

INTISARI

Permasalahan Permukiman merupakan problem sosial yang dihadapi oleh penduduk perkotaan, termasuk kota metropolitan seperti Jakarta, kebakaran permukiman merupakan salah satu permasalahan yang membutuhkan perhatian dan penanganan secara khusus. Untuk itu dilakukan penelitian yang bertujuan untuk memetakan tingkat kerawanan kebakaran permukiman dengan memadukan faktor pemicu dan faktor penanggulangan kerawanan kebakaran. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kecamatan Jatinegara dan Pulogadung, Jakarta Timur dengan luas area 2625 ha. Penelitian ini.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik penginderaan jauh dan sistem informasi geografi. Data Penginderaan jauh yang digunakan berupa foto udara pankromatik Hitam/Putih skala 1 : 10.000. Parameter yang digunakan didasarkan atas dua faktor, yaitu faktor pemicu yang meliputi : kepadatan bangunan, ukuran rumah, tata letak, bahan bangunan, aktivitas internal, dan listrik; dan faktor penanggulangan meliputi : lebar jalan, lokasi permukiman, alat pemadam portabel, hidran lokasi kantor pemadam kebakaran. Interpretasi foto udara dilakukan untuk memperoleh data sebagian parameter yang digunakan yaitu: kepadatan bangunan, ukuran rumah, tata letak, lebar jalan, dan lokasi permukiman. Parameter lainnya diperoleh dari survey lapangan dan data sekunder. Hasil interpretasi kepadatan bangunan sebesar 82,9 %, ukuran rumah 82,9 %, tata letak 87,2%, lebar jalan masuk sebesar 80,8 % dan lokasi permukiman sebesar 91,5 %. Pengolahan data dengan SIG dilakukan dengan tumpangt susun (*overlay*) dan pengharkatan terhadap parameter yang digunakan.

Dari hasil penelitian diketahui bahwa tingkat kerawanan kebakaran berdasarkan faktor pemicu kelas I (tidak rawan) seluas 403,20 ha, kelas II (sedang) seluas 618,59 ha, dan kelas III (rawan) seluas 728,15 ha. Tingkat kerawanan kebakaran berdasarkan faktor penanggulangan, kelas I seluas 46,83 ha, kelas II seluas 877,20 ha, dan kelas III 825,91 ha. Dan untuk tingkat kerawanan kebakaran berdasarkan kedua faktor tersebut yaitu faktor pemicu dan penanggulangan terbagi atas lima kelas, yaitu kelas I (tidak rawan) seluas 312,99 ha, kelas II (kerawanan rendah) seluas 110,88 ha, kelas III (kerawanan sedang) seluas 586,96 ha, kelas IV (rawan) 0 ha, dan kelas V (sangat rawan) seluas 739,11 ha.

ABSTRACT

Settlement problem is one of the social issue that have to be faced urban people included a metropolitan city as Jakarta. Settlement fire is one of the problems that need more attention and special problem solving. Based on that case, therefore it is important to carry out a research in mapping the critical of settlement burning using the combination of cause factors and handling factors. This research was carried out in the part of East Jakarta City especially in Jatinegara and Pulogadung Sub District with 2625 ha in wide. The object of this.

Remote sensing and Geography Information System were applied in this research in order to process spacial data. B/W pancromathic air photograph, with scale on 1 : 10.000 is the remote sensing data that used in this research. The research parameters are taken based on two factors : cause factors and handling factors. The couse factors such as building density, house size, house lay out, building material, internal activities, and electricity. Handling factors included road wide, the settlement location, portable fire tool, fire hydrant, and the location of fire department. Aerial photographic interpretation is done to obtained the data of parameters applied which are, building density, house size, position arrangement, road wide and the location of the settlement. The others parameters could be obtained from field work and secondary data. Detailed examination of the interpretation result of building density is up to 82,9 %, house size is up to 82,9 %, position arrangement is up to 87,2 %, road wide is up to 80,8 %, and the settlement location is up to 91,5 %. Data processing using GIS is doing with overlay and scoring of each parameters taken.

The result shows that in research area, the potency of settlement fire based on couse factors class I (low potency) is up to 403,20 ha, class II (medium) is up to 618,59 ha, and class III (hight potency) is up to 728,15 ha. The potency of settlement fire based on the handling factors, class I is up to 46,83 ha, class II is up to 877,20 ha, and class III is up to 825,91 ha. The conclusion taken from this research is that the potency of settlement fire based on both factors could be devided into five class, which are class I (very low potency) is up to 312,99 ha, class II (low potency) is up to 110,88 ha, class III (medium potency) is up to 586,96 ha, class IV (high potency) is up to 0 ha, and class V (very high potency) is up to 739,11 ha.