



## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FIRE DISASTER MITIGATION IN THE CITY OF BANJARMASIN

Ramadhani<sup>1</sup>, Sakir<sup>2</sup>, Rahmawati Husein<sup>3</sup>, Muchamad Zaenuri<sup>4</sup>, Syahrial Shaddiq<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Alumni of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY)

[ramadhanii150199@gmail.com](mailto:ramadhanii150199@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Academician of Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta (UMY)

[mas.sakir@fisipol.umy.ac.id](mailto:mas.sakir@fisipol.umy.ac.id)

<sup>3</sup>Academician of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY)

[rahmawatihusein@umy.ac.id](mailto:rahmawatihusein@umy.ac.id)

<sup>4</sup>Academician of Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (UMY)

[zaenuri@umy.ac.id](mailto:zaenuri@umy.ac.id)

<sup>5</sup>Academician of Universitas Lambung Mangkurat (ULM)

[17931001@alumni.uui.ac.id](mailto:17931001@alumni.uui.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

Very heterogeneous community conditions where urban environmental conditions cause areas to become congested and result in environmental conditions that tend to be slums. City environmental conditions, housing, factories and so on must have good access, in order to avoid hazards that will occur such as the danger of residential fires. The development paradigm that exists in Banjarmasin City, the government's role as a provider of public facilities has changed slightly with the community's efforts to participate in assisting the city government in the community-based fire disaster mitigation process. The purpose of this study was to find out how the form of community participation in mitigating fires in the Malay Village, Central Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City. This type of research is a qualitative descriptive research. Data collection techniques in this study, researchers used documentation study techniques, guided interviews *and* direct observation from the field. The data analysis technique that will be used is descriptive qualitative method. The results of the study show that the presence of the self-help Fire Brigade (BPK) has become the identity of the city both at the national and international levels, as a city of a thousand rivers and a city of a thousand firefighters. Community participation is quite diverse and very innovative in reducing the risk of residential fire disasters in Malay sub-districts. Interestingly, the presence of the self-help Fire Brigade (BPK) is unpaid, the members on duty do not get a salary in carrying out this humanitarian task, their participation is sincere and voluntary.

Keywords: Community Participation, Disaster Mitigation, Community.

## INTRODUCTION

The problem behind this research is reflecting on the inability of the Banjarmasin City government to deal with the increasing residential fires, as well as the limited firefighting fleet, costs and personnel available whenever there is a request for firefighting services. Guided by the Regional Regulation of the City of Banjarmasin Number 13 of 2008 , regarding the requirements for preventing and controlling fires, Article 5 Chapter (3) reads "Every person is obliged to actively carry out efforts to prevent fires both for his own interests and for the public interest". Community members who are concerned about this situation, and supported by a large number of businessmen, took the initiative to participate in tackling fire disasters by forming a self-help/independent Fire Fighting Team (BPK). The existing development paradigm, the government's role as provider of all public facilities has changed slightly with the efforts of the community to participate and the involvement of the private sector in easing the burden on the government to serve requests for fire fighting services.

The presence of the self-help Fire Brigade (BPK) has become the city's identity at both the national and international levels, as a city of a thousand rivers and a city of a thousand firefighters. The desire to create a sense of security is the initial cause of the emergence of the concept of community security in society (Rudy Pramono, 2017). The existence of the self-help BPK in the city of Banjarmasin is a form of implementing the concept of community security in dealing with the threat of disaster, currently the community has a more positive view of the existence of the self-help Fire Brigade (BPK), the community feels benefited by the number of self-help Fire Brigades (BPK) which continues to increase every year. time.

Interestingly, the presence of the self-help Fire Brigade (BPK) is not paid, the members on duty do not get a salary in carrying out this humanitarian task, their participation is purely sincere and voluntary. As of 2018, from the latest data from the Satpol PP and the Banjarmasin City Damkar, the number of self-help Fire Brigades (BPK) formed in 5 sub-districts throughout the city of Banjarmasin totaled:

Table 1. Data on the Number of BPK in the City of Banjarmasin

Source: Satpol PP and Damkar City of Banjarmasin

No	Subdistrict	CPC		Operational/Unit Transport						Ang Member
		Posts	Tank	Pick-Up	Cart	Tosa	Klotok	Ambulance	Speedboats	
1	BJM EAST	61	4	50	12	2	1	0	1	1460
2	BJM SOUTH	45	5	51	8	0	0	0	1	1147
3	WEST BJM	39	1	49	10	0	1	0	4	825
4	CENTRAL BJM	106	11	70	32	5	0	5	10	2673
5	NORTH BJM	28	0	46	13	1	0	3	1	734
<b>Amount</b>		<b>279</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6839</b>

According to the recapitulation of data on fires and emergency response from the Banjarmasin City Social Service, during 2020 there were 19 fires recorded from January to September that occurred in 15 urban villages throughout the city of Banjarmasin. In the Malay sub-district which is the object of research in this study, it was recorded that only 1 (one) time experienced a residential fire disaster which affected 2 families (8 people) with a total material loss of 2 houses (Source: Banjarmasin City Social Service). From the presentation of the fire disaster data which only occurred once throughout 2020 in the Malay sub-district, it indicates that there is a swift and well-trained effort from the self-help firefighter community (BPK) in the Malay sub-district area in dealing with residential fire disasters so that there are not many victims.

