RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF HOUSEWIFE ABOUT FIRE PREVENTION EFFORTS PROGRAM AND FIRE EXTINGUISHER PREPARATION AT HOME

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Abstract

The fire problem still happened at everywhere. It shows that is very necessary a precautions against fire needs to be improved, one by providing a fire extinguisher. It is required knowledge and attitudes, especially for a wife to provide and use a fire extinguisher if necessary at any time. The research objective was to determine the relationship between knowledge and attitudes house wife to fire prevention efforts by fire extinguisher at home preparation. This research method is analytical observation with cross sectional design. The population in this study amounted to 189 people, with a purposive sampling technique obtain a sample of 100 respondents. The results using the chi square test showed no correlation between housewives knowledge with fire prevention efforts with fire extinguisher preparation at home with p-values of 0.021 and there is a correlation knowledge housewife with fire prevention efforts with fire extinguisher preparation at home with a p-value of 0.011. Based on these results, society especially housewives expected more alert to the danger of fire by setting fire extinguisher in the house.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, OHS fire, fire extinguisher
1. Introduction

The main consideration why should the response to a fire hazard due to the potential fire hazard at all places, fires an event flame unwanted fire and always bring losses. Thus the prevention effort must be made by each individual and work unit so that the number of fire events, the cause of the fire and the number of accidents can be reduced as small as possible through good planning (Hargiyanto P, 2003).

Fire is very undesirable, do not know when, where or who may become victims. Fire is still a lot going on everywhere. This indicates precautions against fire needs to be improved. Fire prevented by fire prevention and suppression efforts ranging from fire emergency planning, organization / unit fire prevention, provision of facilities in the face of the fire as well as coaching and training (Hargiyanto P, 2003).

Fires caused by the convergence of three elements: combustible; Ignition temperature / flash point and oxygen (O2 or air). To prevent fire is to prevent the meeting of one of the other two elements. For controlling combustible materials so as not to meet the other two elements are made through the identification of the fuel. The fuel can be distinguished from the type, flash point and flammability potential (Hargiyanto P, 2003).

Fire in building is an urban problem. In general, the higher the density of a city, the more frequent fires occur. It depends also on the completeness of the infrastructure and urban planning. In European countries case of fire shows that housing fires are still a threat. According to the French Federation of Insurance Companies (FFSA), in France, the home fires occur every two minutes and 70% of deaths from fires occur at night. Actually, the coals occur for several hours before the appearance of fire, and the victims were sleeping inhaling toxic fumes that never felt before. The amount estimated at 10,000 per year, including 800 deaths.

Housewife activities associated with cooking and other activities related to the fire causing the potential dangers that may occur. Dangers can occur such as a blast from the stove and other kitchen components. This makes the provision of a fire extinguisher is very important to deal with fire emergencies that are not enlarged. In addition, the fire can cause by electrical short circuit. Fire hazard can be prevented when the fire is still small so as not enlarged using fire extinguisher (Madiyati T, 2010).

As we know that at home can be found condition and situation that allows the fire. This leads to the need for knowledge and attitudes, especially in housewives to provide and use a fire extinguisher at any time if necessary, so that the routine inspection of fire fighting equipment is very important.

Fire is something that is very undesirable. For members of the household, the fire can be suffering and misfortune, especially for those affected by the accident and could result in loss of property and lives, even if they do not suffer injury. With fire, also the results of operations and efforts for so long or hard done can be lost entirely. The toil for months or years can be destroyed in just a few hours or sometimes a few minutes alone (Son BK, 2010).

Based on the above background, the research needs to be done to explain the relationship between knowledge and attitudes housewife the fire prevention efforts the fire extinguisher preparation at home (observational study in South Kalimantan Banjarbaru).

2. Research Method

This study was an observational study with cross sectional analytic. The population in this study were all housewives in Banjarbaru South Kalimantan.

The sample in this study hereinafter respondent taken using purposive sampling technique the minimal sample criteria obtained 100 respondents.

Instruments in this study is:
1. The blank form, to know the characteristics of the respondents.
2. The questionnaire to identify the knowledge, attitudes and availability of portable fire extinguisher in the house.
The questionnaire was given to the respondents to give it to homes and given directly to the respondent. Respondents were asked to fill out questionnaires directly.

3. Results and Discussion

Univariate analysis

Results housewife knowledge distribution in table 1.

Table 1. Overview Knowledge OHS Fire at Housewife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table it can be seen that most of the respondents belong to the poor knowledge of as many as 53 respondents (53%).

Results housewife knowledge distribution in Table 2.

Table 2. Overview Attitude OHS Fire at Housewife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Attitude</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table it can be seen that most of the respondents belong to the good attitude as much as 63 respondents (63%).

Fire extinguisher readiness distribution results housewife in Table 3.

