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BHABINKAMTIBMAS STRATEGY IN EMPOWERING COMMUNITY ROLES IN PREVENTING FOREST AND LAND FIRES IN PALANGKA RAYA

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ABSTRACT

Bhabinkamtibmas strategy in an effort to create security and order by empowering community participation is expected to be able to prevent fire incidents which often occur throughout the year, administrative sanctions and civil sanctions, and alternative environmental dispute resolution which is not effective. The method used in this research is a combination of Quantitative and Qualitative using statistical analysis tools carried out in Palangka Raya, Jekan Raya District. The results of this research show that by using the PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) Test with the FGD method, the community supports and plays an active role in preventing forest and land fires. Apart from that, the results of the Variable Descriptive Statistical Analysis Test show all existing variables such as the Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy with a value of 17.039 > t table 1.992 and a significance value (Sig.) of 0.000 < 0.05, community role of 2.393 > t table 1.992 and significance value (Sig.) of 0.019 < 0.05 and community empowerment of 5.662 > t table 1.992 and significance value (Sig.) of 0.019 < 0.05 influential significantly towards preventing forest and land fires.

KEYWORDS *Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy, community role, community empowerment, prevention forest and land fires*

INTRODUCTION

One of the strategies of the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in efforts to create security and orderliness in the community is by being able to adapt to all changes and developments that occur in the community environment. Polri is required to change and adapt to the development of the times because it is a reflection of the demands and expectations of the community for security, order, and tranquility, which support productivity that benefits the community.

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One of the programs of the Polri strategy in efforts to prevent forest and land fires is by forming Bhabinkamtibmas officers as the front line in providing guidance and socialization and encouraging active participation in protecting the environment from forest and land fire disasters as a form of excellent service to the community at the village level. With the Bhabinkamtibmas strategy, it is expected to create cooperation with the community to detect early on crimes and actions that are not in accordance with the law, especially in efforts to prevent forest and land fires. The involvement of Bhabinkamtibmas officers in fire prevention is crucial. The Indonesian National Police (Polri) as a state instrument has a role in maintaining security and order (Putra, Widiati, & Sugiarta, 2020, 2020; Putra, Widiati, & Sugiartha, 2020).

Palangka Raya City has 5 districts with 30 sub-districts, including: Bukit Raya District with 7 sub-districts consisting of Banturung, Habaring Hurung, Kanarakan, Marang, Sei Gohong, Tangkiling, Tumbang Tahai, Jekan Raya District with 4 sub-districts consisting of Bukit Tunggal, Menteng, Palangka, Petuk Katimpun. Pahandut District with 6 sub-districts consisting of Langkai, Pahandut, Pahandut, Seberang, Panarung, Tanjung Pinang, Tumbang Rungan. Rakumpit District consists of 7 sub-districts including Bukit Sua, Gaung Baru, Mungku Baru, Pager, Panjehang, Petuk Barunai, Petuk Bukit, and Sebangau District with 6 sub-districts including Bereng Bengkel, Danau Tundai, Kalampangan, Kameloh Baru, Kereng Bangkirai, Sabaru (Palangka Raya City in figures, 2021). Out of the 5 districts in Palangka Raya City, the Jekan Raya District plays an important role both politically and economically and is strategically located in the city center with an area of 35,262 km2 divided into 4 (four) areas of sub-districts, namely: Palangka Sub-district, Bukit Tunggal Sub-district, Menteng Sub-district, and Petuk Ketimpun Sub-district. The area of each sub-district is as follows: Palangka Sub-district: 2,475 km2, Bukit Tunggal Sub-district: 23,712 km2, Menteng Sub-district: 3,100 km2, Petak Ketimpun Sub-district: 5,975 km2, The population density in each km2 is as follows: Menteng 48,216 people with a density of 1,542 km2, Palangka 53,141 people with a density of 2,3632 km2, Bukit Tunggal 43,612 people with a density of 159 km2, Petuk Katimpun 2,759 people with a density of 46 km2 (Jekan Raya District in figures 2020).

The implementation of sanctions given to perpetrators of forest and land fires so far has not been effectively felt, administrative sanctions and civil sanctions, and alternative environmental dispute resolution are ineffective and the level of error of the perpetrators is relatively serious and/or the consequences of their actions are greater or their actions cause unrest in society (Amin, n.d., 2015) (Laily, 2022).

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Time and Place

The research was conducted in Central Kalimantan Province, Palangka Raya, Jekan Raya District. This research was carried out from September to December 2023.