The urgency of this research is based on the data obtained, Central Banjarmasin District is the area with the most self-help Fire Brigades (BPK) in the city of Banjarmasin. Furthermore, the Malay sub-district which is the object of the author's research is the area with the fewest fire disasters in the Central Banjarmasin sub-district. Researchers want to observe the phenomenon of community movements that have spread to every RT, RW, Kelurahan and Sub-District in the city of Banjarmasin, as a solution to create a sense of security against potential residential fire disasters. The results of this study can be taken into consideration by the government for the sustainability of the self-help Fire Brigade (BPK) community in the city of Banjarmasin in the future.

Based on the background of the problems that have been described above, this study formulates that the problem in this study is very high community participation in helping others without expecting anything in return in carrying out the noble task of helping others. Based on a field survey by the self-help Fire Brigade (BPK) in the Malay sub-district area, Central Banjarmasin District, the concept of fire disaster mitigation and regular training on mitigation activities has been implemented for local residents. Therefore, this research asks the following questions: How is community participation in mitigating fires in Banjarmasin?

### **IMPLEMENTATION METHOD**

This research is a qualitative research with a case study approach. Qualitative research is a study whose procedure produces descriptive data in the form of words and not numbers from the actors that Creswell will observe (Creswell 2016). According to Efendi (Efendi, et al 2020), qualitative methods give researchers the freedom to investigate a case or multiple cases in depth and detail. The unit of analysis for the research object that we wish to understand in more depth in this study is located in the Malay Village area, Banjarmasin District, Banjarmasin City. The actors are the local community, and fire disaster mitigation activities.

Data collection techniques in this study, researchers used documentation study techniques, guided interviews and direct observations from the field (Al-Hamdi, Suswanta, Atmojo, & Efendi, 2020). This type of research data source takes sources through laws, government regulations and regional regulations, then Satpol PP and Banjarmasin City Damkar as supervisors, Malay sub-district heads, Balakar as the main organization of the Self-Help Fire Brigade (BPK), then from each head of the Fire Brigade (BPK), and people who have been victims of fires. The data analysis technique that will be used is descriptive qualitative method. The thinking method used by researchers in this study is the inductive method, namely analyzing data that departs from specific facts and concrete events. Data findings were analyzed using *Nvivo Software* to see, data correlation and the most frequently used keywords.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are 4 variables that the researchers included in this research including *Information* , *Deciding Together* , *Acting Together* , and *Supporting Independent Community Interests* . Of the four variables that the author contains as a whole, they have correlations that are interconnected in the disaster mitigation process. There are several findings in the field that were obtained based on interviews that were conducted on November 16 - November 25 2020 with Satpol PP and Damkar, Malay Village Head, Balakar 654 Banjarmasin, Social Service and 11 (eleven) community self-help firefighters in the urban village environment Malay, including:

### **1. Community Participation**

#### *A. Information*

Providing information describes an initial act of providing information carried out by the community and community self-help firefighters when going to or at the time of a residential fire emergency through social media platforms such as *WhatsApp*, *Youtube*, *Instagram*, *Twitter* and *Facebook* as well as communication radio such as *Handy Talky* (HT) . ) and *Zello*.

##### a. Social Media

Interviews were conducted with eleven (11) communities of non-governmental firefighters on November 16-22 2020 to find out "What social media does the community use to convey information to the public?". The findings of the information that the researchers obtained throughout the community stated that the social media that were effectively used to convey information were the *WhatsApp* , *Instagram* , and *Youtube applications* . Meanwhile, *the Facebook* and *Twitter* applications are not applications that are used massively by the entire community. The use of the *WhatsApp* application by the self-help community of firefighters has been implemented so far by

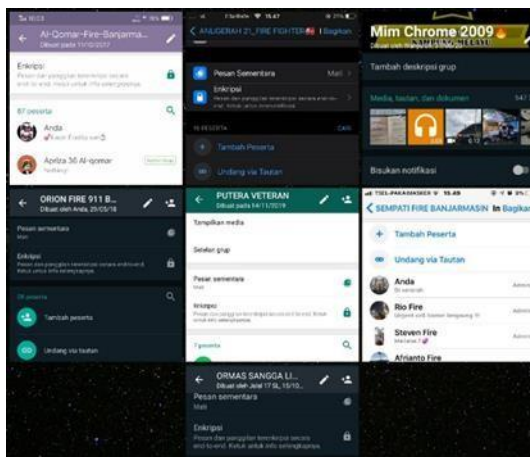


Figure 1. Screenshot WhatsApp Group Community

creating a *WhatsApp* group consisting of local RT/gang members, RT heads, community leaders and community volunteers of local self-help firefighters. This group is the first medium of information when a residential fire occurs in their environment, and so far the existence of the *WhatsApp* group has been very effective as a medium for conveying information that can be quickly responded to and known to all local residents.

