

# Legal Review of the Performance of Firefighters and Rescue Workers in Deli Serdang

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## ABSTRACT

Fire and Rescue or abbreviated as Fire and Rescue are implementing elements of the Government which have the responsibility to assist the community in handling fires and rescue. The research objective was to find out the legal review regarding the performance of firefighters and rescue workers in Deli Serdang Regency. And it is necessary to have a legal study on how to deal with fires in accordance with rescue procedures from the government which can create common perceptions and uniformity of ways of acting for all personnel involved. The type of research in this paper is normative with a statutory and conceptual approach. While the specification of the research is analytical descriptive, namely explaining the problem according to the research title. The data used as primary legal materials include Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 Concerning Nomenclature Guidelines for Provincial and District/City Fire and Rescue Services, and secondary legal materials in the form of books, journals, writings, media, and documents or other information related to the research title. By carrying out the procedures from the government, efficient suppression efforts can be achieved in deploying personnel to minimize losses and work as optimally as possible in blackout operations and rescue operations. Therefore, it is recommended for Firefighters and Rescue Executors to improve performance and timeliness, quality of facilities and infrastructure in tackling fire disasters and better rescue so that more and more people are saved. Especially to improve the procedures, rules and performance of officers to do more optimal fire prevention and rescue so that they run according to community expectations and regulation from government.

## ABSTRAK

Pemadam kebakaran dan penyelamatan atau disingkat Damkar dan Penyelamatan merupakan unsur pelaksana dari Pemerintah yang memiliki tanggung jawab membantu masyarakat dalam penanganan kebakaran dan penyelamatan. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui tinjauan hukum tentang pelaksanaan pemadam kebakaran dan penyelamatan di Kabupaten Deli Serdang. Dan Perlu adanya kajian hukum tentang bagaimana cara menanggulangi kebakaran yang sesuai dengan prosedur penyelamatan dari pemerintah yang bisa mewujudkan kesamaan persepsi dan keseragaman cara bertindak bagi semua personil yang terlibat. Jenis Penelitian dalam tulisan ini adalah normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan konseptual. Sedangkan spesifikasi penelitian adalah deskriptif analitis yaitu menjelaskan tentang permasalahan sesuai dengan judul penelitian. Data yang digunakan bahan hukum primer diantaranya berupa Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Republik Indonesia Nomor 16 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pedoman Nomenklatur Dinas Pemadam Kebakaran Dan Penyelamatan Provinsi Dan Kabupaten/Kota, dan bahan hukum sekunder berupa buku-buku, jurnal-jurnal, tulisan-tulisan, media, dan dokumen atau informasi lainnya yang berhubungan dengan judul penelitian. Dengan melakukan prosedur dari pemerintah dapat tercapai upaya pemadaman yang efisien dalam pengerahan personel guna meminimalisir kerugian yang ada dan bekerja seoptimal mungkin dalam operasi pemadaman dan operasi penyelamatan. Oleh karena itu, disarankan bagi Pelaksana Kebakaran dan Penyelamatan untuk meningkatkan kinerja dan ketepatan waktu, kualitas sarana dan prasarana dalam menanggulangi bencana kebakaran dan penyelamatan yang lebih baik sehingga semakin banyak orang yang terselamatkan. Terutama untuk meningkatkan prosedur, aturan dan kinerja petugas untuk melakukan pencegahan dan penyelamatan kebakaran yang lebih optimal sehingga berjalan sesuai dengan

harapan masyarakat dan peraturan dari pemerintah.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Fire is a familiar event in our lives, where this event often occurs and causes many casualties, material and so on. The occurrence of this event is due to negligence or negligence of humans who are not careful in doing something. Things that often result in fires are electrical short circuits, forgetting to turn off the stove fire, playing with fire carelessly, misfiring firecrackers, forgetting to remove electronic devices that are prone to fires, throwing cigarette butts carelessly and many more. Fire is a threat to human safety, property and the environment (Saraswati & Cahyono, 2017).

Firefighters and rescue are officers or agencies who are trained and tasked with dealing with fire and rescue. Fire and rescue officers are not only trained to save victims from fires, they are also trained to save victims of traffic accidents, collapsed buildings, evacuation of wild and disturbing animals, removing rings on swollen fingers and so on. Fire and rescue officers are executors formed by the government who are given responsibility for carrying out the tasks of handling fire and rescue problems. Firefighters are not only trained to extinguish firefighters, they are also trained to save victims (Amiranti, 2016).

