

**THE EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND SUDIN  
FIRE MANAGEMENT AND CITY SAVING ADMINISTRATION  
JAKARTA UTARA IN FIRE PREVENTION IN KECAMATAN  
TANJUNG PRIUK JAKARTA UTARA**

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***Abstract***

This research is to determine the level of community participation in fire prevention management in Tnjung Priuk District, North Jakarta Administrative City. The theory used in this research is Arnsteint Theorie's which is quoted by M.Nuh which was the former minister of National Education, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono era, it is an ideal theroxy to determine the level of community participation. The research method is qualitative to obtain main data from interviewees. The description of the research is to get main data from valid interviewees who get involve in prevention and fire management, also has been support by data of the field studies. Then analyze by triangulation process, to determine the level of community participation. The research indicates that the level of community participations in fire prevention in Tanjung Priuk District is informing, consulting and promising the programs to educate the community on fire and fire exhinguish drill, as well it will be an annual year. In the management process, the community is in the sevent step of the second level because the community has been the partners of the fire fighter in the scene. The community can extinguish the fire in the initial stage of fire growth.

**Keywords** : Community Participation, Fire Prevention

**INTRODUCTION**

Jakarta as a metropolitan city is also in its position as the capital of the Republic of Indonesia and is the center of all political, economic, socio-cultural activities, as well as national and international defense and security, which is required to always increase competition against other cities. Various development activities continue to be carried out both regarding infrastructure, such as transportation, transportation and facilities in the form of physical buildings such as office buildings, hotels, apartments, shops, trade, industry, restaurants and houses.

On the other hand, the high growth rate and rapid development of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province, Jakarta has a tremendous attraction for residents in other regions. For most other regions, especially the new workforce who want to improve their fate, Jakarta is a place that promises a million opportunities to be seized. As a result, there has been continuous massive urbanization from the past until now which cannot be stopped by any policies that have been taken by the provincial government of the Special Region of Jakarta, the capital city.

The impact of the urbanization phenomenon is the high population density in the province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, which leads to the complexity of structuring urban areas and the problems are very complex. Illegal buildings on the banks of rivers, the growth of densely populated settlements, other social problems to the level of severe traffic jams that become daily sights, are a glimpse of the many urban problems in Jakarta.

From the above facts, it is necessary to conduct research to find out the efforts of the Prevention and Community Participation Section of the North Jakarta City Administration of Fire and Disaster Management in increasing public awareness in the context of preventing and overcoming fires, in this case in densely populated settlements. Besides, it is necessary to conduct an in-depth evaluation of the factors that influence the lack of public awareness in fire prevention and control.

**METHODS**

This research is a research with a qualitative descriptive approach. According to Emzir (2010; 3) because the data collected takes more words or pictures than numbers. Descriptive research is conducted to examine the reality of the field in order to get a factual and accurate picture of the object to be studied. According to Arikunto (2010; 6) descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report.

According to Denzun and Lincoln in Moleong (2010; 8) states "that qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting, with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods". Another understanding is stated by Jane Richie in Moleong (2010; 8) "Qualitative research is an attempt to present the social world, behavior, perceptions and issues about the human being studied.

From some of the definitions above, it can be analyzed that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, based on efforts to build their views under study, formed with words, documentation so that it will bring out its own uniqueness for this qualitative research method.

In this study, the author uses a qualitative approach based on an analysis of the results of the responses of research respondents who act as key informants at the research location. This study intends to obtain an in-depth picture of how the level of public participation in fire prevention and control in the North Jakarta administration city area.

This research focuses on how the level of participation or community participation in fire prevention and control in the North Jakarta Administrative City area so that clear

information can be obtained about effectiveness in anticipating fires that occur, so that it will minimize the threat of fire in the environment.

In determining the informant, the researcher is based on the opinion of Neuman (2000) about the characteristics of a good informant, namely (a) someone who knows well the local culture and witnesses events in his place (b) is actively involved with activities in the research place (c) people who can spend time with researchers with high intensity (d) non-analytical, people who are not analytical but know well the situation without pretending to analyze an event.

Informants in research are people or actors who really know and master the problem, and are directly involved with the research problem. By using qualitative research, the researcher is very closely related to contextual factors, so in terms of sampling, as much information as possible is collected from various sources. The second purpose of the informants is to explore the information that forms the basis and design of the theory that is built. Questions in in-depth interviews were asked to informants, namely individuals who are believed to have and master the research topic that was chosen purposively, by utilizing key informants who know about prevention and community participation in fire prevention in the fire prevention and rescue department of the North Jakarta administration. .

The data collection techniques used in this study are: Interviews according to Riduan (2013; 102) states that interviewing is a way of collecting data used to obtain information directly from the source. So from this understanding it can be interpreted that the interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. Observations in Riduan (2010; 104) are direct observations of research objects to see closely the activities carried out. So that this observation is done by recording everything that happens and is considered important at the time the observation takes place. systematic observation and recording of the symptoms observed in the field. The reason for using this technique is that what people say is often different from what is done. So that researchers can explore and obtain input data, information and problems faced by the community. Observations were made in the administrative city of North Jakarta which became the locus in this area.

