

# THE UTTAR PRADESH FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES ACT, 2022

(U.P. Act no. 16 of 2022)

[As passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature]

Amended by

U.P. Act No. 10 of 2026

IN pursuance of the provisions of clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India, the Governor is pleased to order the publication of the following English translation of the Uttar Pradesh Agnishaman Tatha Aapaat Sewa Adhiniyam, 2022, (Uttar Pradesh Adhiniyam Sankhya 16 of 2022) as passed by the Uttar Pradesh Legislature and assented to by the Governor on December 13, 2022. The Grih (Police) Anubhag-8 is administratively concerned with the said Adhiniyam.

AN

ACT

*to provide for the maintenance of fire and emergency services for the State of Uttar Pradesh and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.*

IT IS HEREBY enacted in the Seventy third year of the Republic of India as follows :-

## CHAPTER I

### PRELIMINARY

Short title,  
extent and  
commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Uttar Pradesh Fire and Emergency Services Act, 2022.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(3) It shall come into force in any area on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official *Gazette* appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different areas and for different provisions of this Act.

Definitions

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

(a) “Appellate Authority” means an Officer appointed by the State Government, who is at least two ranks higher than the Fire Officer as defined in Section 45 of this Act;

(b) “Building” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in the relevant municipal law or any law for the time being in force in the area in which this Act is in force and includes places or premises comprising land or building, or part of a land or building, whether authorized or otherwise, outhouses, if any, pertaining to such building or part thereof and petrol, diesel or gas lines, installations or pumps;

(c) “Building bye-Laws” means the building bye-laws, rules and regulations made under any relevant municipal law and includes the development control rules or regulations, by whatever name they are called, or any other building rules or regulations made under any other law for the time being in force and are in the area in which this Act is in force;

(d) “Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS)” means National Standard body of India established under Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016 (Act no. 11 of 2016);

(e) “Bye law” means fire safety regulations or norms or guidelines made under National Building Code of India, Building Bye-laws enacted by Entity Authority, Oil Industry Safety Directorate guidelines, Petroleum Act and Rules, Explosive Act and Rules of India relating to fire prevention, or any relevant guidelines by the State Government or local Authority as amended from time to time;

(g) “Director General” means the Director General of the Fire and Emergency Services appointed by the State Government;

(h) “Disaster” means disaster as defined in Disaster Management Act, 2005 (Act no. 53 of 2005) as amended from time to time;

(i) “Emergency” means any serious situation or occurrence, including disasters, that happens unexpectedly and demands immediate action of Fire and Emergency Service of the State Government or Local Authority;

(j) “Employee” means a person appointed to the Fire and Emergency Service under this Act;

(k) “Entity Authority” shall include a Local Authority, Development Authority, Municipality, Municipal Corporation, Awas Vikas Parishad or Building Plan Sanctioning Authority;

(l) “Erector” means a person or association of persons, whether corporate or otherwise, who erects or makes a pandal or any structure for occupation of people on a regular or temporary basis;

(m) “Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures” means such measures inclusive of fire protection system as are necessary in accordance with the National Building Code of India for the containment, control, and extinguishing of fire and for ensuring the safety of life and property in case of fire and as may be prescribed in the Rules made in this behalf;

(n) “Fire Safety Officer” means the person appointed under section 28 of this Act by the owner or occupier of certain premises and buildings as specified in this behalf to ensure fire prevention and fire safety measures installed in such premises and buildings;

(o) “Fire Officer” means an officer appointed by the State for fire stations and other field formations as per section 9 of this Act;

(p) “Fire Station” means a building erected to house the firefighting equipment, appliances and staff declared generally or specially by the State Government to be a Fire Station and other field formations for the purpose of this Act;

(q) “Fund” means fund constituted under section 52 of this Act;

(r) “Local Authority” shall mean a Municipal Board or Nagar Palika, Nagar Mahapalika, Notified Area Committee, Town Area Committee, Zila Parishad, Cantonment Board, Kshetra Samiti, Gaon Sabha or any other authority constituted for the purpose of Local Self-Government or village administration or legally entitled to or entrusted by the State Government with the control or management of municipal or local fund;

(s) “Local Fire and Emergency Service” means Local Fire and Emergency Service as may be notified by the State Government;

(t) “National Building Code” means the book or books containing Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures to be implemented in the buildings, places, premises, workshops, warehouses and industries, published from time to time by the Bureau of Indian Standards;

(u) “Occupancy” means the principal occupancy for which a building or a part of the building is used or intended to be used including subsidiary occupancies which are contingent upon it;

(v) "Occupier" means,—

(i) any person who, for the time being, is paying or is liable to pay, to the owner the rent or any portion of the rent of the land or building in respect of which such rent is paid or is payable;

(ii) an owner in occupation of, or otherwise using his land or building;

(iii) a rent-free tenant of any land or building;

(iv) a licensee in occupation of any land or building; and

(v) any person who is liable to pay to the owner damages for the use and occupation of any land or building.

(w) "Owner" includes a person who, for the time being, is entitled to receive the rent of any land or building, whether on his own account or on account of himself and others or as an agent, trustee, guardian or receiver or any other person, or who should so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it if the land or building or part thereof were let to a tenant;

(x) "Pandal" means a temporary structure with a roof or walls made of straw, hay, ulu grass, golpatta, hogla, darma, mat, canvas, cloth or other like material which is not adopted for permanent or continuous occupancy;

(y) "Second Appellate Authority" means an Officer appointed by the State Government, who is at least one rank higher than the Appellate Authority as defined in section 45 of this Act;

(z) "Standing Fire Advisory Council (SFAC)" means the advisory body constituted by the Union Ministry of Home Affairs to examine the technical problems relating to Fire Service and to make recommendation to the Government of India in the matter including the standardization of fire-fighting equipment through the Indian Standard Institutions;

(aa) "State Government" means the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(bb) "Qualified agency" means a person or an association of persons having technical specialization in the field of Fire from a recognized University and having sufficient domain knowledge and accomplishments in the field of Fire Service.

