

ANALYSIS OF FACTORS INHIBITING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FIRE HAZARD MANAGEMENT POLICIES BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF KUPANG CITY

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Abstract:

In Kupang City, fire prevention often encounters many obstacles in disaster management, so the output of Regional Regulation Number 24 of 2007 concerning Fire Hazard Management in Kupang City is not implemented effectively. The method used in this study is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach. In contrast, the informant selection technique used by the researchers in this study was a purposive sampling technique with 76 people. Sources of data in this study were obtained through primary sources and secondary sources, then the data that had been collected was analyzed. The research results show that the dominant factors hindering the implementation of fire prevention policies by the Kupang City Fire Service are; (a) lack of human resources, (b) lack of budget allocation, (c) lack of facilities and infrastructure and (d) outreach.

Keywords: Fire Hazard, Fire Prevention, Hazard Management Policy, Facilities, Infrastructure.

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INTRODUCTION

Fire disaster certainly causes losses. Fire is a fast chemical reaction (oxidation) formed from 3 (three) elements, namely heat, air and fuel, which create or produce heat and light. The fire triangle is the supporting element for a fire, where the elements are heat, fuel, and oxygen. However, the fire has not occurred with these three elements and only produces incandescent (Ismara, 2014, pp. 9).

Fires occur when three elements meet: flammable objects (solids, liquids, gases), combustible substances (O₂), and heat. The three elements above show that an uncontrolled fire can cause a fire. Fire is a disaster caused by uncontrolled fire or burning. According to Minister of PU RI No. 26/PRT/M/2008, a fire hazard is caused by a potential threat and the degree of exposure to flames from the start of the fire to the spread of the fire, which creates smoke and gas. It is, of course, endangering human life, buildings, or ecology. Fires can occur intentionally or accidentally. Fire will usually cause damage or destruction to buildings and injury or death to humans (Ismara, 2014, pp. 9).

Natural factors include the occurrence of fires, namely lightning strikes on flammable materials, earthquakes that result in the interruption of fuel gas lines, and solar heat due to reflection from the convex glass onto dry leaves. Fires caused by human factors are generally caused by intent, negligence, and lack of understanding. Because the problem of fire causes many losses and is a big problem and becomes a threat that is troubling and frightening for the community, it is necessary to have effectiveness in dealing with the problem of fire as a disaster threatens. It disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused of natural factors and non-natural factors, and human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, loss of property, and psychological impacts.

The policy that regulates the technical implementation of firefighting in Indonesia as a follow-up to Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management and its implementing regulations in Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning Disaster Management, namely in policy regulations, specifically regarding fire issues, is enforced Decree of the Minister of Public Works Number 11 of 2000 concerning Technical Provisions for Management of Fire Fighting in Urban Areas. In Indonesia, the Fire Fighting Technical Implementation Unit is also regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 concerning the Nomenclature Guidelines for District/City Province Fire and Rescue Services.

The placement of the Fire Service in each city is different, some of the placement of firefighters is in the Public Works Service, but there are also several that are independent. Programs owned by firefighters in various cities in Indonesia have quite optimal quality both in the process of formation, implementation, and perceived benefits. The technical implementation program for firefighting in every city in Indonesia is carried out by a unit called the Fire Fighting Technical Implementation Unit. The implementation of this Fire Fighting Technical Implementation Unit must be in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

Based on these various regulations, the Fire Service in Kupang City aims to be a disaster management director and disaster management executor. It is necessary because fire is also defined as a disaster in; which the Kupang City Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Composition of Regional Apparatuses of the City of Kupang states that the UPT is formed to carry out some operational, technical activities and/or certain supporting technical activities of the main regional apparatus.

In the City of Kupang, the elaboration of derivatives from various policies related to technical matters of fire prevention in urban areas is further regulated in the Kupang Mayor Regulation Number 37 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Kupang City Fire Department with the aims and objectives to keep buildings, neighborhoods and cities safe from fire hazards through effective and efficient fire prevention planning, with the scope covering prevention, protection, supervision and control.

