

**THE INTERNATIONAL JOINT SEMINAR &
VISIT TO CLEAN AUTHORITY OF TOKYO**

(Shin-Koto Incineration Plant)

TOKYO METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT

Humanizing Collaboration between Indonesia & Japan



**Master of Management Program
Faculty of Economics and Business
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Marketing Analysis

July 25, 2017 all students – graduate student Padjadjaran University Executive program and the regular arrived in Japan at the Tokyo City. As many people know Japan is one of the countries in Asia that advanced both in terms of education and technology. The University held a seminar aimed at improving the quality of education both for individual or educational agencies in advancing the name of Indonesia. The first day all students went to University where Rikyo University one of the best in Japan there we did a presentation on a research proposal for a thesis. Then after making the collage visit we went to Sensoji also known as Asakusa Kannon Temple) is a Buddhist temple located in Asakusa. It is one of Tokyo's most colorful and popular temples.

Asakusa temple is a pretty famous tourism place in Japan many tourists or foreign tourists who visit to know the beauty of asakusa temple who became the pride of Japan society. There are many stores – a souvenir shop that sells a variety of goods and food typical of Japan which became tourist target to be the fruit of the hand

From food, drinks, toys, clothes to other unique items can we find along the streets of asakusa temple.

The following is a souvenir on sale in asakusa temple:

No	Souvenir	Picture	Describe
1	Kandama		Kendama, this toy consists of ken (shaped sort of like a hammer) and Dama/Tama a ball connected with Ken by rope. In the Kendama, there are 1,000 more technique to play it. The most basic technique is to throw the ball up, then catch it using Ken, well into the Bowl-shaped part, or onto the top of the Ken
2	Foods		There are many foods such as rice cakes, kueba red beans and many more are sold by the seller.

3	Hangers		<p>Many are selling hangers that are unique and funny which is usually used as a fruit of the hand or by – by tourists who come to ni. This colorful key chain – colorful and have different forms – the difference ranging from typical Japanese Doll or the shape of the place – a place that Japanese people like Sky tower and much more.</p>
4	T-Shirt		<p>T-shirts sold in Asakusa Temple area and many variants with variant price of 1000 – 2000 yen.</p>
5	Lantern Decoration		<p>Lantern decoration is usually used for the lights to sleep or as a decoration in the living room of the house. In Asakusa themselves sell lanterns with a wide variety of unique and colorful patterns. It makes consumers interested in buying it.</p>

Not only in Asakusa Temple only in some areas in Tokyo also sell souvenirs – souvenirs such as in Akihabara for instance there took a selling tool – electronic device made in Japan such souvenirs also tone da boneke cats that we often encounter in stores – took Japan as a sign of selamat dating, decoration House like a geisha picture that made a House decoration is usually stored in the living room assorted chopsticks, which has such a beautiful pattern like a sight picture of Mount fuji as we know fuji is a very famous tourist attractions in Japan, there is also a pitcher and cups that have the pattern of Japanese women or we know Geisha usually teapot and cups used as House decoration or to drink the and many more souvenirs sold by the merchants Japan SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UMKM).

Many more souvenirs sold by the pedagang SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UMKM) in Japan, where SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UMKM) very much and there are types – types of products sold. SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UMKM) in Japan very was the inspiration for the country – other countries especially Indonesia because of the country's SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UMKM) with Japan could advance in terms of the

economy. There most of its citizens is as SMALL MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (UMKM) because Japan is a country often used as tourist attractions for tourists it becomes opportunity

Cultural Analysis

The culture of Japan is a culture that strongly highlighted in the world because a lot of people see that Japan culture is very diverse and many country – other countries want to follow the culture that would enhance progress for her country. The following culture – Japanese culture include:



- a. For the people of Japan time is money so they are memperhatikan terhadap the time they use, Japan was recorded as a country that has a delay of only seven seconds per year. The accuracy of the State that makes Japan aktu said as developed countries.
- b. Discipline people Japan is very well known to international tourists, one is exactness when entering employment or admission to College. Discipline in Japan already applied early or time since childhood.
- c. Cleanliness in the country of Japan is already no doubt we can see on every street corner Japan no litter at all because of their awareness of hygiene will be very high.



- d. Far from the life of consumerism, even though we know Japan as a country producing highly advanced electronic goods to export to different countries but Japanese citizens know very well what are the items that have benefits for life.
- e. Cultural shame, Japanese society is far from the word corruption examples because they feel ashamed and will do things so terrible when a company or Government where he work know that he did the corruption then it would apologise and commit suicide.