## CHAPTER II

### ORGANIZATION, SUPERINTENDENCE, CONTROL, AND MAINTENANCE OF THE FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICE

Establishment of one Fire and Emergency Service for whole of State of Uttar Pradesh

3. (1) There shall be one Fire and Emergency Service for the whole of State of Uttar Pradesh and all officers and subordinate ranks of the Fire and Emergency Service shall be liable for posting to any branch of the Fire and Emergency Service:

Provided that the State Government may, by notification in the Official *Gazette*, declare any Fire Brigade or any other Local Fire and Emergency Service of any local authority of the state, by whatever name called, that the same shall form or shall not form the part of State Fire and Emergency Service at any time:

Provided further that this provision shall not apply to the private Fire and Emergency Services maintained for providing fire protection coverage to a specific building or industry by the owner or occupier thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Local Authority, the State Government may, by notification in the Official *Gazette*, declare the services relating to any fire brigade or fire prevention a part of the State Fire and Emergency Service with effect from such dates as may be specified in the notification.

(3) In order to assist any disaster, other than resulting due to fire, all Fire Services shall be considered as Emergency Services:

Provided that in case where the emergency service is not related only to fire, the decisions and directions of the authority in charge of the Emergency Service shall prevail.

4. The superintendence of, and control over, the Fire and Emergency Service throughout the State shall vest in the State Government and the Fire and Emergency Service shall be administered by the State Government in accordance with the provisions of this Act and / or any rule made thereunder, through such Fire Officers as the State Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

Superintendence of Fire and Emergency Service to vest in State Government

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the State Fire and Emergency Services shall consist of such number of staff in various ranks and have such organizations and have such powers, functions and duties as the State Government may, by general or special order, determine.

Constitution and Classification of Fire and Emergency Service

(2) The State Government may prescribe by rules,—

(i) the different posts of the State Fire and Emergency Service;

(ii) the mode of recruitment of staff, grade of post, the qualification, pay, allowances and other conditions of service of the officers and other staff engaged therein and matters connected therewith.

(3) The State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, review the pattern of the existing Fire and Emergency Service in the State and if deem fit may modify the same:

Provided that for local Fire and Emergency Services, the rules framed under this sub-section may not include mode of recruitment of staff, pay, allowances and matters connected therewith.

(4) Save as otherwise provided by or under this Act, every person holding office either as a Fire Officer or staff or an employee (by whatever designation called) of an existing Fire Brigade or Fire and Emergency Services of any Authority on the date immediately before the commencement of this Act, shall continue to hold office on the same terms and conditions as were applicable to him immediately before such date and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as before and in addition to those as are conferred on them by or under this Act.

6. (1) The State Government shall appoint an officer of the rank of Director General of Police/Additional Director General of Police as Director General Fire and Emergency Service hereinafter referred as Director General Fire and Emergency Services who shall exercise such powers and perform such duties and other functions as are specified under this Act and whose jurisdiction shall extend to the whole of the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Appointment of Director General and Director of Fire and Emergency Service

(2) The State Government shall appoint a Fire Officer of domain Qualification knowledge experience and credible accomplishments in the field of fire service to be the Director, Fire and Emergency Services who shall exercise such powers and perform such duties and other functions as are specified by or under this Act.

(3) The State Government shall appoint such other officers and staff, as may be necessary from time to time, to assist the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services and Director, Fire and Emergency Services while exercising the powers or discharging the duties or functions conferred under this Act or rules made thereunder.

(4) Subject to the control, directions and superintendence of the State Government, the Director General and the Director shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or the rules made thereunder.

7. (1) The Director General, Fire and Emergency Services shall subject to the superintendence and control of the State Government, direct and regulate all matters of fire safety and prevention, firefighting equipment, machinery and appliances, training, observation of persons, events of mutual relations, distribution of duties, study of laws, orders and modes of proceedings and all matters of executive detail or the fulfillment of duties and maintenance of discipline of fire officers and employees of the Fire and Emergency Service under him, as per the relevant State rules.

Power, Duties and Functions of the Director General Fire and Emergency Services

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (4) of section 6, the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services shall,-

(i) function as the Head of the Department in the office of the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services;

(ii) keep liaison with the State Government for the development of Fire and Emergency Service;

(iii) frame the policies in relation to the development of Fire and Emergency Service in the State and, on approval by the State Government, take steps to implement the same;

(iv) prepare and submit plans and proposals to the State Government with regard to the periodical review of fire equipment, fire property and fire manpower for effective implementation of Fire and Emergency Service by the authorities;

(v) take or cause to be taken such effective steps and measures in cases of major fires, house collapse and other emergency services;

(vi) investigate or cause to be investigated the cause of fire and advise the authorities for implementing fire precautionary measures;

(vii) implement the effective Human Resource Development policies of the State Government in accordance with the prescribed jobs at each level of fire service personnel and for that purpose, he may establish advance training centers;

(viii) represent the State Government on National and International forums with a view to updating the standard of Fire and Emergency Service in the State;

(ix) exercise such other powers and perform such other duties and functions as may be conferred, imposed or allotted to him by or under the provisions of this Act.

Setting up of Fire Stations

8. (1) For the purpose of providing adequate number of officers and staff for meeting the needs of fire service, having regard to the population, potential fire hazards in certain industries and large commercial and mercantile establishments and buildings and fire stations required to be provided for and maintained, the State Government may, for the purpose of securing fire prevention and life safety measures within the State, by notification in the Official *Gazette*, constitute as many Fire Stations and other field formations as it deems fit.

(2) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall define the limits of the Fire Stations and other field formations to which it relates and shall define the limits and extent of Fire Stations and other field formations as may be necessary for administrative and operational efficiency.

Appointment, powers, duties and functions of Fire Officers

### **9. Appointment of Fire Officers:**

(1) For the purposes of this Act, the State Government may appoint,-

(a) A Fire Officer, for each Fire Station not below the rank of Fire Station Second Officer as authorized by the Director, Fire and Emergency Services who shall be officer-in-charge of a Fire Station and shall hold charge of a Fire Station as per the size of the Fire Service as specified by the Director, Fire and Emergency Services.

(b) He shall have such staff under him to the Fire Station as may be determined by the State Government.

(c) He shall be responsible for maintenance of communication system, water resources including hydrants within his station areas, and shall be in charge of operations of Fire and Emergency Services.

(d) Similar arrangements shall be provided for other field formations, if any.

