

SOCIALIZATION OF FIRE MITIGATION IN DENSELY POPULATED AREA AT JATI SAMPURNA, BEKASI

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ABSTRACT

During the first quarter of 2019, from January to March 2019 there were 45 fire incidents in the city of Bekasi with losses ranging from Rp. 2,365,000,000 (based on data from the Bekasi City fire dept Service). From 45 events in the city of Bekasi, 3 of them occurred in Jatisampurna sub-district. Based on the type of object 45 events 15 of which are residential houses. With the data above, it can be said that the risk of fire can cause material and immaterial losses and can also cause trauma to fire victims. The importance of knowledge and information on fire hazard mitigation and how mitigation measures against fire hazards need to be conveyed to people who live in densely populated areas where the risk of fire is quite large. Laws or regulations on fire are not yet widely owned by most regions, so there are no special rules that can be covered in relation to fire risk.

Keyword: Fire, Dense Population, Mitigation

1. BACKGROUND

The risk of fires in densely populated residential areas has been the trend for several years. Housing has the highest in terms of fire events in Indonesia. Bekasi City as supporting city of DKI Jakarta where many residents work in Jakarta and live in Bekasi. As a metropolitan city, Bekasi has several areas that are quite densely populated which have the risk of potential fires in densely populated settlements. The result is that more and more dense settlements are causing problems for their own citizens. Prevention and rescue from fire risks are series of events that threaten or disrupt people's lives caused by human negligence or other factors, resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses and psychological impacts. Residential and the surrounding environment become supportive and sustainable community.

Based on regional regulations (Perda) of DKI Jakarta Province No. 8 of 2008, about the prevention and control of fire hazards in article 30 paragraph 1, mention that residential buildings that are in an ordered residential environment must be equipped with fire prevention and mitigation infrastructure and facilities. Article 55 paragraphs 1 mention that the community must play an active role in the prevention of early fires risk in their environment and to help supervise, maintain firefighting infrastructure and facilities in their environment, and reporting activities that cause a threat of fire. Unfortunately in the city of Bekasi there are no local regulations related to fire prevention and control that can be implemented in the city of Bekasi.

A fire is an uncontrolled fire that overflows and causes harm. Losses caused by fire are life losses, material losses, declining productivity, business disruptions and social losses (Ramli, 2010). One of them is the high number of casualties among children also a loss that needs attention.

2. PURPOSE

Lack of public awareness, especially in schools in preventing the risk of fires in the school environment, needs to be socialized to raise early awareness of the risks that can occur from fire hazards. Some important steps of risk disaster need to be understood as the development and application of policies, strategies and practices to minimize community vulnerability and risk in disasters.

In this community service activity aims:

1. Looking for information on the causes of fires in densely populated areas in Jakarta
2. Provide an information the dangers of fire and its risks
3. Provide understanding of fire prevention and provide understanding of mitigation as an effort to reduce disaster risks, both through physical development and awareness and increase the ability to face the threat of disaster

The benefits to the community through this activity are getting the information, knowledge and early understanding of the importance of fire prevention and mitigation in densely populated settlements in Jati Sampurna sub-district of Bekasi city

4. METHOD APPLICATION

The method used is to give an explanation to the community by presenting several properties such as:

- a. Picture about the correct use of electrical equipment.
- b. Drawing of fire fighting equipment.
- c. Steps taken in fire countermeasures.

The implementation of this activity is carried out in several stages :

- a. Providing information to the public by displaying pictures or banners containing fire.
- b. Dissemination to the public through fire videos and how to overcome the risk

5. RESULT

The socialization has been carried out to the environment around the campus. Through coordination with local officials, the socialization process is carried out by making presentations in front of 119 community members. The residents gathered came from 5 community area. The socialization was carried out by giving several presentations on fire hazards and how to mitigate the risks of these hazards.

In addition to the presentation, an examination was also conducted on several cable or electricity connections in the homes of residents to see the potential dangers that might arise from several existing electrical facilities at home. Followed by providing training on several things that can be done if there is a fire hazard in the surrounding environment, one of which is by using gunny sacks and the use of the nearest water source.

6. CONCLUSION

Providing the understanding of the importance of preventing and mitigating fire hazards. Preventing fire hazards by taking steps that need to be anticipated, such as ensuring safe electrical installations, avoiding excessive loading on one socket will cause a hot cable and will trigger a fire, this is usually done by stacking several outlets or "T" connections on one power source point. Use electric breakers (contact plugs) in good condition. Prevention of fire hazards such as providing a fire extinguisher at home is important to the community. The use of gunny sacks at home close to water sources and a number of the fire department near the telephone also needed to be inform to the community.

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