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## Reason and Impact Fire Forest and Land in Pekauman Sub-District, South Banjarmasin

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### Abstract

Forest and land fires constitute a critical environmental challenge that extends beyond fire origin areas to affect urban residential communities. Pekauman Village exemplifies regions experiencing significant consequences from such fires, particularly manifested through deteriorating air quality and community well-being disruptions. This study aims to systematically describe community perceptions regarding the causal factors, multidimensional impacts, and adaptive strategies employed to address forest and land fire incidents in Pekauman Village, while evaluating the effectiveness of existing community responses. The research employed a qualitative descriptive approach utilizing triangulated data collection methods including structured observations, in-depth interviews with community members, and comprehensive documentation analysis to capture nuanced community perspectives and experiences. Findings reveal that community members predominantly attribute fire occurrences to anthropogenic activities as the primary causal factor. The most pronounced impacts identified include minor respiratory health complications and substantially reduced comfort levels in daily activities due to persistent haze conditions. Interestingly, despite widespread environmental degradation, economic impacts remain minimally perceived by residents, suggesting differential vulnerability across impact dimensions. Nevertheless, fires demonstrably compromise overall quality of life through cumulative environmental and health stressors. The study concludes that human-induced factors dominate fire causation in community perception, with health and comfort dimensions representing primary concern areas. The limited economic impact perception indicates potential gaps in long-term consequence awareness or differential socioeconomic resilience mechanisms within the community. This research effectively captures grassroots perspectives on fire management challenges, providing empirical foundation for developing community-centered mitigation strategies and policy interventions that address both immediate health concerns and broader environmental sustainability in fire-prone regions.

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**Keywords :** forest and land fires, public perception, haze, Pekauman village

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### INTRODUCTION

Forest and land fires are an environmental problem that occurs almost every year in various regions of Indonesia, especially on the islands of Kalimantan and Sumatra. Phenomenon This related close with condition climate tropical Which own dry season Enough long as well as height pressure activity man to land use. Fire Which happen in a way repetitive has cause degradation environment, decline quality air, as well as increasing vulnerability public to health and socio-economic disorders (Latifah & Pamungkas, 2013).

The dominance of human factors in forest and land fires can be seen from the practice of clearing land by burning, negligence in the use of fire around settlements, as well as weakness supervision to activity utilization land. Pattern This causes fire to spread easily, especially in areas with dry vegetation and peat areas. have a high level of

vulnerability to fire (Listari et al., 2024). This condition increases the scale of fires and prolongs the duration of smoke exposure in affected areas.

The impact of forest and land fires is clearly felt on public health. Exposure to fire smoke contains hazardous particles that can cause... disturbance breathing, irritation eye, cough, until improvement case acute respiratory infections. This increase in health complaints is in line with the deteriorating air quality during the fire period, particularly in densely populated residential areas (Putra Mulia et al., 2021). These impacts not only affect people's physical condition but also reduce their comfort and daily productivity.

Apart from having an impact on health, forest and land fires also have an impact on aspect social And economy public. Activity Work, education, And Mobility is often disrupted by haze, which reduces visibility and air quality. In the long term, fires cause economic losses due to decreased community productivity and increased medical costs (Taufida et al., 2021 ). This situation demonstrates that forest and land fires are not only an ecological issue, but also a complex social problem.

South Kalimantan Province is vulnerable to forest and land fires, both local and those originating in surrounding areas. Banjarmasin City, particularly South Banjarmasin District, frequently experiences haze, impacting urban life. Pekauman Village, a densely populated residential area dominated by economic activity, is particularly vulnerable. sector informal have a level vulnerability that high enough on the impact of fires, especially on family health and daily activities.

Although many studies have been conducted on forest and land fires, discussions that highlight community perceptions at the sub-district level are still relatively limited. Perception public important For understood Because reflect direct experience, level of awareness, and social response to fire incidents. Therefore , article This aim For study perception public Ward Knowledge regarding the causes, impacts, and management of forest and land fires as a basis for strengthening mitigation efforts based on local conditions.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

Study This use approach descriptive qualitative For get An in-depth overview of community perceptions regarding the causes, impacts, and management of forest and land fires. This approach was chosen because it can explore community experiences, perspectives, and understanding based on the real conditions they face in their daily lives, particularly in urban residential areas affected by fire haze (Sugiyono, 2019).