### **Powers, duties and functions of Fire Officers :**

(2) The powers, duties and functions of the Fire Officers shall be as follows:-

(a) Subject to the control, direction and superintendence of the Director General, the Fire Officer appointed under sub-section (1) of this section of the Act, shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are conferred and imposed upon him by this Act or rules or orders made thereunder.

(b) Without prejudice to the provisions of clause (a) in case of fire prevention and disaster, the Fire Officer or officers appointed under sub-section (1) of this section, for their jurisdiction, shall, in case of any fire or emergency, Act as Commanding Officer for that event and other Fire and Emergency Service engaged shall work under him.

10. (1) For the purpose of this Act, the State Government may appoint other Officers and staff for the administrative purposes and other field formation as may be necessary from time to time.	Appointment, powers, duties and functions of other Officers
(2) The qualifications for appointment and other conditions of service of the Officers appointed under sub-section (1) shall be such as may be prescribed in the rules.	
(3) For the purpose of this Act, the State Government shall appoint such officers as may be deemed necessary to supervise Fire Stations while exercising such powers or discharging the duties and functions under this Act or rules made thereunder.	
11. (1) Every person shall on appointment to the Fire and Emergency Service, receive a certificate in the prescribed form under the signatures of the Director General or an officer authorized in this behalf by the State Government and thereupon such person shall have the powers, functions and privileges of an employee of the Fire and Emergency Service under this Act.	Issue of Certificate to the employees of Fire and Emergency Service
(2) The certificate referred to in sub-section (1) shall cease to have effect when the person named therein ceases for any reason to be an employee of the Fire and Emergency Service and on his ceasing to be such employee, he shall forthwith surrender the certificate to any officer empowered to receive the same.	
(3) A certificate of appointment shall become <i>null and void</i> when the person named therein ceases to belong to the Fire and Emergency Service or shall remain inoperative during the period such person is suspended from the Fire and Emergency Service.	
(4) The employees of the Fire and Emergency Service shall be governed by such rules as are applicable to State Government servants in relation to the terms and conditions of their service and all other allied matters.	
12. Whenever, it appears to the State Government that it is necessary to augment the Fire and Emergency Service, it may raise an auxiliary service by enrolment of volunteers for such area and on such terms and conditions as it may deem fit as per Rules.	Auxiliary Fire and Emergency Service
13. The powers, functions and privileges vested in a Fire Officer shall remain suspended while such Fire Officer is placed under suspension:	Effect of suspension of Fire Officer
Provided that notwithstanding such suspension, such person shall continue to be subject to the control of same authorities to which he would have been had he not been placed under suspension.	

**CHAPTER III**  
**FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

14. The Fire Officer appointed by the State Government shall respond to all fire and emergency related calls as per Standard Operating Procedures prescribed by the rules. Calls related to any other emergencies shall also be entertained by the Fire and Emergency Services by order and as per rules.	Response to Calls
15. The Director, Fire and Emergency Services or Fire Officer shall ensure deployment of Fire and Emergency Service resources, equipments and fire personnel at stand-by duties during any fire response or any other emergency as specified in the rules.	Personnel and scale of equipment
16. The Director, Fire and Emergency Services or Fire Officer shall provide details of planning, organizing and deployment of the staff and ensure regular monitoring of the site as per rules.	Operation Management
17. On the occasion of fire and/or rescue in any area in which this Act is in force, any member of the Fire and Emergency Services, who is in-charge of firefighting operations on the spot, may,-	Powers of Employees of the Fire and Emergency Service on occasion of fire and/or rescue
(a) remove, or order any other member of the Fire and Emergency Service to remove any person who by his presence interferes with or impedes the operation for extinguishing the fire or for saving life or property;	
(b) close any street or passage in or near which a fire is being fought and / or rescue work is in progress;	
(c) for the purpose of extinguishing fire and carrying out rescue operation, break into or through or pull down, any premises for the passage of hose or appliances or cause them to be broken into or through or pulled down, doing as little damage as possible for the purpose of extinguishing fire:	

Provided that the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of any such premises shall be paid reasonable compensation to the extent of the damage so caused in such manner as may be prescribed in the rules.

(d) require the Authority in charge of water supply in the area to regulate the water mains so as to provide water at a specified pressure at the place where fire has broken out and utilize the water of any stream, cistern, well or tank or of any available source of water, public or private, for the purpose of extinguishing or limiting the spread of such fire and carrying out rescue operations ;

(e) exercise the same powers for dispersing an assembly of persons likely to obstruct the firefighting operations as if he were an officer-in-charge of a police station and as if such an assembly were an unlawful assembly and shall be entitled to the same immunities and protection as such an officer, in respect of the exercise of such powers;

(f) arrest a person who wilfully obstructs and hinders a Fire and Emergency Service personnel in firefighting and rescue operations and shall hand him over to a police officer or at the nearest police station without avoidable delay along with a brief note giving the time, date and reason of arrest;

(g) enter into agreement with any person who employs and maintains personnel or equipment or both for fire-fighting purposes, to secure, on such terms as may be prescribed, for the purpose of dealing with fires occurring in any area;

(h) take such measures as may appear to him to be necessary for extinguishing the fire or for the protection of life or property, or both.

#### CHAPTER IV WATER SUPPLY

Power to arrange for water supply during emergency

18. It shall be lawful for the Director, Fire and Emergency Services or Fire Officer of the fire-fighting operations to draw water from any source in the area which he considers necessary during fire-fighting operations and on such occasions as may be required and the Authority or owner or occupier having control over such water source shall supply water for that purpose at such rates as may be prescribed.

Duty to arrange water supply

19. The Director, Fire and Emergency Services or Fire Officer shall take all reasonable measures for securing that an adequate supply of water will be available for the use in the event of fire as per the Rules.

Power to enter into Agreement for Water Supply

20. The Director, Fire and Emergency Services or Fire Officer may enter into an agreement with an agency for meeting demand of water supply and emergent need of water as per the procedures and terms and conditions for the payment to the third party, prescribed under the rules.

No compensation for interruption of water supply

21. No Authority in charge of water supply in any area shall be liable to any claim for compensation for damage by reason of any interruption of supply of water caused in compliance with clause (d) of section 17.

Compensation of water

22. No charge shall be made by any Local Authority for water consumed in fire fighting operations by the Fire and Emergency Service.

