CHAPTER 6
Men live in the disaster prone world. There are two types of disaster, natural and man-made. Sometimes natural disasters are forced by man-made disasters, such as occurring of earthquake, due to volcanic eruption, flood is forced by soil erosion and global warming is due to deforestation, industrialization and forest fires. It has been proved by researches that in the world 88 percent disasters are due to human interference in nature. It disrupts the basic fabric and normal functioning of a society. It is events that always cause destruction with it.

The world is standing over natural resources. Natural resources provide life to the human being no matter where they are residing in any corner of the world. From morning to evening men need to have natural resources, without it, it is impossible to survive. Forests, soil and water are very important natural resources, that cannot be manufactured and we don't pay for using them. But the time is about to come when these resources will slowly deplete from environment and we will have to pay for using them. Amongst all the natural resources forests are vitally important. They are important in economic social, ecological and cultural terms, both globally and for the development of individual countries. Forests are home to most of the world's biological diversity. Together with the oceans they regulate the global hydrological and carbon cycles and hence the earth's climate balance.
The importance of forests for sustainable development is still not granted the attention it deserves, as evidenced by the continually high annual rate of forest destruction in the form of deforestation and forest fires. Forest fires are very common in many places around the world. Forest fire is the common feature in summer season in various countries of the world. It is found from the present study that fires are particularly prevalent in the summer and during droughts when fallen branches, leaves and other material can dry out and become highly inflammable. Some researches has shown that global warming has been increasing the intensity and frequency of droughts in many areas, creating more intense and frequent forest fires. There are so many countries which have to face forest fires annually such as United States, Canada, Sydney, Brazil, Australia, Germany, Spain, Italy and other countries. India is one of them which suffer from this problem annually. During the research it was found that forest fires are a major cause of degradation of India's forests.

It is found that statistical data on fire loss are weak. It can be estimated that the proportion of forest area prone to forest fires annually ranges from 33% in some states and 80% in other. In India fire season normally vary from January to June in the plains of northern and in central part of the country most of the forest fires occur between February and June. India is a vast country with geographical area between 3,287,263 Km². It has 22.00 percent of its geographical area under forest cover, and the forests have been classified into 16 forest types. The National Forest Policy lays down that forest should cover two third of the geographical area. Total forest area of Himachal Pradesh is 37,591 km², in Himachal Pradesh forests are also being destroyed by the forest fires. Due to forest
fires lakhs of properties are lost annually. It is found during research that at least 10,000 to 12,000 hectare area of forest is burned every year and maximum of them due to intentional fires.

Among man made causes human negligence, setting the fire deliberately and lack of awareness are most. Forest fire is a calamity for forests in view of the fact that the damage caused by harmful insects and diseases of wood taken together. Forest fires retard the vital activity of forests crops, subsequently encouraging the multiplication of pests and fungal diseases. Forest fire is a major cause of forest degradation and has adverse ecological, economic and social impacts. One of the worst examples of forest fires is in 1977-78 that released more carbon into the atmosphere than Western Europe emits in a year.

It is also seen that the vulnerability of forests to fires varies from place to place depending upon the type of vegetation and climate condition. The forests of Himalayan region are in danger. The time has come to take action otherwise it will create great problem. There is a need of a particular organisational structure regarding to deal with this issue.

In any organisational structure there is a requirement of a proper objective, people, budget and equipments. It is rightly said that an organisation is the arrangement or structure of the relationship, power, objectives, roles, activities, communication and other factors and most important factor is people who work in organisation. The existence of organisation is essential in this sense because individuals are limited in their physical and mental capabilities.
Organisational structure to tackle the forest fire management in India was also studied. It seems that there is no particular department or agency in India made for only to deal with forest fires. In India there is Ministry of Environment and Forests which deals with the forest related matters. It gives direction to State and Union Territories' Forest Department to protect and conserve the forests. There are other Non-Governmental Agencies in India which work for the protection and conservation of forests. Food and Agriculture Organisation is an international Agency which work on time to time for conservation of natural resources. It has started a project in India named 'Forest Fire Control Method in India' and two areas Chandrapur in Maharashtra and Haldwani in Uttar Pradesh was chosen for the study and after conducting a project International consultants team of FAO gave a detailed report the “Fire Situation In India is Alarming”. There is no focus on forest fire in India. To tackle or manage the forest fires training at all level are required. There is no clear fire strategy or an awareness of strategic planning. In this regard the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India proposed to dispose of two helicopters. The centrally sponsored scheme 'Introduction of Modern Forest Fire Control Methods in India' launched in 1992-93 with the objectives to control forest fire with a view of conservation, to improve productivity of forest by reducing the extent of forest fires, and to find out principal technique of prevention, detection and under this scheme 100% control assistance is provided to the states.