Table 3. Fire Extinguisher Readiness Overview on Housewife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Preparation</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Nothing</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table it can be seen that most respondents do not have a Fire extinguisher classified as 79 respondents (79%).

Bivariate analysis

Relationship Between Knowledge the Fire extinguisher Readiness Housewife.

Table 4. Relationship Between Knowledge the Fire Extinguisher Readiness Housewife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Preparation</th>
<th>Knowledge</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15 (71,4%)</td>
<td>6 (28,6%)</td>
<td>21 (100%)</td>
<td>0,012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>32 (40,5%)</td>
<td>47 (59,5%)</td>
<td>79 (100%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The results using the chi square test showed no correlation between knowledge and readiness. Fire extinguisher housewives because the p-value <0.05. The odds ratio value of 3,672, which means a less knowledge 3,672 times bigger affect the not readiness of fire extinguishers in the house. Knowledge is the result of the know "know", this after doing the sensing object to something specific. Sensing occurs through the five senses of the human family, namely: the senses of sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. Most human knowledge gained through the eyes and ears (Admadinata, 2014; Nurhayati 2007).

Fire prevention is a crook or a planned action to prevent and abolish as far as possible the onset of fire. Because of the fire prevention and suppression in the early stages of ignition is very important to be done, either by increasing the Science and skill, especially on fire.

In the prevention of hazards in the company sometimes not possible existence of a fully guarantee that the incidence of fire will not occur. While the sources of ignition, especially in large companies are very numerous and varied so there may also remove the whole thereof. In this case the necessary precautions and measures to prevent fires by identifying potential fire hazard.

Someone who lives in the home the a fire risk should have a good knowledge of emergency response fire, because if a disaster strikes when a fire can understand and know what must be done properly. The results are consistent the research conducted by Aditiansyah (2012), which states that there is a relationship between knowledge and preparedness for emergency response fire before and after training, other than by way of provision of training, improvement of knowledge can also be done by adding or giving material about the fire emergency response (Aditiansyah, 2014).

Fire prevention started planning the manufacture of home. An important principle in all planning is not widespread fires and possible for effective fire fighting. The approach was done by careful review of the building according to its usefulness and the need for location determination. These buildings should be set in such a location, so it is safe from fire, and enough distance between each other. Fire-fighting equipment including fire extinguishers should be provided the provisions in force (Son BK, 2010).

Fire prevention is a all efforts or a planned action to prevent and abolish as far as possible the onset of fire. Because of the fire prevention and suppression in the early stages of ignition is very important to be done, either by increasing the knowledge and skills particularly on fire (Son BK, 2010).

Table 5. Relationship Between Housewife Attitude and Fire Extinguisher Readiness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Fire Extinguisher Preparation</th>
<th>Attitude</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>p-value</th>
<th>Odds Ratio</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>15 (71.4%)</td>
<td>6 (28.6%)</td>
<td>21 (100%)</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>22 (27.8%)</td>
<td>57 (72.2%)</td>
<td>79 (100%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results using the chi square test showed no relationship between attitude and readiness. Fire extinguisher housewives because the p-value <0.05. The odds ratio value of 6,477, which means a less attitude 3,672 times bigger affect the not readiness of fire extinguishers in the house. Attitude is the way to put or bring yourself, or how to feel, way of thinking, and behavior. Attitude is a complex mental state involving beliefs and feelings, and dispositions to act in certain ways. Opinion was further enriched by Allport (1935, in Ramdhani, 2008) that attitude is a mental and neural conditions obtained from experience, that direct and
dynamically affect individual responses to all relevant objects and situations. Attitude obtained and modified through learning outcomes someone with the environment, which started since he was born until the running life (Hakim AR, 2010).

Attitude is the process of organizing motivation, emotion, perception, and long-term cognitive and deals with aspects of the surrounding environment. Thus it can be said that the attitude is settled because the attitude has a tendency to proceed in a long period of learning outcomes. It can be said that the attitude is consistent response both positive and negative responses to an object as a result of the process. In a simple phrase, the attitude is how we think, feel and act toward certain objects in the environment for example to store, advertising a particular product or even to services (Syamsumarli P, 2013).

The attitude of the respondents related preparedness in the face of the fire extinguisher is quite good at 53% or more than half of the respondents have understood and ready to take action if the emergency response to a fire. However, if the level of preparedness is not matched by a fire emergency response facilities will be difficult to implement, since the implementation of fire emergency response must be balanced between the readiness of residents and facilities owned (Aditiansyah, 2014).

Impact of unavailability Fire extinguisher can cause an emergency condition in case of catastrophic fires, and cause fatalities, because such facilities are basic facilities to cope with a catastrophic fire. Home owners are advised to complete the facility / facility emergency response in order to prevent and minimize the disaster caused by a fire (Aditiansyah, 2014).

4. Conclusion
The results showed there is a relationship between knowledge and attitude the Fire extinguisher readiness housewives in Banjarbaru South Kalimantan.

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References