

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2346
ANSWERED ON 07.08.2026

**UPGRADATION OF FIRE SAFETY FACILITIES AT RAILWAYS STATIONS IN
MAHARASHTRA**

2346 DR. AJEET MADHAVRAO GOPCHADE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

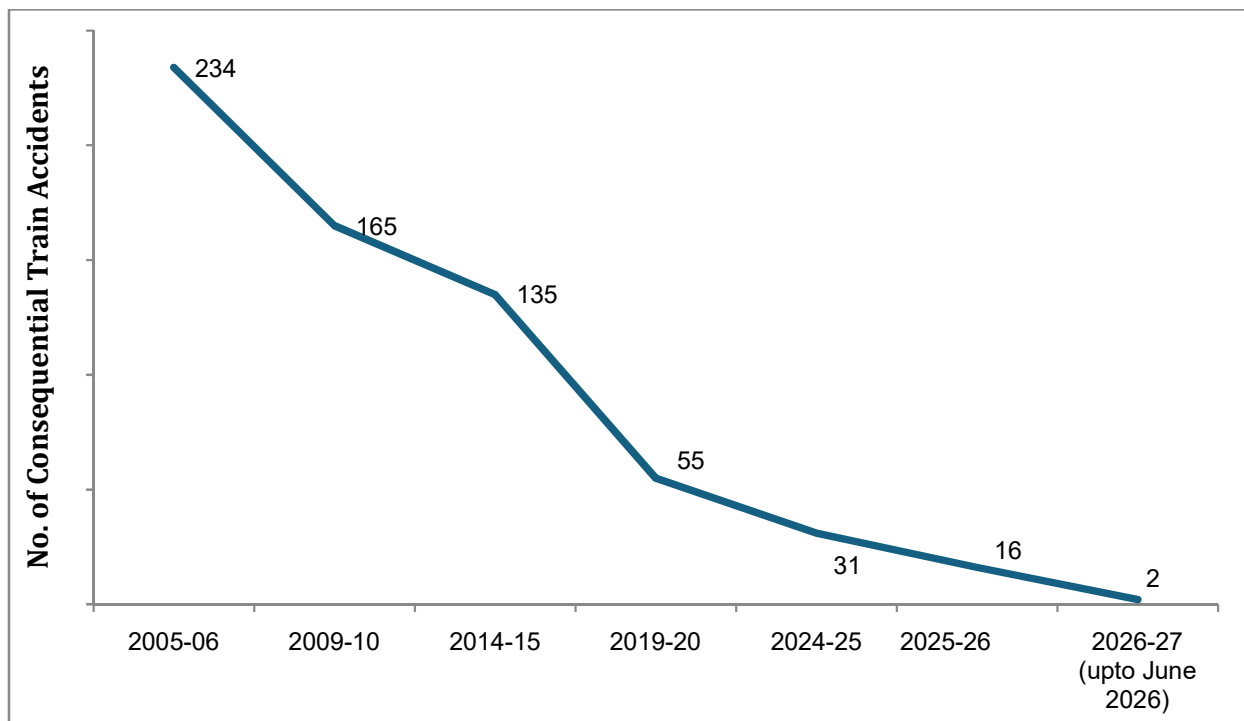
- (a) whether Government proposes to modernise fire safety infrastructure at railway stations in Maharashtra to effectively respond to fire incidents involving passenger trains, goods trains and station premises;
- (b) the details of fire detection, suppression, evacuation systems, firefighting equipment and trained emergency response personnel available at major railway stations in Maharashtra, including Hazur Sahib Nanded Railway Station; and
- (c) whether, in view of the year-round heavy pilgrim traffic at Takht Sri Hazur Sahib, Government proposes to strengthen and upgrade the fire safety and emergency response system at Hazur Sahib Nanded Railway Station?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF RAILWAYS, INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND
ELECTRONICS & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW)

(a) to (c): Safety is accorded the highest priority on Indian Railways. As a consequence of various safety measures taken over the years, there has been a steep decline in the number of accidents.



