

Strategic Analysis of The Fire and Rescue Service Preparation of Medan City in Handling Disaster Incidents Fire in 2023

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ABSTRACT

Background: Fire is one of the disasters that has a significant impact on safety and property. Medan City, as a centre of urban activities with a high population density, faces a significant risk of fire. Therefore, the readiness of the Medan City Fire and Rescue Department is a crucial factor in fire countermeasures. This research aims to analyse the readiness strategies of the agency in dealing with fires.

Methods: This study was conducted in Medan City using a descriptive qualitative approach. The informants included the head of the service, heads of various fields, and operational fire extinguisher officers. Data collection techniques comprised in-depth interviews, observations, and document studies. Data analysis employed the Miles and Huberman interactive model, which includes data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion extraction.

Results: The research findings indicate that the Medan City Fire and Rescue Department's readiness still faces several challenges, including a lack of trained personnel, limited facilities and infrastructure, and constraints in inter-agency coordination. The strategies implemented include regular training improvements, budget optimisation, and strengthening cross-sector synergy.

Conclusion: The readiness of the Medan City Fire and Rescue Department in addressing fires requires strengthening in terms of human resources, logistics, and collaboration with various stakeholders. The results of this research have important implications for the development of disaster mitigation policies in the field of public health and safety.

BACKGROUND

Fire poses a significant threat to the safety of individuals, the integrity of properties, and the stability of social environments, particularly in urban areas. In the context of Medan City, the situation is exacerbated by high population density and a proliferation of buildings, coupled with a general lack of awareness regarding fire hazards. This combination increases the potential risk of fire disasters occurring. Within this challenging landscape, the role of the Medan City Fire and Rescue Department becomes crucial, serving as the frontline defence in fire mitigation and response efforts.

The alarming frequency of fires in urban settings such as Medan can often be attributed to several interrelated factors. The density of buildings creates an environment where flames can spread rapidly, making it imperative that fire safety measures are both robust and well-implemented. For instance, in densely populated neighbourhoods, the proximity of structures can facilitate the rapid transmission of fire from one building to another, endangering lives and properties alike. Moreover, the lack of fire safety education among residents often leads to negligence, such as improper disposal of flammable materials or failure to maintain electrical systems, further heightening the risk of fire outbreaks.

In light of these challenges, the effectiveness of fire handling is heavily influenced by the organisational readiness of fire response teams. This encompasses several critical aspects, including human resources, equipment availability, and operational strategies. For example, a well-trained team equipped with

modern firefighting tools can significantly reduce response times and improve outcomes during a fire incident. Conversely, a lack of training or inadequate equipment can lead to catastrophic consequences, as seen in various case studies where delayed responses resulted in extensive damage and loss of life.

Despite the apparent importance of these factors, there remains a notable gap in comprehensive data regarding institutional readiness at the city level. In Medan, which is characterised by its unique urban complexities, understanding the specific needs and challenges faced by the Fire Department is crucial for developing effective fire prevention and response strategies. For instance, the diversity of building types—from traditional homes to high-rise apartments—requires tailored approaches to fire safety that consider the specific risks associated with each structure.

This research aims to analyse the readiness strategy of the Medan City Fire and Rescue Department in confronting fire threats. By examining current practices and identifying areas for improvement, this study seeks to contribute to the formulation of more effective and contextually relevant fire risk mitigation policies. For example, integrating community outreach programmes that educate residents about fire safety can empower individuals to take proactive measures in their own homes, ultimately reducing the likelihood of fire incidents.

The collaboration between the Fire Department and other local agencies can enhance overall fire safety. For instance, partnerships with urban planning authorities can lead to the development of fire-resistant building codes, while collaborations with educational institutions can foster a culture of safety awareness among the younger population. These inter-agency efforts can create a more cohesive and comprehensive approach to fire risk management in Medan.

The threat of fire in urban areas such as Medan City is a multifaceted issue that demands a thorough understanding of the underlying factors contributing to its prevalence. By focusing on the readiness of the Fire Department, enhancing community awareness, and fostering inter-agency collaborations, it is possible to develop effective strategies that mitigate fire risks. This research not only aims to provide insights into the current state of fire safety in Medan but also aspires to lay the groundwork for future policies that will safeguard lives and properties in the face of this ever-present threat. The commitment to improving fire safety must be a collective effort, where all stakeholders play a role in creating a safer urban environment.