Primary Data is data in the form of verbal or spoken words, gestures or behavior performed by reliable subjects, in this case the research subjects with regard to the variables studied. From this understanding, it can be analyzed that primary data is data obtained directly from the field, namely by conducting direct interviews with related parties. The selected informants must really know and understand and be responsible for the data needed to answer research problems or people who are deemed to know things related to the subject and object of research, the informants in this study consisted of: Government elements (tribal fire service North Jakarta administration city fires, sub-districts, urban villages) elements of the community (residents,

Secondary Data is data obtained from graphic documents, photos, films, video recordings, objects and others that can enrich primary data. Also secondary data is data obtained by collecting written sources or documents from relevant agencies and literature related to this research. Literature study is done by studying reference books, local regulations, reports, and other media related to other objects.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Data Validity Research Results**

The validity of the research data was tested by using a credibility test by triangulating as described in the previous chapter.

**Data Analysis Strategy**

This study uses a qualitative approach with primary data derived from interviews with various informants as well as secondary data originating from the North Jakarta City Administration Fire and Rescue Agency and regulations that support and are relevant to this research. Primary data uses an analytical strategy, namely content analysis on the views of the informants on events and on written data in the form of letters, regulations and on the results of interviews with informants according to the topic/problem being researched.

In this study, the secondary data and primary data were used by the author using a data analysis strategy, namely content analysis on the views of the informants on events as well as on written data in the form of letters, regulations, and graphs and on the results of interviews with informants according to the topic/problem being researched.

**Research Findings**

As described in the previous chapter, this study took the location of the Tanjung Priuk District to get a clearer picture of the object of research, so the following is an overview

## 1. Overview of Research Objects

North Jakarta Administrative City is one of the 5 administrative cities and 1 district in DKI Jakarta Province. Based on the Governor's Decree number 171 of 2008 the area of North Jakarta Administrative City is 146.66 km<sup>2</sup>, parallel to and located on the coast of the Java Sea with a coast length from west to east of more than 35 km. Geographically, the boundaries of North Jakarta Administrative City are; to the north by the Java Sea, to the south by Central Jakarta and East Jakarta, to the west by West Jakarta and Kab. Dati II Tangerang, and the east is bordered by Kab. Dati II Bekasi according to BPS data for North Jakarta City Administration (September 2014; 3).

Table 1. Area by government administration, 2016

No	Subdistrict	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percent
1	Networking	35.49	30.96
2	Fields	9.92	8.13
3	Tanjung Priok	25,28	15.35
4	Koja	11.32	8.36
5	Ivory Coconut	16.12	10,14
6	Cilincing	42.54	27.07
	North Jakarta	146,6628	100.00

Source: North Jakarta BPS

The population of North Jakarta Administrative City in 2015 was 1,696,015 people, an increase of 36,403 people when compared to 2014 as many as 1,659,612 people and the average population density was 11,792 people per km<sup>2</sup>. Consisting of 6 sub-districts and 31 urban villages, the number of RWs in 2013 was 442 RWs and 5,159 RTs.

Table 2. Population Area and Population Density, 2016

No	Subdistrict	Total population	Population density
1	Networking	305.121	6,720
2	Fields	161,953	13,588
3	Tanjung Priok	387,471	17,208
4	Koja	318,889	26.022
5	Ivory Coconut	131.742	8.861
6	Cilincing	390.839	9.845
	Amount	1,659,612	11,564

Source: BPS City Administration North Jakarta

The height of the North Jakarta Administrative City area from sea level is between 0 to 2 meters, so there are certain places that are located below sea level. The North Jakarta Administrative City area has a hot climate, with an average temperature of 28.70 C in 2013, an average annual rainfall of 196.3 mm<sup>3</sup> with a maximum rainfall in January (626.4mm<sup>3</sup>) and average humidity. 75 percent average.

The total area of Tanjung Priok District is 24.90 km<sup>2</sup> with a population of 390,316 people, consisting of 7 kelurahan, 103 RW and 1,272 RT. Tanjung Priok Subdistrict is one of the entry gates for residents to enter DKI Jakarta, through the Nusantara Port, namely through the Pelindo II pier. In Tanjung Priok District, there are many assembly industries and warehousing services.

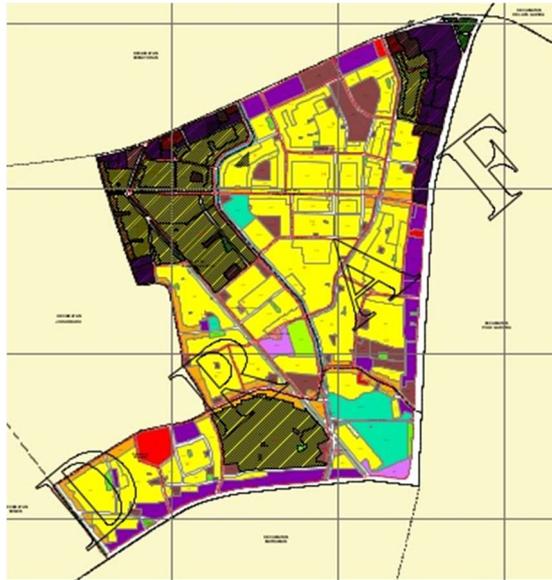


Figure 1. Map of Tanjung Priok District

Fire is a form of disaster that causes harm to living things. Based on table 4.4 the frequency of fires that occurred in Tanjung Priok District in 2017 was 52 times out of 271 times the frequency of fires that occurred in North Jakarta Administrative City. Most of the objects that were burned were residential houses 21 times followed by garbage (9 times), warehouses/besmen/beds (7 times). The village that often experiences fires is Papanggo Village.