To realize this, the Kupang City Fire Department, as the executor of control, monitoring, and evaluation of activities in the field of disaster management and firefighting, of course, must pay attention to matters related to general prevention, general fire protection, life-saving facilities, and fire prevention. in buildings to realize the effectiveness of technical implementation related to fire.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 62 of 2008 concerning Minimum Service Standards in the Field of Domestic Administration in Regencies/Cities, the handling of fires in Indonesia is still experiencing various obstacles, both in terms of policy instructions, laws and regulations, operational mechanisms, and completeness of equipment. The handling of fires in Kupang City is still considered to be ineffective because it faces various internal and external obstacles and efforts to deal with fires so far have emphasized more on the prevention aspect, while the prevention aspect has received less attention.

The Fire Department has the task of carrying out Government Affairs in Public Peace and Order as well as Community Protection, sub-Fire which is the city's authority and the Assistance Tasks given to the city. The function of the Fire Service is to formulate policies in the field of Public Peace and Order as well as Community Protection, sub-Fire; implementation of policies in the field of Public Peace and Order as well as Community Protection sub-Fire; implementation of evaluation and reporting in the field of Peace and Public Order as well as Community Protection sub-Fire; implementing the administration of the Fire and Rescue Services in accordance with the scope of

their duties; and the implementation of other functions given by the Mayor related to their duties and functions.

Until now the performance of the Kupang City fire department has not provided effective and satisfactory services to the community. In August 2022, 31 cases of fire were recorded in Kupang City, which are certain to harm various parties and the environment, as described in the following table.

Table 1. Report on the activities of the Kupang City Fire Service from January to August 2022

Fire Period January to June 2022	Fire Period July to August 2022	Rescue January Through August	Total	
House	Tire repairs	February	Cat	1
Grass	Generator	March	Brown Snake	1
Warehouse	Electrical Wire	June	Snake	1
Hajj Dormitory	Electrical meter		Silver ring	1
Office	Powerhouse		Green snake	1
Trash	The roof pillar of the house	July	Python	1
Laundry business	Tree		Wild Monkey	2
Building	Woodpile	August	Snake	1
	Lecturer housing		Trapped child in a room	1
Total	Garbage dump		Total	10
	Shack			
	Gas stove			
	Total			31

Source: Kupang City Fire Department, 2022

Based on the duties and functions of the Kupang City Fire Department referring to Kupang Mayor Regulation Number 37 of 2016 concerning Position, Organizational Structure of Duties and Functions and Work Procedures, the Kupang City Fire Department in implementing activities related to fire handling duties and functions still faces various obstacles, whether in the nature of policy instructions, laws and regulations, operational mechanisms and equipment completeness, as referred to in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 62 of 2008 concerning Minimum Service Standards for Domestic Administration in Regencies/Cities, meanwhile requests for fire rescue measures are increasing along with the increase in fire incidents.

Community participation in fire prevention and control is also relatively low or under-empowered. because efforts to deal with fires so far have emphasized more on aspects of prevention, while aspects of prevention have received less attention. As a result, the settlement or countermeasures are relatively complicated. This is the problem that should be considered by the local government and related fire departments in finding a solution to the fire problem.

Examines the issue of the effectiveness of the Kupang City Fire Service as a follow-up to Regional Regulation Number 20 of 2007 concerning Fire Hazard Management in the Kupang City Area, finally referring to how the effectiveness of the Kupang City Fire Service technical implementation units in carrying out fire prevention and prevention must work together - together and of course also the participation of the community in efforts to deal with fire disasters.

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Efforts to detect fire disasters are sometimes difficult if there are no reports from local community members. This is also an obstacle factor in the management of fire disasters. The delay in getting information from the public when the fire occurred was one of the obstacles so that when the firefighters arrived at the location of the fire, the fire had already grown and almost destroyed the house. In this case, community participation is felt to be less supportive in efforts to deal with fire disasters because it will be difficult to detect fire disasters if there are no reports from local community members.

Therefore, it is necessary to have the role of the community who always put the public interest above personal interests in overcoming this problem, namely related to the provision of information, then in terms of prevention and in the handling process so that it does not only rely on the ability of the fire department alone, so that later the objectives previously planned related to the technical implementation of the Kupang City Fire Department, can be achieved with the process of activities that have been carried out.

