

FORESTFIRE AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT BANDIPORA JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Mohmad Yaseen Najar

Department of Disaster Management, Govt. Degree College Langate, Kupwara

Abstract

This paper presents the extent and magnitude of forest fires and adaptation responses to deepen our understanding of the dynamics of forest fires in District Bandipora. I used a narrative scooping review approach to narrate the present state of forest fires and resilient adaptation responses to guide the development of climate resilient adaptation pathways in the future. Forest fire presents significant threat to ecological integrity, human wellbeing, and global effort to fight climate change. Fire incidences are highest during and post dry winter months which quickly declines at the onset of monsoon. Adaptation and responding to ever growing size and frequency of forest fires are limited by lack of awareness, training on fire management, firefighting infrastructure, technology, and adequate policy and financial support. In addition, there is acute lack of scientific studies to understand forest fire dynamics in District Bandipora. Based on the forest fire literature we argue that policy makers and communities must quickly adopt policy strategies that support smart responses to forest fire management including allocating adequate funds to support capacity building and research. Such decision must be based on research into potentials for climate resilient pathways for adaptation response.

Keywords: Forest Fire, Disaster, Management, Causes, Bandipora, Jammu & Kashmir

INTRODUCTION

Uncontrolled blazes fueled by weather, wind, and dry underbrush, wildfires can burn acres of land—and consume everything in their paths—in mere minutes. On average, more than 100,000 wildfires, also called wildland fires or forest fires, clear 4 million to 5 million acres (1.6 million to 2 million hectares) of land in the U.S. every year. In recent years, wildfires have burned up to 9 million acres (3.6 million hectares) of land. A wildfire moves at speeds of up to 14 miles an hour (23 kilometers an hour), consuming everything—trees, brush, homes, even humans—in its path. Environmental historian Stephen J. Pyne, in his book entitled Fire: A Brief History, suggests that fire and flame can only exist on earth in the presence of the carbon based "living world". Our carbon based and flammable environment supplies all of the elements of chemistry for the creation of fire. I will review these elements in a moment. Fire is dependent on, cannot exist without, and must follow the biology of life. There are fire based ecosystems where flora and fauna have evolved and adapted to wildfire for survival. The absence of fire in these forest systems is a change that negatively affects the biome.

Objectives of the Study

- The main objectives of the present study are as the following
- 1. To analyze the nature and magnitude of forest fire in the study area.
- 2. To identify the causes and consequences of forest fire in the study area.
- 3. To suggest the suitable mitigation measures of forest fire in the study area.

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Mohmad Yaseen Najar

Database andMethodology

Besides the field and personal observations the present study is based on secondary sources from which the data is collected. These secondary sources from which material was collected are books, journals, and internet. These study materials are collected from the department library and surfing the different journals, research papers from the internet.

The focus of present study is to analyze the forest fires and its management in district Bandipora

Significance of the Study

The present study relates to the forest fires and its management in district Bandipora. The main significance of the study is determine the main causes, consequences, nature, magnitude and management of forest fires in district Bandipora

Since ancient times forests have been integral parts of Indian society. Ancient literature of Hindu mythology like Puranas, Vedas, etc. have mentioned the significance of this natural resource for the community. Forests have not only proved significant for economic utility, but also influenced the social and economic life of the mankind, modified their views and provided new thoughts to poets and artists too. Number of different scriptures in the past have talked about these roles of forests. The Agni purana (Hindu scripture) while discussing the role of forests in human life goes so far as to say "That man who plant trees for the welfare of the public obtains obsolete bliss." The Geeta (another Hindu scripture) mentions "Living beings survive on the food. Food is produced by rain, rain depends on forests. Therefore conservation of forests is necessary to keep it in a healthy state."

The Study Area

Bandipora district is one of the 22 districts in Jammu and Kashmir State in northern India. This district was curved out from the erstwhile Baramulla district in 2007. The district has three diverse geographical, socio-cultural and economic zones. Thus the nature of hazards also varies. Lake shore region is prone to floods, the foothills are affected by landslides, flash floods, soil erosion and debris flow and high mountain experience avalanche and harsh winters. Earthquake and fire are constant hazards in these socio-economically vulnerable regions.

• Political and administrative

Bandipora is divided into three sub divisions -Sumbal, Bandipora and Gurez. The sub districts are further divided into seven tehsils.

Districts	Tehsil	Sub-divisions
	 SUMBAL 	 SONAWARI
		• HAJIN
Bandipora	BANDIPORA	 ALOOSA
		 AJAS
		BANDIPORA



•	GUREZ	

GUREZ

TULAIL

Bandipora has 123 revenue Villages, 24 Niyabat Circles, 35 PatwariHalqas, 5 Educational Zones, 4 Medical Blocks, 12 CD Blocks and 114 Panchayat Halqas.