In the state there is Forest Department which is responsible for forest related work. But there is lack of adequate funds for the proper care, maintenance and protection of the forests. In Himachal Pradesh the Department of Forest has taken various tools and
techniques to check the fires and the result has been achieved. In
the Forest Department there are different officials like Principal
Chief Conservator, Conservator of Forests Monitoring & Evaluation,
who are every time in touch with the policies and planning
strategies of forest fires. Monitoring and Evaluation wing of forest is
situated in Sunder Nagar. It collects all types of information and
reports from the Forest Departments and other forest relating
agencies.

District Forest Officers, Block Officers and Range Officers look
after the forests in their jurisdiction. Forest Guards work in Local
forest areas. In Himachal Pradesh around 2500 Forests Guards are
working presently. It is the duty of Forest Guards to inform about
the forest fire to higher authorities and control room. Forest Guard
is the link between the local community and higher authorities.
During fire season in Himachal Pradesh fire watchers are appointed
to look out the fires, and help the Forest Guards. In hilly areas on
the top watch tower has been made in different places. It is
considered essential to the Forest Guard to attend the ‘Gram Sabha
Meeting’ which is organized on 6th April in the state before fire
season. Through this meeting concerned Forest Guard inform about
the new policies of Forest Department regarding forest fires
prevention and management. It is Forest Guard who inform about
the social forestry scheme to the villagers and ensure their
participation in it.

Action is based on the policies and planning strategies. Policy
is a statement or intents or objectives that Government sets out. It
depicts what to do and how to do and by whom? It is a set of
instructions from policy makers to policy implementers. India has a
Forest Policies since 1894. The nature of all Forest Policies is protection, conservation and development of forests. After making review of these Forest Policies, Joint Forest Management Cell was established in the Forest Protection Division of the ministry of Environment & Forests. Forest Development Agencies have been created at the District and as a federation of the village level in which participation of Forest Department and local community is ensured.

Forest Survey of India was created under the Ministry, on the recommendations of the National Commission on Agriculture. It is responsible for collecting data scientifically on country wide comprehensive forest resources at regular interval. It is primary responsible for generating information and data base on forest cover and forest resources in the country.

Integrated Forest Protection Scheme was formulated by merging two schemes, forest fire control and secondary management. The scheme gets 100 percent financial assistance from the Central Government and is proposed to be extended to all the States and Union Territories during the Tenth Five Year Plan.

The exact policies on forest fires are very rare in the Indian Forest Act of 1927. There is insufficient detail of forest fire which considered the setting of fires a punishable offence. The National Forest Policy 1988 also lays emphasis on forest protection against encroachment, grazing and fire. It recommended on the adoption of modern fire management practices. It took to the National Guidelines on forest fires, which was issued in 2000. The emphasis is given in it to the importance of community involvement in forest
fire prevention and control with the help of Joint Forest Management Programme.

In the XI World Forestry Congress which was organized by FAO was given emphasis that there should be National and Regional policies to deal with this issue. Forest fire is a matter of social concern. There is Indian Forest Act in which setting fire to reserve forest is punishable under section 26(1) and imprisonment of six months or fine up to rupees 500, similarly provisions are under section 33(1) that of fire is caused willfully or by gross negligence will be punished.

In Himachal Pradesh Fire Management Action has been started and in that plan about 6400 Km² of forest area which is fire susceptible has been selected. At least 85 Panchayats have been selected across the state and from forest fires have been included in the micro plans of these Panchayats. When feedback was done by the Monitoring and Evaluation very little was done on this regard.