Furthermore, the social media that is very actively used by the self-help community of firefighters is the *Instagram application*, this application is very widely used at this time because it is one of the social media that almost all people use. The *Instagram* application itself is a medium used by the self-help firefighting community to inform about fire incidents that are happening and have happened. Not only information about residential fires that the community presents on the *Instagram account*, it also contains community profile information, community locations, community service information, community activities as well as photo and video content of residential fires that were captured. All self-help firefighting communities that the author researches already have their respective *Instagram accounts to provide fast, precise and accurate information*.



*Gambar 2. Screenshoot Instagram Community*

Source: Processed from Researchers, 2021

In the *Youtube* application, the contents presented by the self-help firefighting community are still voluntary activities in tackling fires, so far there is still no content made aimed at educating the public about prevention and control of residential fires. The increasing proliferation of *Youtube* channels created by each community of self-help firefighters in Banjarmasin, makes this community became better known by the public as volunteers who voluntarily help others with a sense of social concern tall.

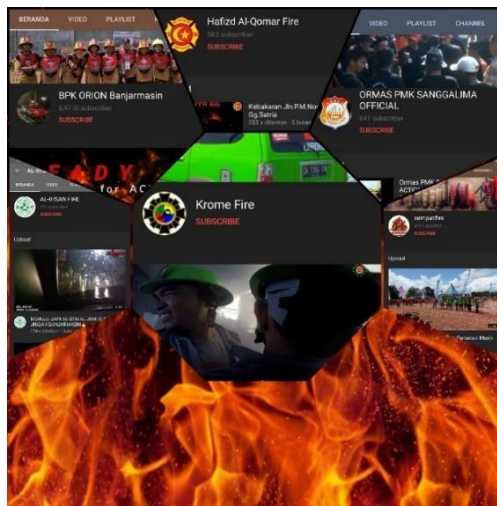


Figure 3. Screenshot YouTube Community  
Source: Processed from Researchers, 2021

Based on the Cluster Items it shows a blue line that is interconnected between *WhatsApp* , *Instagram* and *Youtube* . This indicates that the three (3) applications are the applications most routinely used by the community and society in conveying information.



Furthermore, based on the results of *the Word Key* above, it shows the results of the most discussed discussions on the social media applications used, namely information on fires, the BPK community, activities of residents and firefighters volunteers. Thanks to the consistent information and content created by each community, now this self-help community of firefighters is increasingly recognized in various regions, not only on the island of Kalimantan, but also at the national and even international level. So that at this time the self-help community of Banjarmasin firefighters was able to become a regional identity and earned the nickname the city of a thousand firefighters.

b. Communication Radio

This indicator contains information about radio communication as a medium for conveying information from the public to the community of self-help firefighters. Two types of communication radios are loaded, namely *Handy Talky* (HT) and Zello.

The use of this tool has been used since the inception of each community long before the presence of social media as it is today. *Handy Talky* itself is a communication tool that is most needed by every community to this day. Interviews were conducted with eleven (11) self-help firefighting communities on November 16-22 2020, it was found that all informants shared the same view of the *Handy Talky function*. All of them agree that *Handy Talky* is the most effective means of conveying information in providing information on reducing fire risk as early as possible when a fire emergency occurs.

Meanwhile, Zello is a new type of communication radio that users can use by simply downloading an application for free on the Android Playstore. The findings from the field interviews revealed that the community of firefighters in the same vein stated that they had never used the application either for personal or community purposes.



only use *Handy Talky* (HT) as the main communication tool in providing information on disaster risk reduction as early as possible as well as for handling residential fires in the area. Malay village in particular and the city of Banjarmasin in general.

## B. *Deciding Together*

Deciding together is community participation in the form of deliberations and division of areas carried out by the community of self-help firefighters with the community. The community is able to study how to determine the handling and response so that they can anticipate pre-disaster, when a disaster occurs, and post-disaster.

### a. *BPK and Citizens Deliberation*

Interviews were conducted with eleven communities of self-help firefighters on November 16-22 2020, the researchers found that seven (7) similar communities stated that they routinely carry out deliberation activities. Some of the forms of deliberations that are held are regularly scheduled and some are conditional in nature, such as gathering and meeting at community posts or at patrol posts which are generally in one place/location. Furthermore, there were four (4) similar communities who stated that they had never held deliberations with residents, either scheduled or conditional. The reasons that the researchers received from the community were due to the busy work of local residents, the majority of whom are entrepreneurs.