Literature Review

The origin of forest fire can be either natural or manmade. In certain countries at higher latitudes, lightening is the major cause of forest fire. However, in India, most of the forest fires have manmade origin, such as, cigarette or bidi stubs or left over embers (bahuguna and singh, 2002).

Flannigan et.al. (2000) reviewed the existing studies on climate change and forest fires by using two transient general circulation models (GCM's), namely the Hadley Centre and the Canadian GCM's, to estimate fire season severity in the middle of the next century. Ratios of 2*CO2 seasonal severity rating (SSR) over present day SSR were calculated for the means and maximums for North America. The results suggest that the SSR will increase by 10 -50% over most of North America; although, there are regions of little change or where the SSR's should translate into increased forest fire activity. Thus, forest fires could be viewed as an agent of change for US forests as the fire regime will respond rapidly to climate warming. This change in the fire regime has the potential to overshadow the direct effects of climate changes on species distribution and mitigation.

Balch (2009) observed that "The synthesis is a prerequisite for adaptation to the apparent recent intensification of fire feedbacks, which have been exacerbated by climate change, rapid land cover transformation, and exotic species introductions" and further commented about "fires where we don" normally see fires," and pointed to the occurrence of bigger and more frequent fires from the western U.S to the tropics.

Forest fire report from last ten years in the study area

Office of the Divisional Forest Officer Bandipora Forest DivisionChitternar

Forest Fire report of Bandipora Forest Division from last 10 Years

Name of		Date & time of occurenc e	Date & Extingu fi	Time of ishing of re	Blo	ck		Compt.	Measures adopted to	Details of Enquiry/Ver ification cariied out	
Division	Year	Date	Time	Date	Time		Beat	No	extinguish the fire	Extend of damage	Area engulfed (in Hacs)

FORESTFIRE AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT BANDIPORA JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Mohmad Yaseen Najar

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9			10	11	12
		1/8/2008	9:00 a.m	1/8/	/2008	8:00 p.r	n Aloosa	Aloosa	10/Kh 11-a/k	& (h	By b	eating & Making fire circles	Grasses & Bushes Only	1.00 Hac
		9/3/2008	8:30 a.m	9/4/	2008	4:00 p.r	n Aloosa	Aloosa	9/Kh8 10/Kl	& h	Cle Crea	earance of Inspection Paths, ation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	0.25 Hac
	2008-09	11/29/20 08	6:30 p.m	11/30)/2008	11: 30 a.m	Kudara	Kudara	114/K	h	Cle cre plugg	earing of inspection paths, eation of fire lines/rings, ging of stumps with soil, rocks etc	Grasses, bushes and regenerated conifer 100 Nos	2.00
		12/17/20 08	11:00 a.m	12/18	8/2008	3:00 p.mp.m	Bonakoo	t Bonakoo	83- ot a/Kh8 83-b/H	۶ h	Clea Creati	arance of Inspection Paths, ion of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	0.25Hac
												Sub-toal:	0	3.50 Hac
		11/25/20 09	10:00 a.m	11/25	5/2009	10:00 p.m	Chandaji	Chandaj	i 43/Kł 44/K	1& h	Cle Crea	earance of Inspection Paths, ation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	3.25 Hac
	2009-10	12/5/200 9	11:30 a.m	12/5	/2009	3:30 p.r	n Aloosa	Aloosa	11-a/I	K h	Cle Crea	earance of Inspection Paths, ation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	1.25 Hac
		12/23/20 09	10:30 a.m	12/23	8/2009	6:30 p.r	n Mulkhuil ama	n Mulkhui ama	h 142/Kl 143/k	h& (h	Cle Crea	earance of Inspection Paths, ation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	1.00 Hac
Bandipora												Sub-toal:	0	5.50 Hac
		9/24/2010	11: 00 a	.m 9	/24/201	10 7:	00 p.ma.	Ashtango	Ashta ngoo	7,	/Kh	By beating & Making fire circles	40-50 Kail = 02 Nos	1.40 Hac
		9/26/2010	11:00 p	.m 9)/27/201	10 10):40 p.m	Chandaji	Chand aji	27/ 29	/Kh& 9/kh	By using Soil, Beating, creating fire rings water to some extent etc.	Grasses & Bushes Only	1.50 Hac
	2010-11	10/30/201 0	10:00 a.	m 1(0/30/20	10 4	:30 p.m	Arin	Arin	111	1/Kh & 2/Kh	By using Soil, Beating, creating fire rings water to some extent etc.	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.75 Hac
		12/6/2010	5:00 p.	m 1	2/7/201	10 4	:30 p.m	Malangar	n am	22	2/Kh	By using Soil, Beating, creating fire rings water to some extent etc.	Hallow Kail 03 Nos	1.00 Hac
												Sub-toal:	02 Kail	4.65 Hac
		1/27/2011	L 3:00	p.m	2801-	2011	2:30 p.m	Arin	Arin	1: a,	10- /Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	1.00 Hac
	2011-12	1/20/2011	L 2:00	p.m	1/20/	2011	9:30 p.m	Tragbal	Tragbal	87	/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.25 Hac
		1/25/2011	L 3:00	p.m	26-01	2011	4:30 p.m	Arin	Arin	1: a,	10- /Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	1.20 Hac
Bandipora	2011 12	3/29/2011	11:00) p.m	3/29/	2011	4:00 p.m	Aloosa	Aloosa	10, 1 a/i 11-i	/Kh, 11- Kh& b/Kh	By beating & Making fire circles	Grasses & Bushes Only	3.00 Hac
	2011-12	3/29/2011	2:00	p.m	3/31/	2011	800 p.m	Chitterna r	Chittern ar	108	8/kh	Fire beating, creation of fire lines, clearance of inspection paths and use of water and soil	Grasses & Bushes Only	1.25 Hac
												Sub-toal:	0	6.70 Hac
	2012-13	4/2/2012	6:00	a.m	4/2/	2012	8:00 p.m	Panar	Panar	· 98	3/Kh	Fire beating, creation of fire lines, clearance of inspection paths and use of water and soil	Grasses Only	2.00 Hac