The Monitoring and Evaluation system takes care of all types of forests. The effort which was recently done on this issue was that active involvement of JFMC is very important in this regard. It has been made essential for the Forest Guard, Deputy Ranger and Range Forest Officer to attend the meeting of Gram Sabha and explain the measures being taken by the Department. They should also explain the law of the forest fire. Forest fires which will be more than 5 hac, will be inspected by DFOs concerned, for this control rooms will be established. A rapid response team will be established at Divisional Range level which will be always ready to deal with this problem. Help of Doordarshan, Radio and Newspapers will be also considered for this purpose. Meetings by Conservator of Forests will
be organized in time to time, help of other Departments like Police, Fire Brigade, Homeguard and other agencies will be taken.

After analyzing the structure and policy to control the forest fires it can be said that forest fire policy is not proper and sufficient. Forest fire incidences have been increasing, although Himachal Pradesh Government has taken initiative through various schemes. At National level there are no proper Guidelines and Planning strategies to deal with this issue. Himachal Pradesh Government has established a Bio Credit Carbon Project with the help of the people which will be benefited for environmental conservation and promotion. Through Sanjhi Van Yojana communities will be directly involved in this. State Government has started such kind of schemes in which maximum participation of women has been ensured. These above mentioned schemes and other schemes like it will provide benefit to the community for the conservation of the forest. Policies and management should be clear to all and it should be build according to situation. Little attention is being paid to introduction of equipment and machinery. No assessment has been made as how much land in India is under fire lines. People are not only required to take precautions but they are also required to do work for suppression.

In India prescribed burning has been in use. Proper planning and execution is therefore necessary. Early Warning System is also the method of forest fire management. In Early Warning System there is fire danger rating. It provides guidelines to plan the forest fire activities by making assessment of the probability of occurrence of forest fires. Fire detection is done with the help of remote sensing, and satellite borne sensors. National Remote Sensing Agency has
developed a system named (INFFRAS) Indian Forest Fires Response and Assessment System. There are satellites named MODIS, NOAA and DMSP-OLS and AATSAR being used daily for forest fire monitoring. The fire products derived from MODIS have been validated with the ground observation and multi satellite data by National Remote Sensing Agency. Except these programmes there are other programmes which are being used in India. For detection of forest fires in India, the use of 'Lookouts' and Ground Patrol is being used. Aerial detection is not yet prevalent in India it was only used for experiment in 1985-90.

In Himachal Pradesh only Hand Tools are used for fire control. These are shovel axes, Pulaski, rake, brush hook etc. These are used to make fire lines, in hilly area like Himachal it is very tough to reach exact forest fire location. Government is trying to make use of aircrafts in management of forest fires, but this method is very expensive.

In India for forest fire control and prevention the role of Forest Department is very significant. But there are other Agencies such as Non-Governmental Organisations, Fire Brigade, Homeguard and local community which are also taking initiative gradually. Whether these agencies were properly aware about forest fires to know about it present study was conducted in the Himachal Pradesh's four regions of Himachal Pradesh has been selected for the study, named Nahan, Solan, Shimla and Kullu. These areas has been selected on the basis of fire susceptible areas of Himachal Pradesh. The sample consisted of Forest Department of the selected regions, Non-Government Organisations, fire Brigade, Local communities. Among local communities Self Help Groups, Mahila Mandals and
Panchayati raj Institutions has been interviewed and collected the data through questionnaires. Different questions were asked to know their awareness level and view points about this issue. On the basis of their view points following conclusion has been drawn:

Making plan is a most important part in the process of any system. It is clear from the present study that Forest Department makes plan for forest fire prevention and control. Forest Department take the initiative to tackle all the problems relating to protection and conservation of forests with the help of other agencies.

In Himachal Pradesh man-made causes were the reasons behind forest fires. Among them fires set by children for fun, for grass, and other causes like throwing of bidis, cigarettes were the most. People were in the belief that nothing will be happen due to forest fires, and there is no harmful effect of forest fires. It shows that community is not aware about the harmful and bad impact of forest fires due to lack of knowledge about this.

It has been also observed from the study that although there were provisions in the mandate of Forest Department but these are not sufficient to meet this challenge. It can be said here that when these provisions were made the cases of forest fires were different in India, but the impact of forest fires is more harmful in the present scenario. In the mandate even duties or responsibilities are not clarified. There is a need to evaluate and make an amendment in these provisions.