METHODS

Study This use approach descriptive qualitative with objective describe and analyze the Fire Department's preparedness strategy Medan City Fire and Rescue in face fire. Research implemented in Medan City in 2023, with location main in office and operational units service related. Research sample determined purposively, involving informant key consisting of from Head of Service, Head Field Operational, as well as a number of officer fire extinguisher fire that has experience direct in countermeasures fire. Number informant customized with data needs up to reach point saturation information. Instruments main in data collection is guidelines semi- structured interviews are arranged based on focus research. Data collected through interview in-depth, observation direct to field, as well as review internal office documents. Interview process recorded with agreement informant and then transcribed For analyzed. Data analysis was carried out using the Miles and Huberman interactive model, which includes stage data reduction, data presentation, and extraction Conclusion. Data validity is maintained through triangulation sources and techniques, as well as member checking informant main. Research process started from identification problem, compilation instruments, field data collection, to analysis and compilation report. The entire process is carried out in a way systematic and gradual For guard data accuracy and consistency. Considerations ethical done with guard confidentiality identity informant, request agreement participation in a way aware, and ensure that the entire research process No harm party wherever.

RESULTS

Study this aimed for analyzing the readiness strategy of the Fire Department Medan City Fire and Rescue in face various condition emergency fire and rescue. Research results show various findings important that reflects level readiness agency, factor supporters and inhibitors, as well as recommended strategies For increase effectiveness organization.

In general general, results show that the Fire Department Medan City Fire and Rescue has a vital role in protect public from danger fire and disaster others. However, the readiness institution This Still face a number of challenge Good from internal and external aspects external. Here This is summary findings main thing that is obtained from results study:

First, from aspect source Power human, service own sufficient personnel However Still need improvement capacity through more training systematic and sustainable. Some officer Not yet fully skilled in face condition emergency with complexity high, especially those involving building tiered high and narrow areas.

Second, in terms of aspects infrastructure and equipment, found that part vehicle operational and tools fire extinguisher fire No Again fulfil standard optimal service. This is hinder response fast in situation emergency. In addition, the distribution of fire stations fire Not yet evenly distributed throughout the city of Medan, which has the potential cause delay in Handling incident in the area certain.

Third, in matter strategic management, SWOT analysis shows that service own strength like experience and structure sufficient organization good. However Thus, the weakness covers limitations budget, limitations modern equipment, as well as lack of integration with system information latest disasters. Opportunities For improvement come from support government regions and communities, while threat come from growth fast growing city as well as potential disaster consequence change climate.

Fourth, through approach QSPM (Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix) analysis, the main strategies proposed covering improvement competence personnel through training tiered, procurement tools and vehicles operational new, and utilization technology information For system detection and response more fires efficient.

Fifth, the results survey to internal respondents indicated that part big employee service realize the need strengthening capacity organization. They also stated support to the strategies that have been formulated, but expect existence policies and support more budget real from government area.

The above findings strengthen urgency strengthening readiness strategy organization, no only from side technical, but also from aspect policy, source Power humans, and work The same cross sector. This result become base important for formulation recommendation in part furthermore.

DISCUSSION

Rescue and Evaluation Efforts Countermeasures Disaster Fire

The issue of fire incidents in urban environments, particularly in Medan City, underscores the critical need for comprehensive rescue and evaluation efforts in disaster management. In 2022, Medan City recorded a staggering 218 fire incidents, with electrical faults being identified as the primary cause in 50 cases. This alarming statistic not only highlights the vulnerability of urban infrastructure to fire hazards but also raises questions about the effectiveness of current preventive measures. The Medan City Fire Department has recognised these challenges and is proactively focusing on enhancing human resources, improving facilities, and strengthening regulations to bolster fire preparedness and prevention strategies.

The significance of human resources in fire management cannot be overstated. The effectiveness of any disaster response is heavily reliant on the skills and training of the personnel involved. In Medan City, the Fire Department has initiated routine training programmes aimed at equipping firefighters with the necessary skills to handle various fire scenarios. These training sessions are not merely theoretical; they involve practical drills that simulate real-life situations. For instance, firefighters are trained to manage electrical fires, which are particularly dangerous due to the risk of electrocution and the difficulty in extinguishing them. By engaging in hands-on exercises, the firefighters develop a deeper understanding of the dynamics of fire behaviour and the appropriate techniques for effective intervention.