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543



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		12/6/201	12 1	12:30 p.m	12/6/2	012	8:00 p.n	n Chit	ternar	Chitte rnar	112/Kh	Beating & creation of fire circles around fire by inflammable materials	Grasses Only	0.50 Hac
												Sub-toal:-	0	2.50 Hac
		10/3/201	13	8:30 a.m	10/4/2	013	4:00 p.n	n Al	oosa	Aloos a	11-a/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	0.25 Hac
		11/17/20	13 1	11:00 a.m	11/18/2	2013	10:00 p.r	n ^{Mul}	khuiha ma	Mulk huiha ma	142/Kh & 143/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	0.125 Hac
		11/17/20	13	7:15 a.m	11/18/2	2013	2:15 p.n	n Al	loosa	Aloos a	11/Kh	Creation/clearing of fire lines/fire rings and other fire fighting operations	Grasses &Small bushes Only	0.15 Hac
		11/18/20	13 1	10:15 a.m	11/18/2	2013	8:35 p.n	n Si Kł	C Unit nayar	S C Unit Khaya r	83-a/Kh	Creation/clearing of fire lines/fire rings and other fire fighting operations	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.15 Hac
	2013-14	11/27/20	13 1	12:30 p.m	11/28/2	2013	8:40 p.n	n Mal	angam	Malan gam	21-c/Kh	By beating & making fire circles	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.20 Hac
		11/29/20	13 1	10:15 a.m	11/29/2	2013	8:30 p.n	n Bor	nakoot	Bonak oot	83-b/Kh	Creation/clearing of fire lines/fire rings and other fire fighting operations	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.15 Hac
		12/7/201	13 1	11:30 a.m	11/8/2	013	3:30 p.n	n Bor	nakoot	Bonak oot	82- a,b/Kh	Creation/clearing of fire lines/fire rings and other fire fighting operations	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.20 Hac
		12/13/20	13	7:00 p.m	12/14/2	2013	5:30 p.n	n Mal	angam	Malan gam	21/Kh	By beating & making fire circles	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.10 Hac
		12/16/20	13	8:00 a.m	12/16/2	2013	5:40 p.n	n Al	loosa	Aloos a	11-a/Kh	By beating & making fire circles	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.075 Hac
		12/17/20	13 1	11:15 a.m	12/18/2	2013	12:30 p.r	n Bor	nakoot	Bonak oot	83-a/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	0.10 Hac
												Sub-tota	0	1.50 Hac
	2014-15	1/2/201 5	09:00):a.m 1/:	8/2015	6:20 p	o.m Ash	tangoo	Ashtan	goo	9/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.50
		1/2/201 5	11:00) a.m 1/3	3/2015	8:35 p	p.m Chi	tternar	Chitter	nar	104/Kh	By beating & Making fire circles	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.50
		1/3/201 5	10:00)a.m 1/4	l/2015	4:20 p	o.m	Arin	Ariı	n	113-a/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	1.00
		1/7/201 5	7:00	a.m 1/9	9/2015	12:3 p.n	15 N	Arin	Ariı	n	112/Kh& 113/Kh	By beating & Making fire circles	50-60=01 No Kail	2.00
Bandipora	2014-15	1/7/201 5	3:00	p.m 1/	9/2015	6:30 p	p.m A	loosa	Aloo	sa	10/Kh, L1-a/Kh& 11-b/Kh	By beating & Making fire circles	Grasses & Bushes Only	3.00
		1/7/201 5	7:45	a.m 1/3	3/2015	6:30 p	o.m Pa Chi	nnar/ tternar	Pann Ahams f	er/ harie	101- a/Kh, 103/Kh& 104/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	1.50
		1/7/201 5	9:30	a.m 1/3	7/2015	3:00 p	o.m Bo	nakoot	Bonko	pot	82-a/Kh& 82-c/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.08