Based on the phenomenon found by the author, the implementation of the fire hazard reduction policy in Kupang City, which is not yet optimal, needs to get the attention of the government as the regulator and implementor of the policy itself. Grindle's opinion (1980, pp. 7) and related to the focus of this research states that implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be examined at a certain program level. The implementation process will only begin if the goals and objectives have been set, the program of activities has been structured, and the funds are ready and distributed to achieve the targets.

Reality shows that a policy implementation from the start involves a very complex rational and emotional process through the mechanism of political elaboration into routine procedures through bureaucratic channels. public policies) properly to achieve the desired goals and objectives. In the notion of governance, society is the main actor of development, while the government (bureaucracy) is obliged to direct, guide, and create a supportive climate.

If this understanding is directed at the locus and focus (change) where the policy is implemented it will be in line with the views of Van Meter and van Horn cited by Parsons (1995, pp. 461) and Wibawa, et al., (1994, pp. 15) that policy implementation is an action taken by government and private (organizations) both individually and in groups that are intended to achieve the goals and main goals of the government is to reduce the number of fires in the City of Kupang.

Public policy. State policies and policies are often referred to as public policies, state policies or government policies have the same meaning. Friedrich 1969 in Agustino (2016, pp. 16) states that policy is a series of actions proposed by a person, group, government or a certain environment by showing the obstacles of opportunities for implementing the proposed policy in order to achieve certain goals.

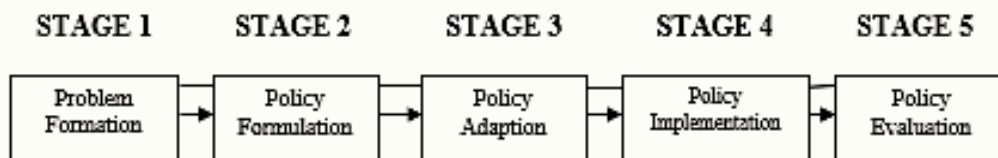
Another definition of policy put forward by Nugroho (2006, pp. 23) formulates an understanding of public policy. First, public policy is a policy made by state administrators or public administrators. So, public policy is everything that is done and not done by the government. Second. Public policy is a policy that regulates shared life or public life, not the life of a person or an

individual. Public policy governs everything in the public administrator's agency domain. Public policy regulates common problems or personal or class problems that have become a problem for all the people in that area. Third, it is said to be a public policy if the benefits obtained by people who are not direct users of the products produced are far more or greater than those of direct users.

The meaning of policy as a series of activities or actions is added by Friedrich 1969 in Agustino (2016, pp. 16) defines policy as an action that leads to goals proposed by a person, group or government in a certain environment in connection with the presence of certain obstacles while looking for opportunities to achieve the goal or realize the desired goal so that the achievement of a goal.

Furthermore, Islamy (2004, pp. 33-34) defines state policy as what is declared to be done or not done by the government. State policy is the target or goal of government programs. Easton gives the meaning of state policy as the allocation of values by force (legal) to all members of society. The definition of state policy has the following implications: that the state policy in its initial form is in the form of determining government action, that the state policy is not only sufficiently stated but implemented in a tangible form, that state policy whether it is doing something or not doing something has and is based on certain aims and objectives, That state policy must always be aimed at the interests of all members of society (Islamy, 2004, pp. 18).

William Dunn (2003, pp. 25) explains that preparing public policy is based on various main stages. The stages in public policy are described as shown below.



Source: William Dunn, 2003

Figure 1. Stages in the Process of Making Public Policy

Policymakers put the problem on the public agenda at the problem formation stage. Previously, these problems competed first to enter the policy agenda. Ultimately some issues make their way onto the policy agenda. At the policy formulation stage, issues that have entered the policy agenda are then discussed by policy makers. These problems are then defined, and then the best solution is sought. The solution to the problem comes from various alternatives that exist. It is the same as the struggle for problems entering into problem formation. In the policy formulation stage, each alternative tries to be chosen as the policy taken to solve the problem. At this stage, each actor will play to propose the best problem.

At the policy adaptation stage, of the many alternative policies offered by policy makers, in the end, one of these alternative policies was adopted with the support of most policy makers. At the policy implementation stage, A policy program will only become an elite record if the program is not implemented. Therefore, policy programs that have been taken as alternative solutions to problems must be implemented, namely carried out by administrative bodies or government agencies at lower levels. Policies that have been taken are implemented by administrative units that mobilize human resources. At this stage, various interests will compete. Some policy implementations receive support from executors, but executors may oppose others.