Based on Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatuses as amended by Government Regulation Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatuses in Article (3) paragraph (7) it is stated that Government Affairs in the Field of Public Peace and Order as well as Community Protection, each of which is accommodated by the Regency Regional Office, namely those that administer the public order sub-affairs and the fire sub-affairs. Where it is stated that the fire sub-affairs is a mandatory government affair related to basic services, so that this fire affair must be carried out with excellent, reliable, professional and equitable service to the community (Indonesia, 2016).

Development in urban areas has led to urbanization in big cities, including what happened in Deli Serdang Regency. With an area of 2,497.72 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of Deli Serdang Regency until 2020 is 1,931,441 people. Development influences natural population growth and development where the community's need for various facilities such as housing, shopping facilities and infrastructure, entertainment, transportation and other public facilities is getting higher. (deliserdangkab.bps.go.id) (Al Amin, 2017).

Under these conditions, cities have major problems that require more attention and one of them is fire. Housing ranks highest in terms of fire incidents in Indonesia. Apart from the high fire load, it is also caused by the density of buildings. This type of fire generally causes significant losses to the occupants and often even results in fatalities (Mantra, 2005). Fires can happen to anyone, anywhere and at any time without being able to predict their occurrence, but public awareness, including building owners and users, of fire protection and life-saving issues is still said to be low.

Many fire disasters are caused by negligence of individuals who are not careful in checking the safety of electricity so that a short circuit occurs from what was originally a light spark and if it is not handled, the fire spreads and grows. Apart from the electric current factor, fires that occur in residential areas are mainly caused by stoves, electric short circuits, exploding transformers, gas leaks or other things that have the potential to become a source of fire.

Under these conditions, if a fire occurs in one building it is not impossible to destroy all other buildings. Things like this are certainly not wanted by all parties including firefighters, the government and of course the residents in the housing(Syanur, 2019). The number of fires in Indonesia is still very high, compared to the rate of fires that occur abroad. The reason is in terms of inadequate facilities and infrastructure, as well as the lack of ability of firefighters. This can affect the delay in the service process.

Coupled with the unavailability of a fire extinguisher in every residence or building, or better known as a Light Fire Extinguisher (APAR) is also one of the obstacles in dealing with fires. Fire prevention or fire fighting is an effort to be aware of or be aware of the factors that cause a fire to occur or to take steps to prevent this possibility from happening(Ramadhani, 2017).

Fire Department also has the authority to pay attention to buildings that exceed the limits that have been set, so buildings that have a building height of more or less than eight floors or more must have a fire safety certificate permit, such as entertainment venues and others that will be issued a certificate by the Fire Department(Ramadhani, 2017).

Based on the mandate of the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 16 of 2020 concerning Nomenclature Guidelines for Provincial and Regency/City Fire and Rescue Services, it is mandatory for regional governments to form an independent service that handles the fire sub-affairs. And after an evaluation of the institutional structure is formed into The Regional Apparatus Organization (OPD) itself, namely the Deli Serdang Fire and Rescue Service Office, served as firefighters in Deli Serdang Regency. So the Fire and Rescue Service is already standing on its own. This is based on Permendagri No. 16 of 2020 concerning Nomenclature Guidelines for Provincial/District/City Fire and Rescue Services(Kementerian, 2020).

To carry out disaster risk withdrawal efforts, a disaster risk withdrawal action plan is carried out. This disaster risk mitigation action plan includes a national action plan coordinated by BNPB (National Disaster Management Agency) and regional action plans coordinated by BPBD (Regional Disaster Management Agency)(Nurillah et al., 2022).