Research Tools and Materials

The tools used in this research were a laptop, camera, recording device, writing tools, questionnaire sheets, Microsoft Excel software, and Microsoft Word. The materials and data required for the research included the profile data of Jekan Raya District, Bhabinkamtibmas officers in Jekan Raya District, respondent characteristics in Jekan Raya District, frequency or number of forest fires in Jekan Raya District in the last 3 years (2019-2021), area data of fires in the Jekan Raya District in the last 3 years (2019-2021), data on the Bhabinkamtibmas strategy in empowering community roles for forest and land fire prevention in Palangka Raya City, and data from interviews with the community.

Data Collection Methods

Primary data collection was carried out using the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) method, which is an approach to studying rural conditions and life with the existing community. This was done through group discussions/Focus Group Discussions with selected groups such as community leaders and by conducting interviews with the leaders and members of the community affected by forest and land fires, as well as through surveys and visits to the communities in the Jekan Raya District to gather information and by distributing questionnaires to respondents. Respondent selection was done using random sampling to provide generalization with a very small margin of error using the Slovin formula.

Data Analysis Procedure

Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used in this research to examine and describe the participation of the community in forest fire prevention and efforts to control forest and land fires in the Jekan Raya District. Data analysis was conducted by identifying interview data, field observations, and document reviews. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were also conducted. Data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis, which involved describing the data obtained during the research process comprehensively and converting it into numerical or quantitative form. Both qualitative and quantitative descriptive data analysis used the SPSS 26.0 model (Ghozali, 2016).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

General Conditions of the Research Location

The incidence of forest fires in Central Kalimantan, especially in Palangka Raya City, is increasing day by day. During the period from January to October 2023, there were approximately 38,104 hotspots in Central Kalimantan, and forest fire incidents occurred 3,230 times, covering an area of 9,136.81 hectares of forest and land burned (Data from the Central Kalimantan Provincial Disaster Management Agency, 2023). The phenomenon observed in Central Kalimantan's society, particularly in Palangka Raya, indicates that the forest and land fires that have occurred are deliberate actions driven by human factors influenced by economic, socio-political, and cultural backgrounds of the local community in exploiting natural resources in an exploitative and environmentally unfriendly manner, exacerbated by the influence of the unpredictable complexity of climate change every year.

Etymologically, empowerment comes from the root word "power," which means strength or ability. Empowerment can be interpreted as a process towards empowerment, or a process to obtain power/ strength/ ability, and/or a process of empowering those who lack or are not empowered by those who possess power. Regarding the interpretation of the concept of community empowerment, Winarni states that the essence of empowerment includes three things: development (enabling), strengthening potential or power (empowering), and the creation of independence (Tri Winarni in (Kapita et al., 2017).

Research Area Conditions

Jekan Raya District is one of the 5 Districts in Palangka Raya City that often experience forest and land fires, especially in 2015 and 2018, causing many impacts, both socially, economically, environmentally, and can disrupt community activities (such as air travel) and the education process. Geographically, Jekan Raya District has an area of 387.53 km2 (Jekan Raya District in Figures 2020).

Jekan Raya District has a tropical climate with temperatures ranging from 30° to 34°C, covering small forests and swamps, with humid air and land consisting of both land and marshes. The comparison of the area of Jekan Raya District with the population and population density per km2 can be seen in the following table:

NO	Village	Area (km2)	Population	Population Density Per km2
1.	Menteng	31,27	48.216	1.542
2.	Palangka	22.49	53.141	2.363
3.	Bukit Tunggal	274,15	43.612	159
4.	Petuk Ketimpun	59,63	2.759	46
Total		387,53	147.728	4.110

Source: Jekan Raya District in Figures (2020)

The area of Menteng Village is 3,100 hectares with a population density of 1,542 people per square kilometer. Palangka Village covers an area of 2,475 hectares with a population density of 2,363 people per square kilometer. Bukit Tunggal Village has a territory of 23,712 hectares with a population density of 159 people per square kilometer. Petuk Ketimpun Village covers an area of 5,975 hectares with a population density of 46 people per square kilometer.

Respondents by Age

Respondents based on age among community leaders and residents close to forest and land fire locations in the Jekan Raya District are as follows:

Table 1: Respondents by Age

NO	Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage(%)
1.	≤ 25 Years	15	18,75
2.	26 – 35 Years	20	25
3.	36 – 55 Years	27	33,75
4.	> 55 Years	18	22,5
Total		80	100

Source: SPSS 26.0 Data Analysis (2023)

The table shows that the majority of respondents in this study are aged 36-55, with 27 individuals, or 33.75%.