Location study is at in Ward Pekauman, Subdistrict Banjarmasin South, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan Province. This area was chosen because it is characterized by densely populated settlements and is frequently exposed to the effects of haze from forest and land fires, both originating from surrounding areas and from other regions. the make Ward Pekauman relevant as location study public perception of forest and land fires.

Collection data done through interview direct use Structured questionnaire guidelines. Respondents were selected purposively, considering variations in age, gender, education level, and type of employment to obtain diverse and representative views. The number of respondents in this study was five, with the assumption that the information obtained reflected the general population. experience And perception public local to fire forests and land. Technique purposive sampling was used because it is possible researchers selecting informants who are considered capable of providing information in accordance

with research objectives (Arikunto, 2016).

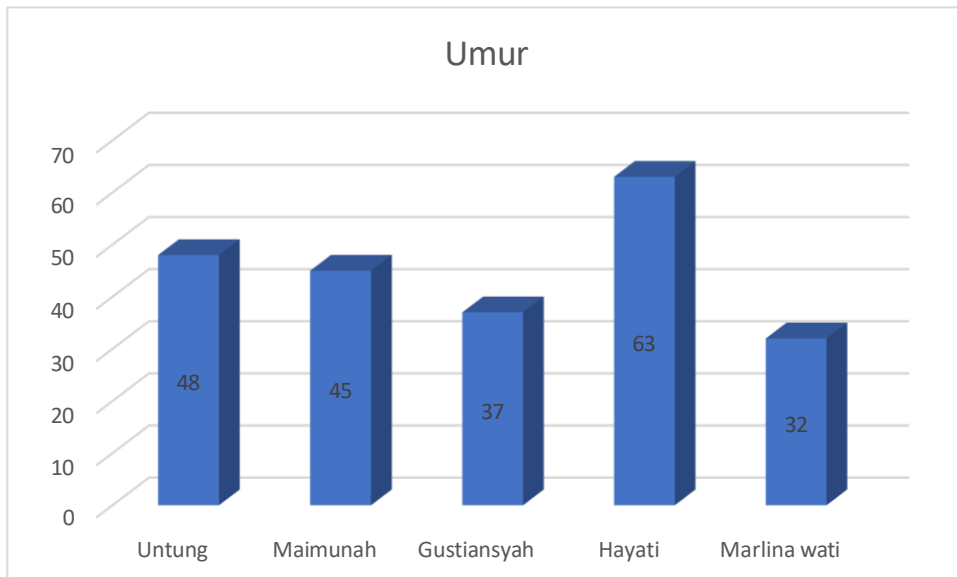
The data obtained from the interview results were then analyzed descriptively qualitatively. Process analysis done with method grouping answer respondents The data were categorized into several main themes: the causes of the fires, the impacts of the fires on the environment and health, the socioeconomic impacts, and the community's responses and expectations. The categorized data were then interpreted narratively to describe the community's perception patterns comprehensively and systematically. Descriptive analysis was used to explain social phenomena without testing hypotheses, so the main emphasis was on interpreting the data and its relevance to the local context (Moleong, 2018).

The results of the analysis are presented in the form of narrative descriptions supported by simple tables and graphs to clarify the characteristics of the respondents. The data is presented in a systematic so that easy understood And capable give description comprehensive information regarding the conditions and perceptions of the Pekauman Village community regarding forest and land fires.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1. Identity Respondents**