Number of Consequential Train Accidents has reduced as shown in the table below:-

Year	Consequential Accidents
2014-15	135
2025-26	16 (88% lesser)
2026-27 (upto June 2026)	2

Another important index showing improvement in safety in train operations is Consequential Accident Index, the details of which are as under:-

Consequential Accident Index:-

Year	Accident Index
2014-15	0.11
2025-26	0.01 (91% lesser)

This index measures number of consequential accidents as a ratio of total running kilometers of all trains.

$$\text{Accident Index} = \frac{\text{No. of consequential accidents}}{\text{No. of trains X million kilometres run}}$$

The various safety measures taken to enhance safety in train operations are as under:-

1. On Indian Railways, the expenditure on Safety related activities has increased over the years as under:-

Year	Expenditure/Budget on Safety related activities (Rs. in Cr.)
2013-14	39,200
2022-23	87,336
2023-24	1,01,662
2024-25	1,14,022
2025-26	1,17,693
2026-27	1,20,389

2. Electrical/Electronic Interlocking Systems with centralized operation of points and signals have been provided at 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026 to reduce accidents due to human failure.

3. Interlocking of Level Crossing (LC) Gates has been provided at 10,395 Level Crossing Gates up to 30.06.2026 for enhancing safety at LC Gates.
4. Complete Track Circuited stations to enhance safety by verification of track occupancy by electrical means has been provided at 6,671 stations up to 30.06.2026.
5. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Signalling, e.g. mandatory correspondence check, alteration work protocol, preparation of completion drawing, etc. have been issued.
6. System of disconnection and reconnection for S&T equipment as per protocol has been re-emphasized.
7. All locomotives are equipped with Vigilance Control Devices (VCD) to improve alertness of Loco Pilots.
8. Retro-reflective sigma boards are provided on the mast which is located two OHE masts prior to the signals in electrified territories to alert the crew about the signal ahead when visibility is low due to foggy weather.
9. A GPS based Fog Safety Device (FSD) is provided to loco pilots in fog affected areas which enables loco pilots to know the distance of the approaching landmarks like signals, level crossing gates, etc.
10. Modern track structure consisting of 60kg, 90 Ultimate Tensile Strength (UTS) rails, Prestressed Concrete Sleeper (PSC) Normal/Wide base sleepers with elastic fastening, fan shaped layout turnout on PSC sleepers, Steel Channel/H-beam Sleepers on girder bridges is used while carrying out primary track renewals.
11. Mechanisation of track laying activity through use of track machines like PQRS, TRT, T-28 etc. to reduce human errors.
12. Maximizing supply of 130m/260m long rail panels for increasing progress of rail renewal and avoiding welding of joints, thereby improving safety.
13. Ultrasonic Flaw Detection (USFD) testing of rails to detect flaws and timely removal of defective rails.
14. Laying of longer rails, minimizing the use of Alumino Thermic Welding and adoption of better welding technology for rails i.e., Flash Butt Welding.
15. Monitoring of track geometry by OMS (Oscillation Monitoring System) and TRC (Track Recording Cars).
16. Patrolling of railway tracks to look out for weld/rail fractures.
17. The use of Thick Web Switches and Weldable CMS Crossing in turnout renewal works.
18. Inspections at regular intervals are carried out to monitor and educate staff for observance of safe practices.
19. Web based online monitoring system of track assets viz. Track database and decision support system has been adopted to decide rationalized maintenance requirement and optimize inputs.

