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## FOREWORD FROM HANDLING EDITOR - 5TH EDITION

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## Foreword from Handling Editor – 5<sup>th</sup> Edition

Dear Readers,

The world is still in trouble facing the Covid-19 Pandemic. According to the WHO report, globally, as of 4:32 pm CET, 30 December 2020, there have been 80,773,033 confirmed cases of COVID-19, including 1,783,619 deaths. But in this challenging situation, we are still committed to present this edition, Volume 3, Number 2, December 2020.

The first article discusses the environmental modeling. Author, Ian D. Hollingsworth from Australia wrote [“PILLARS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT – LAND CAPABILITY AND CONCEPTUAL PROJECT DESIGN.”](#) The study used surveyed soil and landscape properties and modeled Digital Soil Mapping (DSM) data with plant-available soil water capacity to two meters depth to evaluate the forest site quality and quantify the potential wind production loss. Applications of land capability for sustainability planning are demonstrated. The utility of edaphic modeling from national and global digital soil mapping products is critically discussed.

Second article, is about pesticides was written by Rosetyati R. Utami, Gertjan W. Geerling, Indah R. S. Salami, Suprihanto Notodarmojo, and Ad M.J. Ragas, entitled [“AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDE USE IN THE UPPER CITARUM RIVER BASIN: BASIC DATA FOR MODEL-BASED PESTICIDE RISK MANAGEMENT.”](#) The survey results showed that 31 different pesticides were used for 21 types of crops. Profenofos and Mancozeb were the two most commonly used pesticides among all. Overall, the pesticide use estimation in the study area is relatively high, with an annual average of 24.6 kg/ha/year.

Authors Karina Nazarova, Volodymyr Hordopolov, Mariia Nezhyva, Viktoriia Mysiuk, and Tetiana Kopotienko from Ukraine, in the third article, highlight that the global pandemic of 2019–2020 is changing citizens' lives and business management approaches. They wrote [“AUDITS FOR THE MINIMIZATION OF ECO-ANXIETY IN THE WORLD ECONOMY.”](#) The authors argue that given the increasing impact of the coronavirus on the global economy and the resulting high uncertainty, conducting a high-quality audit is critical to ensure that financial statements are appropriately informed. In many cases, auditors will need to consider the development of alternative auditing procedures to gather sufficient and appropriate evidence. COVID-19 has been a real shock to the global economy. Audits have become a useful tool to minimize the eco-anxiety of the world economy.

In the fourth article, in our journal, discussed about energy management. This article written by Aisha Isa Shehu, Bala Ishiyaku, Hadiza Balarabe Kudan, and Sani Inusa Milala, with the title [“RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HOTELS ' DESIGN ADEQUACY AND HOTELIERS' PERCEPTION OF SUSTAINABLE ENERGY MANAGEMENT IN ABUJA, NIGERIA.”](#) The authors propose the findings negate the theoretical argument in cognitive dissonance that although hoteliers are conscious of energy issues and the high cost of power generation from back-up generators, they are not interested in investing in sustainable energy management. This study recommends minimizing hotel energy demand through climate-adaptive design and harnessing

renewable energy to ensure comfortable and healthy hotel buildings with reduced operating and maintenance costs.

Another article, we select residential solutions for urban kampungs in major cities in Indonesia. Authors Elita Nuraeny, Amira Paramitha, and Herlily Herlily, wrote [“TINY HOUSE: REFLECTION ON PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH AS A TOOL OF INQUIRY IN KAMPUNG COMMUNITY.”](#) This paper investigates the implementation of Participatory Action Research (PAR) by four professional architects, community, academics, and homeowners to redevelop their houses to solve domestic space problems in Kampung Anak Kali (KAKC). Through four case studies in KAKC, PAR was used to investigate the homeowner's spatial practice, resulting in various prototypes of core houses that consolidated the homeowners' understanding of space with architectural considerations of safe, healthy, and financially affordable tiny houses.

Still, in line with the second article, the next article discusses [“EFFECTS OF LEACHING ON THE RECLAMATION OF SALINE SOILS AS AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT ORGANIC AND INORGANIC AMENDMENTS.”](#) According to the authors, Sajal Roy and Nasrin Chowdhury (Bangladesh), conducted a column experiment with soils that were subjected to leaching with 2 and 4 pore volume (PV) of water and compared with non-leached soils (NLS). Results revealed that the electrical conductivity (EC) of the soil was decreased. In contrast, the EC of the leachate increased as the PV of water increased. This study suggested that saline soils' irrigation under different organic and inorganic amendments before cultivation might affect salt leaching and soil nutrient dynamics and influence plant growth and yield.

