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HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU *PEER REVIEW*
KARYA ILMIAH : JURNAL ILMIAH

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : Informal sector strategy in urban inorganic waste management toward 3 M management (Merubah: Changing, Mengurangi: Reducing, Manfaat: Benefit) in Semarang city

Jumlah Penulis : 2 orang (**Djoko Indrosaptono**, Joesron Alie Syahbana)

Status Pengusul : penulis ke-1

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah :

- a. Nama Jurnal : The Journal of Architecture and Urbanism
- b. Nomor ISSN : Print ISSN: 2029-7955 Online ISSN: 2029-7947
- c. Vol, No., Bln Thn : Vol 41 No 4 (2017), Page 278-287
- d. Penerbit : Taylor and Francis Ltd.
- e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : <https://doi.org/10.3846/20297955.2017.1411849>
- f. Alamat web jurnal : <https://journals.vgtu.lt/index.php/JAU/article/view/1520>
- Alamat Artikel : <https://journals.vgtu.lt/index.php/JAU/article/view/1520/1201>
- g. Terindex : Scopus, Q2

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah : ☒ Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional
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Semarang, 30 Januari 2021

Reviewer 2



Prof. Dr. Ir. Erni Setyowati, M.T.
 NIP. 196704041998022001
 Unit : Arsitektur FT UNDIP

Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Ing. Ir. Gagoek Hardiman
 NIP. 195308191983031001
 Unit : Arsitektur FT UNDIP

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2. **Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan:**

Pembahasan mengenai manajemen sampah kota secara informal sudah sangat lengkap. Dan telah dibahas dengan sangat mendalam. Observasi mendalam dilaksanakan di 3 unit. Pembahasan dimulai dari tingkat pemulung sampai Tempat pengelolaan sampah Akhir.

3. **Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:**

Data mengenai manajemen sampah kita berkaitan dengan sector informal dan prinsip # M merupakan data mutakhir. penelitian dilaksanakan dengan metoda: memperhatikan fenomena yang ada dengan purposif sampling.

4. **Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan:**

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Semarang, 11 Januari 2021

Reviewer 1



Prof. Dr. Ing. Ir. Gagoek Hardiman
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a. Kelengkapan unsur artikel:

Penulisan sudah sesuai dengan "Guide of Author" (*Informal sector strategy in urban inorganic waste management toward 3 M management*) dengan sistem penulisan yang sistematis. Ada benang merah dalam struktur penulisannya. Perlu ada penjelasan tentang poin penting untuk penelitian lebih lanjut pada bagian kesimpulan.

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman bahasan:

Substansi artikel sesuai dengan ruang lingkup (*Informal sector strategy in urban inorganic waste management toward 3 M management*) Pembahasan metode cukup lengkap dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Dalam kesimpulan disebutkan kelemahan-kelemahan dilapangan terkait strategi 3M, walaupun di akhir tidak disebutkan rekomendasi untuk penelitian lebih lanjut.

c. Kecukupan/kemutakhiran data dan metodologi:

Data-data penelitian menunjukkan keterbaharuan informasi terkait dengan strategi 3M. Dari 25 referensi yang terdiri dari jurnal dan peraturan terkait dengan topik, hanya ada 7 referensi yang tidak terupdate (> 10 tahun terakhir). Metodologi penelitian cukup lengkap dengan menguraikan langkah-langkah penelitian secara kualitatif..

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Artikel ini terbit pada jurnal Internasional bereputasi, Journal of Architecture and Urbanism/ JAU(Q2), dengan publisher Taylor and Francis yang memiliki reputasi sangat baik).

e. Indikasi plagiasi:

Tidak ada indikasi plagiasi.

f. Kesesuaian bidang ilmu:

Substansi artikel sudah sesuai dengan bidang ilmu pengusul/ penulis, yaitu social interaction and solid strategy on waste management.

Semarang, 30 januari 2021

Reviewer 2



Prof. Dr. Ir. Erni Setyowati, M.T.
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Indrosaptono D.^a ✉ , Syahbana J.A.^b

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INFORMAL SECTOR STRATEGY IN URBAN INORGANIC WASTE MANAGEMENT TOWARD 3 M MANAGEMENT (MERUBAH: CHANGING, MENGURANGI: REDUCING, MANFAAT: BENEFIT) IN SEMARANG CITY

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Received 31 August 2017; accepted 21 November 2017

Abstract. Moreover urban waste can be seen as a cultural problem because it affects various aspects of life, and the impact on urban waste management system nowadays are not effective and efficient yet. The reason for conducting this research is the emergence of the informal sector phenomena of urban waste management that can contribute to reduce the volume of urban waste production. The purpose of this research is to find out the informal sector strategy in urban waste management, especially inorganic waste. The researchers used qualitative research to explain the phenomenon as the focus of research.