FORESTFIRE AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT BANDIPORA JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Mohmad Yaseen Najar

		1/8/201 5	9:00 a.m	1/8/	2015	7:30 p.m	Asht Al	angoo/ loosa	Ashtang Aloos	goo/ sa	7/K 9/Ki 10/I	h, h& Kh	By b	eating & Making fire circles	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.03
		1/9/201 5	2:00 p.m	1/10,	/2015	6:00 p.m	n Tr	agbal	Tragb	al	87/1	Kh	Cle Paths plugg	arance of Inspection s, Creation of fire rings, ging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	1.00
		12/26/2 015	11:30 a.m	12/27	/2015	3:00 p.m	n Bor	nakoot	Bonak	oot	82-b/	/Kh	Cle Paths plugg	arance of Inspection s, Creation of fire rings, ging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses & Bushes Only	2.00
														Sub-total	01 No Kail	11.61
	2015-16				0	0	0	0	0		0	0		0	0	0.00
														Sub-total	Nil	0.00
		9/29/2016	5 10:00 a.	m	9/29/	/2016	7:00	p.m	Chitterna r	Chit	terna r	108/	′Kh	By beating & making fire rings	Grasses Only	1.00
		10/4/2016	6 4:00 p.	m	10/4/	/2016	10:45	p.m	Malanga m	Ona	gam	22/1	Kh	By beating & making fire rings	Grasses Only	1.00
		10/12/20 6	1 4:15 p.	m	10/13	/2016	12:10	a.m	Malanga m	Q	uil	21-c/	/Kh	By beating & making fire rings	Grasses Only	1.50
		10/17/20 6	1 1:30 p.1	m	10/19	/2016	7:00	a.m	Arin	A	rin	110-b,	/Kh	By beating & Making fire circles	40-50 Kail = 03 Nos, 50-60 Kail=01 No	2.00
Bandipora		10/18/20 6	1 2:30 p.	m	10/18	/2016	7:00	p.m l	Bonakoot	Bona	ikoot	82-b/	/kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	1.50
	2016-17	10/18/20 6	1 1:00 p.	m	10/18	/2016	5:00	p.m l	Bonakoot	Bona	ikoot	85-b/	/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	0.50
		10/22/20 6	1 1:00 p.	m	10/25	/2016	9:00	p.m	Panar	Pa	nar	99/К 100/	íh& ′Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	0.40
		10/25/20 6	1 4:00 p.1	m	10/25	/2016	11:00	p.m	Ashtango O	Asht	ango o	9/K	(h	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	2.00
Bandipora		10/26/20 6	1 2:00 p.1	m	10/29	/2016	2:30	p.m	Chandaji	Chai	ndaji	41/1	Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	1.00
		10/28/20 6	1 6:30 p.1	m	10/29	/2016	4:00	p.m	Aragam	Ara	gam	145/	′Kh	Beatings, clearance of inspection paths & formation of firelines	Grasses Only	0.25
	2016-17	11/4/2016	5 3:00 p.1	m	11/5/	/2016	11:00	p.m	Chandaji	Chai	ndaji	43/1	Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	1.50
		11/4/2016	5 3:00 p.1	m	11/5/	/2016	11:00	p.m	Chandaji	Chai	ndaji	44/1	Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	2.00
		11/7/2016	5 8:00 p.1	m	11/8/	/2016	1:00	a.m	S C unit Khayar A	Un	it A	CAM Closu	IPA ure	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	90% Planting	11.00