At the policy evaluation stage, the policies that have been implemented will be assessed or evaluated to see how far the policies that have been made have been able to solve the problem.

Public policies are basically made to achieve the desired impact. In this case, fixing the problems faced by society. Therefore, the criteria or criteria are determined, which are the basis for assessing whether the public policy has achieved what is desired.

The public policy process is complex because it involves many processes and variables that must be studied. Therefore, some experts ask to study public policy, dividing these processes into several stages, as exemplified above. The aim is to make it easier for us to study public policy. However, some experts may divide these stages differently from the abovementioned one. For example, as stated above, the policy evaluation stage is a partial stage of the public policy process because experts include one more stage, namely, change and termination or termination of the policy. From some of these descriptions, it can be seen that public policy is a complex process. However, without intending to reduce this complexity, the authors can conclude that public policy is a series of policy processes (decisions and actions) carried out by the government with the aim of solving problems that arise in society, especially those related to stunting prevention policy issues.

Policy Implementation. A good understanding of implementation should not only highlight administrative institutions or agencies responsible for a program and its implementation for the target group, but also need to pay close attention to the various networks of political, economic and social forces that directly or indirectly affect the behavior involved in the program which ultimately has an impact on the program (Wahab, 2008, pp. 184-185).

Implementation regarding various activities directed at the realization of the program. In this case the administrator manages how to organize, interpret, and implement the policies that have been selected. Organizing means arranging resources, units, and methods to implement programs. Perform interpretation regarding translating the language or terms of the program into plans and instructions that are acceptable and feasible. Implementation, also known as an application, is the phase of achieving program goals and includes using tools, performing or providing routine services, and making payments. In this case what needs to be considered is the preparation for implementation, namely thinking and carefully calculating various possibilities of success and failure including the obstacles or opportunities that exist and the ability of the organization entrusted with the task of implementing the Keban program (2014, pp. 76-77).

This explanation cites Nugroho's opinion (2006, pp. 158), which states that policy implementation is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. Two steps exist, namely directly implementing in the form of programs or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of these public policies, to implement public policy. Meanwhile, according to Soenarko (2005, pp. 180) in implementing public policy there are several provisions that must be met and carried out to be successful, these provisions concern the authority of the implementor, the content of the policy, and the legitimacy of the people. The policy implementation stage will place the policy under the influence of various factors in the context of implementing the policy itself. What factors mean here are all very influential aspects that ultimately affect implementation performance. These aspects need to be identified theoretically so that later an overview can be obtained regarding the causes of high or low performance in implementing a policy.

Fire Hazard Management. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, tackling comes from the word "tanggulang," which means to face or overcome. Then added the prefix "pe" and the ending "an", so that it becomes "countermeasures" which means the process, method, and act of coping (Institute for Development and Management Skills, 1984, pp. 43). Meanwhile, fire is unwanted fire. It may be a small fire, but it includes fire if it is not wanted. Even if it is almost burnt, it means fire, so the purpose of Fire Management, generally, is all efforts to prevent fires. Based on this description,

the researcher conducted a study entitled "Analysis of Factors Inhibiting The Implementation of Fire Hazard Management Policies by The Fire Department of Kupang City".

METHODS

The research method used in this study is a descriptive research method with a qualitative approach, while the technique of determining the informants carried out by researchers in this study is a purposive sampling technique with a total of 76 people. Then from the informants mentioned above, they will be investigated using the snowball sampling technique up to the stage data saturation. Sources of data in this study were obtained through primary sources and secondary sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors such as interviews with informants and secondary sources are sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors such as documents, photographs, art objects, videotapes, or all kinds of sounds/sounds, then the data that has been collected is analyzed using data analysis techniques from Creswell (2016, pp. 264-268).

