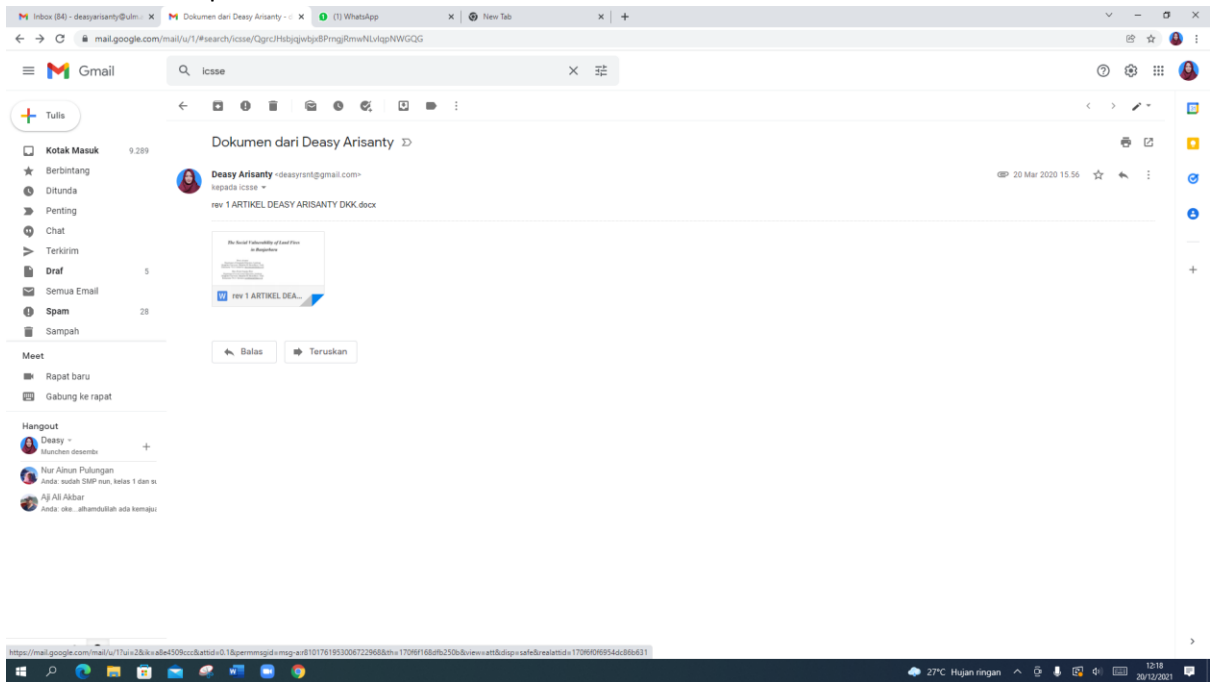



Korespondensi artikel pada seminar ICSSSE 2020 “ Social Vulnerability of Land fires in Banjarbaru”

1. Artikel di submit pada bulan Maret 2020



2. Pada tanggal 1 Agustus 2020, keluar hasil review dari artikel, artikel kemudian diperbaiki


2nd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION
 “Promoting Environmental Sustainability through Social Science Perspective”

MANUSCRIPT REVIEW


Manuscript Information

Title	: Social Vulnerability of Land fires in Banjarbaru
Author	: Deasy Arisanty
Affiliation	: Universitas Lambung Mangkurat

Reviewer Comments to Author

1.	Originality:	Article has the high originality
2.	Scientific Quality:	Article has the high scientific quality
3.	Relevance to the sub theme of International Conference:	Good
4.	Abstract:	Good
5.	Introduction:	Add the reference related to vulnerability aspect
6.	Methodology:	Good
7.	Results:	Good

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 "Promoting Environmental Sustainability through Social Science Perspective"

10.	Discussions:	Good
11.	Conclusions:	Recommendation for next research
12.	References / Bibliography:	Using the IEEE
13.	Figures:	Good
14.	Tables:	Good

Noted:
Minor revision

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Certificate
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Dr. Deasy Arisanty, M.Sc
 Has participated as
PRESENTER

In the 2nd International Conference on Social Science Education (ICSSE) on
"Promoting Environmental Sustainability through Social Science Perspective"

Organized by:
 Department of Social Science Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University
 On 24-26 September, 2020
 At Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin


 Chair,
Dr. Deasy Arisanty, M.Sc.