545



		11/7/2016	8:00 p.m	11/8/2016	1:00 a.m	S C unit Khayar A	Unit A	State Sector Closure	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	5.(00
		11/13/201 6	6:00 p.m	11/14/2016	2:30 p.m	Mulkhuih ama	Mulkhuih ama	144/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	1.0	00
		11/23/201 6	5:00 p.m	11/24/2016	4:00 p.m	Kudara	Kudara	114/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	1.0	00
		11/29/201 6	6:30 p.m	11/30/2016	11: 30 a.m	Kudara	Kudara	114/Kh	Clearing of inspection paths, creation of fire lines/rings, plugging of stumps with soil, rocks etc	Grasses, bushes and regenerated conifer 100 Nos	2.0	00
		12/18/201 6	6:00 p.m	12/19/2016	1:00 p.m	Aragam	Aragam	145/Kh	Creation/clearing of fire lines/fire rings and other fire fighting operations	Grasses Only	2.0	00
		12/21/201 6	12:00 p.m	12/21/2016	08:00 p.m	Mulkhuih ama	Mulkhuih ama	144/Kh	Creation/Clearing of fire lines, rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	Grasses Only	0.2	25
		12/21/201 6	03:00 a. m	12/26/2016	8:00 p.m	Tragbal	Tragbal	81/Kh	Clearance of Inspection Paths, Creation of fire rings, plugging of stumps with soil etc	40-50 Kail=04 Nos, 50-60 Kail=03 Nos & 60-70 Kail=01 No	12.	00
						1	1		Sub-total		12 Nos Kail	48.90
	2017-18	9/20/2017	12:00 Noon	9/20/2017	9:00 a.m	Ashtango o	Ashtango o	7/Kh	Beating & creation of fi circles around fire by removing inflammable materials	re Grasses Only e	0	.40
		9/27/2017	1:00 p.m	9/28/2017	10:00 a.m	Chandaji	Chandaji	27/Kh& 29/kh	Beating & creation of fire circles around fire by inflammable material	Grasses Only	1	.25
		9/30/2017	9:30 a.m	9/30/2017	4:30 p.m	Aloosa	Binlipora	11-b/Kh	Beating & creation of fire circles around fire by inflammable material	Grasses Only	0	.10
		10/9/2017	1:00 p.m	10/10/2017	11:00 a.m	Arin	Arin	112/Kh	Beating & creation of f circles around fire by inflammable materials	ire Grasses Only	0	.50
Bandipora	2017-18	10/30/201 7	11:00 a.m	10/30/2017	4:00 p.m	Bonakoot	Bonakoot	85-b/Kh	Beating & creation of fi circles around fire by inflammable material	re Grasses Only	1	.00
		12/2/2017	5:15 p.m	12/3/2017	4:30 p.m	Arin	Arin	111/Kh& 112/Kh	Beating & creation of fi circles around fire by inflammable material:	re Grasses Only	1	.00
		12/4/2017	1:30 p.m	12/4/2017	5:00 p.m	Chitterna r	Chitterna r	112/Kh	Beating & creation of f circles around fire by inflammable materials	ire Grasses Only	0	.50
		1/27/2018	3:30 p.m	1/29/2018	2:30 p.m	Arin	Arin	110-a/Kh	Fire beating, creation fire lines, clearance of inspection paths and use water and soil	of Grasses & Bushes Only	50	0.00

FORESTFIRE AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT BANDIPORA JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Mohmad Yaseen Najar

	3/25/2018	6:00 p.m	3/25/2018	9:30 p.m	Chitterna r	Chitterna r	109/Kh	By using Soil, Beating, creating fire rings water to some extent etc.	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.50
	3/25/2018	6:00 p.m	3/26/2018	2:30 p.m	Arin	Arin	110-a/Kh	By using Soil, Beating, creating fire rings water to some extent etc.	Grasses & Bushes Only	0.75
	3/29/2018	4:00 p.m	3/31/2018	5:00 p.m	Chitterna r	Chitterna r	109/Kh	Fire beating, creation of fire lines, clearance of inspection paths and use of water and soil	Kail poles 15 Nos	30.00
	3/29/2018	4:00 p.m	3/31/2018	5:00 p.m	Chitterna r	Chitterna r	108/kh	Fire beating, creation of fire lines, clearance of inspection paths and use of water and soil	Kail 50-60 = 03 Nos Hallow Burnt	40.00
								Sub-total:-	0	126.00

Forest Fire report of Bandipora Forest Division for the year 2018-19 (Ending March-2019)

		Date & time of occurence	Date & Time of Extinguishing of fire	Block					l Enqui c	Details of ry/Verification ariied out
Name of Division	Year	Date	i Date	ī	Beat	Compt . No	Measures adopted to extinguish the fire		Extend of damage	Area engulfed (in Hacs)
1	2	3	5	7	8	9	10		11	12
Bandipora	2018-19 (Ending		· · · · ·							
	03/2019)	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0

Forest Fire report of Bandipora Forest Division for the year 2019-20 (As on ending April-2019)