#### CHAPTER V GENERAL MEASURES FOR FIRE AND EMERGENCY PREVENTION AND LIFE SAFETY MEASURES

Preventive Measures

23. (1) The State Government may, by notification, require owner or occupier of premises in any area or of any class of premises used, which in its opinion, are likely to cause risk of fire, to take such precautions as may be specified in such notification.

(2) Where such notification has been issued, it shall be lawful for the Director, Fire and Emergency Services or Fire Officer to direct the removal of objects or goods likely to cause the risk of fire, to a place of safety and on failure by the owner or occupier to do so, the Director or Fire Officer may, after giving the owner or occupier a reasonable opportunity of making the representation, seize, detain or remove such objects or goods.

(3) The Director, Fire and Emergency Services shall ensure that Fire and Emergency Management Plans of the Fire Stations and other field formations should be prepared in conformity with the respective District Disaster Management Plans.

24. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the erectors of pandals shall be deemed to be self-regulators for taking fire prevention and life safety measures prescribed under section 23.

Fire Prevention and Life Safety measures in the pandals to be self-regulatory

(2) The erector of a pandal shall display at a prominent place in the pandal, a declaration in the prescribed form and under his/her own signature to the effect that he / she has taken all the prescribed fire prevention and fire safety measures therein as notified by the State Government.

(3) It shall be lawful for the Director, Fire and Emergency Services to enter and inspect the pandal with a view to verify the correctness of the declaration so made by the erector under sub-section (2) and to point out the shortcomings, if any, with directions to remove them within a specified time. If the directions of the inspecting officer are not complied with within the time so given, the inspecting officer shall seal the pandal.

(4) Any erector of a pandal who falsely declares that he has complied with the prescribed fire prevention and fire safety measures in the pandal shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 39 of this Act.

25. (1) Where a notification has been issued under section 23 and section 24, it shall be lawful for the Director, Fire and Emergency Services to direct the removal of encroachments or goods likely to cause a risk of fire or any obstruction to firefighting, to a place of safety, and on failure of the owner, occupier or erector, as the case may be, to do so, the Director or Fire Officer may, after giving the owner or occupier or erector, as the case may be, a reasonable opportunity of making representation, report the matter to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, in whose territorial jurisdiction the premises or building or pandal is situated, requesting to adjudicate the matter:

Removal of encroachments or objects or goods likely to cause a risk of fire or any obstruction to fire fighting

Provided that where the Director, Fire and Emergency Services considers such encroachments or objects or goods to be an imminent cause of risk of fire or obstruction to firefighting, he may direct the owner or the occupier or erector of such premises or building to remove the encroachment or objects or goods forthwith and report the matter to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate accordingly.

(2) On receipt of a report under sub-section (1), the Sub-Divisional Magistrate shall give, by means of a notice served in such manner as he may think fit, a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the removal of encroachment or objects or goods likely to cause a risk of fire or obstruction to firefighting.

(3) After giving the owner or occupier or erector, as the case may be, a reasonable opportunity of making representation under sub-section (2), the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may make an order to seize, detain or remove such encroachments or objects or goods as per prescribed rules.

(4) The person charged with the execution of the order as made in sub-section (3) shall forthwith make an inventory of the objects and goods which he seizes under such order, and shall, at the same time, give a written notice as may be prescribed in this behalf, to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure, that the said objects or goods will be sold as therein mentioned if the same are not claimed within the period stipulated in the said notice.

(5) On the failure of the person in whose possessions the objects or goods were at the time of seizure to claim the seized goods pursuant to notice given under sub-section (4), the Sub-Divisional Magistrate shall sell them accordingly by public auction.

26. (1) Without prejudice to the provisions of National Building Code of India, Building Bye-laws of respective entity authorities, any other law or Bye-Law, the owner or the occupier, who are either individually or jointly responsible, of a building as classified by regulations or part thereof, shall provide fire prevention and life safety measures therein:

Owner or Occupiers liability to provide Fire Prevention and Life Safety Measures

Provided that the owner or the occupier, as the case may be, shall,-

(i) provide minimum fire-fighting and life safety installations as provided in the Bye-Laws;

(ii) maintain the fire prevention and life safety measures in operational condition at all times, in the manner and specifications specified in Bye-Laws.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any State law for the time being in force, no authority empowered to issue the occupancy certificate, shall issue the same, unless it is satisfied that the owner or the occupier, either individually or jointly, has complied with the provision as given in sub-section (1) of this section.

(3) Without prejudice to the existing Building Bye-laws applicable and enforcement of bye-laws by the State, following buildings shall obtain 'Fire Safety Certificate' from Fire and Emergency Services;

(i) Multi-storied buildings having more than 15 meters height;

(ii) Special buildings like educational, institutional, assembly, business, mercantile, industrial, storage and hazardous buildings as defined in National Building Code as amended from time to time;

(iii) Mixed occupancies with any of the aforesaid occupancies having more than 500 square meter covered area.

(4) Owners of Buildings, under sub-section (3), shall ensure that such multi-storied or special buildings be equipped with fire prevention, fire and life safety and fire protection system to prevent or extinguish fire as per the prescribed rules.

(5) The owner or occupier, as the case may be, shall furnish to the Fire Officer, a certificate in the prescribed form issued by a qualified agency regarding the compliance of the fire prevention, fire and life safety measures and fire protection measures in his building or part thereof, as required by or under the provisions of this Act, and shall also furnish to the Fire Officer a certificate in the prescribed form twice a year in the months of January and July regarding the maintenance of fire protection system in good repair and efficient condition as specified in sub-section (1) of this section.

(6) No person other than the qualified agencies, as specified in the National Building Code of India or rules made under this Act, shall carry out the work of providing fire prevention and life safety measures or performing such other related activities required to be carried out in any place or building or part thereof.

Issue of Fire  
Safety Certificate

27. (1) The Fire Officer shall scrutinize the compliances with regard to the requirement of section 26 made by owners or occupiers or applicant, as the case may be, either independently or jointly, after making necessary inquiry, if any, issue fire safety certificate within a month of the application subject to the condition that all necessary documents, designs, maps, completion certificates *etc.* shall be submitted by the owner or occupier or applicant.

(2) If the owner or occupier, as the case may be, fails to comply with the directions issued by the Fire Officer, the fire safety certificate, issued under section 26 of this Act, shall be cancelled after giving owner or occupier an opportunity of hearing to show-cause.