Scheduled deliberations are held by inviting representatives of each local Gang/RT resident's house attended by community leaders, RT heads/complex heads and community leaders. Each representative who attended the forum was always given advice and also given a little education about handling fires as early as possible. The forum is wrapped in a very relaxed chat, the aim is for residents to understand and accept it well and can implement it in their respective families. This forum is also a place for residents to provide ideas, innovations, and constructive criticism for a better community sustainability in the future. Scheduled meetings are usually held by the community with a frequency of 1 month to 3 months.

Conditional deliberations are held at night when hanging out with residents at the patrol post/community post, in fact they are one with the community post. Every



Monitoring activity is an activity carried out independently by the self-help community of firefighters against residents' houses in the Gang/RT of each community, the supervision carried out focuses on electrical installations and the construction of residents' houses. The researcher found that out of 11 (eleven) communities, 9 (nine) of them had never supervised electrical installations and building construction in their respective alleys/RTs. So far there are still 2 (two) communities that have carried out these monitoring activities.

The results of the researcher's interviews with 2 (two) communities that had carried out these activities conveyed information that:

Interview with Mr. M. Noor Arifin as BPK Putera Veteran Staff

"The supervision that we have done is to evaluate the condition of the electrical installation of each resident's house, then give a warning and appeal to repair it immediately if a problematic installation is found. It is feared that this could trigger a fire if left untreated." (BPK Putera Vetran interview, 16 November 2020)

Furthermore, with Mr. Nasrun alias Harun as chairman of the BPK Harapan Baru Melayu

"We have carried out monitoring activities in the RT.5 environment which focused on electrical installations that were chaotic and also not neatly arranged, this could cause a short circuit and cause a fire. Furthermore, he appealed to residents to replace and tidy up problematic installations for mutual security and comfort, thank God the residents were very cooperative with the activities and appeals that were being carried out." (BPK Harapan Baru Melayu interview, 19 November 2020)

On the other hand, in the findings of the other 9 (nine) communities, during interviews, all in the same vein stated that they had never supervised electrical installations and the construction of residents' houses in their neighborhood/RT. The community believes that residents are able to identify for themselves what they should do to avoid potential fire hazards. This is not just an assumption, this belief is based on educational and training activities that the community regularly provides to residents in their neighborhood.

Thus, the majority of self-help firefighters still have not carried out activities to supervise electrical installations and building construction, reflecting on the sensitivity of each resident to this matter. As for the communities that have carried out these activities, they hope that the activities that have been carried out can be a trigger for

other communities to be able to carry out similar activities with the aim of further reducing the potential for fires in residential areas.

b. Information Update

Renewal of innovation is a form of initiative that is formulated, created and implemented independently by the community until now, both conventional and technology-based to reduce the risk or impact of residential fires. Conventional innovations consist of Wheelbarrows, Water Tanks, Water Machine Cages and Hitting Power Poles. Meanwhile, technological innovation uses PDAM *Hydrants* in the local area.

Table 2. Innovation  
Source: Processed from Researchers, 2021

No	Inovasi	Jenis Inovasi		Fungsi
		Konvensional	Teknologi	
1	Gerobak	✓		Untuk mengangkut mesin air portabel
2	Penampungan Air	✓		Sebagai sumber air utama saat kebakaran
3	Kerangkeng Mesin Air	✓		Supaya warga dan relawan mudah untuk mengjangkau alat sehingga kebakaran bisa ditangani sedini mungkin
4	Memukul Tiang Listrik	✓		Sebagai alarm pertanda bahaya
5	Hydrant		✓	Sumber air utama untuk penanganan kebakaran

### Conventional Innovation

1. Wagon

This innovation was adopted by the entire community of self-help firefighters. The wheelbarrow is used to transport portable water machines which are quite heavy if they have to be lifted manually by volunteers. Apart from that, this also makes it easier to mobilize volunteers into narrow alleys when there is an emergency in a residential fire.

This innovation was felt to be very effective so that all communities initiated to make their own wheelbarrows.

## 2. Water Storage

The next innovation is the creation of water reservoirs such as ponds, wells and small ditches. It is clear that the availability of water sources is needed by volunteers when a fire occurs because it is the main medium for handling fires. The entire community of self-help firefighters in Malay sub-districts have made sufficient water reservoirs and are ready to use during a residential fire emergency in their environment.

## 3. Water Machine Cage

This innovation has not been carried out much, the findings of researchers in the field are only 1 (one) community that carries out innovations like this, namely the PMK Sangga Lima community in the Gang V Sejati RT environment. 022 and RT.023. The community places portable water machines 100 meters apart at every point close to the water source. The cage contains complete facilities such as a portable water machine, a water hose, and a stove. Residents who live around the location of the water machine cage are given the responsibility of holding the key to the cage and are required to be able to use existing facilities so that fires can be dealt with as early as possible. This innovation is very good to be followed by other communities according to the needs of their respective neighborhoods.

## 4. Hitting Power Poles

The innovation, which according to researchers is quite unique, is hitting a power pole. The dangers referred to include house robbery and residential fires. This custom continues today when a residential fire occurs as soon as possible, the residents convey the first information by hitting a power pole as hard as they can, a sign that they are asking for help that must be dealt with immediately.

