

AMANDA NADIVA SALMA. NIM. 21.03.4.1.1.00001. Evaluasi Keberlanjutan Wisata Pantai Kenjeran, Kecamatan Bulak, Kota Surabaya, Jawa Timur. Dibawah bimbingan **Dr. Agus Romadhon., S.P., M.Si.**

ABSTRAK

Pantai Kenjeran merupakan salah satu kawasan wisata pesisir yang memiliki potensi besar untuk dikembangkan secara berkelanjutan di wilayah Kota Surabaya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengevaluasi keberlanjutan wisata Pantai Kenjeran Lama, Kecamatan Bulak, Kota Surabaya, Jawa Timur. Fokus utama penelitian meliputi analisis kualitas perairan, penilaian objek dan daya tarik wisata, penghitungan indeks kesesuaian wisata kategori rekreasi pantai, perhitungan daya dukung kawasan, serta evaluasi keberlanjutan melalui pendekatan metode DPSIR (*Driving Forces, Pressures, State, Impact, and Response*). Metode ini digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi hubungan sebab-akibat antara aktivitas manusia dan perubahan lingkungan di kawasan pantai. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan memberikan informasi komprehensif terkait kondisi lingkungan dan potensi pengembangan wisata di Pantai Kenjeran. Manfaat yang diperoleh meliputi penyediaan data kualitas perairan, pemetaan potensi dan daya tarik wisata, informasi mengenai kelayakan dan kapasitas pengembangan kawasan, serta arah kebijakan pengelolaan wisata berkelanjutan berdasarkan analisis sistem DPSIR. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini dapat menjadi dasar dalam perencanaan dan pengambilan keputusan pengelolaan wisata pesisir yang berkelanjutan di Kota Surabaya..

Kata Kunci: *Pantai Kenjeran, keberlanjutan, wisata pesisir, DPSIR, daya dukung kawasan, kualitas perairan.*

AMANDA NADIVA SALMA. NIM. 21.03.4.1.1.00001. *Evaluation of the sustainability of Kenjeran beach tourism, Bulak sub-district, Surabaya city, East Java. Under the guidance of Dr. Agus Romadhon., S.P., M.Si.*

ABSTRACT

Kenjeran Beach is one of the coastal tourist areas with significant potential for sustainable development in the city of Surabaya. This study aims to evaluate the sustainability of tourism at Kenjeran Lama Beach, located in Bulak District, Surabaya City, East Java, through a multidimensional approach encompassing ecological, tourism, and social aspects. The objectives include analyzing water quality, assessing tourism objects and attractions, calculating the recreational beach suitability index, determining the area's carrying capacity, and evaluating tourism sustainability using the DPSIR (Driving Forces, Pressures, State, Impact, and Response) framework. The DPSIR method is used to identify cause-effect relationships between human activities and environmental changes in the coastal area. The results of this study are expected to provide comprehensive information on the environmental conditions and tourism development potential of Kenjeran Beach. The benefits include data on water quality, identification of tourism potential and attractions, feasibility analysis of tourism development, assessment of the area's carrying capacity, and insights into sustainable tourism development through the DPSIR approach. This research serves as a valuable reference for planning and decision-making in sustainable coastal tourism management in Surabaya.

Keywords: *Kenjeran Beach, sustainability, coastal tourism, DPSIR, carrying capacity, water quality.*