

ABSTRAK

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Judul : Evaluasi Sistem Proteksi Kebakaran Aktif, Pasif, dan Sarana
Penyelamatan Jiwa Di Gedung Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI
Jakarta Tahun 2025

Kebakaran merupakan bencana dengan risiko tinggi menimbulkan korban jiwa dan kerugian materi. Data *World Fire Statistics* (2022) mencatat lebih dari 3,7 juta kasus kebakaran *global* dengan kerugian sekitar USD 50 miliar per tahun, sementara di Indonesia tercatat 10.000 kasus pada 2021 dan 1.624 kasus di DKI Jakarta pada 2022. Kondisi ini menegaskan pentingnya sistem proteksi kebakaran pada fasilitas publik, termasuk Gedung Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengevaluasi sistem proteksi kebakaran aktif, pasif, dan sarana penyelamatan jiwa berdasarkan Permen PU No. 26 Tahun 2008 dan SNI. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan observasi, wawancara, dan telaah dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan sistem proteksi kebakaran telah tersedia namun belum berfungsi optimal. Proteksi aktif belum efektif karena kerusakan MCFA sehingga tidak berfungsinya alarm, detektor, *sprinkler*, serta hidran, sedangkan APAR berfungsi tetapi belum sesuai standar penempatan. Proteksi pasif umumnya sesuai, namun terdapat kekurangan seperti material dan sekat yang belum bersertifikat tahan api, retakan di dinding, serta pintu tahan api tanpa *seal* asap. Sarana penyelamatan jiwa relatif memenuhi standar, meski masih terdapat hambatan jalur evakuasi, pintu darurat sulit digunakan, titik kumpul kurang aman, serta pencahayaan dan rambu evakuasi yang belum memadai. Disarankan agar dilakukan perbaikan, pemeliharaan, serta pengawasan rutin untuk menjamin keselamatan penghuni gedung.

Kata Kunci : Kebakaran, Sistem Proteksi Kebakaran, Sistem Proteksi Kebakaran aktif, Sistem Proteksi Kebakaran pasif, Sarana penyelamatan jiwa, Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi DKI Jakarta.

ABSTRACT

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Title : Evaluation of Active and Passive Fire Protection Systems and Life-Saving Facilities in the DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office Building in 2025

Fire is a disaster with a high risk of causing casualties and material losses. World Fire Statistics (2022) data recorded more than 3.7 million global fires with losses of approximately USD 50 billion per year. Meanwhile, in Indonesia, there were 10,000 cases in 2021 and 1,624 cases in DKI Jakarta in 2022. This condition emphasizes the importance of fire protection systems in public facilities, including the DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office Building. This study aims to evaluate active and passive fire protection systems, and life-saving facilities based on Ministerial Regulation No. 26 of 2008 and SNI. The method used was descriptive qualitative with observation, interviews, and document review. The results showed that the fire protection system was in place but not functioning optimally. Active protection was ineffective due to damage to the MCFE, which resulted in the inoperability of alarms, detectors, sprinklers, and hydrants. While fire extinguishers functioned but did not meet placement standards. Passive protection was generally appropriate, but there were deficiencies such as materials and partitions that were not certified fire-resistant, cracks in walls, and fire doors without smoke seals. Lifesaving facilities are relatively up to standard, although evacuation routes remain obstructed, emergency exits difficult to use, assembly points unsafe, and lighting and evacuation signs inadequate. Repairs, maintenance, and regular monitoring are recommended to ensure the safety of building occupants.

Keywords : *Fire, Fire Protection System, Active Fire Protection System, Passive Fire Protection System, Life Safety Facilities, DKI Jakarta Provincial Health Office*