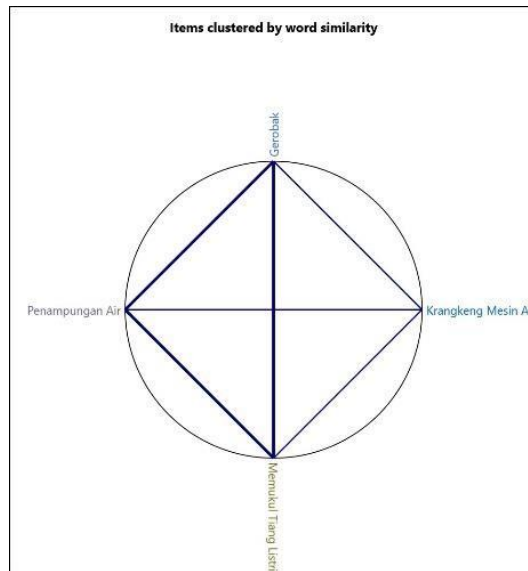


Figure 9. Items Clustered Innovation  
Source: Nvivo Processed from Researchers, 2021

Nvivo code, the Items Clustered above shows three (3) bright blue lines from the innovation efforts carried out by the community of self-help firefighters, the most widely adopted are hitting electric poles as an early warning sign of danger, secondly making carts used to facilitate mobilization in settlements which are difficult to access and the third is making shelters or ready-to-use water sources as the main medium for fighting fires. Meanwhile, so far only 1 (one) community has implemented the water cage innovation.

## Technology Innovation

### 5. Hydrants

*Hydrant* technology is still not widely used at urban residential points. The findings of researchers in the field of using *Hydrant* technology are that only a few communities use it, there are only 2 (two) communities whose residential areas have *Hydrant technology installed* , namely the PMK Sangga Lima and BPK Orion communities. The results of the researcher's interviews with 9 (nine) communities, the reason why the use of *Hydrant* technology is not evenly distributed in the Malay village environment is because the installation costs are quite expensive and there are monthly payments that must be paid if using *Hydrant technology* .

#### D. Supporting Independent *Community Interest*

This variable describes the support given by the residents of the Malay sub-district for all community activities of self-help firefighters in the Malay sub-district.

##### a. Mutual support

This indicator explains the form of community support for the community of self-help firefighters. There were 3 (three) forms of support that the researchers found from eleven communities of self-help firefighters, all of whom stated the same thing, while the findings were as follows:

- Social Sensitivity

When residents and the community became aware of a residential fire that occurred in the city of Banjarmasin, automatically after the fire occurred, the residents and community moved quickly to ease the burden on the affected victims. This is done regardless of the area affected by the fire. The community opened a fundraiser on roads around the Malay sub-district, while residents collected donations in the form of cash, groceries, building materials and wearable clothes. Donation activities carried out by residents are always positively welcomed by residents around their respective Gangs/RTs. Social sensitivity to help relatives affected by fires has become an inherent culture not only in the Malay sub-district area, but also in other areas in the city of Banjarmasin.

- Financial

In the findings of financial support, the researcher found that there were 2 (two) forms of support, while the findings were as follows:

- 1) Community contributions and fixed donors

Of the eleven communities, 7 (seven) communities stated that the financial support they receive comes from community contributions every month and has regular donors who are entrepreneurs in various fields. This has happened thanks to the high level of public trust in the community services of self-help firefighters in their respective Gangs/RTs. This financial support mechanism has been running well to date.

The monthly community contribution mechanism is carried out every month with no limit on the nominal amount of the contribution that will be given. Furthermore, the

mechanism of financial support from regular donors, donors see what are the urgent needs of the community to fulfill their needs. The proceeds from this financial support are used for community operations such as buying fuel, maintenance and repair of fire engines, maintenance of portable water engines, and provision of community safety wear.

## 2) Still donors

There are 4 (four) communities that receive financial support from only one permanent donor, these donors are usually PT, CV, and individuals. The mechanism for providing financial support is adjusted to the operational needs of the community. Furthermore, donors also involve the community in running business activities, such as hiring volunteers in the businesses they are running so that volunteers have jobs and a steady income.

- Environment

Support from the Gang/RT environment of each community that the researchers found in the field, eleven communities that residents really take an active role in all activities carried out by the community. For example, what the community conveyed in the interview findings all stated that the support they often got from the residents was that when the volunteers finished carrying out their duties to help with a residential fire disaster, the residents were always there to provide free consumption for the volunteers. Furthermore, support from the environment is also obtained in the form of services or competency skills. For example, when the community has to carry out maintenance on fire engines and portable water engines, residents in their Gang/RT who work as mechanics or painters are present to volunteer to help with maintenance or repairs willingly without expecting anything in return.

Seeing the explanation above, it is very clear that the support given by the residents for all activities of the self-help firefighting community is really being carried out. From the 3 (three) findings of the forms of community support above, all communities have experienced it entirely according to the capabilities of the residents in each region.

