

Industrial Society Activities towards the Environment Reviewed from a Conflict Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Industrial activities often cause significant environmental damage. This paper analyzes the root causes from a conflict perspective and identifies solutions that can address these issues. By understanding the dynamics of conflict between industry and the environment, we can design more effective policies and strategies to achieve sustainable development. By addressing the root causes of conflict and implementing comprehensive solutions, we can promote sustainable industrial development that balances economic growth with environmental protection. This requires a shift towards a more equitable and inclusive approach that prioritizes long-term sustainability over short-term gains. By adopting these strategies, we can create a future where industry and the environment can coexist harmoniously, ensuring a healthy planet for generations to come.

Keywords: Industry, conflict, environment.

ABSTRACT

Aktivitas industri seringkali menimbulkan kerusakan lingkungan yang signifikan. Tulisan ini menganalisis akar permasalahan dari perspektif konflik dan mengidentifikasi solusi-solusi yang dapat mengatasi masalah ini. Dengan memahami dinamika konflik antara industri dan lingkungan, kita dapat merancang kebijakan dan strategi yang lebih efektif untuk mencapai pembangunan berkelanjutan. Dengan mengatasi akar penyebab konflik dan menerapkan solusi komprehensif, kita dapat mempromosikan pembangunan industri berkelanjutan yang menyeimbangkan pertumbuhan ekonomi dengan perlindungan lingkungan. Ini membutuhkan pergeseran ke arah pendekatan yang lebih adil dan inklusif yang memprioritaskan keberlanjutan jangka panjang daripada keuntungan jangka pendek. Dengan mengadopsi strategi ini, kita dapat menciptakan masa depan di mana industri dan lingkungan dapat hidup berdampingan secara harmonis, memastikan planet yang sehat untuk generasi yang akan datang.

Keywords: Industri, konflik, lingkungan.



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1. Introduction

Industry is a form of economic production that focuses on its development to gain profit (Ridwan et al., nd). Industry own function as a place for processing goods that are not ready to use into ready to use goods. They did this by establishing an industrial factory. For this reason, in carrying out the construction of industrial factories, it can produce several detrimental impacts on fellow human beings and the most urgent is the environment. An industrial society is a society in one area that dominates the industrial sector in all economic activities. Although industrial society has contributed to improving the quality of human life, industrialization has driven technological innovation that produces various products and services that make everyday life easier. However, with the development of industry, there are also related impacts on the environment. Industrial society activities, such as mass production, excessive consumption, and large-scale exploitation of natural resources, have triggered various complex environmental problems, from pollution to climate change.

The Indonesian government's attention to the environment has emerged since 1978, marked by the State Ministry of Environment. This was formed during the reign of President Soeharto by appointing a State Minister for Development Supervision and the Environment in the Development Cabinet III (1978-1983) (in Supraptini, 2012). Industrial activities in industrial society can cause social deviation and even social pathology. There are many deviations that occur such as noisy exhausts, environments full of garbage, and air pollution. With the change from traditional society to modern society from the industrialism process, it will indirectly change the way of seeing where someone is in their environment and will directly affect them.

Mass production activities that are characteristic of modern industry produce large amounts of hazardous waste that are difficult to manage. In addition, excessive use of fossil fuels in the production process has led to increased greenhouse gas emissions and climate change. Deforestation to meet industrial needs has also reduced carbon dioxide absorption and destroying natural habitats. Not quite enough answer on environmental damage cannot be blamed on individuals alone, but also on the economic and political systems that support industrial growth without considering environmental impacts. An economic model oriented towards limitless growth has encouraged companies to pursue maximum profits, often at the expense of the environment.

There is research in previous journal articles that discuss the Impact of Industry's Existence on the Socio-Economic Conditions of the Community and the Environment around the Industry by Noviani Nurkolis. Through his writing, he explains that the industrial sector has an important role in the economic development of a country, but still has positive and negative impacts that can also be detrimental to the general public. The problems faced by the country do not only concern one aspect, but also spread to other aspects of life, including economic, social, cultural and environmental impacts.

2. Literature Study

Industry

Industry is any business that carries out a process of changing raw materials into ready-to-use materials to obtain a high value. The sector referred to here is an industrial company (BPS, 2002 in Industry, nd). Industry means economic activities that change raw materials or semi-finished materials into finished products that have higher added value. This process involves the use of technology and labor. According to Schneider (1993) industry is a network whose strands can reach all aspects of society such as personality and culture that form a complex social problem.

Industry, when viewed based on scale, consists of:

- a. A large industry is a business that has more than 100 employees.
- b. Medium industry is a business that has 20-90 employees.
- c. Small industry is a business that has 5-19 employees.
- d. Home industry is a business that has 1-4 employees.