Name of	Voor	Date & occur	time of rence	Date & Extinguis fir	Time of hing of re	Plack	Poat	Compt	Measures adopted to		l Enqui c	Details of ry/Verification rariied out
Division	rear	Date	Time	Date	Time	DIOCK	Deal	. No	extinguish the fire		Extend of damage	Area engulfed (in Hacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		11	12
Bandipora	2019-20	4/23/2019	5:00 p.m	4/23/201 9	11.00 p.m	Aragam	Aragam	145/K h	By using Soil, Beating, creating fire rings , Clearing paths etc.Beat Staff, Aragam, Mulkhuihama, RO Ajas& DFO Bandipora participated in extinguishingthe fire		Grasses &Bushe s only	1.00 Hac
									Total			1.00 Hac



Forest Fire report of Bandipora Forest Division for the year 2019-20 (As on 22-09-2019)

Name of		Date & time of	occurence	Date & Ti Extinguishin	me of g of fire			Compt	Measures adopted to	Cauas	Type of Fire (Crow	Details Enquiry/Veri cariied o	of fication out
Division	Year	Date	Time	Date	Time	Block	Beat	. No	extinguish the fire	e of fire	Groun d, creepi ng etc)	Extend of damage	Area engulfed (in Hacs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			11	12
		4/23/2019	5:00 p.m	4/23/2019	11.00 p.m	Aragam	Aragam	145/K h	By using Soil, Beating, creating fire rings , Clearing paths etc.Beat Staff, Aragam, Mulkhuihama, RO Ajas& DFO Bandipora participated in extinguishingthe fire	Natur al	Groun d	Grasses &Bushes only	1.0 Hac
		9/11/2019	5:30 P.m	9/12/2019	3:00 p.m	Kanzalwa n	Bagtore	69/KG	By Beating, creating fire rings, Clearing paths etc.Beat Staff, local residents and RO Gurez participated in extinguishingthe fire	Natur al	Groun d	Grasses &Bushes only	1.5Hac
Bandipora	2019-20	9/11/2019	6:00 p.m	9/11/2019	11:30 p.m	Kanzalwa n	Kanzalwa n	42/KG	By Beating, creating fire rings, Clearing paths etc.Beat Staff, local residents and RO Gurez participated in extinguishingthe fire	Natur al	Groun d	Grasses &Bushes only	0.6 Hac
		9/12/2019	2:00 p.m	9/13/2019	1:00 p.m	Dawar	Dawar	57/KG	By Beating, creating fire rings, Clearing paths etc.Beat Staff, local residents and RO Gurez participated in extinguishingthe fire	Natur al	Groun d	Grasses &Bushes only	1.0 Hac
					-		-	<u>.</u>			Total		4.1 Hac

NO:-DFO/Bpr/Estt/ 2019/ Dt:- 25 /10/2019.

Divisional Forest Officer Bandipora Forest Division Chitternar

World Forest Scenario

At present the world's total forest area is just over 4 billion hectares, which corresponds to an average of 0.6 hectares per capita (global forest resources assessment 2010). This forest cover is not uniformly distributed throughout the land mass. As per state of world's report 2011, Europe is the richest in forest cover of the world. In term of percentage of land under forest cover, South America is on the top, having nearly half of its land mass under forest and in term of per capita forest area, Oceania stands the first.

Table - 1: Forest area by region wise 2011

Country/area	Forest area	% of	Area per	1900-	%	2000-	%
	(1000 ha)	land	1000	2000		2010	
		area	people	(1000		(1000	



FORESTFIRE AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT BANDIPORA JAMMU AND KASHMIR

				ha)		ha)	
Africa	674419	23	683	-4067	-0.6	-3414	-0.5
Asia	592512	19	145	-595	-0.1	2235	0.4
Europe	1005001	45	1371	877	0.1	676	0.1
Caribbean	6933	30	166	53	0.9	50	0.7
North and	705393	33	1315	-289	0	-10	0
central America							
South America	864351	49	2246	-4213	-0.5	-3997	-0.5
Oceania	191384	23	5478	-36	0	-700	-4
Total world	4033060	31	597	-8323	-0.2	-5211	-0.1

Mohmad Yaseen Najar

Source : state of the world forests report, 2011; FAO.



Distribution of the forest cover over globe is dependent on many factors, mainly geographical characteristics i.e altitude, geology/ soil type and climate. Climatic conditions i.e the temperature and the rainfall are strategic factors in determining the forest distribution. Based on the two factors four types of forests have been identified globally i.e tropical, subtropical, temperate and boreal forests, which are further sub grouped into thirteen sub types.