### **Existing Conditions of Firefighters in Tanjung Priok Suin Sub-district Fire and Rescue Management in North Jakarta City Administration**

In today's era, the task of firefighters is more complex than in the past. At the time of the establishment of the fire department, firefighters only had the task of extinguishing fires that occurred in residential areas, but due to the increasingly sophisticated technology and complexity of life, the task of firefighters became complex as well. In addition to extinguishing fires, firefighters perform duties in accordance with the demands of the community, such as:

1. Wasp nest evacuation
2. Evacuation of traffic victims
3. Evacuation of suicide victims
4. Evacuation of disaster victims
5. Wild animal evacuation

In a fire fighting operation there is a rescue operation, or it can also be called a fire fighting operation, a rescue operation, because a fire fighting operation is an act of saving objects or lives from a threatening fire.

In fire fighting operations, it is also known as response time or *response time*. In the Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 20/PRT/M/2009 concerning Technical Guidelines for Fire Protection Management in Urban Chapter II Part 1 Response time consists of time for sending troops and fire fighting equipment (dispatch time), travel time to the fire location, and time for deploying fire extinguishers until they are ready to extinguish the fire.

To increase response time or response then North Jakarta City Administration Fire and Rescue Sub-Department providing Sector Offices and Fire Posts in every District and Village. Every Sector Office and Fire Department is assigned a firefighter and his unit.

The Fire Department of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta as the leading institution in dealing with fire problems in Jakarta must continuously improve itself and improve fire prevention services for the community. Theoretically, the faster the fire is extinguished, the easier the extinguishing process will be because the area burned is not so large and the heat generated by the combustion process is still low. Therefore, the better the response time of firefighters, the better the effectiveness of extinguishing operations so that fires can be extinguished in a short time and greater loss of property and life can be avoided.

Community Participation in Fire Fighting  
One of the effective and efficient fire prevention efforts is fire prevention. In the Regulation of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province Number 93 of 2014 concerning Community Participation in Fire Prevention and Control, it is stated that Environmental Fire Safety System, hereinafter abbreviated as SKKL, is a system for managing environmental resources in the context of realizing environmental safety and security from fire hazards.

In order to involve community participation in fire prevention and control in residential areas, the Environmental Fire Safety System Program (SKKL) was established. SKKL is a community-based voluntary organization in the neighborhood association (RW) as a forum for participation and a sense of responsibility for the community within the RW in overcoming threats. fire hazard.

The duties and functions of the SKKL are to assist the community in efforts to protect buildings, occupants, property, and the environment from the threat of fire hazards and to provide fire information to the North Jakarta City Administration of Fire and Rescue. In addition, SKKL also has the task of carrying out early extinguishing before the firefighters come to the scene of the fire. To involve the community's participation, it is necessary to conduct guidance both covering the prevention and control of fires carried out by the Fire Department. Because to prevent, and extinguish fires that require knowledge or expertise and skills.

Besides that in accordance with the Regulation of the Special Capital City Region of Jakarta Number 8 of 2008 concerning Prevention and Management of Fire Hazards Article 55 Paragraph 2 which states that SKKL consists of Balakar, infrastructure and facilities as well as fixed procedures.

Furthermore, what is meant by BALAKAR based on the Regulation of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province Number 93 of 2014 concerning Community Participation in Fire Prevention and Control Article 7 Paragraph 1 states that Balakar is a fire volunteer forum formed from, by and for community members based on the Rukun Warga environment. And a community organization to implement SKKL. The formation of the Balakar organization is entirely left to the community, which in its implementation is facilitated by the Sub-Department.

In article 11 of the Governor's Regulation no. 93 of 2014 regulates the duties of BALAKAR which include;

- a. carry out prevention and control of early fires in their environment;
- b. assisting in supervising, maintaining and maintaining fire fighting infrastructure and facilities in their environment;

- c. report a fire; and
- d. report activities that pose a fire threat.

To support the implementation of tasks, Balakar uses the facilities and infrastructure, among others, as stated in article 12;

- a. guardhouse;
- b. landon water or other water sources;
- c. tool small fire extinguisher;
- d. heavy fire extinguishers;
- e. mobile manual fire extinguisher;
- f. early fire extinguishers;
- g. fire pump motor;
- h. fire fighting motorcycles;
- i. fire fighting bikes;
- j. smart alarms;
- k. handy talky (HT); and
- l. kentongan.

The procurement of facilities and infrastructure to support the implementation of Balakar's tasks as referred to in paragraph (1) in an environment that is not neglected is fully the responsibility of the Regional Government.

### **Fire Prevention And Fighting**

Fire hazards can threaten life and property so that it will affect various aspects of both the economy and a person's security. Basically, security has become one of the main necessities of life. Even the threat of fire can disrupt national stability, therefore the fire hazard needs to be taken seriously, effectively and continuously.

