



# Some Thoughts on the Construction of Township Fire Brigade Under the New Situation

Meihua Zheng\*, Luxuan Wei

Changsha Municipal Fire Brigade, Changsha 410008, Hunan, China  
DOI: 10.32629/aes.v3i1.669

---

**Abstract:** Due to various reasons, China's township fire brigade construction situation is uneven, there are problems such as unreasonable layout, unstandardized management, inadequate safeguards, low quality teams with low fighting capabilities, which resulted in untimely and effectless fire rescues, as well as small fire death phenomena that occurs from time to time. According to the present situation of the township fire brigade, this paper analyzes the causes of the existing problems and puts forward countermeasures and suggestions.

**Keywords:** new situation, township, fire brigade, construction, thinking

---

According to Article 36 of the *Fire Protection Law of the People's Republic of China*, China only establishes national comprehensive firefighting and rescue teams in people's governments at or above the county level. The township-level fire brigade only establishes full-time fire brigade and volunteer fire brigade according to local economic development and fire protection work needs. Due to different economic development, the construction of fire brigade in various towns and villages is uneven, and there are generally problems such as unreasonable layout, irregular management, inadequate security, low quality of team members, and low combat effectiveness. As a result, the fire fighting at the township level cannot be timely and effective, the fires in the townships are high and frequent, and the phenomenon of small fire casualties occurs from time to time. How to solve this difficulty has become an urgent problem that we need to solve.

## 1. Problems in the construction of township fire brigade

### 1.1 Unreasonable layout

According to relevant regulations, China only requires the establishment of full-time fire brigades in key national towns and towns, and other towns and towns can establish other forms of fire brigades. There is no uniform standard for the construction of other forms of township fire brigades, and generally they are not established. At present, each county has only a few key towns, and it is difficult for the protection radius of the full-time fire brigade of a township to cover all towns. Take Changsha County as an example. Only Jinjing and Huanghua towns of 13 towns in the county are national key towns, while the other 11 towns do not need to establish a full-time township fire brigade. If the brigade is built according to this standard, the fire brigade cannot be fully covered. Function, fires in many towns will not be able to be extinguished in time.

### 1.2 The quality of the players is not high

The recruitment of full-time firefighters in towns and villages is usually organized by the township government itself. In the recruitment process, the standards held by different places are different. The quality of the team members is difficult to guarantee. Some team members cannot participate in the training on time, and the training time, quality, and effect are not up to the standard. Requirements, resulting in most team members do not have the corresponding business skills. In addition, full-time firefighters have low salaries, are constantly facing the test of fire hazards, and work under great pressure. Many firefighters only use the fire brigade job as a temporary transitional job, which causes the mobility of the team members and the difficulty of retaining professional and technical backbones and experience. The phenomenon of "can't recruit, can't keep" is more common when spreading withstands resistance.

### 1.3 The combat effectiveness is not strong

Most of the recruited full-time firefighters have no professional technical foundation, and need systematic training to have certain fire theory knowledge and equipment operation skills in order to properly handle and respond to township fire protection work. However, most villages and towns do not have the conditions for training firefighters, resulting in lack of necessary training, unskilled business, poor combat effectiveness, and inability to deal with fire hazards in a timely manner.

## **1.4 Management irregularities**

Some towns and villages have short-term coping behaviors, pay attention to the one-time investment in the early stage, focus on the word "construction", and emphasize "construction" rather than "management". At present, most of the township fire brigades are based on the township government patrol team or public security police station as a platform. Garages, offices, residences, etc. are shared with the police station or the government, and the management personnel are also overlapping. After the fire protection system reform, the police station did not want to. Management and the inconvenience of the township government. The team members are contracted or part-time. The management systems and unified dispatching and command system of the township fire brigade have not yet been established. The leaders and team members have not received corresponding training. The division of labor is not clear, the responsibilities are not clear, the command is not effective, and the dispatch is unclear. Waiting for the problem in time has led to the failure of the township fire brigade's due role to be effectively brought into play.