 Dean,
Chairil Hafid Pasani, M.Si.

3. Artikel di submitkan kembali pada system icsse 2020, kemudian pada bulan Februari 2021

Social Vulnerability of Land Fires in Banjarbaru

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ABSTRACT

Land fires always occur every year in Banjarbaru, South Kalimantan. Land fires have been resolved but they continue to occur every dry season. The purpose of this study was to analyze the social vulnerability of land fires in Banjarbaru. This research method is to use the average population density weight (60%), the vulnerable group (40%) which consists of the sex ratio (10%), the poverty ratio (10%), the ratio of disabled people (10%) and the group age (10%). In addition, in-depth interviews were conducted with 11 respondents who were directly involved in the prevention and suppression of land fires. In general, the social vulnerability that is classified as high is Banjarbaru Selatan and Banjarbaru Utara Districts. High population density causes greater social vulnerability. However, public knowledge, including understanding of the causes and management of disasters, can cause this social vulnerability to decrease so that the risk is reduced.

Keywords: Social vulnerability, land fires, disaster risk

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has extensive peatlands and always experiences recurring fires [1]. Losses due to forest and land fires that occurred during June to November 2015 according to the World Bank reached Rp. 221 trillion [2]. Large-scale fires in Indonesia have caused widespread deforestation and caused haze and pollution, thus reducing air quality [3]. The El Nino incident in 2015 turned out to have caused fires in Indonesia's territory to be concentrated on peat and mineral soils [4]. Although peatland areas experienced fewer fires than mineral soils, fires on peatlands were the largest contributor to emissions [5]. The smoke generated from Indonesia's peatland fires causes thick haze and air pollution, which has a negative impact on health [6]. Projections indicate that there is a trend of increasingly severe fires [7]. Peatland fires in Indonesia are caused by exploitation of this land. Peatlands have an important role in Indonesia's economic development [6] [8]. Peatlands have been exploited for timber and soil [9]. The main driver of deforestation of tropical peatlands is agricultural activities [10], [11]. The use of fire is the method most often used when clearing land [1]. The pressure on peatlands due to increased illegal logging, plantation development and agriculture-based settlements increases peatland fires [12]. Global demand for agricultural commodities has led to massive peat draining for monoculture farming on peatlands [13]. Tropical forested peatlands are rapidly being converted into profitable agribusiness, such as oil palm plantations [14],[15]. Sustainable land management is an effort to mitigate peatlands. Mitigation by choosing the right agricultural land commodity will prevent land degradation. Rice farming can be considered as the first alternative for the development of degraded peatlands [16]. Peatland restoration needs to recognize the social dimension in the restoration process [17]. Mitigation

efforts for future fires are more focused on identifying areas using environmental data on rainfall, slope, peatlands, and peatlands that were previously burned. Social data is also needed related to population density data, access to roads, the area of small and medium-sized plantation land ownership, and the tendency of communities to burn land for agriculture [18].

Vulnerability level assessment can assist policy makers in developing strategies and actions to manage fire risk [19]. Social vulnerability in forest and peat fires is a condition that describes the level of community vulnerability to safety if forest and peat fires occur in an area [20]. Policies for the prevention and control of forest and land fires must include a social dimension [21]. Social vulnerability can be assessed based on data on population density and vulnerable groups. The vulnerable group consists of the sex ratio, the ratio of vulnerable age groups, the ratio of the poor and the ratio of the disabled [22]. Areas that are socially vulnerable to fire will increase the risk of fire.

Fires that occur in the South Kalimantan region often occur in the districts of Banjar, Hulu Sungai Utara, Hulu Sungai Selatan, Tapin, Tanah Laut, and Banjarbaru districts [23]. Banjarbaru is one of the areas where fires often occur. There were 104 hotspots that appeared in Banjarbaru on 23 October 2019. Efforts were made by the fire department to wetting areas prone to fires [24]. The fire in the Banjarbaru area is a problem because the area has Syamsudin Noor International Airport. Land fires can cause flight delays. The haze on September 7, 2019, disrupted flight activities at Syamsuddin Noor Airport, resulting in 14 flight delays [25]. Based on the background, the purpose of this study is to analyze the level of social vulnerability of peatland fires in the Banjarbaru area of South Kalimantan.