20. Detailed instructions on issues related with safety of Track, e.g. integrated block, corridor block, worksite safety, monsoon precautions, etc. have been issued.
21. Preventive maintenance of railway assets (Coaches & Wagons) is undertaken to ensure safe train operations.
22. Replacement of conventional ICF design coaches with LHB design coaches is being done.
23. All unmanned level crossings (UMLCs) on Broad Gauge (BG) route have been eliminated by January 2019.
24. Safety of Railway Bridges is ensured through regular inspection of Bridges. The requirement of repair/rehabilitation of Bridges is taken up based upon the conditions assessed during these inspections.
25. Indian Railways has displayed Statutory “Fire Notices” for widespread passenger information in all coaches. Fire posters are provided in every coach so as to educate and alert passengers regarding various Do’s and Don’ts to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not carrying any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches, penalties etc.
26. Production Units are providing Fire detection and suppression system in newly manufactured Power Cars and Pantry Cars, Fire and Smoke detection system in newly manufactured coaches. Progressive fitment of the same in existing coaches is also underway by Zonal Railways in a phased manner.
27. Regular counselling and training of staff is undertaken.
28. Concept of Rolling Block introduced in Indian Railways (Open Lines) General Rules vide Gazette notification dated 30.11.2023, wherein work of integrated maintenance/repair/replacement of assets is planned up to 52 weeks in advance on rolling basis and executed as per plan.

The details of the Safety related works related to better maintenance practices, Technological improvements, better infrastructure and rolling stock etc. undertaken by Railways are tabulated below:-

S.No.	Item	2004-05 to 2013-14	2014-15 to 2025-26	2014-26 Vs. 2004-14
Technological Improvements				
1.	Use of high-quality rails (60 Kg) (Km)	57,450 Km	1.63 Lakh Km	More than 2.8 times
2.	Longer Rail Panels (260m) (Km)	9,917 Km	87,219 Km	Nearly 9 times
3.	Electronic Interlocking (Stations)	837 Stations	3,691 Stations	More than 4 times
4.	Fog Pass Safety Devices (Nos.)	As on 31.03.14: 90 Nos.	As on 31.03.26: 31,693 Nos.	352 times
5.	Thick Web Switches (Nos.)	Nil	35,971 Nos.	
Better Maintenance Practices				

1.	Primary Rail Renewal (Track Km)	32,260 Km	57,583 Km	1.78 times
2.	USFD (Ultra Sonic Flaw detection) Testing of Welds (Nos.)	79.43 Lakh	2.25 Crore	More than 2.8 times
3.	Weld failures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 3,699 Nos.	In 2025-26: 272 Nos.	93 % reduction
4.	Rail fractures (Nos.)	In 2013-14: 2,548 Nos.	In 2025-26: 208 Nos.	92% reduction
Better Infrastructure and Rolling Stock				
1.	New Track KM added (Track Km)	14,985 Km	36,429 Km	Almost 2.5 times
2.	Flyovers (RoBs)/Underpasses (RUBs) (Nos.)	4,148 Nos.	14,362 Nos.	More than 3 times
3.	Unmanned Level crossings (Nos.) on BG	As on 31.03.14: 8,948	As on 31.03.26: Nil (All eliminated by 31.01.19)	Removed
4.	Manufacture of LHB Coaches (Nos.)	2,337 Nos.	49,366 Nos.	More than 21 times

Implementation of Kavach:-

1. Kavach is an indigenously developed Automatic Train Protection (ATP) system. Kavach is a highly technology intensive system, which requires safety certification of highest order (SIL-4).
2. Kavach aids the Loco Pilot in running of trains within specified speed limits by automatic application of brakes in case Loco Pilot fails to do so and also helps the trains to run safely during inclement weather.
3. The first field trials on the passenger trains were started in February 2016. Based on the experience gained and Independent Safety Assessment of the system by Independent Safety Assessor (ISA), three firms were approved in 2018-19, for supply of Kavach Ver 3.2.
4. Kavach was adopted as National ATP system in July, 2020.
5. Implementation of Kavach System involves following Key Activities:-
 - a. Installation of Station Kavach at each and every station, block section.
 - b. Installation of RFID Tags throughout the track length.
 - c. Installation of telecom Towers throughout the section.
 - d. Laying of Optical Fibre Cable along the track.
 - e. Provision of Loco Kavach on each and every Locomotive running on Indian Railways.
6. Based on deployment of Kavach version 3.2 on 1465 RKm on South Central Railway and experience gained, further improvements were made. Finally, Kavach specification version 4.0 was approved by RDSO on 16.07.2024.