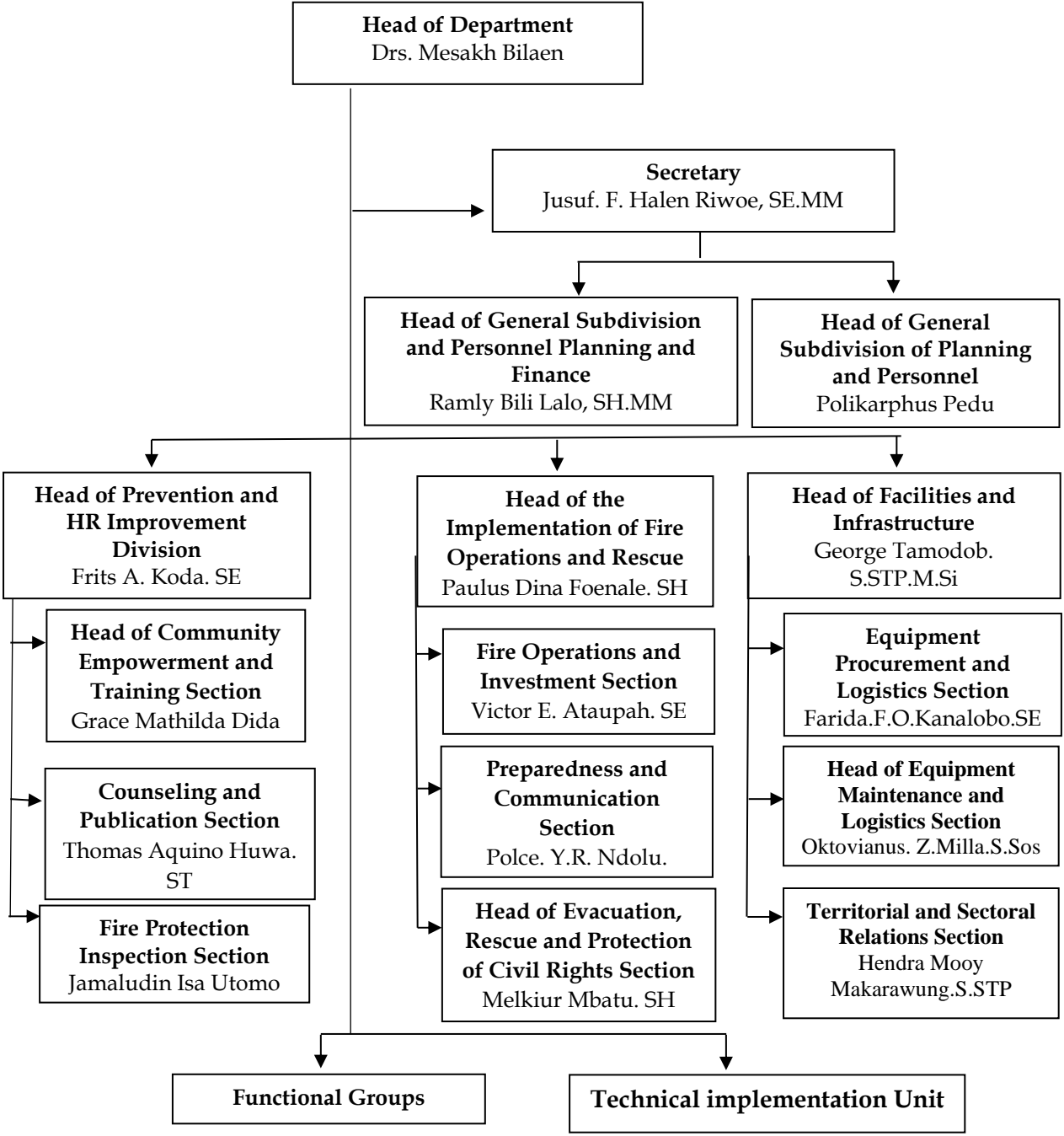
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Regional Regulation Number 24 of 2007 concerning Management of Fire Hazards in the City of Kupang regulates the duties of the Kupang Fire Department. as the implementation of control, monitoring, and evaluation of activities in the field of disaster management and firefighting, of course, must pay attention to matters related to general prevention, general fire protection, life-saving facilities, as well as fire prevention in buildings to realize the effectiveness of fire-related technical implementation.