Different with sector agriculture that relies directly on natural resources, industry relies more on technology and manufacturing processes. Industry also has a larger and more complex production scale compared to the handicraft sector. In addition, industry tends to be concentrated in urban areas and involves a large workforce.

Industrial Community Activities

Industrial community activities are all forms of society that carry out relations in the production of goods and services on a large scale using modern technology in the form of building an industrial factory. This activity covers the main thing, namely, the economic aspect of industry which includes various sectors such as manufacturing, mining to services which form and can be seen as being included in modern society.

The activities in this industrial society include various stages, starting from the extraction of natural resources, the process of production, distribution to consumption. The process of industrial society activities will always carry out sophisticated technology and be carried out continuously, but have an impact on the surrounding environment.

From the activities in the industrial community that will cause damage to the surrounding environment due to pollution caused by factories that work continuously. Responsibility for environmental damage cannot be placed on individuals alone, but also on the economic and political systems that support industrial growth without considering environmental impacts. An economic model oriented towards limitless growth has encouraged companies to pursue maximum profits, often at the expense of the environment. To mitigate these negative impacts, it is crucial to adopt sustainable industrial practices that prioritize environmental protection. This involves implementing cleaner production technologies, reducing waste and pollution, and promoting responsible resource management. Additionally, strong environmental regulations and enforcement mechanisms are necessary to hold industries accountable for their actions. By fostering a culture of sustainability and promoting responsible industrial development, we can ensure a healthier planet for future generations.

Environment

The environment is everything that is surrounded by organisms and influences the existence of those involved in it (Mutakin, 2018). This environment consists of various types, but one of them is the environment in the social aspect which means, fellow individuals or groups who are in one place that affect the growth rate. The elements in it are , individuals , families, ethnicities, nations and races, etc. which have a reciprocal interaction relationship with the surrounding environment.

The environment is a complex system consisting of various components that interact with each other. These components include biotic components (living things) and abiotic components (non-living things). Biotic components include plants, animals, and humans, while abiotic components include soil, water, air, and solar energy. The interactions between these components create an ecological balance that supports life on Earth. The environment is everything that is around us, both living and non-living things. The environment includes the air we breathe, the water we drink, the ground we walk on, and all other living things such as plants and animals. The environment also includes physical factors such as temperature, light, and humidity. Furthermore, the environment is everything that is around us, both living and non-living things. The environment includes the air we breathe, the water we drink, the ground we walk on, and all other living things such as plants and animals. The environment also includes physical factors such as temperature, light, and humidity. However, human activities, such as industrialization, urbanization, and deforestation, have significantly impacted the environment, leading to environmental degradation. These activities have resulted in pollution, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. To address these issues, it is crucial to adopt sustainable practices and promote environmental conservation.

Perspective Conflict

Kriekhof, in line with Nader and Todd's views, defines conflict as an open disagreement between two or more parties. This conflict can arise due to differences in interests or struggles over rights. Pruitt and Rubin also have a similar view, they see conflict as the perception that the goals or desires of each party are in conflict with each other. Simply put, conflict occurs when there are differences in goals or desires between the individuals or groups involved.

Karl Marx also saw society as an arena of struggle between the bourgeoisie (capital owners) and the proletariat (workers). This conflict, according to Marx, is the driving engine of social change. This perspective emphasizes the existence of tensions, inequalities, and conflicts that continue to occur within it.

In the context of environmental issues, a conflict perspective can illuminate the underlying power dynamics and competing interests that contribute to environmental degradation. For instance, conflicts between corporations and local communities often arise when industrial activities threaten natural resources and public health. Similarly, international conflicts may emerge over the exploitation of shared resources, such as fisheries or forests.

Furthermore, internal societal conflicts can arise between different groups with varying priorities. For example, debates over economic growth versus environmental protection often pit proponents of industrial development against advocates for conservation. To delve deeper into these complex issues, this research employs a qualitative research methodology. By analyzing existing literature and case studies, we aim to gain a nuanced understanding of the factors that contribute to environmental conflicts and explore potential solutions. In context issue environment, perspective conflict can help We understand Why happen conflict related management source Power nature. A number of example its implementation among others:

- Conflict between company and public local, which exploits source Power natural often clash with public local who feel rights they neglected and environment they damaged.
- Conflict between country proceed and country developing, developed countries perception always exploit source Power natural country develop For interest economy they alone, while country develop try For protect environment And fulfil need its people.
- Internal conflict in society, for example between priority group growth economy and more groups care on preservation environment.