Respondents by Gender

Characteristics of respondents based on gender among community leaders and residents close to forest and land fire locations in the Jekan Raya District.

Table 2: Respondents by Gender

NO	Gender	Frequency (F)	Percentage(%)
1.	Male	68	85
2.	Female	12	15
Total		80	100

Source: SPSS 26.0 Data Analysis (2023)

Characteristics of Respondents by Highest Education

The highest education attained is a factor influencing one's ability, insight, and confidence in responding to questions about forest and land fire prevention. Education is crucial in providing positive information about the impact and consequences of forest and land burning in the Jekan Raya District. Respondents with higher levels of education have a greater responsibility and understanding, leading to a more significant impact (Robbins & Judge, 2015b, 2015a).

Respondents based on their highest education level among community leaders and residents living near forest and land fire locations in the Jekan Raya District are as follows:

Table 3: Characteristics of Respondents by Highest Education

NO	Highest Education	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1.	High School	42	
2.	Diploma	20	
3.	Bachelor's Degree	18	
4.	Master's Degree	-	
5.	Doctoral Degree	-	
Total		80	

Source: SPSS 25.0 Data Analysis (2023)

PRA Test

The results of the PRA test, conducted through Focus Group Discussion (FGD), are as follows:

Through the Focus Group Discussion (FGD), participants gained insights and perspectives on the prevention of forest and land fires in Palangka Raya. Each speaker provided positive input and suggestions, contributing to the overall understanding of the issue (Buchanan & Huczynski, 2019). All participants expressed satisfaction and willingness to contribute to the discussion, supporting the FGD as one of the strategies in empowering community participation in preventing forest and land fires in Palangka Raya.

Documentation of Discussion/Question and Answer in Focus Group Discussion

Data Quality Test (Validity and Reliability)

Data quality testing in this study included validity testing using KMO (Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin) and Pearson correlation analysis, as well as reliability testing using Cronbach's alpha. Quantitative data processing was conducted using SPSS Version 26.0.

Reliablity Test

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	80	98.8
	Excluded[a]	1	1.2
	Total	81	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.894	12

The value *of Cronbach's Alpha* on each variable is greater than 0.7, including the value of *Cronbach's Alpha* variable Strategy Bhabinkamtibmas of 0.894.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	80	98.8
	Excluded[a]	1	1.2
	Total	81	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.930	12

Cronbach's Alpha *value* of the Community Role variable is 0.930.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	80	98.8
	Excluded[a]	1	1.2
	Total	81	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.873	12

Cronbach's Alpha value of the Community Empowerment variable was 0.873.

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	80	98.8
	Excluded[a]	1	1.2
	Total	81	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.887	12

Cronbach's Alpha value of Fire Prevention variable is 0.887.

Thus, it can be concluded that this research questionnaire meets the reliable criteria.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Descriptive analysis of variables in this study was conducted to determine the average, minimum, and maximum values of each variable studied based on the statements of 80 research respondents.