In Kupang City, fire prevention often encounters many obstacles in disaster management, so the output of Regional Regulation Number 24 of 2007 concerning Fire Hazard Management in Kupang City is not implemented effectively. The policy implementation stage will place the policy under the influence of various factors in the context of implementing it. What is meant by factors here are all very influential aspects that ultimately affect the performance of the implementation of fire hazard management in the City of Kupang with the research results and discussion as follows.

Human Resources. The resources mentioned include human resources, financial resources, and equipment resources (buildings, equipment, land and other spare parts) needed to implement policies (Widodo, 2010, pp. 98). Edward III in Widodo (2010: 96) states that one of the failures that often occur in policy implementation is due to insufficient, adequate, or incompetent staff (human resources). Adding the number of staff and implementors alone is not sufficient. However, it is necessary (competent and capable) to implement the policy or carry out the tasks it desires.

Based on this explanation, the organizational structure of the Kupang City Fire Department's human resources is as follows.



Source: Kupang City Fire Department, 2022

Figure 2. Organizational Structure of the Kupang City Fire Department

As for human resources for carrying out the duties and functions of the Kupang City Fire Department in dealing with fires, they are described in the table below.

Table 2. Human Resources at the Kupang City Fire Department

No	Employment status	Number of People
1	Civil Servants or Pegawai Negeri Sipil (PNS)	41

2	Non-Permanent Employees or Pegawai Tidak Tetap (PTT)	65
	Total	106

Source: Kupang City Fire Department, 2022

Of the 106 human resources people at the Kupang City Fire Department. Will be detailed based on the level of education as follows.

Table 3. Kupang City Fire Department HR Education Qualifications

No	Educational level	Number of People
1	Doctor or S3	-
2	Masters or S2	6
3	Bachelor degree or S1	79
4	High School	21
	Total	106

Source: Kupang City Fire Department, 2022

The table shows that most human resources at the Kupang City Fire Department have a bachelor's degree with a total of 79 people, followed by a high school education with 21 people and a master's education level with 6 people.

Based on the research results, it is known that the resources owned by the Kupang City Fire Department are inadequate in quantity, namely 65 field officers, excluding administrative staff. It was declared inadequate because the number of human resources was not able to fill the map of the large area of Kupang City.

Human resources are the essential wealth owned by an organization, so adding human resources is significant for the Kupang City Fire Department in optimizing performance. Resources are an essential part of an organization. The absence of adequate resources within the organization causes many obstacles to be faced in achieving organizational goals.

If human resources are not fulfilled, then it will be one of the inhibiting factors that can affect the implementation of the organization, if the human resources in the organization are not good, it can be said that the organization cannot run as it should.

Budget. The budget is a periodic quantitative (unit amount) plan that is prepared based on an approved program. A budget is a written plan regarding the activities of the Kupang City Fire Department which is stated quantitatively for a certain period and is generally expressed in units of money but can also be expressed in units of goods/services. A budget is a management tool for achieving goals. From this description, the public sector budget is financial planning regarding estimates of expenses and revenues expected to occur by looking at past data as a reference for setting the budget (Mardiasmo, 2009, pp. 44).

A budget is a helpful management tool for implementing and controlling the organization to achieve organizational goals effectively and efficiently. M. Nafarin (2007:11) states, "A budget is a written plan regarding the activities of an organization which is expressed quantitatively for a certain period of time and is generally expressed in units of money.

Based on this explanation, the amount of the budget for the Kupang City Fire Department will be described in the data below.

Table 4. Annual Budget Details for the 2022 Kupang City Fire Department

Number	Data Operasional, Perawatan Kendaraan, Gedung Pertahun, Gaji Pegawai	
1	Civil servant salary	Rp. 2.228.525.600
	Group II	Rp. 553.996.800

	Group III	Rp. 1.375.806.000
	Group IV	Rp. 298.722.200
2	Provision of Administration for the Implementation of ASN Duties	RP. 79.875.000
3	Provision of Correspondence Services	Rp. 1.105.000
4	Provision of Communication Services, Water Resources, Electricity	Rp. 59.920.000
5	Provision of Office Public Services	Rp. 1.873.786.000
6	Provision of Maintenance Services, Maintenance Costs and Taxes for Individual Service Vehicles or Office Service Vehicles	Rp. 164.315.840
7	Provision of Maintenance/Rehabilitation Services for Office Buildings and Other Buildings	
	Operations Expenditure	Rp. 7.200.000
	Capital Expenditures	Rp. 47.600.000
8	Provision of Land Maintenance/Rehabilitation Services	Rp. 1.000.000
9	PTT Salary	Rp. 1.469.490.000

Source: Kupang City Fire Department, 2022

The table above shows that the total budget for the Kupang City Fire Department in 2021 amounts to Rp. 8,287,343,594 is divided into budget items such as employee salaries, service provision, PTT salaries and capital and operational expenditures, but this budget amount is insufficient.