The timing of the fire is uncertain, requiring firefighters to act quickly and appropriately, so community participation is crucial. Seeing the location of the fire station which is still far away, the congestion is everywhere, one solution is to maximize the role of the community in fire prevention and prevention. The role of the community in areas that are densely populated and prone to fires is very helpful in reducing the risk of fires that can spread and enlarge instantly. However, efforts to increase awareness of the role of the community take quite a long time, especially considering the high busyness of the people of Jakarta. Namely by providing training training and knowledge about fire. Community empowerment efforts in fire prevention and prevention,

The DKI Jakarta Provincial Fire Department is the implementing element of the regional government that is given the responsibility in carrying out the task of handling fire problems. The establishment of the Fire Department is an embodiment of the responsibility of the Regional Government in order to provide protection to the community from the threat of fire hazards. One of them is that information from the public about a fire is often too late. The traffic to the fire site has caused traffic jams, thus increasing travel time to the fire site. Even if you have arrived at the location of the fire, access roads in residential areas are not adequate. As a result, the fire spread. Whereas fire incidents can be prevented from spreading by extinguishing early before the firefighters arrive at the scene of the fire. For this reason, all communities in residential areas need to be involved together in preventing and overcoming fires. Because the Fire Department may not be able to deal with the fire problem alone. This agency will not be able to work alone in dealing with fires. Therefore, community involvement is absolutely necessary. This is in accordance with Pergub No. 93 of 2014 concerning Prevention and Management of Fire Hazards. There it is stated that every resident must actively try to prevent fires for their own interests as well as for the public interest.

To support the success of a prevention and suppression effort, it is necessary to have a fire organization, operational facilities and infrastructure. Here the author describes the prevention and control of fires.

### Definition of Fire Prevention and Control

Fire prevention is essentially all efforts and efforts made to prevent a fire from arising and or even if a fire occurs, it is endeavored so that the fire does not enlarge so that the fire does not enlarge so that losses can be minimized as much as possible.

Fire prevention is an action that must be taken to destroy fires and reduce losses due to fires. The determining factor for the success of a countermeasure is time. The faster the implementation of the blackout is carried out, the losses suffered will be smaller.

Meanwhile, in fire prevention, fire prevention is a follow-up to the failure of fire prevention efforts. In extinguishing fires, firefighters are faced with extreme situations that can lead to work accidents, in other words, very high risk. Therefore, in carrying out fire fighting requires special skills, high discipline and good teamwork.

The purpose of extinguishing fires is to minimize public losses from fires, both property and life. In Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2008 concerning Prevention and Management of Fires in the DKI Jakarta Province, it is focused on:

- a) Securing the implementation of development and existing development assets, both government and private;
- b) Encouraging all building owners, both commercial, industrial and public buildings to be able to carry out fire prevention efforts independently;
- c) Carry out more detailed arrangements regarding fire protection facilities and means of saving lives and property in all buildings;
- d) Develop urban infrastructure related to fire problems in order to anticipate urban development which is marked by the increasing variety of types of buildings and their designations.

Fire prevention policies implemented by top-level leaders (offices) become technical for implementation at the lower levels, namely the service level (city level), sector (sub-district level) and post (kelurahan level). This is done in order to speed up the response time for fire prevention in the DKI Jakarta Province.

The principles of fire prevention and control will be easy to understand if we know the theory of the fire triangle;



Figure 2. The Fire Triangle

Based on the fire triangle theory, the process of creating fire is caused by the union of the three elements of fire, namely flammable materials, heat, and air (oxygen) under certain conditions quickly and in balance. After knowing the principles of the occurrence of fire, it is very easy to determine methods of prevention and control. The principle of prevention is to avoid the meeting of the three elements of fire, while the principle of prevention is to eliminate one or two elements of fire when the three elements of fire are allied quickly and in a balanced manner.

Prevention and control of fires is part of the main tasks of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Fire Department as outlined in the regional regulation number 9 of 1980 jo. Regulation number 11 of 1986 is an effort to carry out fire prevention, carry out fire prevention, and save lives and property from the threat of fire and other disasters.

Efforts to prevent and control fires are the obligation of all citizens, as regulated in the DKI Jakarta provincial government regional regulation number 3 of 1992. Therefore, it is necessary to watch out and anticipate as early as possible, the point is that the community is able to deal with fires early. The basic capital of the community is "the spirit of mutual cooperation" so that it can be developed and directed to become an adequate force in fire prevention efforts. The following is the author's outline of the DKI Jakarta fire department's main duties and functions;

