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SOCIALIZATION OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN SRIGONCO VILLAGE, MALANG

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ABSTRACT

The causes of fires are not only natural factors but also human factors, especially negligence and unpreparedness in protecting against fire. This community service is carried out because fires often occur in residential areas. Socialization on fire prevention and control measures in Srigonco Village, Malang is a form of education and practice which aims to provide an understanding of the factors that cause fires, how to prevent and control them so that it is hoped that participants can prevent fires from occurring and extinguish fires using modern or traditional fire extinguishers. The activity was held on August 24th, 2023 at the ¹ Srigonco Malang Village Hall. The targets are health cadres, UKK cadres and rescue teams. Before carrying out the activity, 2 month preparation process was carried out, starting from selecting materials to submitting permit ⁷ to the relevant parties. The results of the evaluation of activities attended by 24 participants showed that participants participated in the activities enthusiastically and conductively, and the activities were carried out smoothly and on time. There was an increase in participants' knowledge from an average score of 60 to 95. Most participants can also use traditional (APT) and modern fire extinguishers (APAR).

Keywords: Fire prevention and control, traditional fire extinguisher, modern fire extinguisher

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INTRODUCTION

Fire is something that is undesirable and undesirable from the process of fire. The causes of fires can arise from natural and human factors, especially negligence and unpreparedness in dealing with fire disasters. According to Rijanto (2010), human error is the most common cause of fires with the impact of property loss, stagnation or cessation of business, obstruction of the economy and government and even loss of life. Based on data obtained from the BNPB Disaster Information and Communication Data Center (2023), fire incidents in Indonesia are still relatively high in the last 2 years, namely 2,403 cases in 2022 and 2,741 cases in 2023. The number of fire cases in Malang Regency shows 68 fire incidents during the last eight months.

Fire incidents that often occur in residential areas are often caused by the large number of settlements inhabited by people who are close to buildings made of flammable materials, installing substandard electrical installations, using flammable household materials or tools, carrying out activities that use flammable materials. forest fires, as well as a lack of awareness and anticipation of the dangers of fire. Negligence is the main factor that often causes fires in the community (Nurwulandari, 2017). Some of them are related to electrical short circuits, overloads, or electrical current leaks in buildings or equipment. If the fire touches flammable materials, the sparks can burn down entire houses in densely populated residential areas (Hendrayani et.al, 2019). In reality, several factors that cause fires in

the community are not balanced with control, such as the limited availability of fire extinguishers, both modern fire extinguishers such as APAR and traditional APT fire extinguishers (Alfarizi et.al, 2023).

Therefore, various rescue efforts against the dangers of fire are an important thing that must be done as an effort to prevent fires, one of which can be done through outreach or counseling activities. Extension is the process of conveying information to other people carried out by an instructor for the community, individuals and groups (Anwas, 2014). Active communication in conveying good messages will provide benefits for participants who are given counseling (Sabrina, 2018).

Srignonco Village, which is located in Malang Regency, is a developing tourist village and has many natural tourist destinations as well as MSMEs producing handicraft products and souvenir centers. To develop this tourist village, of course, it must be supported by public awareness and the fulfillment of work safety infrastructure, one of which is efforts to prevent and overcome the danger of fire in order to create safe and comfortable conditions. Based on initial monitoring, the Srignonco Village government has prepared human resources to support a safe tourist village, such as the formation of health cadres, Occupational Health Effort (UKK) cadres and rescue teams (SAR). Training related to fire prevention and control has been carried out, but only for rescue (SAR) teams and has not been consistently scheduled. For this reason, it is necessary to hold socialization activities and fire prevention and control simulations aimed at health cadres, UKK cadres and the SAR team as community mobilization figures so

that it is hoped that they can educate all residents of Srignonco Village in carrying out prevention and control. fire. If cadres and all residents have good and correct knowledge regarding fire prevention and control and are supported by the provision of fire extinguishing facilities, it is hoped that a safe, peaceful and comfortable tourist village can be created in Srignonco Village.

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OBJECTIVES

General Purpose

After being given socialization and education about the fire prevention and control, the participant are expected to be able to know about how to prevent fires and be able to practice control measures if a fire occurs.