From the results of interviews conducted by researchers on the budget dimension of the Kupang City Fire Department, it is known that there is still a shortage in the amount of the budget allocated to the service, and this has also hampered the assignment of duties and functions of the Kupang City Fire Department in fire prevention, especially in locations that far from the office. The proposal to open fire posts in each sub-district to be closer to locations considered to have a high fire potential in the Kupang City area was also constrained by the lack of a budget, making it even more difficult for the office's activities. These findings are described in table 6 below.

Table 5. Analysis of Needs and Budget Availability of the Kupang City Fire Department

Budget	Current Condition	Supposed State
Expenditure Budget	Rp.8.287.343.594	Rp. 21.000.000.000 for the provision of service posts in each sub-district, fire fighting and supply operational vehicles, as well as additional staff numbers and salaries
Office staff and Operations		Rp. 553.996.800

Source: Researcher Analysis Results, 2022

According to Van Meter and Van Horn (1975:488), lack of or limited funds or incentives in policy implementation is a significant contribution to the failure of policy implementation. Agreeing with Van Meter and Van Horn, Goggin (1990:76) states that one of the criteria for measuring the success of policy implementation is the amount of funds allocated, with the assumption that the greater the amount of funds allocated, the more seriously the policy is implemented. However, in the Kupang City Fire Department, the insufficiency of financial resources has also hindered its role in implementing the Kupang City Regional Regulation Number 20 of 2007 concerning Fire Hazard Management in Kupang City, although according to the understanding of legal objectives it can be concluded that this Regional Regulation aims to regulate living together, protect human rights and obligations in society and maintain the safety and order of society in the City of Kupang in the context of fire hazard but in its implementation it is still constrained by the aspect of the budget that is not sufficient for the implementation of the duties and functions of the Kupang City Fire Department in dealing with fire hazards.

Facilities and Infrastructure. Other resources are facilities and infrastructure, essential factors in policy implementation. The implementor may have sufficient staff, understand what must be done, and have the authority to carry out their duties, but without supporting facilities (facilities and infrastructure), the implementation of the duties and functions of the Kupang Fire Department in dealing with fires will not be effective.

Means are anything that can be used to achieve the goals set. The intended facilities are more towards supporting objects such as computers, machines, and office equipment. Meanwhile, infrastructure is more oriented towards moving objects such as operational and official cars. Efforts to increase the number of facilities and infrastructure are constrained by the budget capacity of the City of Kupang, but increasing the number of facilities and infrastructure for the Fire and Rescue Service is very important, especially since many fire operations are old and not feasible.

The lack of facilities and infrastructure owned by the Kupang City Fire Department hampered performance, so an increase in facilities and infrastructure was urgently needed. It is also necessary to maintain the facilities and infrastructure that are already owned, in addition to administrative arrangements for the 6 operational fire vehicles that are constrained. It is hoped that a solution will be found. The handling of fires in Kupang City has not been effective due to the limited fleet owned by the Fire Department (Damkar).

The Kupang City Damkar only has three fire engines, but only two are operating, and there are four supply cars. Meanwhile, the Kupang City area is extensive, and with the support of the current fleet availability, it is not very easy to reach them.

Kupang City has six sub-districts with 51 sub-districts. The municipal government only has a single fire service post, namely the Fire Service Office, in Kelapa Lima Village, Kupang City. Effectively, each sub-district must have one handling post, followed by the support of two fire extinguishers to supply water. The radius for dealing with the fire is at least 7.5 kilometers from the handling post to the crime scene (TKP).