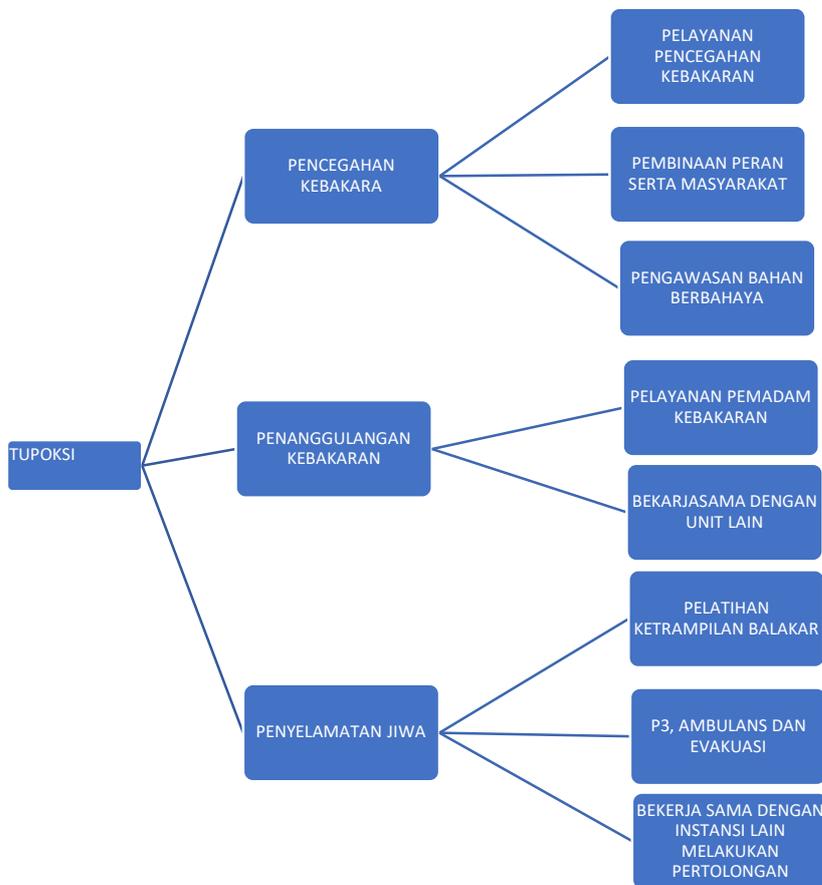


Figure 3. Main Duties of North Jakarta City Administration of Fire and Rescue Sub-Department

### Research results from Community Participation and Sub-Department of Fire Management and Rescue in Fire Prevention, especially in Tanjung Priuk District

In DKI Jakarta Governor Regulation 93 of 2014 concerning community participation in fire prevention and control, it is explained that community participation is an effective potential for the success of development and government programs in all aspects of national and state life. So that the notion of community participation in fire prevention and control is mental and thought or moral involvement that encourages to make contributions (contributions) and be responsible to the North Jakarta Fire Department in an effort to prevent and control fires in the North Jakarta Administrative City area.

The author conducted interviews with the community and other elements who in this case knew the problems in preventing fire prevention efforts so that data could be accounted for, in

the question posed by the author whether the fire department has provided training and knowledge about fire prevention and control to the people of North Jakarta as in accordance with the results of the author's interviews with residents held at the Papanggo Village Fire Station. Mr. Giyanto, chairman of RW 05 Papanggo Village, Mr. Usman Haerul RW 03 Papanggo Village, Mr. Groyong Mulyatmo RW 07 Papanggo Village, Mr. Anwar RW 01 Papanggo, Mr. Daniel F. Hina RW 05 Papanggo Village, Mr. Edi Budi Ahmadi RW 012 Papanggo Village, Mr. La Jide RW 06 Papanggo Village, Mr. Rizky Firmansyah RW 07 Kel. Sunter Jaya, Ms. Nurhalisah RW 05 Sunter Jaya Village, Ms. Mimi Jamilah RW 009, Sunter Jaya Village, RW 01 Mrs. Susi, Sunter Agung Village, Tanjung Priok Sub-district, R. Lubis Head of Youth Organizations, Papanggo Village, as follows :

Writer:

"Has the North Jakarta Administrative City Fire Sub-dept. ever held a training for your residents?"

Daniel F. Hina RW 05 Papanggo Village:

*"In the Papanggo Village, only RW 05 has been, the others have never, only RW 05, Papanggo Village, Tanjung Priok Subdistrict, has conducted training to several residents".*

Mrs. Susi, Chairperson of RW 01 Sunter Agung:

*"I have, but only the fathers, what I love is only the fathers, the mothers are the ones at home".*

Mrs. Mimi Jamilah RW 009 Sunter Jaya Village:

*"Residents of RW 09 have never been, but at RPTRA RW 05 Sunter Mas, sir."*

R. Lubis Chairman of the Youth Organization of Papanggo Village:

*"I have heard of Papanggo village, but never for youth organizations themselves, for youth organizations themselves, they are just about to apply".*

The results of the interview illustrate that this level has been passed, namely that the people of Tanjung Priok Sub-district have received knowledge about prevention and training on fire prevention provided by the North Jakarta City Fire Department to residents, especially the people of North Jakarta. Although the results of the training are only limited to knowledge transfer and action for prevention, less attention is paid to this, this is in accordance with the results of the author's interview.

Writer :

"After you have attended the training, is it conveyed to other residents?"

Daniel F. Hina RW 05 :

*;"No, for ourselves because there are still many who have not mastered the technique of extinguishing fire, even though we have followed the socialization".*

Likewise, as conveyed by the head of the Tanjung Priok Sub-District Sector Section of the North Jakarta City Fire Department, Mr. Eko Budiyanto: "For now, counseling is only limited to knowledge transfer, even though what is expected is three items, namely:

1. Transfer of knowledge, namely the teacher conveys all the material and is heard by the participants.
2. Changes in behavior, namely after knowing what caused the fire, it is expected to change his attitude not to re-do the behavior that caused the fire, for example; changing the power cord from non-SNI to SNI throwing away cigarette butts.
3. Changes in attitude, namely changing their lifestyle to a fire prevention lifestyle.

And the obstacle is when people want to replace electrical installations, assisted by the ability to buy new installations, in this case, the economy becomes an obstacle to the three hopes of holding counseling.

1. *Tokenism*(pseudo) which has a range from Informing, Consultation and Placation. In *Tokenism*, the ruling authority creates an image, no longer hinders public participation.

The reality is different. It is true that public participation is allowed, but they ignore it. They are still executing their original plan

When they are at the Informing level, they inform the various programs that will be and have been implemented. However, it is only communicated in one direction, the public has not been able to directly communicate feedback. For the Consultation level, they discussed with many elements of the public about various agendas. All suggestions and criticisms are listened to. But those in power decide whether to use suggestions and criticism from the public or not.