Seventh article, we present the article about [“SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASPECT OF AUDITING IN CONDITION OF TRANSFORMATION OF SOCIAL INSURANCE SYSTEM,”](#) from Abdurahmonova Muqadamkhon Zokirkhonovna. The study states the problems regarding the amount of social insurance influenced the research in auditing. To the offered theory, the authors use formula and conceptions of auditing influences to the quality of revision process and by solution defined the real condition of the leading indicators of the social insurance system. The result of this solution improves the function of audit procedures for making correct decisions.

For the eight articles, there are one Review Article with the title [“IMPACT OF EXCESSIVE PUMPING ON GROUNDWATER QUALITY: THE ARSENIC PROBLEM OF THE GANGES–MEGHNA–BRAHMAPUTRA DELTA IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.”](#) This review article presents the impact of large-scale pumping on arsenic distribution. The impact reveals that groundwater-fed irrigation and domestic withdrawal impart tremendous stress on the limited groundwater resource base and disrupts the dynamic equilibrium of the groundwater system of the Ganges–Meghna–Brahmaputra (GMB) delta in Southeast Asia. In term of plastic waste, there is an intensive study entitled [“AN OVERVIEW OF PLASTIC WASTE RECYCLING IN THE URBAN AREAS OF JAVA ISLAND IN INDONESIA”](#). This article has been conducted by the author Nurdiana Darus, Maya Tamimi, Silvi Tirawaty, Muchtazar Muchtazar, Dini Trisyanti, Rangga Akib, Dyota Condorini, and Khair Ranggi. The research shows that the urban population in Java Island generated around 189,349 t of plastic waste per month. However, only 11.83% of it was collected.

The remaining 88.17% was either directly transported to landfills or littered in the environment. The paper highlights the significant challenges in improving post-consumer recycling: (i) failure of post-consumer plastic recyclable to meet the quality industrial standard; (ii) limited recycling processes and infrastructure; (iii) low market demand for recycled products.

According to the European Geosciences Union (2020), Groundwater supplies 2 billion people with drinking water. It is used for irrigation of the largest share of the world's food supply. However, in many regions worldwide, groundwater reserves are depleting as the resource is being pumped faster than it is renewed by rain infiltrating through the soil. To this concern, the authors ... reports "Impact of excessive pumping on groundwater quality: The arsenic problem of the Ganges – Meghna – Brahmaputra delta in Southeast Asia." The GBM Delta is one of the world's largest (~ 100,000 km<sup>2</sup>), draining land from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, and Nepal. Excessive groundwater extraction through pumping affects groundwater quality. Optimal management for safe and sustainable groundwater exploitation operations in the area must alleviate the harmful impacts of pumping on groundwater quality through either technological or policy intervention.

For the last article of this edition, an article was written by Jefferson M. Domingues, Vania F. L. Miranda, Denise C. Rezende, Yara S. Lares, Saulo R. Ferreira, and Izabela R. C. de Oliveira from Brazil, "[STATISTICAL MODELING OF QUARRYING ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON RESIDENTS' SATISFACTION.](#)" This research aims to analyze the impact of quarrying on the health and perception of neighboring communities. Residences were distributed based on proximity to a quarrying company, resulting in three distances divided by three equally distant radii, named as Area I (closest to the quarrying company at 630 m), Area II (730 m), and Area III (farthest from the quarrying company at 830 m). The employed method can be used satisfactorily for neighborhood impact evaluations, considering personal experiences, human perception, and seasonal effects.

Finally, we want to express our thanks to the School of Environmental Science, Universitas Indonesia, and reviewers who gave inputs and contributions to improve the articles' quality. Our greatest thanks are also due to David Febraldo, Hendro Putra Johannes, and Azhar Firdaus for helping us with the publication process and to the Directorate of Administration, Data, and Management of Research Product and Innovation (DADPPRI UI) for providing a journal development grant and proofread assistance through ENAGO. We hope that readers enjoy exploring the papers in this edition.

Best Regards,

**Dr. Ahyahudin Sodri**

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