Jammu and Kashmir Forest Scenario:-

549

Jammu and Kashmir State is a forest rich State having 20,230sq km of forest i.e.about 10% of its geographical area. If Ladakh region is excluded which does not have significant expanse of natural forests, the proportion of natural forests in the state area increases to 47%. Per capita forests and tree cover in the state is about 0.15 ha which almost double the national average of 0.07 is ha. The forests in Kashmir region mostly fall in dry temperate class. These forests are predominantly having conifers comprising of Deodar, Kail and Fir. The distribution of these species varies with altitude.



These forests are not normally vulnerable to forest fires as they are predominately having evergreen species and lush green ground cover. The vulnerability increases during the autumn season if it remains dry for long period. During summer season hurricanes sometimes cause immense damage to forests. Pest attack also takes place at times in summer months in respect of few species where there is mono culture. Flush floods in forest areas are also common which cause immense damage to forests and at times block the connectivity between the villages.

Very dense	Moderately	Open Forest	Scrub	Non Forest	Total
forest	dense forest				
Area in sq.	Area in sq. km	Area in sq.	Area in sq.	Area in sq.	Area in sq.
km		km	km	km	km
4140	8760	9639	2105	197592	222236

The forest cover of the State as per 2011 assessment presents position as under:-

District - wise forest co	ver of Jammu	and Kashmir
(area in sq. km)		

		2013 Assessment			Per cent			
District	Geographical	Very	Moderately			of GA	Chan	scrub
	area	dense	dense forest	Open	Total		ge	
		forest		forest				
Anantnag	3984	196	664	578	1438	36.09	0	23
Baramulla	4588	425	286	446	1157	25.22	0	86
Budgam	1371	99	69	52	220	16.05	0	8
Doda	11691	619	1689	1659	3967	33.93	0	5
Jammu	3097	0	210	672	882	28.48	0	43
Kargil	14037	0	3	21	24	0.17	0	19
Kathua	2651	112	672	615	1399	52.77	1	12
Kupwara	2379	472	366	322	1160	48.76	0	3
Leh	45110	0	48	57	105	0.23	0	6
Outside LOC	120848	1326	2472	2687	6485	5.37	2	1810
Poonch	1674	187	300	242	729	43.55	0	9
Pulwama	1398	110	106	78	294	21.03	0	10
Rajouri	2630	49	439	752	1240	47.15	0	8
Srinagar	2228	196	307	249	752	33.75	0	16
Udhampur	4550	349	1129	1208	2689	59.03	-3	47
Grand	222236	4140	8760	9638	2253	10.14	-1	2105
total					8			

FORESTFIRE AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT BANDIPORA JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Mohmad Yaseen Najar

More than 56% area of the State is under Glacier / permanent snow and naturally not available for Agriculture and tree planting. Out of the remaining area more than 74% is either under forest or not available for use. Approximately 3 % area is available for pasture and grazing. Though density of human population is concentrated in the lower portion of State in the valley yet sizable population lives in the mountainous tracks surrounding it. The people living in this high altitude track mainly sustain through raring of their livestock. Stall feeding is not common. During summer months the livestock permanently remains in the high altitude grazing lands locally called as 'Bahaks. Because of the movement of this sizeable population through the forests and dependence on them accidental damages in the shape of forest fires are common. These fires during summer months do not have any impact because of lush green environment and soothing temperatures. However these accidental fires become disastrous during dry months of autumn and sometime early winter. This is the main issue before the Forest Department and reason for drawing up of this plan.

Forest disasters

The valuable forests of the State are to be shielded against the dangers which either can completely destroy them or at least damage them to such extent that they may no more remain able to perform the functions and confer benefits which they are expected to give. This is what can be termed as Forest Protection. Protection requires efforts as well as financial backup. As regards the causes of the forest damages they are immense. The important one is that of forest fire.

Consequences ofForest Fires:

Forest fires sometimes cause colossal damages to the forest unless they are mild and controlled in time. The damages caused are:-

- i. Damage to trees
- ii. Damage to regeneration
- iii. Damage to soil
- iv. Damage to productive capacity of the forest
- v. Damage to protective capacity of the forest
- vi. Damage to wild animals
- vii. Damage to the recreational and scenic value of forests

These damages are result of the nature of the fires and time taken to restrict and extinguish the same.

District Forest Fire Management Committee

The Control Rooms already established at Divisional level will remain operative for firefighting measures. However for real time monitoring of situation and mobilizing all available resources at District level, the committees will have to be constituted as was discussed in detail in the meeting taken by the Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir. The constitution of the committees will be as under:-



District Level Committee District Dev. Commissioner DFO Territorial Superintendent of Police Deputy Director Forest Protection Force Wildlife Warden DFO Social Forestry District Soil Conservation Officer

Chairman Member Secretary Member Member Member Member Member

The Committee shall monitor and coordinate the forest fire, prevention and control in the District and shall meet once in a month to take steps required for effective management of prevention of forest fire incidents. The committee will work in coordination with the District Disaster Management Committees.