At this stage, after the author asked the public, did the North Jakarta Administration of the Fire Department convey its programs related to services?

Father Anwar RW 01 Ward Papanggo West :

*"The fire department has conveyed its program related to services and we have also proposed the procurement of fire extinguishers and it has been realized as well as requests for fire socialization"*

Mrs. Susi RW 01 Sunter Agung Village:

*"As stated, we hope that the training participants will not only be gentlemen, we mothers who are at home are at home every day so that they are given the ability to have knowledge about fire by socializing and training on fire. so that fires occur and we can overcome them because until now we have never participated in socialization or training"*

In this (pseudo) tokenism level, both those at the informing level have been passed because The North Jakarta Administrative City Fire Department has provided information related to service programs to the community. And it is also part of the consultation with the residents and there is a discussion as stated Anwar RW 01 above that he also proposed the procurement of APAR for his RW and it was realized.

This shows that for the level of placation (promise), they promise to make various suggestions and criticisms from the public. but a promise is just a promise, they secretly carry out their original plan. does not apply because the North Jakarta Administrative City Fire Service has realized, and increased to the level of degree of citizen power or participation at the highest level consisting of (Partnership, Delegated Power and Citizen Control)

2. Degree of citizen power level (Partnership, Delegated Power and Citizen Control), namely: *Partnership, Delegated Power and Citizen Control* are the ranks of the third part, Citizen Power. When public participation has reached Citizen Power, the authorities in power are really prioritizing public participation in various matters.

When they arrived at the Partnership level, they treated the public as if they were colleagues. They partner in designing and implementing various public policies. At this level, the people of North Jakarta are made partners in fire prevention and control. When a fire occurs in a residential area, residents must first try to extinguish the fire themselves before the firefighters arrive, as stated by the management. Edi Budi Ahmadi RW 012 Papanggo Village:

*"Residents have carried out blackouts since 2010 for three times, the last in 2014 and with the presence of a pump motor, we were able to extinguish the fire by ourselves before the firefighters arrived at the scene and because access was difficult to reach, residents would have to work together in carrying out the fires themselves without relying on officers."*

This was also conveyed by Mr. Supriyadi RW 012 Kebon Bawang, Tanjung Priok village, who said:

*"We have carried out fire fighting already 1 (one) time in Kebon Bawang. We came first because there are many narrow roads so we can penetrate the scene and we already exist"*



Figure 5. Residents of Kebon Bawang, Tanjung Priuk Village, Tanjung Priuk District.

Thus, the level of community participation in fire prevention and control in the Tanjung Priuk District, North Jakarta Administration City is up to the sixth level or partnership, where the community and the government join together to have the same interests and goals in fire prevention and control.

Rising to the level of Delegated Power, they delegate some of their authority to the public. For example, the public has a veto power in the decision-making process. The highest level is Citizen Control. The public is more dominating than them. Even to the point of evaluating their performance. The ideal public participation is created at this level. At this level the community has not reached it because in carrying out fire prevention and control it is the full responsibility of the North Jakarta City Administration of Fire and Rescue. The community becomes the object of service and the government as a servant or subject of service and is still a partner.

The results of interviews that have been obtained from informants of research results are presented in the following description:

1. Aspect of time availability

Availability of time is an important aspect for involvement in fire prevention and response. With the availability of time given by the community, the community will be able to attend training training provided by the North Jakarta City Fire Department. So that the public also obtains information about fire prevention and management. And officers must also be able to find a suitable time, for example on holidays so as not to interfere with community work activities. As stated by the informant as follows:

Mrs. Nurhalisah RW 05 Kel Sunter Jaya said:

*"It can be important that there is coordination from the firefighters because it is very important. So far, if there is a fire, we can only scream there are fires, while if the fire is not extinguished immediately, it will automatically grow everywhere, which in the end we experience loss/loss of property that has been we collect"*

It was also conveyed by Mr. Giyanto, the head of RW 05, Papanggo Village, who said;

*"Ready to send it back if there will be training if many people can't work but if women can. Due to the lack of socialization from the firefighters, residents are less enthusiastic and residents have never participated in blackouts in other areas, if there will be training, we will be ready "*

Mrs. Susi RW 01 Sunter Agung Village:

*"There is enough time available for us mothers to be ready to take part in socialization and training from the Firefighters",*

Although the residents are ready to be trained, they provide several notes, namely coordination and time that does not interfere with the residents' routines, namely on holidays. So that the time that collides will be the reason for the level of community attendance not being optimal as expected and due to the absence of the maximum, what is conveyed is also only accepted by a few people.

## 2. Aspects of the subject of participation and involvement in the organization

In Rohman, et al (2009; 51) state that no single government from one country with a very wide area can determine policies effectively, or can implement policies and programs efficiently through a centralized system. Due to the urgency of delegating needs or handing over part of the authority of the central government, both in the political context and administratively to organizations or units outside the central government, it is very important to move the dynamics of a government.

Based on the above opinion, in this aspect, the author tries to measure the level of community involvement as the subject of development in the organization through fire prevention and control training programs. Organization is the form of every human association to achieve common goals. An organization can be formed because it is influenced by several aspects, such as the unification of aspects of the vision and mission as well as the same goals as the realization of the existence of a group of people in society. With the same goal, it will encourage someone to participate in an activity in order to achieve a common goal.