(3) The owner or occupier of the building or premises, whose fire safety certificate has been cancelled due to default on his part, shall not be entitled to occupy the building or premises on the ground of non-compliance of fire prevention and life safety measures under section 26 of this Act.

(4) No person shall tamper with, alter, remove or cause any injury or damage to any fire prevention and life safety equipment installed in any such building or part thereof or instigate any other person to do so.

Appointment and  
Functions of Fire  
Safety Officer

28. (1) To ensure effective fire prevention and life safety measures of the factory or buildings or premises as may be specified by an order by the State Government in this behalf, every owner and occupier or occupiers individually or jointly, as the case may be,-

(i) shall appoint a fire safety officer, having such qualifications as may be prescribed;

(ii) send the compliance report to the Fire Officer.

(2) The Fire Safety Officer so appointed under sub-section (1) shall be issued the enrolment certificate by the Fire Officer under his signature and seal of the office in the prescribed form.

(3) In case of a vacancy of the Fire Safety Officer appointed under sub-section (1), either on resignation or otherwise, the owner and occupier or occupiers individually or jointly, as the case may be, shall be required to immediately appoint the fire Safety Officer.

(4) In case of the non-appointment of the Fire Safety Officer, as envisaged under sub-section (1), the Fire Officer may take such steps as he deems necessary, which includes report to the Labour Commissioner for the closure of the factory and in other cases to the relevant authority for necessary action under relevant law.

(5) The Fire Safety Officers shall undergo training at the Fire and Emergency Service Training Institute as may be specified by the State Government in this behalf:

Provided that a person who has already undergone such training at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur or at any other equivalent institution recognized by the State Government, shall not be required to undergo such a training.

29. (1) The Fire Officer may, after giving three hours' notice to the occupier, or if there is no occupier, to the owner of any place or building or part thereof, enter and inspect such place or building or part thereof at any time between sunrise and sunset where such inspection appears necessary for ascertaining the adequacy or contravention of fire prevention and life safety measures:

Power of  
Inspection

Provided that the Fire Officer may enter into and inspect any such place or building or part thereof at any time if an industry is working or an entertainment is going on at such place, building or part thereof, or if it appears to him to be expedient and necessary to do so in order to ensure safety to life and property.

(2) The Fire Officer shall be provided with all possible assistance by the owner or occupier, as the case may be, of such place or building or part thereof for carrying out the inspection under sub-section (1).

(3) The owner or occupier or any other person shall not obstruct or cause any obstruction to the entry of a person empowered or authorized under this section into or upon any land or building or shall not molest such person after such entry for inspection.

(4) When any such place or building or part thereof used as a human dwelling is entered under sub-section (3), due regard shall be paid to the social and religious sentiments of the occupiers, and before any flat, apartment or a part of such building in the actual occupancy of any woman, who, according to the custom does not appear in public, is entered under sub-section (3), notice shall be given to her that she is at liberty to withdraw, and every reasonable facility shall be afforded to her for withdrawing.

(5) Where the inspection is carried out by the Fire Officer under the preceding provisions of this section, he shall give a report of any such inspection to his reporting officer and the Entity Authority concerned.

(6) The Fire Officer shall, after completion of the inspection of the place or building or part thereof under this Section, record his views on the deviations from or the contraventions of, the requirements with regard to the fire prevention and life safety measures or the inadequacy or non-compliance of such measures provided or to be provided therein with reference to the height of the building or the nature of activities carried on in such place or building or part thereof and issue a notice to the owner or occupier of such building or part thereof directing him to undertake such measures within such time as may be specified in the notice.

Information on outbreak of fire

30. Any person who possesses any information regarding an outbreak of fire shall communicate the same without delay to the nearest fire station.

#### CHAPTER VI

#### OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Penalties for violation of provisions of Chapter IV (Water Supply)

31. Whoever contravenes any provisions of Chapter IV shall, without prejudice to any other action taken against him under this Act and rules made thereunder, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees, or with both and where the offence is a continuing one with a further fine which may extend to three thousand rupee for every day after the first during which such offence continues.

Penalty for violation of duty

32. Notwithstanding any action which may be taken under the provisions of this Act, any member of the Fire and Emergency Service who,-

- (i) is found to be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach of any provision of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder; or
- (ii) is found to be guilty of cowardice; or
- (iii) withdraws or abstains from the duties of his office without permission or without having given previous notice for fifteen days or more; or
- (iv) being absent on leave fails without reasonable cause to report himself for duty on expiration of such leave; or
- (v) accepts any other employment or office or engages himself in business in contravention of the provision of the Uttar Pradesh Government Servant Conduct Rules, 1956 shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to an amount not exceeding three months pay of such member, or with both.

Penalty in case of non-appointment of Fire Safety Officers

33. (1) If any owner or occupier or an association of such owners and occupiers of a building or premises fails to appoint under section 28, Fire Safety Officers within thirty days, of the receipt of a notice given in this behalf by the Director, Fire and Emergency Services or the Fire Officer, as the case may be, each one of them shall be deemed to be in default jointly and severally.

(2) When the person liable for appointment of such Fire Safety Officers is deemed to be in default, such sum not less than ten rupees per square meter and not exceeding fifty rupees per square meters of total built-up area owned/occupied by him including in the common areas in the premises as determined by the Director, Fire and Emergency Services may be recovered from him by way of penalty for each month of default or part thereof.

(3) The amount due as penalty under sub-section (2) shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

Liability of property owner to pay compensation

34. (1) Any person whose property catches fire on account of an action of his own or of his agent done deliberately or negligently shall be liable to pay compensation to any other person suffering damage to his property on account of any action taken under section 17 of this Act by an officer mentioned therein or any person acting under the authority of such officer.

(2) All claims under sub-section (1) shall be referred to the Appellate Authority, within thirty days from the date when the damage was caused.

(3) The Appellate Authority, shall, after giving the party an opportunity of being heard, determine the amount of compensation due and pass an order stating such amount and the person liable for the same, and the order so passed shall have the force of a decree of a Civil Court within thirty days as mentioned in section.