The study reveals that each and every official is responsible for forest fire management in their particular jurisdiction. Fire Watchers are appointed in the fire season. It has been noticed from
this study that strength of the staff of the Forest Department has not increased to that extent as human pressure increased on forest and other natural resources. One or two Forest Guards are not sufficient to look after the forest. There is a need to increase the forest staff. Forest Department follows various kinds of practices to control or prevent forest fires, like cutting and maintenance of fire lines, construction of watch towers and other methods. In Himachal Pradesh, Department of Monitoring and Evaluation gets the satellite data and relating to forest fires. There is an urgent need to use more advanced technologies to deal with this problem.

The officials of the Forest Department gave the opinion that local community should be involved in this issue. During the fire incidence sometimes they assist the Forest Department and sometime not. It can be said here on the basis of observations of this study that in most of the cases local community assist only when if there is the possibility of their personal loss from the forest fires. This question is related to human psychology here that how much we are caring about our natural resources, if we are getting something from it then we take initiative to do in this regard otherwise we consider it secondary. There should be the feeling of belongingness towards these resources. People with this kind of attitude will be more sensitive towards environmental protection.

It has been also noticed from the study that funds are not sufficient for the management of forest fires. It happens sometimes in the developing countries that lack of sufficient for the management of forest fires create problems. There is a need to acquire more funds to solve this problem. Central assistance in the form of financial aid and guidance is needed.
Forest fires causes destruction causing heavy losses to properties and heavy amount has been lost to this. Forest Department has required multidisciplinary effort in this issue. Forest Department use various technical equipments for fighting fires. There is a need to introduce more new technologies and for this proper training should be provided to the forest’s staff.

Over the years there has been no changes done in the policies and there is a need of making changes regarding the guidelines, forest staffs and role of community. There is lack of incentives to forest officials, there should be certain provisions such as incentives extra benefits for the forest officials so that they are motivated and take keen interest to protect forests.

From the present study it is inferred that there is a need of setting up Village Forest Committees, Village Youth Volunteer Groups and involve the school and college going students in forest fire prevention and control. They should be formally involved in this regard. It is needed to conduct research in this issue the same were the view points of selected respondents of Forest Department. It can be said after judging the overall working of Forest Department that Forest Department is working well according to the guidelines, and existing planning strategies but it needs to have multidisciplinary actions and holistic approach to tackle with this problem. Multidisciplinary action means all the agencies such as NGOs, Fire Brigade, Homeguard, PRIs, Mahila Mandals and local communities should come ahead and do work with coordination.

There are so many agencies in Himachal Pradesh for the welfare of the people. These agencies are made for the services of the public. These agencies are mentioned earlier, to know their role in
forest fire management lots of questions were asked from them informal discussion was also made with them with the objective to find out their participation and awareness level for forest fire management. It is noted that members were aware that forest fire was serious problem and man made causes were the main reason behind it. Forest fires upset the natural composition of the forests, create many problems according to the respondents.

It can be said that people of each organisation and agencies are aware about the seriousness and consequence of forest fires. In Himachal Pradesh there is a need of fire protection agency which can help to solve this problem, by making forest fire control committees in the forest fire prone areas. At present there is no forest fire protection agency in the state.

It has been confirmed from the views of the local communities that during fire incidences no agency come to help and extinguish the fires. Local people with the help of each other and by traditional equipment like water, grass stick and soil control the fires. It is very rarely that Forest Department come to help. Except Forest Department no agency come to help. It can be concluded from this view that it is not possible for the Forest Department to control or suppress the fire in each area of the village. Forest Department can help according to the available staff and technologies. It is the local community only which can do best in this regard.

It was also observed from the study that there is lack of financial assistance to these agencies. It can be said that Central or State Government should provide financial assistance to these agencies. These agencies should start projects or conduct research on this issue. It will help in identifying the problem and solution.
Very few agencies in Himachal Pradesh take initiative to work in the field of environmental conservation and protection and no doubt, Government is helping these agencies for example in India Ministry of Culture and Environment promotes these kinds of functions and help the NGOs to conduct project or research on this kind of issues. That’s why these agencies are very close to people and environment.

It can be said on the basis of this study that people were interested in setting up of such kind of industries in the village which could minimize the forest fires incidences. It can help in generating the employment opportunity only in the villages. These agencies should think in this regard, presently they are not doing anything in this regard. Infact they do not have the knowledge and also lack of encouragement.

Socio economic aspects are also the causes behind forest fires that has been proved by the study. Among socio-economic causes there are population, poverty, Illiteracy and ignorance. Some time people set fires due to these aspects and in study areas these causes also prevailed.