The notion of participation is defined as the mental or emotional involvement or feeling of a person in a group situation that encourages him to contribute to the group in achieving common goals. With someone's participation in the organization, it encourages that person to be deeply involved and contribute in the form of an outpouring of thoughts, materials (funds), and energy for the success of the organization's goals as stated by Keith Davis regarding the types of participation.

In the implementation of fire prevention and control training activities, aspects of the relationship with the organization need to be analyzed because the more an organization has an interest in proposing aspirations, the more it will participate in fire prevention and management training activities. In line with what was conveyed by Mr. Budi Haryono as the head of the prevention and community participation section, he said that the involvement of the organization, namely LMK, proposed the idea ". LMK once suggested the existence of fire ambassadors so that there would be full involvement of community elements in training training. And it has been formed at the Service level."

Mr. Daniel F. Hina RW 05 Papanggo Village also says:

*"Because there has been a fire, the community feels the need to learn about fire prevention and suppression and also the encouragement from the firefighters and it has become a program."*

Based on the results of the interview, how the relationship between the organization and the government is very important and already need each other to realize their respective goals. The government cannot run alone without the people and the people will be in trouble without the government.

## 3. Competency aspect

In carrying out a program in activities, appropriate human resource competencies are needed for both the community and government officials in terms of firefighters as the

executor of the provincial government. By having good competence then a plan will run well too. For the implementation of fire prevention and fighting training, human resources are needed who have good physical and stamina because the implementation of fire prevention must be physically strong so that it is suitable for youth, although everyone needs knowledge about fire prevention, regardless of age or gender. Because security is a very basic human need. And the more you need it, the higher one's participation,

*"People here are very concerned about preventing and overcoming fires, especially after the equipment provided by the fire engine, the members are there, treatment according to ability can even be paid and at any time we are ready to help carry out fire prevention and even other disasters such as floods, fallen trees we are ready."*

In addition, participation must have the ability to participate, in the sense of the word that the person concerned has the same broad scope of thoughts and experiences as the communicator, even if it does not exist, these elements must be grown by the trainer (communicator).

#### 4. Stimulus fund

If there is a need for stimulant funds in this participatory activity, it should be limited as necessary so as not to create the impression of pampering which will have a negative effect. This incentive fund aims to raise the interest of some community members who are not interested in the training that will be given to the community, this is usually due to the lack of awareness of community members about the dangers of fire because the area has never had a fire as stated by Mr. La Jide RW 06 Kelurahan Papanggo;

*"Residents are less enthusiastic and have no concern for the dangers of fire because it has been a long time since there has been a fire in this Rt and the residents have never participated in a blackout in other areas, if there will be training, we will be ready"*

In addition, the Fire Service Sub-dept. in carrying out training activities after waiting for the budget from the Provincial Government to drop unless it has become a request or submission from the residents themselves for fire prevention and fighting training. In the implementation of the training, it requires facilities and means of course to provide "severance pay" as expressed by Mr. Budi Haryono as Head of Prevention and community participation of the North Jakarta City Administration of Fire and Rescue:

*"In providing training, the North Jakarta Fire and Rescue Service Sub-department is waiting for the budget to decrease because it is related to the program submitted to the provincial government. The government's target is densely populated areas because the highest fire intensity is slum areas "*

#### 5. Freedom to carry out the role.

The party concerned is free to carry out the participation in accordance with the requirements that have been determined. In this case, residents are given the freedom to make a decision whether they want to participate or not without any element of coercion, usually after notification that the firefighters will hold training and counseling about fire knowledge, each head of the Rw will forward it to its citizens, namely by being appointed or residents offering as stated by R. Lubis Chairman of the Youth Organization of Papanggo Village:

*"There was once a training where the participants were from each RT and most of them were young people".*

And also as said by Mrs. Mimi Jamilah RW 009 Sunter Jaya Village that:

*"Participants are recruited from RW with advance offers"*

The greater the role of the community, it can be said that the greater the community's participation. The more participants in fire prevention and management training and the greater the implementation in assisting in fire prevention, the greater the level of community

participation. In the results of the interview, the informant's enthusiasm also arises to always hold fire prevention and control training, because the community already feels the need for a sense of security from the danger of fire, as expressed by Mrs. Susi RW 01 Sunter Agung Village; ; "Special training should be held for PKK women on how to use fire extinguishers or other extinguishers so that we are ready to deal with fires"

#### 6. Communication

Participants are expected to have reciprocal communication skills, and use language that is easy to understand, moreover the teacher must be able to use language that is easily understood by the participants, so that an effective exchange of ideas can be created. It is also hoped that communicators are able to understand that humans have different abilities, meaning that every human being is different from other humans. Terutman in the ability to understand something received. Another difference is in the form of physical, mental, will, interests, and motivation. This is what communicators need to know. So that there is interaction or communication in conveying ideas or ideas freely. There has also been an interaction between communicators and participants in the training, as suggested by Mr. Supriyadi, a resident of Kebon Bawang, Tanjung Priok Village:

*"We often suggest that the government pays attention to us in terms of incentives, personal protective equipment because we are also at the forefront of putting out the fire for this Tanjung Priok area, before the firefighters arrive."*

Mr. Anwar RW 01, Papanggo Village also stated:

*"We have also proposed the procurement of pumps and it has been realized".*

So that communication is an important key in fire prevention and control training. Every material that is presented in a good and correct way will be accepted by every participant of the extension. And if there is no reciprocity it will run in one direction, and this communication will not be effective.