35. Any person, who without adequate justification, fails to communicate information in his possession regarding an outbreak of fire shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under the first part of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act no. 45 of 1860). Failure to give information
36. Whoever fails without reasonable cause to comply with any of the requirements specified in a notification issued under sub-section (1) of section 23 or of a direction issued under the section shall <sup>1</sup>**[liable to a penalty which may extend to seventy-five thousand rupees]** and where the offence is a continuing one with a further fine which may extend to One thousand rupees for every day after the first during which such offence continues. Failure to take precautions
37. Any person who wilfully obstructs or interferes with any member of the Fire and Emergency Services, who is engaged in fire-fighting operations, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Ten thousand rupees, or with both. Penalty for wilfully obstructing the fire-fighting, rescue operations
38. Any person who knowingly gives or causes to be given a false report of the outbreak of a fire to any person authorized to receive such report by means of a statement, message or otherwise shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to Ten thousand rupees, or with both. False report
39. Whoever contravenes any provision of this Act or of any rule or notification made thereunder shall, without prejudice to any other action taken against him under this Act and the rules made thereunder, <sup>2</sup>**[be liable to a penalty which may extend to seventy-five thousand rupees and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional penalty which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day after the first during which such contravention continues.]** General provisions for punishment for offence
40. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who, at the time the offence was committed, was in charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of the business of the company as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly. Offences by companies
- Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.
- (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) where any offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part, of any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.
- Explanation:**— For the purposes of this section,-
- (i) ‘Company’ means a body corporate and includes a firm or other association of individuals; and
- (ii) ‘Director’, in relation to a firm, means a Partner in the firm.

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1. Subs. by THE SCHEDULE of U.P. Act No. 10 of 2026  
 2. Subs. by THE SCHEDULE of U.P. Act No. 10 of 2026.

Provided that no offence shall be compoundable which is committed by failure to comply with a notice, order or requisition issued by or on behalf of the State Government or of any of the officers authorized under this Act and until the same has been complied with so far as the compliance is possible.

(2) Where an offence has been compounded under sub-section (1), the offender if in custody, shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of such offence.

Compounding of offences

41. (1) Any offence whether committed before or after the commencement of this Act punishable under sections 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 or any rule made under this Act, may either before or after the institution of prosecution, be compounded by such officers of the Fire and Emergency Service and for such amount as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf:

Protection of action taken in good faith

42. No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rules made thereunder.

Cognizance of prosecution

43. No Court shall proceed to the trial of an offence under this Act, except on the complaint of, or upon information received from, the Director, Fire and Emergency Services or the officer authorized by him in this behalf.

Jurisdiction

44. Court of Judicial Magistrate shall try an offence punishable under this Act.

## CHAPTER VII

### APPEALS

Appeals

45. (1) Any person aggrieved by any notice or order of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Fire Officer or the Director, Fire and Emergency Services or Director General, Fire and Emergency Services issued or made under this Act may prefer an appeal against such notice or order to the Appellate Authority within thirty days from the date of the notice or order appealed against:

Provided that the Appellate Authority may entertain an appeal after the expiry of the said period of thirty days if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing it within that period.

(2) An appeal to the Appellate Authority shall be made in such form and shall be accompanied by a copy of the notice or order appealed against and by such fees as may be specified in the rules framed under this Act.

(3) An order of the Appellate Authority on an appeal may be referred to the Second Appellate Authority and the decision of the Second Appellate Authority will be deemed final.

## CHAPTER VIII

### TRAINING

Establishment of Fire and Emergency Training Institute

46. (1) The State Government may establish and maintain one or more training centers in the State for providing courses of instruction in the prevention and extinguishment of fire and may close down or re-establish any such center.

(2) The State Government may extend the training facilities at the academy to be established under sub-section (1) to the Fire and Emergency Service under the control of local bodies and industrial undertakings as well as to the State Fire and Emergency Service of other States on payment of charges as may be prescribed.

(3) The State Government may prescribe such fee and such procedure as it may deem fit for providing a course of instruction in the prevention and extinguishment of fire.

(4) Subject to the observance of general rules applicable to other employees of the Government in relation to training, the employees of the Fire and Emergency Service may be given training in the field of scientific and modern techniques of fire protection and fire safety measures, and allied matters in any institute, within or out of India at the cost and expense of the State Government for the administration of the provisions of this Act.

47. (1) The Fire Officer as authorized by the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services shall conduct community awareness and training programmes on preventive measures on fire and other emergencies.

Community Preparedness

(2) The Fire and Emergency Services shall render assistance and consultation to the communities in matters related to fire prevention as per rules

48. (1) There may be levied a fire tax on Lands and Buildings which are situated in any area in which this Act is in force and on which property tax by whatever name called is levied by any local authority in that area.

Levy of fire tax

(2) The fire tax shall be levied in the form of a surcharge on the property tax at such rate in terms of percentage of such property tax as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, determine from time to time.

(3) No fee shall be levied on any building vested in or under the control or possession of the Government or public Authority owned by the Government.

#### CHAPTER IX

##### LEVY OF FIRE TAX, FEE AND OTHER CHARGES

49. (1) The authorities empowered to assess, collect and enforce payment of property tax under the law authorizing the local authority of the area to levy such tax shall, on behalf of the State Government and subject to any rules made under this Act, assess, collect and enforce payment of the fire tax in the same manner as the property tax is assessed, paid and collected; and for this purpose, they may exercise all or any of the powers they have under the law aforesaid and the provisions of such law including provisions relating to returns, appeals, reviews, references and penalties shall apply accordingly.

Mode of assessment, collection, etc. of fire tax

(2) Such portion of the total proceeds of the fire tax as the State Government may determine shall be deducted to meet the cost of collection of the fire tax.

(3) The proceeds of the fire tax collected under this Act reduced by the cost of collection shall be paid to the State Government in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed.

50. (1) Where employees of the Fire and Emergency Service are sent beyond the limits of any area in which this Act is in force, in order to extinguish a fire in the neighborhood of such limits on the request of any State Government or local body or Fire and Emergency Service authority shall be liable to pay such fee as may be prescribed by the State Government from time to time in this behalf.

Fee on deployment of Fire and Emergency Service beyond the limits of the State

(2) The fee referred to in sub-section (1) shall be payable within one month of the service of a notice of demand by the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services to the concerned State Government or local body or Fire and Emergency Service authority, as the case may be, and if it is not paid within that period, it shall be recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

51. Any amount payable under this Act shall be recovered as arrears of land revenue.

Recovery of Dues

#### CHAPTER X

##### FIRE PREVENTION AND LIFE SAFETY FUND

52. (1) There shall be constituted a fund to be known as "Fire Prevention and Life Safety Fund.