It was also judged from the views of the selected respondents that people also want international effort in this regard. International Agencies relating to environment and forest fires should also be involved to take mutual decision to tackle with this problem.

It was noted that JFM programmes has been very successful in this matter. In Himachal Pradesh JFM programmes require support of the government and community. People have desired for
the need of a Crisis Management Group, and Government is making effort in this regard.

It is clear from the respondents views that NGOs work for the betterment of society. In Himachal Pradesh there were also Self Help groups which were working well, in forest fires management.

In India forest resources are exploited by the men and women for the use of their daily needs. Mostly women have to deal with the forest work from morning to evening. They are fully aware about the use of natural resources. They can educate the children and the family to protect and conserve the forests.

It has been depicted from the study conducted in four districts that there is a need to involve educational institutions in forest fire management. There is a need of giving them proper training that how to tackle with this kind of problems. Educational Institution can organize the awareness programmes during fire season and they should have given the responsibility of fire noticing.

It can be said on the basis of the present study that there is lack of coordination and communication during forest fires. It is the important question before the community that whom should they inform first? Communication and coordination are the important factor which helps in gathering the different people and other organisation to help and support each other during crises.

One the whole, it is concluded from the opinion survey that in Himachal Pradesh forest fire incidences has been increasing annually there are different agencies which are keen to work in this regard but they need to have proper encouragement or support.
It is concluded that forest fire control and prevention system of Himachal Pradesh does not appear to be strong. There seem to exist confusion among all channels. There is a need to provide proper platform for forest fire management agencies.

TESTING OF HYPOTHESIS

The present study was based upon following hypothesis

- Forest fires incidences has been increasing during the last decade in the state of Himachal Pradesh due to the socio-economic reasons.

After the study this hypothesis has been proved to be true that forest fire incidences have been increasing during the last decade in the State of Himachal Pradesh due to the socio-economic reasons.

- It was hypothesised that there is lack of forest fires policies, adequate technologies and technical experts to tackle or manage the forest fires.

This hypothesis has also been proved to be true.

- It was hypothesised that there is lack of coordination and communication between different Departments and Agencies regarding forest fire management in Himachal Pradesh.

After the study this hypothesis was proved to be accurate.

- It was hypothesised that there is lack of prevention and rehabilitation schemes for the affected community in Himachal Pradesh.

It has been proved after the study that this hypothesis is true.

- It was also hypothesised that there is lack of people's participation and awareness in forest fire protection in the rural community in the State of Himachal Pradesh.
This hypothesis also has been proved accurate after conducting the study.

It can be said that all the above hypothesis have been found accurate.

**Suggestions**

The present study was conducted to know about the awareness level among people about the impacts of forest fires and to know about the policy and planning strategies of the government to deal with the forest fires. After drawing some conclusions on the basis of viewpoints of respondents some suggestions are given here:

- In Himachal Pradesh forest fire incidences are increasing annually, it is very important to know the reasons behind it that why it is increasing and mainly who are responsible for it in the most of the cases.

- After getting knowledge about the reasons behind forest fires people should be make aware regarding the value of forests, it needs to be protected like their own houses and fields. Each and every person should be made aware that any activity of them should not result in the form of forest fires. It has been seen during the survey that man-made causes were the most behind forest fires. It should be always kept in mind that these resources are our resources. There should be the feeling of belongingness towards these. If someone notices any kind of sparking he should at once suppress the fires otherwise it will be spread in all over the forest. If the person is not able to control the fires at that time he or she should immediately
inform the Forest Department and till they arrive, they should take the help of local people.

- It has been observed that there was lack of proper forest fire management structure in Central and State level. There should be proper structure in which duties and responsibilities should be clarified to all. Each and every person of Forest Department should have knowledge about their duties regarding forest fire management.

- Data and facts about the forest fires are not available, if somewhere available, are scattered. There should be proper way to keep the data of forest fire incidences in which causes, impacts and number of fire incidences and area should be mentioned. So that knowledge about forest fires can be collected easily.

- Study reveals that there is lack of proper forest fire policies and planning strategy in India. Very little is written to deal with this problem in Indian Forest Policies. There is a dire need to make changes in these policies according to time. There should be proper rules and guidelines and responsibilities of people from all walks of life. What punishment will be given to the offenders and who will decide it, all should be mentioned in those policies.