Mitigation measures:

Protection against damage by fire

Fires are most destructive elements. They can destroy all the life forms, because serious soil erosion, kill all micro-organisms and destroy the ecosystem that had been built up over a long period of time. The protection against the fire damage requires to be carefully devised and executed. The methods that can be both preventive and remedial are briefly given in the action plan drawn as under:-

i. Direct preventive measures

The measures to be adopted are:-

a) Organization and detailing of staff for fire control rooms:

Control rooms have already been established in all Divisions at Divisional Headquarters. What is required is connectivity by proving wireless sets / cell phones, mobility facilities (some pickup Vans) and proper gear for the staff to save themselves from any injury while extinguishing fires, first aid kits for emergencies and tools for carrying out the fire control operations.

b) Hazard reduction: Forest fires can be prevented by reducing or limiting the exposure of forests to fire risks. This may be achieved by creating fire lines and maintaining them in the subsequent years.

ii. Remedial measures:

These refer to measures which are to be taken to extinguish them when they break out inspite of the preventive measures. The action has to be quick. The delay can be avoided by quick detection, quick communication of occurrence of fire and quick action to suppress it.

a. Detection:

For quick detection there should be provision of engaging local fire watchers during the fire season for ground patrolling. There have to be facilities of communication to send information to the Range / Divisional Headquarters for mobilizing staff and labour. Again the transport facilities should be handy for moving the staff and the labour to the site

b. Quick action for suppression of fire

For quick action sufficient labour force and staff is required to be deployed. Arrangement of tools, food, water and lighting should be there as the process of fire extinguishing sometimes

FORESTFIRE AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN DISTRICT BANDIPORA JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Mohmad Yaseen Najar

may take days together. The arrangement of transportation of men and material should be available.

Methods of fire extinguishing

Since large occurrence of fires is not there in the region except during the prolonged dry season as such conventional methods of fire extinguishing are in vogue at present which are :-

- i. by water
- ii. by earth

iii. by beating iv. by counter firing.

Extinguishing of fires by throwing water is only possible in plain area where water is readily available. Extinguishing of fire by throwing soil on it is a time consuming operation and the only and the best way to extinguish all surface fires is to beat them out with brooms, branches etc. counter firing is required where area of the fire is to be restricted to a small portion and then controlling it. For all such operations fire is to be restricted first to some area and for that fire traces are to be created by removal of inflammable material, cutting the branches and clearing the strip of sufficient width. The distance of fire trace from the advancing fire will be governed by:

- a) Speed of advancing fire
- b) Labour force available
- c) Length of fire trace
- d) Topography

Safety measures in fire fighting

Unsafe and careless fire-fighting strategy can be hazardous or even fatal to the men at the fire front. The safeguards to be taken are:

- a) Wear non synthetic fire proof clothing to protect it from heat
- b) Use head gear and goggles from radiant heat, sparks etc.
- c) Use footwear preferably leather boots
- d) Carry enough water to guard against desiccation by heat
- e) Carry first aid kit for emergencies
- f) To plan for escape route in case of danger
- g) To maintain communication between fire fighters

Fire-fighting tools

With the advancement in fire control measures the tools are also likely to go on changing however, the common tools of use are:

- a) Peg type fire rakes
- b) Adjustable sticks
- c) Nail type fire rakes
- d) Fire beaters
- e) Brooms
- f) Fire pathal
- g) Water bottles
- h) Haversacks
- i) Adjustable head lamps
- j) Torches

553



- k) Spadesl) Pick axesm) Power chain saws
- n) Axes

Conclusion and suggestions

Forest cover in India despite its richness in flora and fauna, is very less, when compared to its total population. This natural resource is under tremendous pressure due to various factors. Fire is one of the major causes of injury and loss to forest wealth. As in most of the cases the reasons behind forest fire are human induced and the frequency and subsequent damage due to forest fire are on the rise. Due to population growth and various other factors, the forest fire situation in India has become grim. Moreover, country's forests are under constant threat from forest fires that causes much loss to forest growth, yet the uncontrolled large forest fire are very damaging and have long lasting and disastrous impact on forest. The main responsibility of forest fire management lies with the State Forest Department. The Minister of Environment & Forests, Government of India is the nodal ministry for forest fires.

People's participation, creating awareness among citizens can play a significant role in prevention and control of forest fires. Advertisement through local media like radio, television, pamphlets, signboards, newspapers, panchayats, etc. may be very effective in this regard. Teaching people how to control forest fire may be effective tool of forest fire management techniques. Special emphasis should be laid on the research, training, and development.

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