The City Government was asked to pay attention to this, but the Kupang City Council conveyed this need at the budget meeting, both purely and amended. Its execution is now entirely in the hands of the City Government (Pemkot). The Kupang City Fire Department was also asked to prioritize providing new facilities, especially Hydrants and Reservoirs, in public spaces and fire-prone places.

Based on Minister of Public Works Decree No. 9 of 2009, 1 (one) firefighter post serves a maximum of 3 sub-districts. Meanwhile, according to the International Fire Chiefs' Association of Asia (IFCAA), 1 fire engine serves 10,000 residents, so at least 40 fire engines are needed to serve the needs of Kupang City, with a population of 400,417 people.

The need for firefighters with the provision that 1 firefighters post serves a maximum of 3 sub-districts is 17 firefighters, which means that currently, the City of Kupang requires an additional 16 firefighters to meet the minimum service standards for firefighters.

Table 5. Analysis of Needs and Budget Availability of the Kupang City Fire Department

District Service Post	1 main post	Only 1 main post whereas ideally there should be 1 main post and 16 service posts, assuming 1 fire service post serving a maximum of 3 sub-districts is 17 firefighting posts, which means that currently, the City of Kupang requires the addition of 16 fire service posts to fulfill Minimum service standards for firefighters.
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Fire trucks	3 Unit	Of the 3 units, 1 was damaged, while ideally, there should be 40 units divided into 16 service posts.
Supply Car	4 Unit	Ideally, 1 fire truck with 2 supply cars so that the total supply car should be 80 units which should be divided into 16 service posts

Source: Researcher Analysis Results, 2022

The results of the authors' findings can be stated that the Kupang City Fire Department in dealing with fires so far has not been optimal in providing services, so the government's objectives in the Regional Autonomy Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government are contained in Article 12 paragraph (1) regarding mandatory government affairs related with basic shipping as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (2) concerning the provision of peace, public order and public protection have not yet been realized in the City of Kupang because it has constraints related to limited infrastructure facilities such as fire engines and others. So, the service will be overwhelmed when there is a fire in more than one place simultaneously. The Kupang City Fire Department plans to place service posts in every sub-district in Kupang City, including fire-prone areas.

Socialization. The Kupang City Fire Department should carry out preventive measures to prevent fires in supporting the implementation of the duties and functions of the Kupang City Fire Department. Some of the indicators included in preventive efforts include Socialization of Fire Hazards, which must be carried out yearly in 6 sub-districts and 51 sub-districts in Kupang City as receiving school visits and receiving requests from the office, PKK. All of that has been implemented despite obstacles in each process of these activities.

In carrying out this socialization activity, it has been running, such as when the firefighters fulfilled requests for visits such as kindergarten (kindergarten) and elementary (elementary school) students to tertiary students to gain new knowledge and insights about fire disasters, besides that they got hands-on practice using fire extinguishers and handling fires from an early age and also conducting outreach using the mass media, such as doing radio broadcasts on RRI radio and private radio.

However, there were still obstacles when carrying out socialization activities, starting from the confirmation process with related parties, namely from the District and Kelurahan, which had experienced cancellations because the socialization schedule collided with the schedule of activities in the Subdistrict and Kelurahan. So that it had to be rescheduled again and caused this activity not to run until all sub-districts in Kupang City, in the sense that only a few sub-districts could be reached in this activity.

The analysis results that the author has carried out are that this fire hazard outreach activity can be carried out. It is just that there are obstacles where these obstacles can be reviewed to be rearranged according to existing procedures so that this activity can run again even though all the people of Kupang City have not fully felt the benefits.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study revealed that the factors hindering the implementation of fire prevention policies by the Kupang City Fire Service were; (a) the lack of human resources because the number of human resources is not able to fill the map of the large area of Kupang City, (b) the lack of budget allocations because the budget allocation will be divided into budget items such as employee salaries, service provision, PTT salaries and capital and operational expenditures, (c) lack

of facilities and infrastructure because the Kupang City Damkar only has three fire engines, but only two are operating, and there are four supply cars while the Kupang City area is very broad, with the support of the current fleet availability, very difficult to reach and (d) socialization which was constrained in the confirmation process with related parties, namely from the District and Kelurahan which had experienced cancellations, because the socialization schedule collided with the schedule of activities in the Subdistrict and Kelurahan.

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