- While making the policies and programmes experts of environment, politicians, economists should be involved in this process. Forest fire policies structure of different countries should be studied and analysed and if possible and suitable should be applied in Indian context.
• For fire prevention, detection and suppression advance or new technology should be adopted. Equipment should not be heavy, the use of light weighted equipment should be done which will be easy to carry.

• Forest Fire Protection Wing should be established at the State level under which forest fire control committees should be established in different regions.

• Forest Fire Management is not the isolated function of one Department, it is an integrated effort of different agencies.

• NGOs have to study a vital role in the field of research, survey, documentations, awareness programmes, resource mobilization and capacity building in local institutions. They should start forest fire awareness programmes and projects.

• Developing environment friendly behavior and positive attitude and values among local leadership and community, is the need of hour to make the whole community conscious about the eco system and ecological balance.

• At local level Panchayati Raj Institutions should be made aware regarding their powers that there are such provisions in Constitution that PRIs can make resolution and ask for more funds to tackle with this problem. Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions should educate the people regarding the consequences of forest fires. There should be provisions of incentives and awards in the
villages to the person who will inform about the offenders and protectors of forest fires.

- The help of Remote Sensing Agency should be taken. There is innovation of new technology like Aerial Rating System and Satellites which send the photographs of forest fires and imparts daily information about the forest fires. Aerial Rating System makes prediction of forest fires on the basis of temperature and climate condition. It can help in fire prevention.

- Government should start new forest conservation schemes, like afforestation or plantation programme and such forest protection projects which can generate income. Bio Carbon Credit Project is one of the best example in this regard.

- People should possess eco-friendly behavior. Each and every one should live very friendly with the environment.

- There should be Village Youth Volunteer Group such as Yuvak Mandals, Forest Fire Control Group and other Youth Clubs should also be involved in this problem.

- Waste material in the land or fields should be burned very carefully otherwise fire will spread to the nearby forests.

- The people who control and prevent forest fires should keep most of things in mind. In case of huge forest fires local people should help the Forest Department. Each and every fire fighter should have knowledge about fire behavior. It will help to control the fire very easily.
• While fighting with the fire very high temperature and harmful rays of it, smoke of the fire and dehydration problem, direction of the air, availability of the fuel and rapidly spreading of the fire, it makes forest fires very terrible. It should be always keep in mind.

• There should be proper watch on forest fires, because it spreads from different sides.

• Written order should be taken from Forest Guard for fighting the forest fires.

• Before extinguishing the forest fires all the things should be collected like map of that area and written permission of concerned officer. Otherwise it can create problem later. During fire incidence one should be informed and kept in touch with the concerned officer.

• All the members of fire fighting team should work together and keep the link with each other.

• Direction of blowing wind should always be kept in mind because the fire spreads quickly in the direction of wind.

• During fire season Forest Guards should be provided mobiles for the connectivity. Although in the State recently this scheme has been started and Rs. 300 is given to the Forest Guards for mobiles so that they could inform the authority on time and make the connectivity with the people.

• During rainy season water reservoirs should be built in the different places in the forest fire suspected areas. The
water of those reservoirs can be used during fire incidents. These types of schemes have been started in some states in India.

- To generate awareness among the community, Government should start forest fire awareness campaigns before fire seasons.

- It has been seen that in India the tendency of depending upon the Government is common. We think that Government should take initiative to solve the problems. Community should recognize their potentialities of taking initiatives.

- A positive attitude among the members of Panchayati Raj Institutions will have positive effect towards the solution of any problem.

- The help of local leadership can be taken in this issue because they are capable to combat this problem. There is a need of giving them a little attention regarding the awareness and provide knowledge to them, so that a feeling of self confidence come in their mind.

- Except local leadership, involvement of different wings like NCC, NSS and Scouts can provide their active service in dealing with this problem in rural areas. They should provide training to tackle the situation. They should set camps near the forests. These wings should be assigned duties during fire season.
Lastly there is an urgent need of setting up of Forest Fire Research Institution in State. It will conduct research in State level. It will be the function of this institution to conduct research on forests, problems and on everything relating to forests. So that it can intimate people about the problem of forests.

There is a need to take actions on these suggestions so that it can help in forest fire management.