Therefore, in the existence of firefighting and rescue, it is necessary to have a legal study on how to deal with fires in accordance with rescue procedures from the government or known as SOP (Standard Operational Procedures) which can create common perceptions and uniformity of ways of acting for all personnel involved in blackout operations and rescue operations so that effective results can be achieved in extinguishing efforts that are efficient in the deployment of personnel in order to minimize existing losses and work as optimally as possible. By making this paper, students can find out whether the existence of firefighting and rescue in Deli Serdang Regency has been running as expected by the government according to existing regulations, whether the duties and functions of forming the Fire and Rescue Service in Deli Serdang Regency have been running according to the rules or not. So that it is necessary to improve the procedures, rules and performance of officers to do more optimal fire prevention and rescue so that they run according to community expectations.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research in this paper is normative with a statutory and conceptual approach. While the specification of the research is analytical descriptive, namely explaining the problem according to

the research title. The data used is secondary data which consists of primary legal material in the form of Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for the Nomenclature of Provincial and Regency/City Fire and Rescue Services, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1970 concerning Occupational Safety, Deli Serdang Regent Regulation Number 103 of 2020 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Deli Serdang Regency Fire and Rescue Service, Regional Regulation of Deli Serdang Regency Number 2 of 2012 concerning Public Service Charges, and Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number: 26/PRT/M/2008 dated 30 December 2008 concerning Technical Requirements for Fire Protection Systems in Buildings and the Environment, and secondary legal materials in the form of books, journals, writings, media, and documents or other information related to the research title.

The technique of collecting legal material is done by studying library books to obtain secondary legal material which is done by taking an inventory and studying and quoting from books, articles and related laws and regulations. After the legal material is collected, it is recorded, summarized and reviewed according to the problem. Then, when legal material is collected, a qualitative analysis is carried out, namely a discussion that is carried out by combining literature research as well as interpreting and discussing (Purwati, 2020).

So what is described in this journal is the situation of the group, namely the fire and rescue team in carrying out their duties. And in carrying out firefighting and rescue, review whether the performance of Fire Fighting And Rescue can overcome the victims of the fire disaster, according to the laws and regulations are properly in Deli Serdang City.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 1. Overview of the Government of Deli Serdang Regency

Deli Serdang Regency is located between 2°57" - 3°16" North Latitude and at 98°33 - 99°27" East Longitude is part of the area in a cross position in the West Pacific Trench region with an area of 2,497.72 Km<sup>2</sup> (249,772 Ha) ) or 3.34% of the area of North Sumatra Province. Administratively it consists of 22 sub-districts and 394 villages/kelurahan (380 villages and 14 sub-districts). The distance between each sub-district capital and the administrative center of Deli Serdang Regency, Lubuk Pakam City varies between 4 to 65 kilometers. The sub-district capitals that are the farthest from the Regency capital are Gunung Meriah and Sinembah Tanjung Muda Hulu, namely 65 and 61 kilometers (Zaki, 2018) (Sari, 2022).

Deli Serdang Regency has a very strategic position, because it is directly adjacent to the Malacca Strait, as one of the busiest shipping areas in the world. This regency surrounds 2 (two) main cities in North Sumatra. With a strategic position, the natural resources and manpower owned by Deli Serdang Regency will become a potential that can be developed into a competitive advantage in facing competition in attracting investors to develop their business in this area and other targets in marketing the products/services produced. In accordance with the 2014-2019 vision and mission of the Deli Serdang Regency Government, the education and health sectors and the infrastructure development sector are development priorities that must be implemented without neglecting the development of other sectors (Musri & Ermawaty, 2020).

Based on the built-up area, Deli Serdang Regency is a region with great potential for regional development. By looking at the area of Deli Serdang Regency, in order to be able to reach fire services that are evenly distributed, fire engines are needed which are spread across several fire management areas.

The population of Deli Serdang Regency continues to grow relatively fast and this will bring changes to the government service system as a whole. The population of Deli Serdang Regency

until 2020 is recorded at 1,931,441 souls (source: Deli Serdang Regional Statistics 2020). Judging from the distribution and population density, the average population density has reached 7.95 people/ha.

Data on population growth rates and density show that population growth and population density, if not controlled or handled, can lead to urban problems, such as increased fire prevention, extinguishing and rescue services.