The role of community involvement in fire prevention cannot be overlooked. The Fire Department has recognised the value of engaging local communities through volunteer programmes. This initiative not only fosters a sense of responsibility among residents but also enhances the overall preparedness of the community in the face of potential fire disasters. Volunteers are trained to conduct fire safety counselling sessions in their respective subdistricts and wards. These sessions educate residents on the importance of fire safety measures, such as the proper use of electrical appliances and the significance of having functional fire extinguishers at home. For example, a recent community workshop illustrated how simple practices, like avoiding overloading electrical sockets, can significantly reduce the risk of fire incidents.

Transitioning from community engagement to the infrastructure aspect, it is essential to address the facilities available to the Fire Department. The effectiveness of fire response efforts is largely contingent on the availability of adequate equipment and modern technology. In recent years, the Medan City Fire Department has invested in upgrading its firefighting apparatus. This includes acquiring advanced firefighting vehicles equipped with state-of-the-art technology that enables quicker response times and more effective firefighting capabilities. For instance, the introduction of drones for aerial surveillance during large-scale fires has proven invaluable in assessing the situation and strategising the best approach for containment. Such technological advancements not only enhance the efficiency of fire

response but also ensure the safety of firefighters by providing them with real-time information about the fire's spread and intensity.

In addition to human resources and facilities, regulatory frameworks play a pivotal role in fire management. The Medan City Fire Department is actively working on revising and implementing stricter regulations regarding fire safety standards in residential and commercial buildings. These regulations mandate regular inspections and compliance checks to ensure that fire safety measures are in place and adhered to. For example, newly constructed buildings are required to have adequate fire exits, smoke detectors, and sprinkler systems installed. Such regulations not only enhance safety but also instil a culture of accountability among property owners. The enforcement of these regulations is crucial, as it serves as a deterrent against negligence that could lead to catastrophic fire incidents.

The integration of technology in fire management extends beyond firefighting equipment. The Fire Department is exploring the use of data analytics to predict potential fire hazards based on historical data and current trends. By analysing patterns in fire incidents, the department can identify high-risk areas and allocate resources more effectively. For example, if data indicates a spike in electrical fires in a particular neighbourhood, the Fire Department can focus its educational efforts and resources in that area, thereby proactively addressing the issue before it escalates.

As we consider the multifaceted approach to fire management in Medan City, it is evident that collaboration among various stakeholders is paramount. This includes partnerships with local businesses, non-profit organisations, and educational institutions. By fostering a collaborative environment, the Fire Department can leverage additional resources and expertise to enhance its fire prevention and response strategies. For instance, local businesses can contribute by sponsoring community fire safety events or providing resources for training programmes. Educational institutions can play a crucial role by integrating fire safety education into their curricula, ensuring that future generations are equipped with the knowledge to prevent and respond to fire hazards.

The fire incidents in Medan City serve as a stark reminder of the vulnerabilities that urban environments face in terms of disaster management. The Medan City Fire Department's commitment to improving human resources, upgrading facilities, and enforcing regulations is a commendable step towards enhancing fire preparedness and prevention. By engaging local communities and leveraging technology, the department is not only addressing current challenges but also laying the groundwork for a safer future. The collaborative efforts among various stakeholders further strengthen the overall fire management strategy, ensuring that Medan City is better equipped to handle fire incidents and protect its residents. Ultimately, a proactive and comprehensive approach to fire management is essential in safeguarding lives and property in the face of potential disasters.

Procedure Handling Fire Department Rescue Fire

The response to a fire emergency is a critical aspect of public safety that requires meticulous planning, training, and execution. The Fire Department operates under a well-established theoretical framework that identifies three essential elements for combustion: heat, oxygen, and combustible materials. Understanding these elements is fundamental in effectively managing fire incidents, from the initial ignition to the eventual suppression of flames. Each stage of a fire presents unique challenges that demand rapid and coordinated responses. The effectiveness of such responses is significantly influenced by the quality of human resources, the availability of equipment, and the adequacy of infrastructure, all of which must adhere to established standards.