## **2. Disaster Mitigation**

### a. Territory Division

Territorial division is part of non-structural disaster mitigation activities. In this indicator, it is explained how the division of areas for handling residential fires has been carried out both by the city government, authorized agencies and community self-help firefighters.

Interviews were conducted to find out what the division of residential fire handling areas looks like when a fire occurs. The informants who are the source of information for researchers on this indicator are the Satpol PP and the Banjarmasin City Damkar, the Malay Village Head, the Banjarmasin City Social Service and the community of self-help firefighters. The findings of the researchers from the interview results are as follows:

Together with Mr. Misranudin, as Head of Firefighters for the City of Banjarmasin on November 17 2020, he provided information that:

"The division of areas regarding the handling of residential fires has been carried out, contained in Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2008 concerning Prevention and Management of Fire Hazards. The boundary for the handling area is the river (Martapura) which divides the two areas of the city of Banjarmasin. In practice, this regional division cannot be used as a standard reference in handling residential fires. In the future, the Fire Department will formulate the distribution of handling areas per sub-district. (Satpol PP and Fire Department interviews, 17 November 2020)

Furthermore, interviews were conducted with the Head of the Malay Village, Mr. M. Rifki and Mrs. Dita, as heads of the social protection, disaster victims and drowning people on November 18 and 25 2020. Researchers received information that the two agreed not to limit the area of fire handling carried out by community self-help firefighting community. Everything society does on the basis of high social awareness and sense is to help others without expecting anything in return.

This is in line with the findings of information from interviews with eleven (11) communities of non-governmental firefighters. Researchers found that out of eleven communities, 8 (eight) of them did not apply the regulations for dividing fire handling areas. Meanwhile, 3 (three) communities have regional regulations for handling which are regulated by the respective internal communities. The findings of 3 (three) communities that have special internal regulations, namely the BPK Fire

Chrome, BPK Hippindo and BPK Al-Ihsan communities. The findings of the interview information are as follows:

First, together with Mr. Taufikurahman, as deputy chairman, he conveyed information that:

"The community has prioritized handling fires in the Central Banjarmasin sub-district area. This regulation is an internal regulation of our community. (CPC Fire Chrome Interview, 18 November 2020)

Furthermore, together with Mr. Sarwadarmha as chairman, the information conveyed was that:

"The method of dividing the area that we have done is by spreading the location of the posts in each sub-district with the number of units available as many as eight (8) fire trucks which have been very active so far." (BPK Hippindo interview, 20 November 2020)

Finally with Mr. Hadiansyah as chairman, the information he conveyed was that:

"The community knows that there is a distribution of treatment areas based on existing regional regulations. From the internal community, the regional division is implemented, namely only around the city of Banjarmasin, which is prioritized not outside the city of Banjarmasin" (BPK Al-Ihsan Interview, 21 November 2020)

Thus it is very clear that the majority of the community has not implemented the division of areas for handling residential fires in the city of Banjarmasin. Even though Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2008 concerning Prevention and Management of Fire Hazards already regulates the distribution of fire handling areas. It should be a basic reference considering the function of dividing this area is to prevent overcrowding when handling fires because there are already a large number of communities in the city of Banjarmasin.

*b. Community Capacity Building*

*Capacity Building* is part of non-structural disaster mitigation activities. This indicator explains that there are activities that are routinely carried out, Flor & Cangara (in Dwivayani 2020) this activity aims to increase public knowledge (public awareness) in dealing with and also reduce the risk/impact of fire disasters, so that people can be calm and carry out their activities safely. The findings of researchers in the community field have carried out education and training activities for residents in their Gang/RT environment so that all levels of elements have the same knowledge and competence to deal with potential residential fires. The implementation of activities

generally collaborates with Satpol PP and the Banjarmasin City Damkar, BPBD, PMI, BASARNAS, SAR, and there are communities that partner with the Traffic Police (POLANTAS), namely training on how to drive the fire unit properly and correctly, this training is specifically for drivers appointed directly from the community. It is hoped that this activity can be a trigger and can be adopted by other community partners so that they are orderly in carrying out this humanitarian task.

Furthermore, the activities that were also carried out by the 10 (ten) communities were training the skills and abilities of the residents, starting with teaching residents from house to house how to extinguish fires manually for small scale fires using wet sacks. Furthermore, the activity is the introduction of portable fire extinguishers, understanding the components and their functions, then practicing the use of tools, up to the practice of extinguishing fires with simulations. Finally, the community sent representatives of volunteer members to take part in fire disaster management training together with Satpol PP and Damkar, BPBD, SAR, and BASARNAS. All activities carried out by each community have a different frequency of activities, generally a minimum of 1 (one) month and a maximum of 6 (six) months for implementation.

c. Insurance

Insurance is part of non-structural disaster mitigation activities. It is considered important to have this insurance, considering that the potential for residential fires in Banjarmasin is generally very high and accidents of volunteers while on duty in the field are also prone to occur.