7. Kavach version 4.0 covers all the major features required for the diverse railway network. This is a significant milestone in safety for Indian Railways. Within a short period, IR has developed, tested and started deploying Automatic Train Protection System.
8. Major improvement in Version 4.0 includes increased Location Accuracy, Improved Information of Signal Aspects in bigger yards, Station to Station Kavach interface on OFC and Direct Interface to existing Electronic Interlocking System. With these improvements, Kavach Ver.4.0. is planned for large scale deployment over Indian Railways.
9. After extensive and elaborate trials, Kavach Version 4.0 has been successfully commissioned on 2,633 Route Kilometres as on 31.07.2026, covering the high density Delhi- Mumbai and Delhi-Howrah routes as below:-

S. No.	Section	Progress (RouteKm)
(1)	Delhi-Mumbai route: 1,423Rkm	
I	Tilak Bridge – Junction cabin – Palwal – Mathura – Kota-Nagda-Ratlam – Vadodra– Virar section	1,327
ii	Vadodara – Ahmedabad section	96
(2)	Delhi – Howrah route: 1,210 Rkm	
i.	Chipyana – Tundla– Kanpur – Subedarganj section	563
ii.	Kanpur – Lucknow section	71
iii.	Mirzapur – DDU (Excluding) Section	64
iv.	DDU(FOC) –Bhabua Road section	50
v.	Sasaram – Pheser section	43
vi.	Gaya – Sarmatarn – Nimiaghat section	159
vii	Chota Ambana - Bardhaman – Howrah section	260

10. In addition, track side Kavach implementation work has been taken up on 21,794 RKM covering all GQ,GD,HDN and identified sections of Indian Railways including the routes situated in Maharashtra.
11. The total progress of key items of Kavach on Indian Railway sections are as under:-

S. No.	Item	Progress
i	Laying of Optical Fibre Cable	11,547 Km
ii	Installation of Telecom Towers	1,721 Nos.
iii	Station Data Centre	1,009 Station
iv	Installation of Track side equipment	7,726Rkm
v	Provision of Kavach in Loco	6,290 Nos.

12. In addition, work for installation of Kavach in 7,190 Locomotives and 1,200 EMU/MEMU has been taken up.
13. Specialized training programmes on Kavach are being conducted at centralized training institutes of Indian Railways to impart training to all concerned officials. By now more than 94,000 technicians, operators and engineers have been trained on Kavach technology. This includes about 57,000 Loco Pilots & Assistant Loco Pilots. Courses have been designed in collaboration with IRISSET.

14. The cost for provision of Track Side including Station equipment of Kavach is approximately Rs. 50 Lakhs/Km and cost for provision of Kavach equipment on locomotives is approximately Rs. 80 Lakh/Loco.
15. The funds utilized on Kavach works so far up to Jun'26 is Rs.3,875 Crores. The allocation of funds during the year 2026-27 is Rs.2,066 Crores. Kavach work is going at good pace in the entire country. Requisite funds are made available as per the progress of works.

Fire Safety Measures:-

Indian Railways is continuously engaged in mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery for all foreseeable hazards including fire incidents that might occur at railway stations and in trains due to various factors.

The important fire safety measures taken by Indian Railways at its railway stations including those situated in Maharashtra are as follows:

1. Railway stations are provided with portable fire extinguishers to be used in case of fires.
2. Railway stations are also provided with fire buckets with sand and water to be used in case of fires.
3. Indian Railways ensures that its frontline staff is always prepared to address emergencies by giving them training on, Fire Fighting, First Aid Skills and Disaster Management have been integrated into the training modules for frontline staff such as Station Managers, Train Manager (Guards), Commercial-cum-Ticket Clerks, Loco Pilots, Assistant Loco Pilots etc.
4. Indian Railways Institute of Disaster Management (IRIDM), a Specialized Training Institute, conducts regular courses in Fire Fighting, First Aid, Trauma management, etc. to train first responders i.e. Train crew and on-board staff, such as Train Ticket Examiners, AC Coach Staff, and Escorting staff, who play a vital role in the 'Golden Hour'.
5. Proper communication protocols have been laid down for officials at railway stations and control rooms to contact the nearest fire brigade, police, medical facilities, ambulances, district administration, National Disaster Response Force, State Disaster Response Force, etc. Their contact numbers have been made available to all concerned railway authorities.
6. Relay rooms and electronic interlocking rooms at larger railway stations are being provided with automatic fire alarms.
7. Railway stations are equipped with control phones for the stations masters to immediately disconnect power supply to the overhead equipment (OHE) in case of fires.
8. Public address systems at railway stations can be used to guide the public for evacuation in case of emergencies like fires.
9. Announcements are made regularly to sensitize the passengers/ public regarding the importance of not carrying inflammable items