The element of heat plays a pivotal role in the fire triangle. Heat can be generated from various sources, including electrical malfunctions, open flames, or even spontaneous combustion. For instance, consider a scenario where an electrical fault in an office building leads to a small fire. The initial response must focus on identifying and reducing the heat source while simultaneously assessing the extent of the fire's spread. This requires personnel who are not only trained to handle such situations but also equipped with the right tools, such as thermal imaging cameras, which help in detecting hotspots that may not be visible to the naked eye. The ability to quickly assess the situation and implement an effective strategy can mean the difference between a minor incident and a catastrophic blaze.

Transitioning to the second element, oxygen is a critical factor that sustains fire. It is present in the air we breathe, and its availability can significantly influence the behaviour of a fire. In a confined space, for example, the fire may behave differently compared to an open area. Firefighters must be adept at recognising scenarios where ventilation can either aid or hinder their efforts. For instance, in a residential fire, firefighters may need to create openings to allow smoke and heat to escape, thereby improving visibility and reducing the risk of backdrafts. Effective training in ventilation techniques is therefore essential, as it equips personnel with the knowledge to manipulate the environment to their advantage.

The third element, combustible materials, encompasses a wide range of substances that can fuel a fire. Understanding the types of materials present in a burning structure is crucial for formulating an effective firefighting strategy. For example, a fire in a chemical plant poses different risks compared to a residential fire due to the presence of hazardous materials. Firefighters must be trained to identify these materials and understand their properties, including how they react to water or other extinguishing agents. This knowledge is vital for ensuring the safety of both the firefighters and the public. Furthermore, the use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) cannot be overstated, as it provides a necessary barrier against toxic fumes and extreme temperatures.

The response to a fire emergency is not solely reliant on the theoretical understanding of fire dynamics; it also hinges on the rapidity of response. The initial moments following a fire's ignition are critical, and the speed at which emergency services can mobilise can significantly impact the outcome. For instance, a well-drilled fire department can often arrive on the scene within minutes, equipped with the necessary apparatus and personnel. This rapid response is the result of extensive training and drills that simulate various fire scenarios, ensuring that firefighters can react instinctively and effectively under pressure.

The infrastructure supporting fire operations plays a crucial role in enhancing response times. Fire stations must be strategically located to ensure that they can reach any part of the community swiftly. Additionally, the availability of modern firefighting equipment—such as fire engines, aerial ladders, and water supply systems—contributes to the overall effectiveness of fire suppression efforts. Regular maintenance and upgrades to this equipment are essential to ensure reliability during emergencies. For instance, if a fire engine is not properly maintained, it may fail to function optimally when needed most, potentially exacerbating the situation.

Training is a cornerstone of effective fire department operations. The training provided to personnel is designed to enhance their responsiveness in emergency situations. This training encompasses a wide range of skills, from basic firefighting techniques to advanced rescue operations. Firefighters undergo rigorous physical training to ensure they are fit for the demanding nature of their work. Additionally, they participate in simulations that replicate real-life scenarios, allowing them to practice their skills in a controlled environment. This hands-on experience is invaluable, as it prepares them for the unpredictability of actual fire emergencies.

Ongoing professional development is essential in keeping firefighters informed about the latest techniques and technologies in fire suppression. As the nature of fires evolves, so too must the strategies employed to combat them. For instance, the advent of new firefighting foams and chemical agents has revolutionised the way certain types of fires are tackled. Continuous education ensures that firefighters are equipped with the most current knowledge and skills, enabling them to respond effectively to a diverse range of fire incidents.

The handling of fire department rescue operations is a multifaceted process that requires a deep understanding of the elements of fire, rapid response capabilities, and well-maintained infrastructure. The interplay between heat, oxygen, and combustible materials dictates the behaviour of fire, and the effectiveness of firefighting efforts hinges on the training and preparedness of personnel. By investing in comprehensive training programmes, maintaining state-of-the-art equipment, and ensuring strategic infrastructure placement, fire departments can enhance their ability to respond to emergencies swiftly and effectively. Ultimately, the goal is to protect lives and property while minimising the devastating impacts of fire incidents on communities..

Inhibiting Factors in Handling Disaster Fire

The management of fire disasters in urban areas, particularly in cities like Medan, is a complex challenge that is often hindered by a multitude of factors. Among these, a significant issue is the lack of public awareness regarding the dangers associated with fire and the importance of maintaining a clean environment. This lack of awareness is compounded by practical challenges, such as difficult access to fire locations, which further complicates the response efforts. To effectively address these inhibiting factors, it is essential to delve deeper into each aspect, exploring their implications and potential solutions.

