

THE FIRE DISASTER MITIGATION AT ARCHIVES AND LIBRARY OFFICE IN JAMBI CITY

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ABSTRACT - Disaster Mitigation at the Archives and Libraries Office of Jambi City. The purpose of this study was to determine disaster mitigation, the inhibiting factors for the implementation of disaster mitigation, and the supporting factors for the implementation of disaster mitigation at the Archives and Libraries Office of Jambi City. This research uses a type of qualitative research, a descriptive research approach with data collection methods of observation, interviews and documentation. The way to determine the subject by purposive sampling is by taking a sample technique with characters that are in accordance with the research objectives. The results of the research show that disaster mitigation at the Jambi City Archives and Library Service only carries out structural mitigation, namely by making warning signs that no smoking is allowed, having Roll O Pack cabinets made of fireproof iron to secure important collections, scanners to transfer media collections in physical form to digital form, and has a door made of fireproof steel for the archive storage room. Meanwhile, for non-structural mitigation, the Jambi City Archives and Library Service has no regulations from the government regarding fire disaster mitigation and has not yet created a fire disaster mitigation guideline and policy. Factors that become obstacles to the Jambi City Archives and Libraries Office in carrying out mitigation in dealing with fire disasters are budget, human resources and fire fighting equipment. Supporting factors to overcome obstacles to disaster mitigation in dealing with fire disasters in the Jambi City Archives and Library Service are employee awareness and passive protection system.

Keywords: *Mitigation, Disasters, and Public Libraries*

Introduction

Library is an institution that competently manages written, print, and non-print collections using a standard structure to meet the educational, informational, recreational, preservation, and research needs of users. Public libraries are libraries that are used by the community as a means of learning regardless of gender, social status, religion, ethnicity, or age. In this case, the library maintains, and preserves the collections contained in the library to avoid all forms of danger.

Disasters are events or conditions that threaten and disrupt people's lives caused by natural factors or non-natural factors as well as human factors as a result of causing casualties, natural damage, property losses and psychological influences.

There are several types of disasters, namely natural disasters and non-natural disasters. Natural disasters are disasters caused by events or series of events caused by nature, including earthquakes, tsunamis, erupting mountains, floods, droughts, typhoons, and landslides. While non-natural disasters are disasters caused by non-natural events or series of events which include fires, technological failures, failed modernization, epidemics, and disease outbreaks.

Disasters can occur at any time in various forms, but unfortunately we cannot predict when the disaster will come. Disasters such as fire, have the potential to cause destruction for every life. One aspect that is easily destroyed by disasters is the results of human culture, both in the form of buildings and paper documents.

Disasters that can occur at any time such as fires can cause damage to buildings and library collections. The main impact caused by fire is that the library material is difficult to repair or burned.

Disaster mitigation in library institutions aims to anticipate and reduce the consequences caused when a disaster occurs. A disaster mitigation plan should include two stages, namely structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation.

Fire hazard has become a serious threat to residents and users of a building. Libraries as an organization and a place for managing various types of information sources are also aware of the threats caused by fire disasters. The problem commonly found in fire disasters in buildings is the placement and design of rooms that are far from safety standards and fire extinguishing media is also not properly used.

From the results of interviews with librarians, there are several problems in mitigation at the Jambi City Archives and Library Office, facilities and infrastructure are not in accordance with library building standards such as *fire hydrant* that does not function, lack of budget to equip fire fighting equipment, and does not have staff who understand rescue techniques in the event of a fire disaster, and have not made guidelines and policies for fire disaster mitigation.

Literature Review

Disaster Mitigation

According to Ismail Suardi Wekke, disaster mitigation is a step that really needs to be done as a main starting point for disaster management. In accordance with the main objective of reducing or eliminating casualties and losses that may arise, emphasis needs to be given at the stage before the disaster occurs, namely especially taming or damping activities or known as mitigation. Mitigation in principle must be carried out for all types of disasters, both those included in natural disasters (*natural disasters*) and disasters as a result of human actions (*man-made disasters*).

According to Law Number 24 of 2007, said that the definition of mitigation can be defined as mitigation is a series of efforts to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development and awareness and improvement of the ability to face disaster threats. Mitigation is an effort to reduce disaster risk, both through physical development and awareness and improvement of the ability to face disaster threats (Article 1 paragraph 6 PP No. 21 of 2008 concerning the Implementation of Disaster Management). According to Puslibang, Mitigation is an action carried out in the long and short term in the form of programs and

policies implemented before a drought occurs or in the early stages, in order to reduce the risks that occur to the community, property related to the needs of life.

From all understandings of disaster mitigation, it can be concluded that disaster mitigation is a series of efforts made in order to minimize and reduce the risks caused by disasters, besides that disaster mitigation is to provide understanding and awareness to the community of efforts to reduce the impact of a disaster.

Disaster mitigation measures are divided into two, there are:

1. Structural disaster mitigation

Structural disaster mitigation is an effort to reduce disaster vulnerability with disaster-resistant buildings. Disaster-resistant buildings are buildings that have met various specified standards, so that the building is able to survive or suffer damage that is not dangerous enough if there is a disaster.

Efforts to reduce disasters by building various physical facilities and infrastructure using technology. One example is by making reminder signs and making fireproof buildings to reduce the risk of fire.

2. Non-Structural disaster mitigation

Non-structural disaster mitigation is a type of mitigation carried out in addition to the construction of physical infrastructure. This form of mitigation can be done through the formation of regulations by the government and so on. Non-structural disaster mitigation efforts are usually carried out in disaster-prone areas and their surroundings. The purpose of this mitigation is so that people are still able to carry out activities and activities without excessive fear, so that they feel safe and comfortable.

