

ASSESSING THE OPERATIONAL PREPAREDNESS OF BUREAU OF FIRE PROTECTION PERSONNEL DURING STRUCTURAL FIRES IN BAGONG SILANGAN, QUEZON CITY

ABSTRACT

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This study examined the operational preparedness of the Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP) personnel during structural fire incidents in Barangay Bagong Silangan, Quezon City. It aimed to assess the effectiveness of BFP response in terms of alarm reception, travel to scene, and fire ground operations; determine significant differences based on respondents' demographic profiles; identify common problems encountered during fire response; and propose an action plan to enhance operational efficiency. The study was anchored in principles of emergency response management and public safety. A descriptive quantitative research design was employed. Respondents included 80 individuals composed of 10 BFP personnel, 10 fire volunteers, and 60 residents of Barangay Bagong Silangan. Data were gathered using a validated researcher-made survey questionnaire. Statistical tools such as frequency, percentage, weighted mean, and inferential statistics were used to analyze the data and determine significant differences in assessments. Findings revealed that the majority of respondents were aged 26–33, predominantly male, and mostly high school graduates. The operational preparedness of BFP personnel was assessed as “Very Effective” in terms of alarm reception (3.36), travel to scene (3.31), and fire ground operations (3.32). Statistical analysis showed significant differences in respondents' assessments, leading to the rejection of the null hypothesis. The most common problem identified was delayed response due to traffic congestion or poor road access (75%), followed by lack of community cooperation. The top recommended action plan was improving accessibility and response routing (75%). The findings indicate that while BFP personnel in Bagong Silangan demonstrate a high level of operational preparedness, challenges such as traffic congestion, limited road access, and community cooperation affect response efficiency. Strengthening coordination with barangay officials, enhancing logistical planning, ensuring proper resource deployment, and promoting community awareness programs are essential to sustaining and improving fire response operations. Addressing these concerns will contribute to improved public safety and more effective fire management within the community.

RECOMMENDED CITATION

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