## **2. Profile of the Deli Serdang Regency Fire and Rescue Service**

History of Fire and Rescue in Deli Serdang Regency, In the Deli Serdang Regency Government, the Fire Service was first formed in 1970 and was within the scope of the sub-district government's duties, namely directly under the Lubuk Pakam Sub-District Head, Deli Serdang Regency, which was in one of the sections, namely the Fire Fighting Unit. In 1989, the task of this Fire Fighting Unit was handed over from the Lubuk Pakam District Government to the Deli Serdang Regency Public Works Service, in 2000 this Fire Fighting Unit changed its organization to become the Fire Prevention and Fighting Section at the Deli Serdang Regency Settlement and Regional Development Service. Along with the change in service nomenclature where the Settlement and Regional Development Service became the Cipta Karya and Mining Service for Deli Serdang Regency where the Fire Department was under its auspices. In accordance with the issuance of Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 and Regional Regulation of Deli Serdang Regency Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Establishment of the Deli Serdang Regency Organization so that in January 2017 the Fire Prevention and Extinguishing Section moved to the Civil Service Police Unit to become the Fire Department Section under the Public Protection and Extinguishing Sector Fire (Shafwani et al., 2012)

Officers or services that are trained and tasked with dealing with fires are firefighters. Firefighters are not only trained to save victims from fires, they are also trained to save victims of traffic accidents, collapsed buildings, and others (Purba et al., 2022). The fire and rescue service is an implementing element formed by the government which is given responsibility for carrying out tasks for handling fire and rescue problems which are included in the emergency services (Hidayat & Nasution, 2013).

Supporting Legal/Regulatory Basis, As for the basis for the formation and performance of the Deli Serdang Fire and Rescue Service, namely: (a) Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government. (b) Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatuses as amended by Government Regulation Number 72 of 2019 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Regional Apparatuses. (c) Deli Serdang Regent Regulation Number 12 of 2020 Concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Civil Service Police Unit in Deli Serdang Regency and Regency Fire and Rescue Service. (d) Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 16 of 2020 Concerning Nomenclature Guidelines for Provincial and District/City Fire and Rescue Services. (e) Regional Regulation of Deli Serdang Regency Number 2 of 2012 Concerning Public Service Charges.

The objectives of the Establishment of the Deli Serdang Regency Fire and Rescue Service are: (a) Improving the implementation of public services in the field of prevention, suppression and rescue. (b) Increase response time (response time) coverage of fire and rescue services. (c) Increasing public awareness/participation in the prevention and control of fire hazards. (d) Modernization of fire fighting and rescue equipment, facilities and infrastructure. (d) Improve the quality of fire fighting apparatus. (e) Increasing Regional Original Income, (f) Improving the welfare of firefighters in order to create tough and professional officers.

Until now the performance of firefighters has become an important part of people's lives. The Fire

and Rescue Service is a government implementing element that is given responsibility in carrying out tasks for handling fire and non-fire problems as well as rescue (Shafwani et al., 2012). Each provincial city/regency has a Fire and Rescue Service in accordance with Permendagri No. 16 of 2020 concerning Nomenclature Guidelines for Provincial and City/Regency Fire and Rescue Services that are ready to serve and assist the community in the event of a fire and non-fire disaster based on the Panca Dharma Fire Department, namely (Kementerian, 2020): (a) Fire Prevention and Control, (b) Fire fighting, (c) Rescue, (d) Community empowerment, (e) Handling of Hazardous and Toxic Materials, In accordance with the motto "NEVER GO HOME BEFORE THE OFF"

### 3. Factors Causing Fire

Fire is an event that occurs due to uncontrolled energy sources. This cycle contains series after series, the length of the event (event dynamic) starting from the pre-event, the event and its cycle and the consequences that accompany it. Fires in urban areas generally occur as a result of short circuits in electrical cables/tools, leaks in LPG gas tube pipelines, or due to human negligence, such as forgetting to turn off the stove fire, burning garbage, or burning cigarette butts. Apart from the human factor, fires can also be caused by natural causes such as lightning, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, drought, and so on.

The event will be created if the conditions and some of the triggering conditions are met, especially during the pre-event. The causes of fires according to (Syaufina & Fitriana, 2021) (Hargiyarto, 2015), namely: (a) Fires are caused by human negligence, such as lack of information regarding fire prevention, lack of caution when using tools and materials that can cause fire, and low personal awareness or lack of discipline. (b) Fire due to natural events. This type of fire is mainly related to weather, sunlight, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, lightning, wind and typhoons. (c) Fire due to self-ignition. These fires often occur in chemical warehouses that react with air, water and also with other explosive or flammable materials. (d) Deliberate fires for specific purposes, such as sabotage, seek compensation for insurance claims, eliminate traces of crime, tactical purposes of fighting the scorched earth road.

