For how many hours and on what days of the week will you be available for Civil Defence Duty (for part-time volunteers only).
18. Do you have any conveyance (bicycle, motor car, motor cycle, etc.)
19. Are you suffering from any communicable disease; if so, give particulars.
20. Did you have small pox? If so, when .
21. Have you been vaccinated? If so, when.
22. Have you been inoculated for cholera/typhoid/T.B., etc.? If so, when.
23. Do you know First Aid/Motor Driving?
24. Signature of applicant.

DECLARATION

1. I have read the "Civil Defence Regulations, 1968"

2. As far as I know, I am physically fit to render efficient service as a member of the Corps.

3. If my application is accepted, I am prepared to service as a whole - time / part-time member of the Corps, i.e., to undergo the appropriate Training and, in the event of an emergency occurring whilst I remain a member of the Corps, to carry out my obligations as a member thereof.

4. I undertake-

   (i) to carry out my duties in the Civil Defence Corps in accordance with the instructions and orders issued by the authorities concerned;

   (ii) to return, when I cease to be a member of the Corps, any articles of uniform, badge or other personal equipment issued to me; and

   (iii) to abide by the regulations of the Corps.

Place: Signature of the applicant

Date:

This form duly completed should be submitted to:

Name and address of Enrolling Authority. .....

FOR OFFICIAL USE

Recommendations of the Head of Corps/Staff officer concerned

Admitted to (Corps, etc.) and allotted to (post No. etc.)____

Signature ..... Signature .....

Designation ..... Designation .....

Date ..... Date .....

FORM B

Form of Oath

[See Regulation 5]

I, ... *son/daughter/wife of ..... swear/ solemnly affirm that I will be faithful and bear, true allegiance to India and to the Constitution of India as by law established, and that I will loyally carry out the duties entrusted to me (So help me God*)

(*To be deleted as necessary)

FORM C

Serial No.....

(See Regulation 7)

Membership Certificate

Government of.....(name of the State)

CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS

1. Name in full.
2. Nationality.
3. Date of Birth
4. Father's/husband's name.
5. Identification marks.
6. Permanent address.
7. Name of Civil Defence Corps in which employed.
8. Assignment.
9. Name and address of next of kin.
10. Signature/thumb impression of the person.

Date of issue

Office Stamp of issuing authority

PHOTOGRAPH

Signature & designation
of Issuing Authority

FORM 'D'

Government
Civil Defence
RECORD OF

(See-Regulation 13)

1. Name.
2. Father's /husband's name.
3. Nationality.
4. Date of birth/age.
5. Identification marks.
6. Permanent address.
7. Particulars of post held under Government, etc.
8. Name and address of employer.
9. Name and address of next of kin.
10. Signature/thumb impression.

Signature of Civil Defence Controller
or of any officer on his behalf

Particulars of C.D. Corps/Training etc

Name of Service	Assign-ment	Identity Card no.	From	To	Scale	Pay	Allow-ances	Total	Reason for termination of assignment e.g. transfer etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Leave taken			Personal equipment uniform and accoutrement		Signature of CD. Workers	Signature of head of CD. Corps	Remarks
Nature of Leave	Period						
	From	To	Items issued and date of issue	Items returned and date of return			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

N.B.- (a) Items 1 to 10 should be filled in at the time of enrolment.

(b) A record in the proforma should be maintained in respect of all C .D. personnel:

(c) Particulars in col. (1) to (18) should be filled in as and when they occur, and attested.

(d) This record should be kept in the custody of a responsible officer not below the rank of head of Corps.

of._____(name of State)

CORPS_____

SERVICE_____

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० 221 REGISTERED No. D.221

भारत का राजपत्र
THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग-II-खण्ड 3 - उपखण्ड (i)

(i) PART II- Section 3- Sub-Section (I)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० (68) नई दिल्ली, बुधवार, अप्रैल 7, 1971/चैत्र 17, 1893

No. 68)NEW DELHI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1971/CHAITRA 17, 1893

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है। जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 6th April, 1971

G.S.R. 520. - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Civil Defence Act. 1968 (27 of 1968), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations to amend the Civil Defence Regulations, 1968, namely:-

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Civil Defence (Amendment) Regulations, 1971.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Civil Defence Regulations, 1968.-

(a) for regulation 7, the following regulation shall be substituted, namely :-

"7. *Membership Certificate.*

(1) Every person appointed to be a member of the Corps shall be issued a certificate of membership in Form C.

(2) A person losing the certificate issued to him under sub - regulation (1). Shall report its loss forthwith to his immediate superior officer, who shall make necessary enquiries, & shall after satisfying himself, arrange the issue of a duplicate certificate of the same.

(3) The cost of the, aforesaid duplicate certificate as determined, by the issuing authority, shall be borne by die person to whom the certificate of membership was issued under sub-regulation (1);

(b) In the appendix; for the existing Form C, the following Form shall be substituted, namely:-

"As on reverse"

FORM C

No.

(See Regulation 7)

Membership Certificate

Government of.....(name of the State)

CIVIL DEFENCE CORPS

1. Name in full
2. Nationality
3. Date of Birth
4. Father's/ Husband's name
5. Identification marks
6. Permanent Address
7. Name of Civil Defence Corps in which employed
8. Assignment.....
9. Name and address of next of kin
10. Signature/Thumb Impression of the person

Date of issue

Office Stamp of Issuing Authority

PHOTOGRAPH

Signature and designation of Issuing Authority

(No. 5/33/69-DGCD (CD))
J.C. AGARWAL, Jt. Secy.

