

ABSTRAK

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EVALUASI PENGELOLAAN SAMPAH DI TEMPAT PENAMPUNGAN
SEMENTARA (TPS) PANTAI KENJERAN SURABAYA TAHUN 20205

xvi + 68 Halaman + 11 Tabel + 5 Lampiran

Pantai Kenjeran sebagai destinasi wisata bahari utama di Surabaya menghadapi permasalahan serius berupa timbunan sampah yang berasal dari dua sumber utama yaitu, aktivitas pengunjung, serta sampah laut yang terdampar akibat aktivitas pasang surut air laut. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk Menganalisis pengelolaan sampah di tempat penampungan sementara (TPS) Pantai Kenjeran.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasional dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Timbunan sampah dan karakteristik sampah diukur dengan mengacu pada SNI 19-3964-1994 tentang Metode Pengambilan dan Pengukuran Contoh Timbunan dan Komposisi Sampah Perkotaan, dengan sampling dilakukan selama 8 hari berturut-turut. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif untuk mengevaluasi sistem pengelolaan sampah di tempat penampungan sementara (TPS).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan timbunan sampah rata-rata dari aktivitas pengunjung sebesar 83,15 L/hari dan sampah terdampar di tepi pantai sebesar 116,5 L/hari. Komposisi sampah aktivitas pengunjung didominasi tempurung kelapa (40%), plastik (27%), dan ranting/kayu (11%), sedangkan sampah terdampar didominasi pakaian/fiber (35%), tempurung kelapa (24%), dan plastik (16%).

Evaluasi pengelolaan sampah di Pantai Kenjeran dinilai kurang baik, karena terdapat kekurangan. Salah satu kekurangan yang paling signifikan adalah belum adanya sarana dan prasarana yang memadai untuk pengangkutan, pengumpulan dan pengolahan sampah. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan pembangunan TPS dengan fasilitas pemilahan, penambahan tempat sampah berkategori 3R, sosialisasi pengelolaan sampah, dan penambahan petugas kebersihan untuk meningkatkan efektivitas pengelolaan sampah pantai.

Kata kunci : Pantai Kenjeran, pengelolaan sampah, timbunan sampah

Daftar bacaan : 19 jurnal (2019-2025), 4 peraturan (2002-2013), 1 buku (2019), 1 website online (2020).

ABSTRACT

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*EVALUATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT IN TEMPORARY WASTE
COLLECTION (TPS) KENJERAN BEACH SURABAYA IN 2025*

xvi + 68 Pages + 11 Tables + 5 Appendices

Kenjeran Beach, as the main marine tourism destination in Surabaya, faced a serious problem in the form of waste generation caused by two main sources, namely visitor activities and marine debris stranded due to tidal activities. This study aimed to analyze the waste management at the Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) of Kenjeran Beach.

This study used an observational method with a cross-sectional approach. Waste volume and waste characteristics were measured based on the 19-3964-1994 standard regarding the Method for Sampling and Measuring Urban Waste Generation and Composition, with sampling conducted for eight consecutive days. The data were analyzed descriptively to evaluate the waste management system at the Temporary Disposal Site (Indonesian: Tempat Pembuangan Sampah; TPS).

The results of the study showed that the average waste generation from visitor activities was 83.15 L/day, and the stranded waste along the shoreline was 116.5 L/day. The composition of waste from visitor activities was dominated by coconut shells (40%), plastics (27%), and branches/wood (11%), while the stranded waste was dominated by clothing/fiber (35%), coconut shells (24%), and plastics (16%).

The evaluation of waste management at Kenjeran Beach was considered inadequate due to several deficiencies. One of the most significant inadequacies was the absence of adequate facilities and infrastructure for waste transportation, collection, and processing. This study recommended the construction of a Temporary Disposal Site (TPS) equipped with sorting facilities, the addition of bins based on the 3R category (reduce, reuse, recycle), public education on waste management, and the recruitment of additional sanitation workers to improve the effectiveness of coastal waste management.

Keywords: Kenjeran Beach, waste management, waste generation

References : 19 journals (2019-2025), 4 regulations (2002-2013), 1 books (2019), 1 online website (2020).