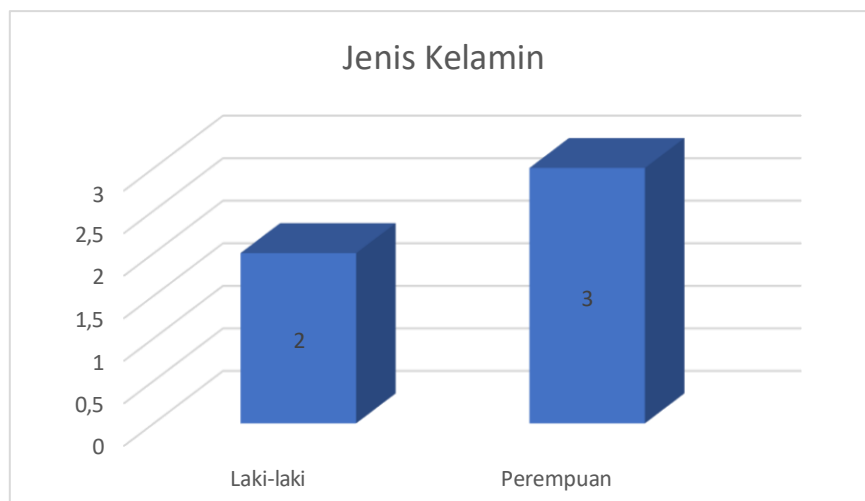
<b>Respondent Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Last education</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Work</b>
<b>Profit</b>	48	Man	Elementary School	Marry	Islam	<b>Construction workers</b>
<b>Maimunah</b>	45	Woman	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Marry	Islam	<b>Trader</b>
<b>Gustiansyah</b>	37	Man	JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Marry	Islam	<b>Casual Worker</b>
<b>Biological</b>	63	Woman	Elementary School	Widow	Islam	<b>Mother household</b>
<b>Marlina Wati</b>	32	Woman	SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	Marry	Islam	<b>Mother household</b>



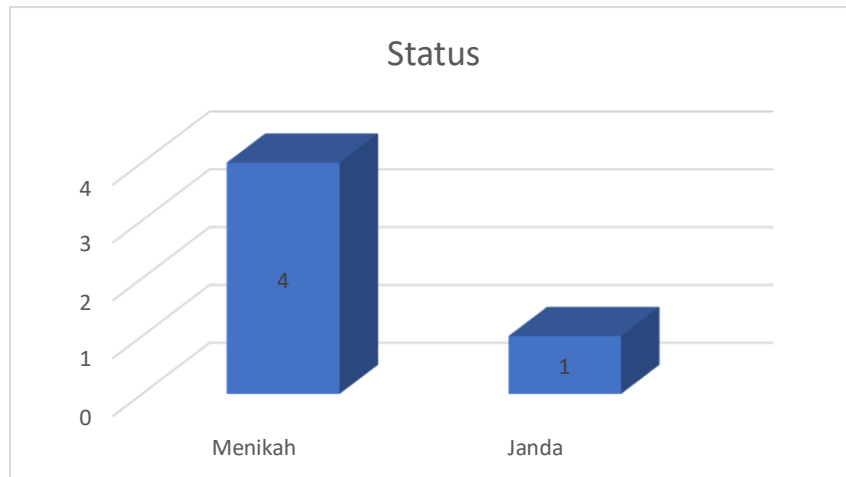
**Figure 1. Age Respondents**



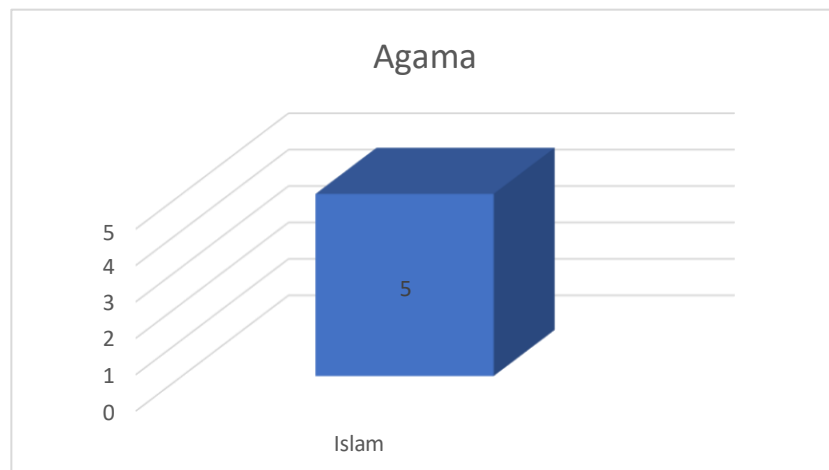
**Figure 2. Education Final Respondents**



**Figure 3. Type Respondent's Gender**



**Figure 4. Status Chart Respondents**



**Figure 5. Respondent's Religion**

The research results show that the people of Pekauman Village have diverse social backgrounds, with a predominance of primary to secondary education levels. This situation influences how they interpret forest and land fires. In where experience direct become source main formation perception. Understanding patterns based experience field Also Lots found on public who lives in region urban affected fog smoke in a way No direct However repeated (Suwarno & Hidayat, 2019).