## **1.5 Insufficient protection**

"It's easy to build a team and it's hard to raise a team." The annual daily operating expenses of a full-time fire brigade in a township is not a small expenditure. This fund is included in the financial budget. Normal operating funds will not be reliably guaranteed. Firefighters' salaries, fuel and equipment losses will also not be replenished in time, and most local governments are unwilling to invest so much money in the maintenance of towns and villages. The day-to-day operation of the full-time team caused some township and township full-time fire brigades to disperse soon after they were built.

# **2. Causes of problems in the construction of township fire brigades**

## **2.1 Policies are not in place**

The construction of a full-time township fire brigade is a long-term, arduous and systematic strategic project. At present, the composition of the full-time team members in the township and township is complicated, with low salaries, no policies, no guarantees, no preferential treatment, no support, and other outstanding problems, which have serious impacts. Although the current fire protection law and other laws and regulations encourage the development of local fire protection organizations, they lack specific supporting policies and measures. Strengthening the construction of township firefighting teams has not been established in the form of laws and regulations, and lacks operability and pertinence.

## **2.2 Construction standards are too high**

At present, the "Standards for the Construction of Township Fire Fighting Brigade" issued by our country clarify the basic standards for the building area, land area, number of garages, equipment and staffing of the township fire brigade. However, it takes at least two thousand to build a township fire brigade according to this standard. The annual guarantee fund is about 1 million yuan, which greatly affects the enthusiasm of the township government to establish a full-time fire brigade. Taking Changsha County as an example, the total number of fires in 13 towns in the county is about 100 per year. There are no more than 10 fires in a township each year, and most townships are unwilling to invest so much money in the construction and protection of a township full-time fire brigade.

## **2.3 No experience to refer to**

As a public undertaking that benefits the country and the people, the construction of township fire brigades has been highly valued by various departments at all levels in recent years. Construction is ongoing throughout the country. However, due to economic differences and current conditions between regions, the construction standards are also different. It is also different, it is difficult to develop a unified standard and model. There are no reliable solutions to the problems related to the guarantee mechanism, management mechanism, lack of professional team members, high turnover of personnel, instability of the team, difficulty in improving combat effectiveness, and poor continuity of team building.

# **3. Suggestions on strengthening the construction of township fire brigades**

Article 35 of the "Fire Protection Law of the People's Republic of China" clearly states that people's governments at all levels should strengthen the construction of fire protection organizations, establish various forms of fire protection organizations in accordance with the needs of economic and social development, strengthen the training of fire protection technical personnel, and enhance fire prevention, Fighting and emergency rescue capabilities. As a social welfare organization that undertakes fire fighting and emergency rescue tasks, the township full-time fire brigade performs public safety service functions and is an important part of China's fire protection system at this stage. The construction of full-time firefighting teams in towns and villages should focus on government leadership, strengthen the responsibility of the township, and promote the

joint efforts of the departments, insist on mechanism innovation, carefully plan, solve difficult problems, and promote the sustainable and healthy development of full-time township firefighting teams.

### **3.1 Reasonable layout according to local conditions**

The construction of township firefighting teams must be based on reality and meet the basic requirements of "personnel, barracks, on-duty equipment, and necessary operating funds", and can meet the needs of firefighting. Take Changsha County as an example to adopt the method of "zoning layout, integrating resources, combining professional and concurrent" to build full-time firefighting teams in towns: First, the three industrial towns of Huangxing, Ansha, and Huanghua, which are close to the urban area, are built according to the standards of first-class fire stations. , Each team invested 50 million yuan to equip 5-7 vehicles with 45 people (the municipal government recruits contract firefighters) to be responsible for fire fighting in the town and surrounding areas. The second is to reasonably choose Beishan, Jiangbei, Guoyuan, Kaihui, and Jinjing among the northern agricultural towns to build teams according to the standards of small fire stations. The barracks are adjusted by the town government, and each team is equipped with 2 fire trucks for 9-15 people (The county government recruits labor dispatch personnel), and the lack of strength is made up by part-time team members, who are responsible for fire fighting in this town and a nearby town. The third is to integrate emergency, comprehensive management, and patrol team members in other towns to establish full-time teams of the township government. Each team is equipped with a fire truck with no less than 18 people (all part-time members), and take turns to be responsible for the initial fire in the town. Save. All teams are uniformly dispatched and commanded by the county fire rescue brigade, and are on duty 24 hours a day.