Constitution of Fund

(2) The proceeds of fire fees, tax and penalties (other than fines) recovered under this Act, shall first be credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State and after deduction of the expenses of collection and recovery therefrom, under appropriation duly made by law in this behalf, be entered in, and transferred to, Fund constituted under sub-section (1).

(3) Any amount transferred to the fund under sub-section (2) shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State.

(4) The amount of the fund shall be expended in such manner and under such conditions as may be prescribed, for the purposes of this Act.

(5) The fund shall be reflected into the budget estimate of the respective authority and the accounts in respect thereof shall be maintained and audited in accordance with the procedure prescribed for this purpose of maintenance of accounts on the relevant law or the rules and orders made thereunder as are applicable to the respective authority.

(6) The fund shall be utilized for community preparedness, infrastructure, training and procurement of fire-fighting equipment as prescribed in the rules.

#### CHAPTER XI MISCELLANEOUS

Reciprocal fire-fighting arrangements with other Fire and Emergency Service

53. The Director General, Fire and Emergency Services or any Fire Officer authorized by the State Government may, with the previous sanction of the State Government, enter into an agreement with any Fire and Emergency Service or the Authority which maintains the said Fire and Emergency Service, beyond the limits of any area in which this Act is in force for providing personnel or equipment or both, for fire-fighting purposes, on such terms as may be provided by or under the agreement on reciprocal basis in public interest.

Declaration of Fire and Emergency Service as Technical Service  
Deployment to other area

54. Without prejudice to the provisions of any other State law on the subject for the time being in force, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare the Fire and Emergency Service as Technical Service.

55. The Director General, Fire and Emergency Services or any Fire Officer authorized by the State Government in this behalf may, on the occasion of a fire or other emergency in any neighboring area in which this Act is not in force, order the dispatch of the employees of the Fire and Emergency Service with necessary appliances and equipment to carry out fire-fighting operations in such neighboring area and thereupon all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply to such areas, during the period of fire emergency or during such period as the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services or such Fire Officer as authorized by the State Government may specify on such charges as may be prescribed from time to time.

Employment on other duties

56. It shall be lawful for the State Government or any officer authorized by it in this behalf, to employ the Fire and Emergency Service in any rescue, salvage or other works for which it is suitable by reason of its training, appliances and equipment.

Power to obtain information

57. The Director General, Fire and Emergency Services or the Fire Officers employed in the Fire and Emergency Service, authorized by general or special order in this behalf may, for the purpose of discharging his duties under this Act, require the owner or occupier of any building or other property as may be specified to supply information with respect to the character of such building or other property as may be specified, the available water supplies and means of access thereto any other material particulars, and such owner or occupier shall furnish all the information in his possession.

<p>58. (1) Where, on receipt of a report from the Fire Officer under section 29, or <i>suo-moto</i>, it appears to the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services that the condition of any building or premises is dangerous to life or property, he shall, without prejudice to any action taken under this Act, by order, require the person in possession or occupation of such building or premises to remove themselves from such building or premises forthwith.</p>	<p>Power to seal buildings or premises</p>
<p>(2) If an order made by the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services under sub-section (1) is not complied with, the Director General, Fire Services may direct any police officer having jurisdiction in the area to remove such persons from the building or premises and such officer shall comply with such directions.</p>	
<p>(3) After the removal of the persons under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), as the case may be, the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services shall seal the building or premises.</p>	
<p>(4) No person shall remove such seal except under an order made by the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services.</p>	
<p>(5) Any person, who removes such seal except under an order made by the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to twenty-five thousand rupees, or with both.</p>	
<p>59. In fire-fighting operations or any other duties related to seizure, detention or removal of any goods involving risk of fire, it shall be the duty of a police officer or employees of the police force and other related department to assist and aid the Director or such Fire Officer in performance of such duties under this Act.</p>	<p>Police officers and others to aid</p>
<p>60. Without prejudice to the provisions contained in any other State law for the time being in force, –</p>	<p>Fire and Emergency Service functioning in the State immediately before the commencement of this Act to be deemed to be Fire and Emergency Service constituted under this Act</p>
<p>(i) the Fire and Emergency Service functioning in State before the commencement of this Act (hereinafter in this section referred to as ‘the existing State Fire and Emergency Service’) shall, on such commencement, be deemed to be the Fire and Emergency Service constituted under this Act and every member of the existing State Fire and Emergency Service holding the office, shall be deemed to be appointed and to hold the office, under this Act;</p>	
<p>(ii) all proceedings pending before any Fire Officer of the existing State Fire and Emergency Services, immediately before the commencement of this Act be deemed to be proceedings pending before him in his capacity as the holder of the office to which he is deemed to be appointed under sub-section (1) and shall be dealt with accordingly.</p>	
<p>61. In the event of the death of a member of the Fire and Emergency Services (other than a Gazetted Officer), while on duty, the State Government shall pay adequate amount to the next of kin as funeral expenses or such amount as the State Government may by an order determine.</p>	<p>Death of member of Fire and Emergency Service</p>
<p>62. Every employee of Fire and Emergency Service, acting under the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act no. 45 of 1860).</p>	<p>Officers to be public servants</p>
<p>63. The State Government may call for such returns, reports and statements on any subject connected with fire prevention and fire safety, the maintenance of order and the performance of duties by the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services, Director, Fire and Emergency Services, Fire Officers, operational employees, employees and subordinate operational staff, and the same shall be furnished immediately.</p>	<p>Calling of returns, reports, statements, etc.</p>
<p>64. (1) The State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.</p>	<p>Power to make rules</p>

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

(a) recruitment, pay and allowances and all other conditions of service of the employees of the State Fire and Emergency Services;

(b) constitution of fire stations and other field formations;

(c) form of certificate of appointment and Fire Officer under whose seal such certificate of appointment shall be issued;

(d) mode of assessment, collection and enforcement of payment of fire tax;

(e) manner in which fire tax collected shall be paid to the State Government;

(f) fee on deployment of Fire and Emergency Services beyond the limits of State terms for reciprocal fire-fighting arrangements with other Fire and Emergency Services;