Public perceptions of the intensity of forest and land fires indicate that fires are not considered frequent in their neighborhoods. However, most respondents acknowledged that smoke haze is still felt during the dry season. This indicates that the impact of the fires is spatially broad and not limited to the area where the fires occurred. Which influenced by condition meteorology cause area urban still affected even though they are far from the fire source (Hidayati et al., 2018).

Regarding the cause of the fire, the majority of respondents considered human factors as the cause. dominant. Negligence in use electricity, utilization gas House stairs, and open burning are perceived as the main triggers for fires. This perception This in line with characteristics region settlement congested Which own The level of human activity is high, so the potential for fires also increases. The pressure of human activity on space has been shown to have a major contribution to the increase in fire incidents. fire in the area non-forest and urban (Samsuri & Nugroho, 2020).

From side impact environment And health, results interview show that exposure smoke fire felt in form eye stings, cough light, And Respiratory disorders. Although these symptoms don't always develop into serious illnesses, they impact people's well-being. Repeated exposure to low concentrations of smoke is known to still have the potential to reduce public health, particularly in vulnerable age groups (Yuliani & Prasetyo, 2021).

Apart from the health impacts, the haze also affects people's social activities. A number of respondents state that activity outside House become discomfort, although not to the point of halting daily activities. This situation indicates that the social impact of fires is gradual and depends on the severity of the smoke. Social disruption due to reduced air quality often manifests itself in the form of restrictions on outdoor activities and reduced social interaction (Nugraha et al., 2019).

Regarding the economic aspect, most respondents stated that family income had not decreased significantly due to the forest and land fires. Economic activity continued, especially for those working in the informal and home-based sectors. However, the potential for economic losses remains. if fire ongoing in duration long, like increasing health expenditure and reduced effective working hours (Kurniawan & Setyowati, 2020).

In the context of fire management, the majority of respondents stated they had never received direct assistance from the government or related institutions. This situation indicates that fire management efforts have not been fully felt at the sub-district level. Nevertheless, respondents emphasized the importance of all parties' involvement in fire prevention. This collective awareness demonstrates the potential for strengthening community-based mitigation through increased awareness and changes in daily behavior (Putri & Anwar, 2022).

Overall, these results and discussion demonstrate that the Pekauman community has a fairly good understanding of the causes and impacts of forest and land fires, based on direct experience. This community perception, which emphasizes the dominant human factor as the primary cause and the importance of shared responsibility, can serve as the basis for formulating more contextual and effective fire prevention strategies in urban areas.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that the community of Pekauman Village has a fairly good understanding of forest and land fires, especially regarding their causes and impacts on the residential environment . Community perceptions indicate that fires are primarily seen as a result of human activity, whether caused by negligence in the use of electricity and household gas or the practice of open burning in the surrounding environment. This understanding is formed through the community's direct experience in dealing with the haze that occurs at certain times, so that build awareness will risk fire although region place residence is not always the location of the fire. The impacts of forest and land fires are primarily felt in reduced air quality, causing discomfort and minor health problems, such as eye irritation, coughing, and respiratory problems. While the health impacts experienced are mostly not severe, they still affect the comfort and quality of daily activities of the community, particularly among children and the elderly. Furthermore, the haze also impacts daily activities. social community with reduced comfort in carrying out outdoor activities, although it does not have a significant impact on household economic activities.

Research result also shows that fire management efforts at the community level have not been fully felt directly, either in the form of assistance or socialization Which intensive. However thus, public own awareness There is a strong awareness of the importance of a shared role in preventing fires through caution in daily activities and attention to the condition of the surrounding environment. This public understanding and perception indicates that community involvement is inhabitant become aspect important in effort control risk fire in urban areas such as Pekauman Subdistrict.

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