The result of research is 3M phenomenon, that is derived from Indonesian words (*Mengubah* = Changing, *Mengurangi* = Reducing, *Manfaat* = Benefit), in the management of urban inorganic waste. The explanation are; *Mengubah*: turning waste into economic value; *Mengurangi*: If the economic value of the urban waste volumes increases, the volume of urban waste will eventually be reduced; and *Manfaat*: the benefits obtained are management cultivating empowerment, reducing the burden of the landfill volume, being closer to inorganic zero waste condition.

Suggestions are as follows: [a] development of management towards go-green, [b] urban waste management based on predictable community empowerment will be more effective and efficient in the future.

Keywords: strategy, informal sector, management, inorganic waste, urban, 3 M (*Mengubah* = Changing, *Mengurangi* = Reducing, *Manfaat* = Benefit).

Introduction

Stated in Act no 18th 2008 (Undang-Undang RI No.18, 2008) in several major cities in Indonesia, garbage collection, transport and disposal services are carried out by the Special Sanitation Department for waste management. In fact the problem of waste is still crucial. Even garbage can be seen as a cultural problem because it affects various aspects of life, especially in big cities like Jakarta, Semarang, Surabaya, Bandung, Palembang and Medan. Urban waste management is one of the key subsystems of urban metabolism, which significantly affects the various lives that exist within (Zhou *et al.* 2015). Research in Beijing City by optimizing the developed waste management system can not only predict the amount of waste generated by the city in the future, but also reflects the dynamic, interactive, and uncertain characteristics of the

ongoing waste management system (Dai *et al.* 2011). Urban Wastewater Management System (UWMS) that is proposed can accommodate various indicators referring to socio-economic performance and environmental impact (Chifari *et al.* 2016). Urban waste management is implemented by the formal sector (City Government) with centralization-decentralization system, which is the transportation from the source of waste to the garbage dump and ends in the landfill, is relatively good. In reality there are still many obstacles, especially the volume of waste as the number of urban population increases. The modeling system synergizes the analysis and tools, can certainly provide an opportunity to develop better waste management strategies toward conformity and encourage future perspectives for waste management and government agencies in the EU (Pires *et al.* 2011). A study that describes the

LIFESTYLE TRENDS AND HOUSING TYPOLOGIES IN EMERGING MULTICULTURAL CITIES

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Abstract. The introduction of new housing typologies in emerging cities is rooted in dynamics including infrastructural investments, urban growth rates and new development policies. In accommodating new lifestyles, demand-driven patterns by tenants and property owners are the main factors consolidating development trends in future. This paper explores the relationship between new lifestyle patterns and housing typologies in emerging cities. Within the context of Gulf cities, namely Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Doha and Manama, this paper investigates demographic structures and housing trends where a rapid phase of urban growth has transformed local urbanism. Current social structures were analysed by following a new ‘lifestyle framework’ resulting in the characterization of four main lifestyle trends. This is coupled with the assessment of 240 cases of new residences from the Gulf cities under study. The juxtaposition of both studies offers an outlook relevant to the importance of a transition from supply-driven to demand-driven housing dynamics to accommodate emerging multicultural societies. The paper thus contributes to a better understanding and identification of the social groups that are currently lacking suitable housing.

Keywords: housing typologies, lifestyle trends, real estate, Gulf cities, urban transformation.

Introduction

Since the beginning of modern globalization cities have entered a fierce competition to attract investment in order to transform into key hubs within expanding networks. In 1976 Harvey Molotch described the new roles of cities as “growth machines” (Molotch 1976). While cities in highly industrialized countries benefited from already existing infrastructure, their large size and thus established local markets, cities in emerging countries needed to initiate new development strategies in order to attract urban growth since the end of the 20th century in order to compete. This growth resulted in rapid urbanization processes and the mass migration of new inhabitants. Subsequently, housing markets needed to react to rapidly increasing demand in various areas, from studio apartments for short-term stays to family dwellings and gentrification trends. While the demand-driven aspects can be regarded as rather restricted during the first years of urban growth, a diversification process of housing typologies could be observed during the following peri-

od due to a more globalized and advanced real estate industry (Bardhan, Kroll 2007).

Various factors dictate the housing types preferred by migrant groups in emerging cities. This can be observed in cases of migrants from rural or urban places as well as migrants from various socioeconomic and sociocultural backgrounds (Salama 2015). While a low-income background generally restricts the choice of housing and thus dictates certain lifestyles, high income groups have a bigger variety of residences to choose from (Narwold, Sandy 2010). This fact is displayed by the increasing diversity of upper real estate markets, while affordable housing schemes often follow more repetitive models, mainly dictated by land prices and construction costs (Gurran *et al.* 2007: 44). These parameters, however, are dependent on general infrastructural networks and development policies. Subsequently, various new housing development patterns can be identified in emerging cities, particularly in the Global South, where they face a continuous updating process rooted in new dynamics, including