Of all the factors that cause fires to occur mentioned above, it can be seen in the field that almost all causes occur in the field. And of these four factors the most common occurrence in Deli Serdang Regency is due to the nature of human negligence, such as forgetting to turn off the gas cylinder stove, not being careful when using tools and materials that can cause a fire, and low personal awareness or lack of discipline in operating equipment made from combustible fuel. From 2017 to 2020, losses from fires in Deli Serdang Regency totaled Rp.84,569,200,000,- (Eighty Four Billion Five Hundred Sixty Nine Million Two Hundred Thousand Rupiah). These fires consist of fires at people's houses, fires at companies, shop houses, markets, buildings, vehicles, warehouses, factories, forests, etc. It was even estimated that there were 555 fires. (Source :Data from the Office of the Fire Prevention and Extinguishing Section of Deli Serdang Regency).

From the news above, it can be seen that most of the fires in Deli Serdang Regency hit houses or house/shop, factory / place of business, forest/shrub/land. The distance between buildings in a housing can be said to be tight, the walls of the house are united with the house next to it. In fact, many factories also stand close to residential areas. This is indeed common in housing built in urban areas. The distance is only visible in the streets or alleys. Planning like this is done because of limited land and the high price of land in urban areas so that the prices of buildings and land can be affordable for middle-income consumers (Mantra, 2005).

### 4. SOP of Fire and Rescue in Legal Studies

In general, SOP is a series of procedures that need to be carried out to get the desired result. Later, this will serve as a guide for officers on what they should do (Kosasih, 2021). Meanwhile, according to Moekijat, SOP is a sequence of steps in terms of carrying out work, where the work is

carried out. Relating to what to do, how to do it, when and where to do it, also who should do it.

The SOP for the Deli Serdang Regency Fire and Rescue Service in its implementation are: In terms of fire prevention, Fire Prevention is a method carried out by Firefighters in the context of Anticipating the Threat of a Fire Hazard. Forms of Activities in the context of Fire Prevention as follows: (a) Prepare Fire Fighting Facilities and Infrastructure, (b) Examination of Building Designs, Especially Fire Protection Equipment, (c) Preparedness for Building and Environmental Fire Hazard Management, (d) Monitoring and Control of Combustible Materials, (e) Data Collection and Patrol in Fire Prone Areas, (f) Compilation of Fire Handling and Life Saving Strategies for each Building that has a High Fire Potential (g) Forming and Functioning Volunteer Fire Units (SATLAKAR)

Fire fighting, Fire Fighting is an activity carried out by firefighters in the context of providing services quickly, precisely and efficiently, starting from receiving fire information until the fire is extinguished. Forms of Fire Fighting Activities as follows: (a) Extinguishing at the Fire Location, (b) Localizing the Spread of Fire, (c) Coordinate with the Traffic Police and DLLAJR in order to use the fast and closest route to the location of the fire, (d) Coordinate fellow Firefighters in order to Manage Extinguishing Strategies (Extinguishing Formations and Extinguishing Patterns) at Fire Locations. (e) Coordinate with the Police and local community leaders in the context of securing fire locations (f) Coordinate with the PDAM in the context of additional support for Water at Fire Locations. (g) Coordinate with PLN in order to turn off the electricity around the location of the fire. (f) Coordinate with Related Elements in the context of Fire Fighting

Rescue, Rescue is an Activity and Effort to Seek, Help and Save Human Souls and Property from a Disaster (Fire and other Disasters). The form of the Rescue Activity is as follows: (a) Search and Evacuation of Victims, (b) First Aid for Victims at the Evacuation Site, (c) Coordinate with the Hospital in the framework of Ambulance Preparation, (d) Cooperate with Relevant Agencies to Carry out Rescue

## **5. Fire Fighting and Rescue Deli Serdang Regency**

Fire Fighting is an effort made in order to extinguish fires. However, fire prevention is not only when extinguishing it, but also how to prevent it before a fire occurs (Fitria & Prameswari, 2021). So, Fire Fighting is all efforts made to prevent, alert, extinguish and deal with the consequences of fire. Thus the prevention of fire hazards can be divided into several stages, namely (Nuraisana et al., 2022): (a) Fire prevention activities, (b) Fire alert activities (c) Initial firefighting and rescue activities, (d) Firefighting activities, (e) Fire handling activities

The efforts made as a fire prevention against the people of Deli Serdang Regency are as follows: (a) Conduct outreach to all layers of society regarding early anticipation of fire disasters in Deli Serdang Regency; (b) Improving the facilities and infrastructure of the fire fighting technical implementation unit; (c) Increasing the ability and skills of tiered officers; (d) Create a fire fighting scope; (e) Mapping fire prone areas. (f) Conduct periodic checks of fire extinguishers in the Fire Unit, (g) Helping the community to monitor so that fire extinguishers are installed in every building and buildings that are recommended to provide fire extinguishers.