Special Purpose

After the socialization of fire prevention and control, it is expected that participant can :

1. Understand the factors that cause fires that may occur in residential areas and workplaces
2. Understand the preventive and control measures to minimize the fire hazards
3. Understand the mitigation efforts if a fire disaster occurs
4. Practice how to control fire hazards by using Fire Extinguishers (APAR) and Traditional Extinguishers (APT)

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PLAN OF ACTION

Strategy Plan

The strategy plan implemented, including:

1. Coordinate with the head of Srignonco Village regarding the permit for the implementation of activities.

2. Execution time contract with the head of Srignonco Village for the implementation
3. Providing socialization and discussion of preventing and controlling fire hazards
4. Providing practice using modern and traditional fire extinguisher (APAR and APT)

Implementation

This community service is part of the joint community service with STIKES Widyagama Husada in the context of "WELLNESS TOURISM: Integration of Occupational Health and Safety Service Programs to Achieve Disaster Safe Tourism Villages" with the community service permit No. 1562/A-1/STIKES/VIII/2023.

The actions was taken in the implementation of these activities, including:

1. Contact the head of Srignonco Village and coordinate the implementation.
2. Prepared places and media for socialization.
3. Carried out of socialization for the preventing and controlling fire hazards
4. Carried out fire extinguishing practice using modern and traditional extinguisher (APAR and APT)

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Setting

This activity was carried out in Srignonco Village hall, August 24th 2023.

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Target

The target in this activity are the health cadres, occupational health cadres (UKK) and rescue teams (SAR).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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On Thursday, August 24th 2023, socialization was carried out on fire prevention and control in Sri¹¹co Village, Malang Regency. This activity was attended by 24 participants consist of health cadres, occupational health cadres (UKK) and the rescue team (SAR). This activity aims to increase participants' understanding of fire prevention and control in residential areas. Exactly at 03.00 pm, the outreach activity opened by first introducing all the PkM teams and explaining the purpose of the outreach to the participants. Participants are also given a *pre-test* sheet to measure their level of understanding before listening to the material. The event then continued with the presentation of material on fire prevention and control. The instructor provides an explanation of the fire hazards and its causes as well as how to prevent fire by avoiding things that can cause fire and how to use fire extinguishers at home. And it also providing information regarding emergency actions if a fire occurs, such as calling emergency numbers. Then it continued with a question and answer session regarding the explanation that had been given. The enthusiasm of the participants was visible because the participants' curiosity was very great.



Figure 1. Socialization about the fire hazard, causes and prevention

Socialization activities are effective in increasing community knowledge and skills regarding fire prevention and control.

As studies in E² Jakarta show, fire prevention and training can provide knowledge about the factors that cause fires in home and encourage public awareness of the importance of preventive measures to avoid fires (Marfuah, Casban, Sunardi, & Dewi, 2021). Another study in Sukamulya Village, Tasikmalaya showed that public education about fire prevention increased 54% of the community's knowledge about fire prevention and management (Sriagustini et.al, 2023). Therefore, training and socialization activities can be an appropriate means of providing material regarding fire and its prevention to the public.

Apart from socialization activities, participants were also given examples of how to use fire extinguishers and evacuate when a fire occurs. After the demonstration session from the presenters and facilitators, it was followed by direct practice from the participant representatives. The resource person instructed participants to look at the direction of the wind when extinguishing a fire in an effort to avoid being struck by fire.



Figure 2. Demonstration about the use of fire extinguisher



Figure 3. Participants are practicing how to extinguish a fire

Evaluation is carried out by measuring the suitability between the plan and implementation of the activity, as well as paying attention to obstacles and solutions that occur during the activity. Based on the evaluation results, it can be concluded that the socialization of fire prevention and control was successful in increasing participants' understanding, as evidenced by the increase in pre-test and post-test scores. Here of the 24 participants who took the pre-test and post-test, the average initial knowledge was (pre-test) was 60 and the average knowledge after the activity (post-test) was 95. Most of participants felt that this activity was very useful and the material presented was easy to understand.

CONCLUSION

There was an increase in participants' knowledge from an average score of 60 to 95. Evaluation of this activity can be an input for implementing similar activities in the future. From this activity, it is hoped that participants can increase awareness about the dangers of fire and the importance of fire prevention. Participants are also expected to be able to apply the knowledge they have gained to everyday life and be ready to face emergency situations related to fire.

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