Disaster

Disasters are events or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihoods of the community caused, both by natural factors and / or non-natural factors and human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts.

The definition states that disasters are caused by natural, non-natural, and human factors. Therefore, Law Number 24 of 2007 also defines natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and social disasters.

Natural disasters are disasters caused by events or series of events caused by nature, including earthquakes, tsunamis, erupting mountains, floods, droughts, typhoons, and landslides.

Disaster Impact

The community was psychologically, economically, socially, politically, and environmentally affected by the disaster. For some individuals, disasters result in misery, death, damage and loss of property, disruption of ordinary life/activities, and loss of livelihoods, as follows.

a. **Psychological Impact**

Trauma, insecurity, bad thoughts, hopelessness, and everything fall into this category. People lose family members, suffer injuries, lose livelihoods, or lose valuables as a result of disasters, resulting in emotional distress.

b. **Economic Impact**

People like to live in convenient locations for their daily activities. Disasters can cause harm to people's lives, careers, homes, and valuables.

c. **Social Impact**

Disasters have the potential to damage people's civilization in addition to causing death.

d. **Political Impact**

Because the authorities' response time to disasters is long, people's trust in the government will be eroded. Those harmed by disasters may believe that the government is failing to fulfill its obligations to protect its population.

e. **Environmental Impact**

Disasters often damage biodiversity and result in significant environmental damage. As a result, the forestry and agricultural industries suffered.

Methodology

This research uses a type of qualitative research, where this research model aims to describe the real situation in the field. Bogdan defines qualitative methodology as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of the observed person.

The approach used in this study is to use a descriptive research approach. Descriptive research is research that aims to describe or explain something as it is. This study aims to find out how Disaster Mitigation in the Jambi City Archives and Library Office.

The research was conducted at the Jambi City Regional Archives and Library Office which is located at Jl. Sumantri Brojonegoro, Sungai Putri, Telanaipura District, Jambi City. For the reason that the library is very crowded with readers and see the services provided to visitors well.

The subject of research is the source of obtaining research information or more accurately interpreted as someone or something about which you want to obtain information. Determination of research subjects, carried out by *purposive sampling*. *Purposive sampling* is a sampling technique of data sources with certain considerations, for example the person is considered the one who knows the most about the library or someone who is the leader of the institution where the research is conducted. The subjects of research are the Head of Library, Head of Archive Protection and Rescue, Head of Library Development, Head of General Subdivision, Head of Finance Subdivision, Head of Destruction, Protection and Rescue of Archives, Librarian, Security.

Results and Discussion

Disaster Mitigation at the Jambi City Archives and Library Office.

Disaster mitigation is a step that really needs to be done as a main starting point of disaster management. In accordance with the main objective of reducing or eliminating casualties and losses that may arise, emphasis needs to be given at the stage before the disaster occurs, namely especially taming or damping

activities or known as mitigation. Mitigation in principle must be carried out for all types of disasters, both those included in natural disasters (*natural disasters*) and disasters as a result of human actions (*man-made disasters*).

Libraries are very vulnerable to the threat of fire hazards, because considering the contents in the library are materials made of paper, wood and electronics. In addition, it also concerns the human soul in the library.

Mitigation is an action to avoid disasters and reduce the risks posed by disasters. A disaster mitigation plan should include two stages, namely structural mitigation and non-structural mitigation. However, based on the findings made by researchers at the Jambi City Library Office, only carried out Structural Mitigation.

a. Structural Mitigation

Structural disaster mitigation is an effort to reduce disaster vulnerability with disaster-resistant buildings. Disaster-resistant buildings are buildings that have met various specified standards, so that the building is able to survive or suffer damage that is not dangerous enough if there is a disaster.

Efforts to reduce disasters by building various physical facilities and infrastructure using technology. One example is by making reminder signs and making fireproof buildings to reduce the risk of fire.

Based on the results of interviews and observations made by researchers, it is true that there are reminder signs that do not smoke, Roll O Pack file cabinets made of fireproof iron located in the archive depot room, scanner tools to transfer collection media in physical form to digital form, *Fire* alarms and smoke detectors but not evacuated, as well as doors made of fireproof steel located on the second floor of the archive depot.

Supporting Factors for the Implementation of Fire Disaster Mitigation at the Jambi City Archives and Library Office

Based on observations made by researchers, employees at the Jambi City Archives and Library Office correctly turned off the lights and unplugged all electronic devices when they finished working hours.

In an effort to prevent fire, it is divided into active protection systems and passive protection, active protection systems in the form of providing or installing fire fighting equipment inside the building and outside the building. While passive protection systems such as fireproof doors and windows to resist fire, interior coating materials to increase the ability of surfaces to withstand fire. As stated by Mr. Romy Tri Nugraha as Head of Archive Protection and Rescue at the Jambi City Archives and Library Office in the following interview:

Here we already have doors made of fireproof steel, it's in the archive depot section."

Conclusion

Fire disaster mitigation at the Jambi City Archives and Library Office only carries out structural mitigation, namely by making warning signs for no smoking, having a Roll O Pack cabinet made of fireproof iron to secure important collections, a scanner tool to transfer collection media in physical form to digital form, having a fire alarm and smoke detector but not functioning and having a door made of fireproof steel for the archive depot room.

As for non-structural mitigation, the Jambi City Archives and Library Office has not yet made regulations from the government regarding fire disaster mitigation and also has not made a guideline and policy for fire disaster mitigation. The inhibiting factors faced by the Jambi City Archives and Library Office are budget, human resources and infrastructure. Factors supporting the implementation of disaster mitigation efforts at the Jambi City Archives and Library Office in dealing with fire disasters are employee awareness in routine checks on electricity and electronic devices as well as passive prevention systems.

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