In terms of fire prevention and rescue, Deli Serdang Regency certainly has regulations aimed at good and directed safety. The Deli Serdang Fire and Rescue Service already has a Fire Fighting and Rescue Division, as stated in Deli Serdang Regent Regulation Number 12 of 2020 concerning Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Deli Serdang Regency Fire and Rescue Service (Perbup, 2020).

The blackout division consists of: (a) Blackout Operations Control and Communication Section; (b) Fire Fighting Section; (c) Fire and Rescue Investigation Section. The Rescue Division consists of: (a) Rescue Operations Control and Communication Section; (b) Fire Rescue and Evacuation Section; (c) Non-Fire Rescue and Evacuation Section.

In terms of fire fighting, the section that functions is the Fire Fighting Section and is assisted by other sections that help each other. The task is to assist the Head of the Extinguishing Division in carrying out tasks within the scope of the Fire Suppression Section.

Then in terms of rescue, the section that functions is the Fire Rescue and Evacuation Section. So in fire prevention and rescue there are already certain fields and sections that handle it properly and try their best. Fire and rescue management must strictly follow the SOPs that have been provided to officers. In fire prevention and rescue, training must be carried out periodically and continuously monitored. As for some of the actions and activities carried out efficiently and effectively to obtain better results as a form of coaching activities are as follows: (a) Conducting Fire Training, Training and Simulation in order to Increase the Capacity of Fire Fighting Apparatuses, (b) Conducting counseling and training to the community in the context of early fire prevention, (c) Appeal to the Public to Increase Awareness and Active Role in the Prevention of Fire Hazards, (d) Conducting Training for Volunteer Fire Units (SATLAKAR), (e) Conduct counseling and training for Building Officers/Managers who have flammable Business Types

The development of human resources in carrying out their duties in an organization is an important thing in an organization, because it requires skills and skills in using fire fighting equipment in carrying out duties as a firefighter and must have a healthy physical condition in carrying out tasks in the field. handle fire (Yazid, 2017).

#### **6. Problems and Obstacles Faced When Executing Fire And Rescue**

The obstacles that hinder the performance of public services in the Fire Fighting Technical Implementation Unit include the following: (a) Traffic density and lack of awareness of road users at the time of the fire incident; (a) Limited facilities and infrastructure for fire control and overcoming; (b) Lack of tiered capacity building and skills of officers; (c) Limited space for the movement of the fire department technical implementation unit; (d) Access to fire fighting vehicles, (e) Many people are still at the location of the fire without caring about their safety in order to save valuables and watch the fire, which disrupts the extinguishing activities.

Fire prevention requires a program of education and supervision as well as employee supervision, a careful and regular maintenance plan for buildings and their equipment, inspection/examination, provision and proper placement of fire fighting equipment including maintaining it both in terms of ready-to-use and in terms of easy access. So far rescue in Deli Serdang Regency has been going well even though there are still deficiencies due to obstacles or problems that are sometimes out of control.

### **IV. CONCLUSION**

The performance of firefighters and rescue worker in Deli Serdang Regency related to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2020 concerning Guidelines for Nomenclature of Provincial and Regency/City Fire and Rescue Services. Both techniques, SOP as well as fire and rescue management are very important to be carried out in a government in order to achieve maximum fulfillment of public protection services through the Regional Fire and Rescue Services. By carrying out the procedures from the government, efficient suppression efforts can be achieved in deploying personnel to minimize losses and work as optimally as possible in blackout operations and rescue operations. Therefore, it is recommended for Firefighters and Rescue Executors to improve performance and timeliness, quality of facilities and infrastructure in dealing with fire disasters and better rescue so that more people are saved. Especially to improve procedures, rules and performance of officers to carry out more optimal fire prevention and rescue so that it runs according to community expectations and government regulations.



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