### **3.2 Increase investment and strengthen protection**

Funding guarantee is an important and difficult issue for the development and survival of township firefighters. The fire rescue department shall ask governments at all levels to include the funds required for fire fighting work in their financial budgets to ensure that they are guaranteed, especially for the daily operating costs of barracks, vehicle equipment, crew salaries, fuel and equipment maintenance involved in the construction of township firefighting teams. Included in the normal fiscal budget. Taking Changsha County as an example, the Fire Rescue Brigade of Changsha County actively coordinated the main government leaders to hold special meetings. In 2016, the "Opinions on Further Strengthening and Regulating the Construction of Full-time Fire Fighting Teams for Township Governments" was issued in the form of the minutes of the special meetings of the government executive meeting. The town government's full-time fire brigade has 32 specific tasks in 6 categories, including functional positioning, staffing, duty mode, daily operation, equipment allocation, and funding guarantee. It is required that in 2016, all the county's organized towns must complete the construction of full-time fire brigades. The county government will include the funds required for the town's full-time fire brigades to purchase equipment and equipment into the county's fiscal full guarantee, and implement them in the form of unified procurement and distribution. Daily expenses such as insurance and subsidies are guaranteed by the town's finances. After completion, the county finances will subsidize the operating expenses at the rate of 50,000 yuan per year for each team, and the insufficient funds during the operation will be supplemented by the town's finances. Each town adopts a part-time full-time coexistence model to organize team members according to their different actual conditions. The town government signs labor contracts with full-time team members, and implements personnel wages and social insurance (five insurances); part-time personnel will be paid a certain amount on the basis of their original wages and benefits. Subsidies for duty preparation. In 2016, the Changsha County Government invested 2.08 million yuan to purchase a batch of firefighting motorcycles and related firefighting and rescue equipment to distribute to the full-time firefighting brigades of each town government; in 2018, it purchased 2 firefighting trucks to be deployed to the remote Jinjing and Fu Proximity to two towns. In 2020, another 8 fire trucks will be purchased and deployed to the full-time fire brigade of the relevant town government. In 2019, the "Changsha County Town (Street) Full-time Fire Brigade Construction Management Plan" was introduced, and 60 full-time firefighters were recruited by labor dispatch, signed labor contracts, implemented wages and social insurance, and part-time members were based on the original wages and benefits. A certain amount of subsidy for duty preparation is granted; treatment guarantees are granted according to the number of police dispatches and training times, or high-risk subsidies are paid monthly. Starting from 2020, the county finance will have no less than 4.2 million construction and operation funds per year.

### **3.3 Strengthen leadership and implement responsibilities**

The fire rescue department must actively serve as a staff member of the party committee and government, and ask the party committees and governments at all levels to earnestly perform the responsibility of fire safety management, and truly establish the main leaders to take the overall responsibility, in charge of the specific leadership, and the level of implementation, the level of implementation. Leadership responsibility system. Actively coordinate the development and reform, finance, human society, housing construction and other departments to implement work measures for the construction of

township fire brigades in accordance with their respective functions. Take Changsha County as an example: The County Consumer Safety Committee regularly organizes the supervision and assessment of the construction, operation and management of the township full-time fire brigade, and conducts a comprehensive assessment at the end of the year. The assessment results are an important part of the annual safety production, fire protection work, and comprehensive assessment. It also serves as an important basis for the county government's year-end performance, cadre evaluation, evaluation, and promotion and appointment of the main responsible persons, responsible persons in charge of the township party and government, and firefighting officers. For towns that have not completed the task of building a full-time team of the town government, implement a "one-vote veto" for fire protection work, commend units and individuals with outstanding performance, and report criticisms for ineffective work.