One of the primary factors inhibiting effective fire disaster management in Medan is the general public's insufficient awareness of fire hazards. Many residents may underestimate the risks posed by fire, viewing it as a distant threat rather than an immediate danger. This lack of awareness can lead to complacency, where individuals fail to take necessary precautions, such as installing smoke detectors or having fire extinguishers readily available. For example, in densely populated areas where informal housing structures are prevalent, the absence of fire safety measures can have catastrophic consequences. A fire that starts in one unit can quickly spread to others, endangering lives and property.

To combat this issue, community education initiatives are crucial. These could include workshops, seminars, and public campaigns aimed at informing residents about fire safety practices and the importance of fire prevention. Engaging local leaders and influencers in these initiatives can further amplify their impact, as they can help disseminate information in a relatable and accessible manner. For instance, a local community centre could host regular fire safety training sessions, where residents learn how to respond in the event of a fire and the importance of maintaining a clean environment to reduce fire risks.

The second inhibiting factor is the connection between environmental cleanliness and fire hazards. An unkempt environment, characterised by litter, overgrown vegetation, and discarded materials, can significantly increase the risk of fire outbreaks. In Medan, areas with poor waste management often see a higher incidence of fires, as flammable materials accumulate and create ideal conditions for ignition. Moreover, the presence of debris can obstruct fire-fighting efforts, making it difficult for emergency services to access affected areas swiftly.

For instance, a fire that ignites in a densely populated neighbourhood may spread rapidly if there are piles of rubbish or dry vegetation nearby. This highlights the urgent need for community-led clean-up initiatives, where residents can come together to clear their surroundings and reduce fire risks. Local governments can support these efforts by providing resources, such as waste disposal services and fire breaks, to help maintain a cleaner environment.

Access to fire locations is another critical factor that impedes effective disaster response in Medan. Many areas, especially those with narrow streets or informal settlements, pose significant challenges for fire-fighting vehicles and personnel. In emergencies, every second counts, and delays in reaching the scene can exacerbate the situation, leading to more extensive damage and loss of life. For example, if a fire breaks out in a congested area, the inability of fire trucks to navigate through narrow alleys can result in a delayed response, allowing the fire to grow uncontrollably.

To address this issue, urban planning must prioritise fire safety in its design and infrastructure development. Creating wider access roads and strategically placing fire hydrants in high-risk areas can significantly improve response times. Additionally, regular drills and training for emergency personnel can enhance their preparedness and efficiency in navigating challenging environments. Collaboration with local community groups can also facilitate better communication and coordination during emergencies, ensuring that residents are informed about evacuation routes and safety measures.

Counselling and the development of fire safety infrastructure, such as hydrants in densely populated areas, play a pivotal role in mitigating the risks associated with fire disasters. The installation of fire hydrants can provide immediate access to water for fire-fighting efforts, significantly improving the chances of controlling a blaze before it spreads. However, the mere presence of hydrants is not enough; regular maintenance and community awareness about their locations are equally important. Moreover, local authorities can implement monitoring systems to ensure that hydrants are functional and accessible at all times. This could involve routine checks and community reporting mechanisms, where residents can notify authorities of any issues. By fostering a sense of shared responsibility, communities can become more proactive in fire prevention and response.

The challenges associated with handling fire disasters in Medan City are multifaceted and require a comprehensive approach to address effectively. By enhancing public awareness of fire hazards, promoting environmental cleanliness, improving access to fire locations, and developing essential infrastructure, the city can significantly reduce the risks associated with fire disasters. Collaborative efforts between local governments, community organisations, and residents are essential in creating a safer environment. Ultimately, a proactive and informed community is the best defence against the devastating impacts of fire disasters, ensuring that residents are prepared and resilient in the face of such threats.

Solutions Taken in Fire Department Readiness Strategy Analysis Fire

The readiness of fire departments is a critical aspect of urban safety, especially in densely populated areas such as Medan City. As urbanisation continues to rise, the risks associated with fire hazards have become more pronounced. To address these challenges, a comprehensive strategy has been developed, focusing on several key solutions aimed at enhancing the fire department's readiness and response capabilities. These solutions include the formation of volunteer teams, innovative approaches to water distribution in narrow areas, and the provision of modern and traditional firefighting equipment. Each of these components plays a vital role in mitigating fire risks and improving emergency response times.