10. At larger railway stations, passenger luggage is scanned.
11. Drives are conducted during sensitive periods to prevent carriage of inflammable materials by passengers
12. Electrical systems on stations are maintained regularly to prevent any chance of fire due to electrical short-circuit. Miniature Circuit Breakers and Moulded Case Circuit Breakers are used in electrical panels.
13. Exits are well-marked at stations to aid the public in evacuation during emergencies.
14. Adequate water storage is available at larger railway stations equipped with coach watering facilities for use during fire emergencies.
15. Flame based cooking is not allowed on railway station platforms.
16. Regular audit/safety drive of all electrical installations in and around Railway stations and office buildings are being conducted.

Fire safety in trains of Indian Railways encompasses all phases of design, manufacturing, maintenance and operation of trains in Indian Railways. The various steps taken in this regard are as under :

1. Provision of Minimum two Fire Extinguishers in all coaches over Indian Railways.
2. Fire Detection & Suppression System has been provided in fire prone areas of Power cars and Pantry cars.
3. Fire and smoke Detection system has been provided in coaches as per extant guidelines.
4. Water mist type fire extinguishers are being provided on pantry cars and power cars in phased manner.
5. Provision of emergency windows in coaches for evacuation in case of fire.
6. Use of fire-retardant material as per global fire-retardant norms in coaches for seats/berths, panels, flooring, insulation, toilets etc for improved fire safety.
7. Use of fire-retardant E-beam cable in coaches.
8. Use of different levels of protection in the form of fuses, Miniature Circuit breaker (MCBs) and Motor protection Circuit Breakers (MPCBs) in the electrical circuits to prevent the damage from electrical faults/surges.
9. Provision of Aerosol based fire suppression system in electrical cabinets.
10. Further, up-gradation of material in line with global standards is regularly being carried out with fitment of new generation material in Amrit Bharat & Vande Bharat Sleeper trains.
11. Display of "Fire Notices" for widespread information in all coaches to inform and alert passengers regarding various "Do's" and "Don'ts" to prevent fire. These include messages regarding not to carry any inflammable material, explosives, prohibition of smoking inside the coaches and penalties etc.
12. Prohibition of flame based cooking in coaches.

13. There is a provision of 4 Emergency Talk Back Units in every coach of Vande Bharat. This facilitates communications of passenger with Train Manager/Loco-pilots in case of exigencies. Passenger Emergency Alarm Buttons have been provided in the Vande Bharat Train. Each coach has been provisioned with 4 such push buttons for emergency usage.
14. There is an integrated help line called Rail Madad which can be accessed by users through the number 139 for seeking help during emergencies.

Safety Measures at Hazur Sahib Nanded Railway Station:-

Hazur Sahib Nanded station is equipped with essential fire safety equipment and evacuation infrastructure. During rush periods like festivals and summer seasons, a Rolling Crowd Management Plan is implemented at the station which includes access control through designated holding area, explosive detection, anti-sabotage checks, deployment of canine squads, deployment of additional Ticket checking and Railway Protection Force (RPF) Staff to enforce anti-smoking measures, detection of any unclaimed/left over baggage and monitoring using Closed Circuit Television by RPF.

War room at Division control is activated during the rush seasons to monitor the passenger movement continuously and take real time action to address any untoward situation.

These coordinated efforts ensure a safe, secure and efficient environment for the large number of pilgrims and passengers visiting the station.