(g) the minimum standards for fire prevention and fire safety measures, form of declaration, appeal, notice and fees under this Act;

(h) charges for extending training facilities at Fire and Emergency Services Academy to others;

(i) officers of the Fire and Emergency Service and the amount for compounding of offences ;

(j) making available to the Fire and Emergency Services with such appliances and equipment as it deems proper;

(k) the adequate supply of water to secure that it shall be available for use;

(l) constructing or providing fire stations or hiring places for accommodating the employees of the Fire and Emergency Services and its fire-fighting appliances;

(m) giving rewards to persons who have given notice of fires and to those who have rendered effective service to the Fire and Emergency Services on the occasion of fires;

(n) the training, discipline and good conduct of the employees of the Fire and Emergency Services;

(o) speedy attendance of employees of the Fire and Emergency Services with necessary appliances and equipment on the occasion of any alarm of fire;

(p) regulating and controlling the powers, duties and functions of the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services and the Director, Fire and Emergency Services;

(q) generally, for the maintenance of the Fire and Emergency Services in a due state of efficiency;

(r) regulating installation of pandals and temporary structures;

(s) writing of confidential reports of Fire Officers;

(t) determining the description and quantity of fire-fighting and rescue equipment including appliances, clothing and other necessaries to be furnished to the Fire and Emergency Services;

(u) institution, management and regulation of any Fire and Emergency Service Fund for any purpose connected with policy administration;

(v) assigning duties to Fire Officers of all ranks and grades, and prescribing the manner in which and the conditions subject to which they shall exercise and perform their respective powers and duties;

(w) generally, for the purposes of rendering the Fire and Emergency Services efficiently and preventing abuse or neglect of their duties;

(x) minimum qualification, domain knowledge and experience of qualified agency; and

(y) any other matter which is required to be, or may be, provided by the rules.

65. (1) The State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette direct that any power exercisable by it under this Act shall, subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification be exercisable by any of the officers of the State Government.

Delegation of powers

(2) The Director General, Fire and Emergency Services or Director, Fire and Emergency Services may, by order, direct that any power conferred or any duty imposed on him by or under this Act shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercised and, performed also by any officer of the Fire and Emergency Services specified in the order.

66. (1) The U.P. Fire Services Act, 1944, the Uttar Pradesh Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 2005, the Uttar Pradesh Fire Services (Gazetted Officers) Service Rules, 2016, Uttar Pradesh Fire Services Subordinate Officers / Employees Service Rules, 2016 and the Uttar Pradesh Fire and Emergency Services Ordinance, 2022 are hereby repealed:

Repeal and Savings

Provided that such repeal shall not be deemed to limit, modify or derogate from the general responsibility of any local authority,—

- (i) to provide and maintain such water supply and fire hydrants for fire-fighting purposes as may be directed by the State Government from time to time
- (ii) (ii) to frame bye-laws for the regulation of dangerous trades;
- (iii) (iii) to order any of its employees to render aid in fighting a fire when reasonably called upon to do so by any member of the fire service; and
- (iv) generally to take such measures as will lessen the likelihood of fires or preventing the spread of fires.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the provisions of the Acts, Ordinance and rules referred to in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act as if the provisions of this Act were in force at all material times.

67. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Power to remove difficulties

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the commencement of this Act.

(2) Every order made under this section shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is issued, before both the Houses of the State Legislature.

68.(1) The provisions of this Act shall have overriding effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other State law for the time being in force, in so far as the provisions relating to fire prevention and life safety are concerned.

Act to have overriding effect on other laws

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other State law for the time being in force, when anything in relation to the fire prevention and life safety measures is required to be done or approved under this Act, any such thing shall not be deemed to have been unlawfully done or approved by reason only of the fact that permission, approval or sanction required under such other law therefore has not been obtained.

(3) The provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other State law for the time being in force or in any instrument having effect by virtue of any other law.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), the provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and not, save as expressly provided hereinabove, be in derogation of the provisions of any relevant law for the time being in force in any area in which this Act is in force.

Requisition of  
Fire-fighting  
property

69. Where the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services or Fire Officer, who is in-charge of a fire-fighting or any emergency operation requires fire-fighting equipment and appliance or property of any other Authority or any institution or individual, he may by order requisition such equipment or property for the purpose of extinguishing fire or any other emergencies in any area and take possession thereof from the Authority or any institution or individual, as the case may be.

Special promotion  
to the subordinate  
operational staff

70. (1) To encourage outstanding sportsmen, marks men, officers who have shown exceptional gallantry and devotion to duty in saving the life and property, the Director General, Fire and Emergency Services may, with the prior approval of the State Government, promote such officers out of turn to the next higher rank subject to availability of vacancies.

(2) Such promotions shall not exceed ten per cent of the sanctioned strength in such ranks.

(3) For purposes of seniority, such promotees shall be placed at the bottom of the promotion list drawn up for that year.

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## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

There is a need for legally and structurally equipped 'Fire and Emergency Services' in the State of Uttar Pradesh which is trained and equipped for fire prevention, life safety, rescue work and other emergencies such as flood, earthquake, building collapse, nuclear and biological hazards, *etc.*

In order to fulfil the aforesaid objectives, the Model Fire Service Bill, 1958 and the amended Model Fire and Emergency Bill, 2019 were circulated by the Government of India for adoption by the State Governments in order to bring uniformity in Fire Service Acts all over India.

Due to increasing industrial development, urbanization, disasters and possible fire accidents in the future, the U.P. Fire Service Act, 1944 (U.P. Act no. 3 of 1944) and the Uttar Pradesh Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 2005 (U.P. Act no. 5 of 2005) were not able to meet the upcoming and future requirements. Also, due to Fire Safety Certificate not being an integral part of the aforesaid Acts, it was not possible to compulsorily implement fire safety system in buildings and premises.

In view of the above, it was decided to adopt the Model Fire and Emergency Bill, 2019 circulated by the Government of India by the State of Uttar Pradesh.

Since the State Legislature was not in session and immediate legislative action was necessary to implement the aforesaid decision, the Uttar Pradesh Fire and Emergency Services Ordinance, 2022 was promulgated by the Governor on 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2022.

This Bill is introduced to replace the aforesaid Ordinance.