- f. a culture of reading, Japan every citizen wherever and whenever they will bring a book to read because they realize that the book is a window to the world. But not only did the book because with

this modern era we can receive information or acquire it through electronic media such as mobile phones that can connect to an internet service that makes it easy for everyone to read it.

- g. independent living, Japanese citizens are said to be very self sufficient because they do not always live ketergantungan with others. They are diinya enough to be able to do – things which he can afford. So no wonder if Japan highly society can face so this globalization.
- h. Appreciate farmers, in all farmers Japan highly appreciated because they feel very berterimakasih to farmers already make Japanese citizens is nothing short of rice as one of the staple food. In Japan the farmers living with very decent all the way home persaaahan found there – a very large growers House different from in Indonesia consider baha farmers is the low jobs.
- i. education is the first Japan asset, as community Jpeang education is the No. 1 Government itself is concerned the education of each of its citizens.



In addition to the culture – culture, there is also the culture that has made Japan the country that much of its uniqueness. Among them:

a. Geisha

History

Geisha history starts from the beginning of the Tokugawa, in which Japan entered a period of peace and not so preoccupied with matters of war. A candidate must undergo training in the art of geisha who weight as an early age. Practicing a musical instrument: shamisen that makes a candidate should soak her finger in the geisha ice water. Other musical instrument practice as well as small to tetabuhan taiko. Practicing the art of dance that became the key to the success of a geisha, because geisha's top General is dancer, Noh mask dance which is often played by geisha was presented to the society its segment with different top-class performances of Kabuki who preferred the commoners. So In Fact What Is Geisha? What Is It



Geisha

Geisha "artists" is the artist-entertainers (entertainer) traditional Japan. The word geiko used in Kyoto to refer to that individual. Geisha are very common in the 18th century and 19th century, and is still there to this day, although the amount was not much. In Kansai, the term "geiko and geisha" beginner "maiko" used since the Meiji Restoration. The term "maiko" is used only in the District of Kyoto. Gi ja ' pronunciation ("gei-the" – "key") or "geisha girl" is commonly used in the United States occupation in Japan, contains the connotation of prostitution.

In the People's Republic of China, the word used is "yi ji," which is pronounced similar to "ji" in Chinese which means prostitution. Geisha learning many art forms in their life, not just for entertaining customers but also to their lives.



Geisha houses ("Okiya") brings the girls mostly from poor families and then train them. During childhood, geisha often worked as a maid, and then as a novice geisha (maiko) for the duration of the training. The point is that it's not the Geisha comfort women, PSK, or ladies Escort could be carried to bed by the House of adam, but rather the beginning of their career and the times as it demands that women can also as entertainer.

After 100 years since there was a Geisha, uncertainty regarding the existence of a Geisha itself began to shift little by little. In Japan a lot once the House of adam at the time (the husband) who was not satisfied with his household, now because of the greatness of a Geisha can reply entertaining, dancing, singing and melawak it is no wonder many husbands/men want to find a Geisha as her life partner. And this is just one example of the shift of the Geisha who used them is a true entertainer into a game the House of adam which is just an escape from the reality of his life.

Apparel/Fashion Fashion Geisha Layout: In 1930, a Geisha perform bak supermodel, beautiful, graceful, has a sexy body and still respect the customs of ancient Japan. And uniquely female Geisha extremely covering parts of her body that could invite the lusts of the House of adam, this is visible from the geisha's clothes (kimono) as below. And are open only part of the V-shaped rear neck. getting longer V-shape down his means the Geisha are increasingly provocative.

Haerus the skills possessed by the geisha is as follows:

1. The ability of traditional dancing
2. The ability to sing
3. ability to communicate
4. The ability of humouris

Confidentiality should not be carried out by a Geisha at the moment he's entertaining and they must be good at such things Sphinx:

1. Shouldn't look sad, let alone cry
2. Should not receive and give love
3. Should not choose love
4. Should not look much less emotional violence

However, in the present era geisha interpreted as comfort women for men – men who are ready to provide payment of agreed upon between the two sides.

b. Typical Clothing Japan



Kimono is the traditional clothing of Japan. The word is derived from two words namely ki from kata kiru that means wear or wear and mono to call stuff. There are many kinds and variations of the kimono. Its use can also vary depending on the situation and conditions, and the status of the person wearing the kimono. Generally this adult kimono is only used on special occasions. Penggunaan kimonos as everyday clothing popular only until the year 1960 's. Ever since the community up to now Japan began moving into Western clothes (also called youfuku) which started to go to Japan since the Meiji era.