गृह मंत्रालय

अधिसूचना

नई दिल्ली, अप्रैल 7, 1971

सा० का० नि० 520.- सिविल रक्षा अधिनियम, 1968 (1968 का 27) की धारा 9 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केंद्रीय सरकार एतदद्वारा सिविल रक्षा विनियम 1968 में संशोधन करने के लिए निम्नलिखित विनियम बनाती है, अर्थात :-

1. (1) ये विनियम सिविल रक्षा (संशोधन) विनियम; 1971 कहे जा सकेंगे।

(2) ये शासकीय राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख को प्रवृत्त होंगे।

2. सिविल रक्षा अधिनियम, 1968 में –

(क) विनियम 7 के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित विनियम प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात:–

"7. सदस्यता प्रमाणपत्र

(1) कोर के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त हर व्यक्ति को प्ररूप ग में एक सदस्यता प्रमाणपत्र जारी किया जाएगा।

(2) उपविनियम (1) के अधीन उसे जारी किये गये प्रमाण पत्र को खो देने वाला व्यक्ति इसके खो जाने की रिपोर्ट तत्काल अपने से ठीक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी को करेगा, जो आवश्यक जांच करेगा, और अपना समाधान कर लेने के पश्चात्, उस प्रमाण पत्र की दूसरी प्रति जारी करने की व्यवस्था करेगा।

(3) प्रमाण पत्र की पूर्वोक्त दूसरी प्रति की लागत, जैसी की जारी करने वाले प्राधिकारी द्वारा अवधारित की जाए, उस व्यक्ति द्वारा वहन की जाएगी जिसे उपविनियम (1) के अधीन सदस्यता का प्रमाण पत्र जारी किया गया था।";

(ख) परिशिष्ट में विद्यमान प्ररूप ग के स्थान पर, निम्नलिखित प्ररूप प्रतिस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात :–

"जैसे उल्टे पृष्ठ में हों"

"प्ररूप ग

सं०

(विनियम 7 देखें)

सदस्यता प्रमाण पत्र

.....(राज्य का नाम) की सरकार

सिविल रक्षा कोर

1. पूरा नाम .....
2. राष्ट्रियता .....
3. जन्म की तारीख.....
4. पिता/पति का नाम .....
5. पहचान चिन्ह .....
6. स्थायी पता .....
7. सिविल रक्षा कोर का नाम जिसमें नियोजित है
8. सुपुर्द काम.....
9. निकटतम कुल्य का नाम और पता.
10. व्यक्ति का हस्ताक्षर/अंगुठे का निशान

फोटोग्राफ

जारी करने की तारीख

जारी करने वाले प्राधिकारी के कार्यालय की मुद्रा

जारी करने वाले प्राधिकारी के हस्ताक्षर और पदाभिधान

{ संख्या 5/33/69– डी० जी० सी० डी० (सी० डी०) }

ज० च० अग्रवाल, संयुक्त सचिव

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० 222 REGISTERED No. D.222

भारत का राजपत्र

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

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No. 15) NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1973/CHAITRA 24, 1895

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है। जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग-II-खण्ड 3 - उपखण्ड (i)

(i) PART II- Section 3- Sub-Section (i)

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, 30th March, 1973

G.S.R. 382. - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Civil Defence Act. 1968 (27 of 1968), the Central Government hereby makes the following regulations further to amend the Civil Defence Regulations, 1968, namely:-

1. (1) These regulations may be called die Civil Defence (Amendment) Regulations, 1973.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

2. In the Civil Defence Regulations, 1968, after regulation 5, the following regulation shall be inserted, namely :-

"5(A) Tenure - A candidate shall be enrolled as a member of the Corps under regulation 5 initially for a tenure of three years which may be extended more than once each time by a further period of three years."

[No. 10/5/71-DGCD(CD)]

B. R. PATEL, Joint Secy.

रजिस्ट्री सं० डी० एल० - (एम)04/0007/2003-09 REGISTERED No. (N)04/0007/2003-09

भारत का राजपत्र
THE GAZETTE OF INDIA

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग-II-खण्ड 3 - उपखण्ड (i)

(i) PART II- Section 3- Sub-Section (i)

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० (4) नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, जनवरी 22, 2010/माघ 2, 1931

No. 4) NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 2010/MAGHA 2, 1931

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है। जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 22nd January, 2010/Magha 2, 1931 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 21st January, 2010, and is hereby published for general information:-

THE CIVIL DEFENCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2009

(No. 3 of 2010)

[21*st January,* 2010]

An Act further to amend the Civil Defence Act, 1968.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follow:-

Short title.

1. This act may be called the Civil Defence (Amendment) Act, 2009.

Amendment of section 2.

27 of 1968 2. In section 2 of the Civil Defence Act, 1968,–

(i) in clause *(a)*, after the words "time of such attack", the words "or any measure taken for the purpose of disaster management, before, during, at, or after any disaster" shall be inserted;

(ii) after clause *(f)*, the following clauses shall be inserted, namely:-

'(g) "disaster" means a disaster as defined in clause (d) of section 2 of the

53 of 2005 Disaster Management Act, 2005;

(h) "disaster management" means the disaster management as defined in

53 of 2005 clause *(e)* of section 2 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005.

V.K.BHASIN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India