The formation of volunteer teams represents a grassroots approach to fire safety, empowering local communities to take an active role in firefighting efforts. This initiative not only increases the number of available responders during a fire emergency but also fosters a sense of community responsibility and awareness. For instance, in many neighbourhoods, volunteers can be trained to perform basic firefighting techniques and first aid, enabling them to act swiftly before professional firefighters arrive. This rapid response can often mean the difference between a small, manageable fire and a devastating blaze that engulfs multiple properties. Furthermore, these volunteer teams can serve as a bridge between the fire department and the community, facilitating better communication and education regarding fire safety practices. In addition to the formation of volunteer teams, innovation in water distribution is crucial, particularly in areas where access is limited due to narrow streets or densely packed structures. Traditional firefighting methods often rely on fire hydrants and large water supply vehicles, which may not be feasible in such environments. To combat this issue, innovative solutions such as portable water tanks and mobile pumping systems can be employed. These systems can be strategically placed throughout the city, ensuring that water is readily available when a fire breaks out. For example, in a recent fire incident in a congested neighbourhood, the deployment of a mobile pumping system allowed firefighters to quickly access water from a nearby river, significantly speeding up their response time and ultimately preventing the fire from spreading to adjacent buildings. This adaptability in water distribution not only enhances the effectiveness of firefighting efforts but also demonstrates the importance of utilising local resources in emergency situations.

The provision of both modern and traditional firefighting equipment is another essential element of the fire department's readiness strategy. Modern equipment, such as thermal imaging cameras and advanced firefighting gear, equips firefighters with the tools necessary to tackle fires more efficiently and safely. These technologies allow for better visibility in smoke-filled environments and provide critical information about the heat and location of a fire, enabling firefighters to make informed decisions during high-pressure situations. On the other hand, traditional firefighting tools, such as fire axes and hoses, remain indispensable due to their reliability and ease of use. By combining these two approaches, the fire department can ensure that its personnel are prepared for a variety of scenarios, from small domestic fires to large-scale industrial blazes.

Training and counselling for the community also play a pivotal role in reducing fire risks and enhancing overall safety. By educating residents about fire prevention strategies and the proper use of extinguishing equipment, the fire department can empower individuals to take proactive measures in their homes and workplaces. Workshops can be organised to demonstrate how to use fire extinguishers effectively, conduct fire drills, and implement safety protocols. For example, a community workshop that includes a hands-on demonstration of fire extinguisher use can significantly increase the likelihood that residents will respond appropriately in an emergency. Additionally, distributing informational materials that outline common fire hazards and prevention tips can further reinforce these messages. The more informed and prepared the community is, the lower the risk of fire incidents, ultimately leading to safer living environments.

The readiness strategy employed by the fire department in Medan City encompasses a multifaceted approach that addresses the unique challenges posed by urban living. The formation of volunteer teams fosters community engagement and enhances response capabilities, while innovative water distribution methods ensure that firefighters can access vital resources in even the most challenging environments. The combination of modern and traditional firefighting equipment equips personnel with the tools necessary to effectively combat fires, and community training and counselling initiatives empower residents to play an active role in fire prevention. Together, these elements create a robust framework for fire safety that not only seeks to reduce the incidence of fires but also aims to cultivate a culture of preparedness and resilience within the community. As Medan City continues to grow, the ongoing development and implementation of these strategies will be essential in safeguarding its residents and properties from the threat of fire.

CONCLUSION

Based on results research and discussion that has been described, can concluded that the Fire Department's readiness strategy Medan City Fire and Rescue in to overcome disaster fire 2023 has been walk with good. Some efforts made among others, optimization use technology with integration system Then cross with the Department of Transportation For speed up access officer to location fire. In addition, the Fire Department Fire also works The same with agency related in supervision use electricity to prevent fire consequence short circuit, and do maintenance electricity and tools protection fire routinely. Management good budgeting is also done For increase facilities and infrastructure, providing

training to officers, and planning formation of REDKAR/SATLAKAR. For overcome track difficult, Fire Department Fire build hydrant pumps and providing APAR in sub-districts and districts.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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