Company Visit Analysis

The issue of garbage is a problem that happens along with the increase of population, the advancement of economic development, as well as the development of the industry. Every corner of the region of the Earth is facing the problem of garbage; Nevertheless the Government of a country not least do serious action against it, so as not to cause prolonged negative impact. This time we will learn about the waste management (waste management) from the country of Japan.

There are several factors that become the key waste management in Japan. First, individual awareness about waste and its impact on the environment. This awareness arises from simple things, for example when shopping at the supermarket, nearly every one carries his own bags to load grocery items, thereby reducing the consumption of plastic bags and the potential of increasing plastic waste.

Second, the culture to keep the environment clean. Rarely encountered locals litter, whether in rivers, ditches, as well as the corner of the building. Public facilities such as railway stations, terminals, and City Park look clean from trash in every corner. According to the views of the local community, the litter is shameful. The shame culture is known by the term ' haji no bunka '.

A no less important was the role of the Government as public policy makers. The Ministry of the environment (Ministry of the Environment) has strict rules about waste management, good food, household garbage garbage, construction materials, and so on.

So from that day two we whole Sorority Padjadjaran University students – make a visit to the place of disposal and waste processing in Japan at the Shin – koto, Tokyo. There we can see the garbage disposal system and countermeasures in Japan with 3R process i.e. Recycle, Reduce and Reuse. Recycle Recycle is where we sort out and restored in recycling then Reduce i.e. reducing, do not buy the goods – goods not needed and last there is the Reuse is wearing back, try to utilize everything possible with repeating – reset as the use of recurring – bottle.

In Japan alone every citizens must separate the various types of waste sorts, so ease of cleaning trash party. Garbage (kind) must be disposed of in a place already determined, at 8 in the morning, on a day that was already determined. For the area of Shinjuku, Tokyo, trash was divided into categories: the combustible garbage (kitchen waste, small papers, small pieces of wood, diapers, cigarette butts, etc.), the garbage that is not flammable (goods of metal, rubber, leather, plastic bags, small gas cylinders for small gas stove that is placed on a table, etc.), and large garbage (not including AIR CONDITIONING, TV, fridge freezer, a washing machine and a computer). Great for trash, should be done first, while the agreement for waste in the form of large electronic tools exist separate procedures that are associated with the corresponding tool manufacturer or your nearest agent.



The taking of different kinds of garbage in the site collection that is already determined is done in turns, for example, household garbage is taken 3kali a week, garbage containers and wrapping from plastic taken once a week, etc. Every household should put garbage bags or bins without pockets such as former newspaper ties into various konteiner provided at the landfills. And certain used goods, like batteries must be collected or dibuan at a location already specified.

Shin koto itself a special waste disposal site at burn with a considerable degree of temperature. In Japan there are 19 landfills in 23 districts in Japan one Shin – Koto we encounter in Japan.

Incineration plant in Japan

Facilities name	Location	Phone number	Fax number
Chuo Incineration Plant	〒104-0053 5-2-1, Harumi, Chuo-ku	03-3532-5341	03-5547-2263
Minato Incineration Plant	〒108-0075 5-7-1, Kounan, Minato-ku	03-5479-5300	03-5479-5399
Kita Incineration Plant	〒115-0042 1-2-36, Shimo, Kita-ku	03-3598-5341	03-3598-5800
Shinagawa Incineration Plant	〒140-0003 1-4-1, Yashio, Shinagawa-ku	03-3799-5353	03-3799-5005
Meguro Incineration Plant	(among Plant remodeling)		
Ota Incineration Plant	〒143-0003 3-6-1, Keihinjima, Ota-ku	03-3799-5311	03-3799-5033
Tamagawa Incineration Plant	〒146-0092 2-33-1, Shimomaruko, Ota-ku	03-3757-5383	03-3757-5725