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1.1	80	1.00	4.00	2.8875	.88581
X1.2	80	1.00	4.00	2.9500	.76141
X1.3	80	2.00	4.00	3.1500	.65796
X1.4	80	1.00	4.00	2.9625	.80259
X1.5	80	2.00	4.00	3.2125	.65010
X1.6	80	1.00	4.00	2.9250	.80779
X1.7	80	2.00	4.00	2.9500	.72740
X1.8	80	1.00	4.00	2.8125	.74789
X1.9	80	1.00	4.00	2.9500	.74460
X1.10	80	1.00	4.00	2.8125	.78100
X1.11	80	1.00	4.00	2.8250	.79197
X1.12	80	2.00	4.00	2.7000	.71865
X2.1	80	1.00	4.00	2.8375	.70160
X2.2	80	1.00	4.00	2.8875	.76297
X2.3	80	1.00	4.00	2.9375	.71766
X2.4	80	1.00	4.00	2.9000	.73948
X2.5	80	2.00	4.00	2.9250	.65168
X2.6	80	2.00	4.00	3.0750	.54599
X2.7	80	2.00	4.00	2.9000	.62844
X2.8	80	2.00	4.00	2.8875	.67494
X2.9	80	2.00	4.00	2.9500	.67317
X2.10	80	2.00	4.00	2.8500	.67693
X2.11	80	2.00	4.00	2.9625	.62528
X2.12	80	2.00	4.00	2.8250	.72522
X3.1	80	2.00	4.00	2.9750	.69309
X3.2	80	2.00	4.00	2.6875	.70430
X3.3	80	2.00	4.00	2.9250	.72522
X3.4	80	2.00	4.00	2.8500	.74799
X3.5	80	2.00	4.00	3.0500	.70979
X3.6	80	2.00	4.00	3.0875	.67868
X3.7	80	2.00	4.00	2.7625	.78343
X3.8	80	2.00	4.00	2.8000	.71865
X3.9	80	2.00	4.00	3.0125	.64619
X3.10	80	2.00	4.00	2.8000	.75305
X3.11	80	2.00	4.00	3.0250	.72871
X3.12	80	2.00	4.00	2.8250	.68943
Y1.1	80	2.00	4.00	2.7125	.73250
Y1.2	80	2.00	4.00	2.7625	.71589
Y1.3	80	2.00	4.00	2.7000	.73605
Y1.4	80	2.00	4.00	2.7625	.67961
Y1.5	80	2.00	4.00	2.7375	.79147
Y1.6	80	2.00	4.00	2.9125	.73250
Y1.7	80	2.00	4.00	2.8500	.71334
Y1.8	80	2.00	4.00	2.9125	.69708
Y1.9	80	2.00	4.00	2.6500	.74799
Y1.10	80	2.00	4.00	2.6875	.64815
Y1.11	80	2.00	4.00	2.7500	.68436
Y1.12	80	2.00	4.00	2.7500	.60588
Valid N (listwise)	80				

Results from the responses of 80 respondents showed that the average value of all variables and dimensions in this study falls into the agree category. The standard deviation of all questionnaire items is smaller than the mean value. This indicates that the data for all questionnaire items are good (Ghozali, 2018).

Inferential Analysis (Classical Assumption Test)

In this inferential analysis, the researcher used the multiple linear regression technique, which is a parametric statistical method, for data collection. The normality of the data was tested by examining the significance value of unstandardized residuals using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Therefore, classical assumption tests were conducted before regression estimation, as outlined below:

Normality Test

The decision-making criterion for this test is if the significance value Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) ≥ 0.05, then the residual distribution is normal, which means it meets the assumption of normality.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		80
Normal Parameters[a,b]	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	.91186949
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.061
	Positive	.061
	Negative	-.048
Test Statistic		.061
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200[c,d]

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

The result of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test shows that the significance value Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is 0.2 ≥ 0.05, indicating that the residual distribution is normal. Thus, it can be concluded that the regression model in this study meets the assumption of normality.

Multicollinearity Test

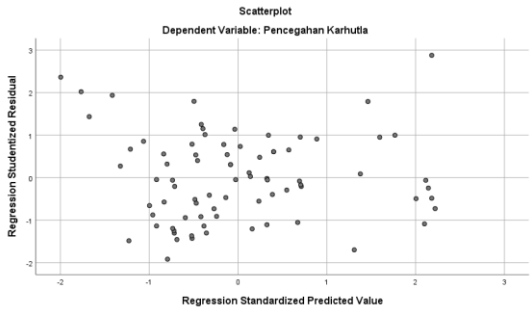
The results of the multicollinearity test in this study are as follows:

Collinearity Statistics	
Tolerance	VIF
.187	5.343
.252	3.969
.249	4.022

The variable "Strategi Bhabinkamtibmas" has a VIF value of 5.343 < 10 and a tolerance value of 0.187 > 0.1. The variable "peran masyarakat" has a VIF value of 3.969 < 10 and a tolerance value of 0.252 > 0.1. The variable "pemberdayaan masyarakat" has a VIF value of 4.022 < 10 and a tolerance value of 0.249 > 0.1. Based on these results, it is concluded that all variables have VIF values < 10 and tolerance values > 0.1. Thus, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the regression model in this study, allowing further analysis.

Heteroskedasticity Test

The result of the heteroskedasticity test using a scatterplot.



From the scatterplot graph of the heteroskedasticity test, it is shown that the points scatter randomly and are evenly distributed above and below the number 0 on the Y-axis. Thus, it is concluded that there is no heteroskedasticity in the regression model of this study.

Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

This study used a significance test of 5% or a confidence interval of 95%. The results of the multiple linear regression analysis are as follows:

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients B	Unstandardized Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	-.513	.675		-.760	.449
	Strategi Bhabinkamtibmas	.666	.039	.725	17.039	.000
	Peran Masyarakat	.081	.034	.088	2.393	.019
	Pemberdayaan Masyarakat	.214	.038	.209	5.662	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Pencegahan Karhutla

Prevention of Karhutla = -0.513 + 0.666 Strategi Bhabinkamtibmas + 0.081 Peran Masyarakat + 0.214 Pemberdayaan Masyarakat (multiple linear regression equation).