1. Volunteer Insurance

In this finding, researchers found only 1 (one) community that had implemented an insurance program for volunteers, namely the BPK Fire Chrome community. The information obtained from the results of interviews with Mr. Taufikurahman, as deputy chairman, is as follows:

"The internal community guarantees work safety insurance for volunteers and this is also an internal policy of the community." (BPK Fire Chrome interview, 18 November 2020)

The rest, all the other informants in the same vein stated that there was still no insurance program running in their internal community. So far, from the community information that researchers have obtained, if a work accident is experienced by volunteers, the response given is to appeal to all cross-regional communities to empathize with helping to make voluntary contributions, either in the form of community or individual donations aimed at assisting the treatment process. .

## 2. Residents Home Insurance

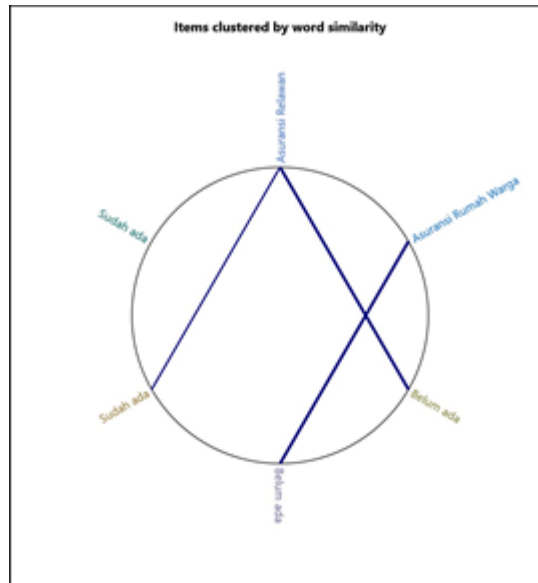
According to research findings, there is no home insurance either from local government policies and programs, such as every time you buy or build a house, you must be insured or register insurance. This is felt not to be an urgency in the process of mitigating residential fire disasters. Even so, there are still actions and efforts made by the local government and community self-help firefighters to help victims affected by the fires.

There have been efforts so far made by related agencies, one of which is from the Social Service of the city of Banjarmasin, together with Ms. Dita as the head of the social protection sector for disaster victims and drowning people, together stated that:

"For the victims of the fire disaster, we provide assistance, there are 3 (three) components that are assisted, the first is kitchen equipment, clothing and side dishes" (Interview with the Social Service, 25 November 2020)

Furthermore, the efforts made by the self-help community of firefighters in the Malay sub-district are carrying out fundraising and also receiving donations from donors aimed at fire victims. The forms of assistance provided include cash, groceries, building materials and clothes that are suitable for use.

Based on the Clustered Item data below, the blue line on volunteer insurance has 2 (two) lines that show what has been done and what has never been done. The thin blue line shows that insurance programs for volunteers are still minimal. While the thick blue line shows the insurance program for volunteers, there are still many who don't have this program. In the resident's home insurance program, the thick blue line shows that the program has not yet been implemented in all Malay communities.



Gambar 10. Items Clustered Asuransi

Sumber: Nvivo diolah dari peneliti, 2021

This research shows that community participation is in the form of conveying information ( *Information* ), deciding together ( *Deciding Together* ), acting together ( *Acting Together* ), as well as community independent support for common interests ( *Supporting Independent Community Interest* ) in the settlement fire disaster mitigation process carried out by the Barisan community. The self-help fire department (BPK) in Malay sub-districts has done well. This is marked by the rapid delivery of information from the public when a fire occurs by using social media platforms and communication radios so that volunteers can deal with fires as early as possible. Furthermore, active community involvement in reviewing, formulating and deciding through BPK and community deliberation forums so that the mitigation process becomes increasingly synergized to achieve the same goal, namely reducing the risk of residential fires in their environment. The community also plays an active role and acts together in the community capacity building process by means of routine training and education conducted with competent stakeholders in their fields. Innovations initiated by the community together as a solution for reducing the risk of

fire disasters today are new things that indicate synergy and participation as well as mutual support between communities are important in disaster risk reduction.

However, on the other hand, this research also shows that the disaster mitigation process still has deficiencies in the aspect of coordinating the division of areas for handling fires, considering that Regional Regulation No. 13 of 2008 which clearly regulates technical handling and provides clear boundaries in the process of handling residential fires. in fact it still can't be followed properly. Furthermore, supervision of potential fires, whether carried out by the community or the public, is still minimal from the aspect of monitoring electrical installations and building construction, which are generally the cause of fires. Finally, there is no insurance program which is an important part of the disaster mitigation process for both volunteers and the community in Malay sub-districts.