Setagaya Incineration Plant	〒157-0074 1-1-1, Okura, Setagaya-ku	03-3416-5355	03-3416-5387
Chitose Incineration Plant	〒156-0056 2-7-1, Hachimanyama, Setagaya-ku	03-3302-2590	03-3302-2591
Shibuya Incineration Plant	〒150-0011 1-35-1, Higashi, Shibuya-ku	03-3498-5311	03-3498-5316
Suginami Incineration Plant	(among Plant remodeling)		
Toshima Incineration Plant	〒170-0012 2-5-1, Kamiikebukuro, Toshima-ku	03-3910-5300	03-3916-2100
Itabashi Incineration Plant	〒175-0082 9-48-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku	03-5945-5341	03-5398-2210
Nerima Incineration Plant	〒177-0032 6-10-11, Yahara, Nerima-ku	03-3995-5311	03-3995-5317
Hikarigaoka Incineration Plant	(among Plant remodeling)		
Sumida Incineration Plant	〒131-0042 1-10-23, Higashisumida, Sumida-ku	03-3613-5311	03-5247-5389
Shin-Koto Incineration Plant	〒136-0081 3-1-1, Yumenoshima, Koutou-ku	03-5569-5341	03-5569-5346
Ariake Incineration Plant	〒135-0063 2-3-10, Ariake, Koutou-ku	03-3529-3751	03-3529-3764
Adachi Incineration Plant	〒121-0812 4-7-1, Nishihokima, Adachi-ku	03-3859-4475	03-3858-5106
Katsushika Incineration Plant	〒125-0032 1-20-1, Mizumoto, Katsushika-ku	03-5660-5389	03-5660-5379
Edogawa Incineration Plant	〒132-0013 2-10, Edogawa, Edogawa-ku	03-3676-4446	03-3676-4547

The process is all garbage trucks will pick up trash at the appointed hour – and preferably – the garbage bins must be in separate according the type of which has been determined by the Government of Japan then all the garbage will be brought to landfills. After that junk that's been taken from each of the houses will start in fuel and the results will be used as such as asphalt.

How to build people awareness in indonesia to manage waste properly from the garbage collection from the household then collected by dinas kebersihan and dumped at the landfill?

Management system in tackling waste developed should be a management system based on the communities beginning of waste management at the level of the household (Hadiwardjo, 1997). The scavenger can be enhanced the dignity and her dignity partners remain on materials processing industrial waste into raw

materials. Funds to pay for the rewards of the employees/officers involved in the cleanliness of the city can be obtained from: citizen levy (levy still do) plus the results of profits from processing waste.

Players and partners in waste management, ranging from service users (households, markets, industries, organizations), service providers cleanliness (RT/RW, Governments, private companies), recyclers (scavenger, owner of sellers and manufacturers of user recycled materials), and the manufacturers and users of compost, create waste matter instead of just being the Affairs of the Department of Hygiene or other agencies in the area, but became the Affairs and interests of all parties.

In real terms on this aspect can be formulated a work programme will be implemented, such as:

a. short-term programme (annual), include:

- Optimization of the operation of the landfill and construction of a new LANDFILL when needed;
- Development of infrastructure in order to secure the location of the prospective new LANDFILL;
- Development of small scale incinerator in the village-the village;
- Program development 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle);
- Integrated waste Processing with zero waste approach;
- The preparation of a new paradigm of waste management study of cost center into a profit center; and
- Implementation of cooperation with private parties, include:
 1. The construction of the LANDFILL with a system of sanitary landfills;
 2. development of waste processing units with biomass system product;
 3. development of waste processing unit system with a pyrolysis; and
 4. development of waste processing unit with a system of ATAD.

b. medium-term Programme (3rd annual), include:

- Implementation of the synergistic program garbage and sand;
- Construction of the LANDFILL as a candidate for the location of garbage processing with State-with high sanitary landfill system;
- Implementation of the sorting of garbage in the region or shelter While (TPS);
- Implementation of the cooperation with other private parties with an emphasis to the organic waste processing technology and development of recycling units; Corporate Development-processing waste and cooperation between areas larger;
- Implementation of the evaluation of the masterplan on the area's garbage to a wider/regional
- Implementation of a mass campaign on 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) to Community;
- Implementation of the institutional evaluation of the technical agencies waste Manager;
- Implementation of the evaluation of the total levy management system against the junk in order to improve the acquisition of retribution; and
- The preparation and dissemination of legal devices that are associated with the procedures for the management of hygiene.

c. Long-term Programme (5 annual), include:

- Establishment of a corporate Manager of garbage between regions;
- Implementation of sorting waste since waste at the source;
- Development of home composting in the community;
- The development of large scale incinerator;
- Development of a mass campaign on 3R (reuse, recycle and reduce) to the community;
- Implementation of the restructuring of the Agency trash Manager technical;
- Implementation of the rule of law firmly against violations hygiene;

Sumber :

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