### **3.4 Strengthen management and improve combat effectiveness**

First of all, we must strictly control the selection of team members. When selecting full-time team members, according to the requirements of firefighting and fire fighting, according to the formal political review, physical examination, and physical fitness standards, facing the society, open competition, and admission based on the best. Secondly, we must do a good job in team management. As the guiding department, the fire and rescue department should strengthen business guidance and assessment while doing a good job of coordination, communication and organization. Scientific training to improve the level of professionalism. Take Changsha County as an example: the county fire rescue brigade has strengthened the guidance of firefighting operations to the full-time firefighting brigade of the township government, and strictly implemented the "six one" working mechanism of the full-time firefighting brigade of the town government: that is, the backbone of the business is dispatched to carry out firefighting once a month. Business guidance, the Consumer Safety Commission conducts quarterly on-site inspections and assessments, organizes a comprehensive fire drill in the jurisdiction every six months, team members go to the fire station for business rotation training every six months, organizes a full-time team skills contest every year, and commends a group of outstanding full-time firefighters every year member. Based on the characteristics of disasters in the jurisdiction, the county fire rescue brigade guided the full-time fire brigades of the township governments to formulate joint logistics training plans and fire-fighting rescue drill plans. The full-time fire brigades of the township governments actively carried out joint training activities with the fire stations and the voluntary fire brigades of the villages. . Produced "Basic Training Practice Law for Full-time Government Fire Brigade", "Regulations on Duty of Full-time Government Fire Brigade", etc., so that everyone can use it. The full-time fire brigade of each town government has reached the standard of "5 minutes to be present, 3 minutes to unfold, and 1 minute to discharge water". 96% of the team members are proficient in operating and other professional equipment, initially achieving "quick, effective and safe handling of small fires in towns and towns". Team building goals.

### **3.5 Improve the legal system, policy first**

Vigorously promoting the construction of township firefighting teams must have reliable policies and legal guarantees. Local firefighting legislation must be accelerated. Fire rescue departments must prompt the government to investigate and demonstrate. In the form of government regulations, it must be based on local economic aggregates, population numbers, and fires. Hazard and other indicators determine the level of township firefighting teams, determine the team building mode and construction standards, and clarify the fire fighting on duty, funding and personnel guarantee mechanisms, legal responsibilities, etc., and further amend the "Township Fire Fighting Team Construction Standards" to classify the construction of township firefighting teams Levels to ensure that all types and levels of townships and towns have their supporting township fire brigade construction standards, which can be realistic, can be implemented, and conform to the actual situation, and provide a strong legal guarantee for speeding up the construction of township fire brigades.

## **4. Conclusion**

The construction of township fire brigade is an important link in the construction of fire brigade in my country, and it is an important guarantee to ensure the fire safety of townships. It requires active actions of governments at all levels, full efforts by fire and rescue departments, and active cooperation of various departments at all levels. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen construction in terms of personnel recruitment, team management, logistics support, and legal system construction, and comprehensively improve the fire fighting and rescue capabilities of township fire teams.

## References

---

- [1] Fire Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, May 2019
- [2] Implementation Measures for the Fire Safety Responsibility System (National Measures [2017] No. 87), 2017.10.29
- [3] Guiding opinions on deepening the construction and development of various forms of fire brigade (Gongtongzi [2010] No. 37), 2018.08.12
- [4] Notice on the Public Security Police Station's Doing a Good Job in Fire Supervision (Xianggongming Electric [2019] No. 52), 2019.11.01
- [5] Guo Qiyun, Hu Taiyu. Research on the construction of full-time fire brigade in towns and villages. *Journal of the Armed Police Academy*, 2018.02