## CONCLUSION

After conducting research in the field and analyzing the finding data obtained in the discussion entitled "COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN FIRE DISASTER MITIGATION IN THE CITY OF BANJARMASIN" Case Study: Self-help Community Fire Brigade (BPK) in the Malay Village, Central Banjarmasin District as a whole will arise each -respective conclusions on each variable, including:

Providing *information* from residents and the community when there is a fire hazard, the social media that are often used are the **WhatsApp , Youtube and Instagram applications** . The applications mentioned above have been very effective applications so far for providing information to the public and fellow self-help firefighting communities. While **Facebook and Twitter** are still not massively used. The use of radio communication as the community's main communication tool, it is clear that all communities only use **Handy Talky (HT)** as the main communication tool in providing information on disaster risk reduction as early as possible as

well as for handling residential fires in the Malay sub-district area in particular and the city of Banjarmasin in general.

Deciding Together *The* majority of the community has carried out deliberations with residents to reduce the potential for residential fire disasters. Scheduled deliberations are held by inviting representatives of each local Gang/RT resident's house attended by community leaders, RT heads/complex heads and community leaders. Conditional meetings are held at night when hanging out with residents at the patrol post/community post, in fact they are one with the community post. The division of areas for handling fires already has strong legal legality, contained in regional regulation Number 13 of 2008 concerning Prevention and Management of Fire Hazards CHAPTER IX Distribution of Areas for Fire Extinguishers Article 31, very clearly regulates the division of areas for handling fires. The legality of this law can be a basic reference considering the function of dividing this area is to prevent overcrowding when handling fires because there are already a large number of communities in the city of Banjarmasin.

Acting Together ( *Acting Together* ) all good elements from related agencies, sub-district officials, communities and local residents all play an active role to jointly improve their ability to deal with disasters that can occur at any time. Activities that have been carried out such as training and education are routinely carried out and no less important the community and residents also make interesting innovations aimed at reducing the risk or impact of residential fires. Thus the majority of people in Malay sub-districts are very prepared for potential disasters. what they are facing given that the education they receive is routine and systematic and supported by adequate facilities.

Independent Community Support for the Shared Interest (*Supporting Independent Community Interest*) the support given by residents for all community activities of the self-help firefighting community is really being carried out. Of the 3 (three) findings of community support, such as social sensitivity, financial support and environmental support, all communities have experienced it according to the capabilities of residents in each region. Meanwhile, for volunteer insurance programs and residents' homes, there is only 1 (one) community that has implemented the program, the rest of the other communities still don't have the program.

## **RECOMMENDATION**

- 1) Providing information is good enough and fast in response and handling of residential fire hazards. It is hoped that the content that is presented on each social media account managed by each community can become a medium of education for the public about how to reduce and prevent residential fires. From the results of the researchers' observations so far the content presented by the community is limited to fire prevention activities in the field.
- 2) Formulating together this activity is important to be carried out by every community considering that the participation of the community itself plays an important role in the success of the disaster prevention efforts themselves. Community participation itself is the main key, the community itself is able to study how to overcome it and it is the community that plays a major role in its implementation.
- 3) Acting together is an activity that has been carried out by the community and residents who are quite good and innovative. It is hoped that the community and residents will always contribute to each other and be consistent in efforts to reduce the risk of residential fire disasters in their respective neighborhoods. Supervision of potential fires, whether carried out by the community or society, must be further improved.
- 4) The support given by the residents for all the activities of the self-help firefighting community for researchers is extraordinary. It's just that very important programs such as insurance are still lacking, the city government is expected to be able to facilitate this program so that the governance of public services in the private sector will get better in the future. Given the role of the independent BPK community, it is very helpful for the government to provide fire services.

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

To the first author Mr. Ramadhani, S.IP. was born in Banjarmasin, January 15 1999. His last education was Bachelor of Government Science at the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta (UMY). Furthermore, the second author Mr. Sakir Ridho Wijaya, S.IP., M.IP.,. The last education is S2 Government Science at the UMY Yogyakarta. The third author Rahmawati Husein, M.C.P., Ph.D. last education Doctoral Degree in Disaster Management (University of Texas). Fourth author Dr. Muchamad Zaenuri M.Sc. The last education is Doctoral Degree in Public Administration Brawijaya University (UB) Malang. Fifth author

Dr. Ir. Syahrial Shaddiq, S.T., M.Eng., M.M., IPP. His last education was Doctoral Degree in Economics with a concentration in Human Resource Management Islamic University of Indonesia (UII) Yogyakarta.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **Local Regulation:**

Banjarmasin City Regional Regulation number 13 of 2008 concerning Requirements for Fire Prevention and Management

### **Book:**

Al-Hamdi, R, Sakir Suswanta, Atmojo, ME, Efendi, D. 2020. *Qualitative Research*. Yogyakarta: Student Libraries.

### **Journal Article:**

Creswell, John W. 2016. "Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative And Mixed Approaches."

Lestari, Puji Dessy, Rudy Pramono., Tirtan Nefianto. 2017. "Analysis of Community Participation Through Self-Help Fire Brigades in Facing Residential Fire Risks in the City of Banjarmasin." 3(2).