Coefficient of Determination Test

The result of the Coefficient of Determination test in this study is as follows:

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.987[a]	.974	.973	.92969

a. Predictors: (Constant), Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, Peran Masyarakat , Strategi Bhabinkamtibmas

b. Dependent Variable: Pencegahan Karhutla

The Adjusted R Square value in the regression model of this study is 0.973. This indicates that the prevention of Karhutla is simultaneously influenced by the "Strategi Bhabinkamtibmas," "peran masyarakat," and "pemberdayaan masyarakat" variables by 97.3%, while the remaining 2.7% is influenced by other variables not examined in this study.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description of the research results and discussions conducted, as well as through the analysis, the researcher can draw the following conclusions regarding the Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy in empowering community participation in preventing forest and land fires (Karhutla) in Palangka Raya: Bhabinkamtibmas is a police officer tasked with preventive and pre-emptive duties, meaning that their role is focused on prevention based on their duties, functions, and authority, through activities such as the Door To Door System, problem-solving, visits, and social interactions. Based on existing research, it is found that the community appreciates the presence of Bhabinkamtibmas officers and welcomes them as protectors, servants, and guardians of the community and law enforcers, especially in the prevention of forest and land fires in Palangka Raya. Additionally, the community finds it easier to access and communicate their issues to them. They feel that having Bhabinkamtibmas officers in their area helps resolve conflicts and issues, especially those related to forest and land fires.

Through the implementation of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) activities, community leaders feel pleased and actively participate, gaining more insight and

awareness. The abilities and insights of each speaker have provided many positive inputs and suggestions from FGD participants regarding the Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy in empowering community participation in preventing forest and land fires in Palangka Raya. The results of the FGD indicate that all participants have a better understanding of the importance of a good environment free from forest and land fires and are motivated to actively contribute and support the Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy in empowering community participation in preventing forest and land fires in Palangka Raya according to their respective roles.

The Descriptive Statistical Analysis Variable Test Results show that all variables such as the Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy, community participation, and community empowerment have a significant influence, as shown by the following results: Testing the first hypothesis (H1): The Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy Significantly Influences the Prevention of Forest and Land Fires. The calculated t-value for the Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy variable is 17.039 > t-table 1.992, and the significance value (Sig.) is 0.000 < 0.05, indicating that the first hypothesis (Ha1) is accepted or supported by the data. Thus, it can be concluded that statistically, at the 5% significance level, the Bhabinkamtibmas strategy significantly influences the prevention of forest and land fires.

Testing the second hypothesis (H2): Community Participation Significantly Influences the Prevention of Forest and Land Fires. The calculated t-value for the community participation variable is 2.393 > t-table 1.992, and the significance value (Sig.) is 0.019 < 0.05, indicating that the second hypothesis (Ha2) is accepted or supported by the data. Thus, it can be concluded that statistically, at the 5% significance level, community participation significantly influences the prevention of forest and land fires.

Testing the third hypothesis (H3): Community Empowerment Significantly Influences the Prevention of Forest and Land Fires. The calculated t-value for the community empowerment variable is 5.662 > t-table 1.992, and the significance value (Sig.) is 0.019 < 0.05, indicating that the third hypothesis (Ha3) is accepted or supported by the data. Thus, it can be concluded that statistically, at the 5% significance level, community empowerment significantly influences the prevention of forest and land fires.

In conclusion, the Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy in empowering community participation has a significant impact on the prevention of forest and land fires in Palangka Raya. The Bhabinkamtibmas Strategy implemented to empower community participation in preventing forest and land fires is considered effective and appropriate.

Based on the conclusions, the researcher suggests the following: To achieve effective community participation in preventing forest and land fires, active involvement from both the government and the community is required. Regular dialogues between the government, relevant agencies, and the community are needed to identify difficulties and obstacles in preventing forest and land fires. For optimal results in implementing preventive and pre-emptive activities in empowering community participation in preventing forest and land fires in Palangka Raya, there should be education and support from the government. This will help the community feel involved and be a part of the effort to prevent forest

and land fires.Continuous support and guidance to the community are essential to foster a sense of unity and shared understanding of the importance of preserving forests and lands from fire hazards as a means to sustain and ensure the continuity of life together.

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