Based on the results of the interview above, it can be seen that communication between participants and communicators occurs in dialogic communication. Many suggestions were made as well as questions when the D training was carried out. This happened because of the good communication skills of both parties.

## DISCUSSION

While the requirements to be effective in carrying out participation according to Davis in Sastopoetro are:

1. Time,
2. incentive fund,
3. The subject of participation is related to organizational attachment,
4. Have the ability to participate,
5. mutual communication,
6. Freedom in carrying out roles, and
7. Freedom in groups.

By using the indicators of effective participation requirements put forward by Keith Davis theory as mentioned above, it can then be known and concluded the model of community participation in the prevention and control of fires in the North Jakarta Administration, so that it is known at what level / ladder of participation according to Sheery Amstein's theory of community participation based on the level of participation. community strength, whether it is as expected and reflects participatory prevention and mitigation or not.

The results of the research on the ideal level of community participation according to M. Noah in theory there are 3 (three) levels, namely

1. Level of manipulation and therapy

In this section, the ruling authorities deliberately eliminate all forms of public participation. At the Manipulation level, they select and educate a number of people as representatives of the public. Its function is that when they propose various programs, the public representatives must always approve them. While the public was not informed about this at all. At the Therapy level, they tell the public a little about some of their programs that have been approved by public representatives. The public can only listen.

2. *Tokenism*(Delusional)

Which has a range from Informing, Consultation and Placation. In Tokenism, the ruling authority creates an image, no longer hinders public participation. The reality is different. It is true that public participation is allowed, but they ignore it. They are still executing their original plan.

3. Delegated Power Level

They delegate some of their authority to the public. For example, the public has a veto power in the decision-making process. The highest level is Citizen Control. The public is more dominating than them. Even to the point of evaluating their performance. The ideal public participation is created at this level. At this level the community has not reached it because in carrying out fire prevention and control it is the full responsibility of the North Jakarta City Administration of Fire and Rescue. The community becomes the object of service and the government as a servant or subject of service and is still a partner.

Many factors cause residential areas to be prone to fire hazards. Among the buildings in residential areas are generally made of flammable materials. Furthermore, the distance between buildings is also very tight. Thus, if a fire occurs, it is generally difficult to control and tends to enlarge and expand.

No less important is public awareness of the threat of fire hazards is also one of the causes of residential areas prone to fires. The low public awareness of the threat of fire is reflected in the behavior of people who are often negligent about the dangers of fire. The Fire Department even mentioned that the negligence of the community was the main cause of the fire. Negligence in the use of electricity causes frequent electrical shorts that result in fires. In addition, negligence in the use and maintenance of stoves is also a major cause of fires in residential areas.

The timing of the fire is uncertain, requiring firefighters to act quickly and appropriately, so community participation is crucial. Seeing the location of the fire station which is still far away, the congestion is everywhere, one solution is to maximize the participation/role of the community in fire prevention and prevention. Community participation in areas that are densely populated and prone to fires is very helpful in reducing the risk of fires that can spread and enlarge instantly. However, efforts to increase awareness of the role of the community take quite a long time, especially considering the high busyness of the people of Jakarta. Namely by providing training training and knowledge about fire. Community empowerment efforts in the prevention and prevention of fires, fire events One of the effective and efficient fire prevention efforts is fire prevention. In the Regulation of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province Number 93 of 2014 concerning Community Participation in Fire Prevention and Management.

In order to involve community participation in fire prevention and control in residential areas, the Environmental Fire Safety System Program (SKKL) was established. SKKL is a community-based voluntary organization in the RW (Rukun Warga) environment as a forum for participation and a sense of community responsibility in the RW environment in overcoming threats.fire hazard.

The duties and functions of the SKKL are to assist the community in efforts to protect buildings, occupants, property, and the environment from the threat of fire hazards and to provide

fire information to the North Jakarta City Administration of Fire and Rescue. In addition, SKKL also has the task of carrying out early extinguishing before the firefighters come to the scene of the fire. To involve the community's participation, it is necessary to conduct guidance both covering the prevention and control of fires carried out by the Fire Department. Because to prevent, and extinguish fires that require knowledge or expertise and skills.

Besides that in accordance with the Regulation of the Special Capital City Region of Jakarta Number 8 of 2008 concerning Prevention and Management of Fire Hazards Article 55 Paragraph 2 which states that SKKL consists of Balakar, infrastructure and facilities as well as Permanent Procedures. Furthermore, what is meant by BALAKAR based on the Regulation of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province Number 93 of 2014 concerning Community Participation in Fire Prevention and Control Article 7 Paragraph 1 states that Balakar is a fire volunteer forum formed from, by and for community members based on the Rukun Warga environment. And a community organization to implement SKKL. The formation of the Balakar organization is entirely left to the community, which in its implementation is facilitated by the Sub-Department.

## CONCLUSION

The level of community participation in fire prevention is at a high level, namely the level of citizen power at the partnership level because the community has become a partner in extinguishing the fire, in the sense that before the officers came to the scene of the case, the community had first tried to extinguish the fire independently and worked together, and it was the community who was responsible for extinguishing the fire. first notify the existence of a fire, the location of the fire.

Community participation in fire prevention is still low, namely at the second level, which is called Tokenism (pseudo) which means receiving Fire Prevention and Management Training but not carrying out the recommendations in the training, for example it has been recommended to replace the electrical wiring in each house that does not meet SNI standards but it is not done, then the community does not disseminate knowledge of Fire Prevention and Management to other members of the community as well as to people outside their environment.

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