3. Method

The research used here is a type of qualitative research with data collection technique analysis using literature studies. The type of qualitative research according to Vanderstoep & Johnston is an understanding of the phenomena that are present from knowledge in the construction process in social and empirically. The data collection technique used in this study is a literature study. Literature studies are the same as library studies that seek data sources in their research produced from literacy in books, scientific articles, to previous research journals and then conclusions will be drawn. In this study, we can analyze the phenomenon of developing self-potential in street children or marginalized children through the online community of the Marginal School Community. The subjects in this study were aimed at several people such as children, educators or volunteers , the community until government . Technique data analysis contained in this study is searched, combined, analyzed descriptively and then conclusions will be drawn Miles & Huberman. In Sugiyono's thinking, by using data analysis techniques with a qualitative approach, it is done by means of interaction, selecting data and verifying data Sugiyono, 2014.

4. Results and Discussion

With the presence of industrialism by industrial society can do a revolution that makes society socially improve the pattern of life through modern society, namely, with sophisticated technology. However, because of the extraction of natural resources to the industrialism process, this is what causes this to have a negative impact. Industrial activities often produce waste that pollutes the surrounding environment, such as water, air and noise pollution. This pollution can cause various diseases and threaten the survival of living things. To overcome this problem, various efforts have been made by companies and governments.

A. Water pollution

Water pollution is entry or inclusion creature life , matter , energy , and or other components to in water by activity human , so that water quality drops until to level certain things that cause the water No Again in accordance with its purpose . Simply put , water pollution is when the water should be clean become dirty And dangerous consequence activity man .

The source of water pollution occurs on the basis of industrial wastewater or industrial waste. Waste has the meaning, is factory wastewater from industrial activities that have been processed and not reused in the process or discharged into water bodies, so that pollutants exceed the threshold and pollute the surrounding environment. Industrial communities produce various types of waste that can pollute water sources. Factory, agricultural, and household waste often contains hazardous chemicals that are discharged into rivers, lakes, or the sea. This causes water quality to decline, threatens aquatic ecosystems, and endangers human health.

Water pollution has very broad and serious impacts. In addition to threatening human health, water pollution also damages aquatic ecosystems, causes mass deaths of aquatic life, and disrupts the food chain. In addition, water pollution can also cause economic losses, such as decreased agricultural and fishery yields.

B. Air Pollution

Air pollution is the contamination of air by harmful substances such as gases, dust particles, and chemicals. These substances come from various sources, such as motor vehicles, industrial factories, and waste burning. Air pollution not only damages human health, but also damages the environment. Pollutants can damage the ozone layer, cause acid rain, and contribute to global warming. In addition, air pollution can also cause smog that reduces visibility and disrupts daily activities. Greenhouse gases produced from air pollution contribute to global warming, which causes extreme climate changes such as increased temperatures, rising sea levels, and changes in rainfall patterns.

Industrial society, with all its production activities, is a major contributor to air pollution. Factories and motor vehicles that are the backbone of industry release various types of pollutants into the air, such as exhaust gases, dust particles, and hazardous chemicals. This has a negative impact on the quality of the air we breathe and threatens our health. Modern industrial activities that rely on the burning of fossil fuels such as coal and oil are one of the main causes of air pollution. The production process in factories produces greenhouse gas emissions, such as carbon dioxide and methane, which contribute to global warming. In addition, the increasing number of motor vehicles also release exhaust gases containing various dangerous pollutants, such as nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide.

Air pollution not only impacts humans, but also the entire ecosystem. Pollutants can accumulate in soil, water, and living organisms, disrupting the balance of the ecosystem. Plants can experience leaf damage, stunted growth, and even death from exposure to air pollutants. Animals can also experience respiratory disorders, reproductive disorders, and decreased biodiversity due to air pollution.

C. Pollution of Land

Soil pollution is contamination that occurs in the soil layer due to the entry of hazardous substances or pollutants. These pollutants can come from various sources, such as industrial, agricultural, mining and household waste. As a result, the soil becomes infertile, the quality of groundwater decreases, and can endanger the health of humans and other living things. Soil pollution occurs when hazardous chemicals such as heavy metals, pesticides, or industrial waste enter the soil. These substances can damage soil structure, kill soil microorganisms that are important for fertility, and contaminate groundwater. As a result, the land becomes unproductive, plants have difficulty growing, and the food chain is broken.

Industrial society, with all its production activities, is one of the main contributors to soil pollution. Hazardous waste from factories, such as toxic chemicals and heavy metals, is often dumped carelessly onto the ground. In addition, the use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers in intensive farming also pollutes the soil and damages soil structure. Modern industrial activity, with its demands for mass production and efficiency, produces large amounts of solid and liquid waste. These wastes often contain hazardous substances that can seep into the soil and contaminate it. In addition, industrial production processes can also cause physical damage to the soil, such as erosion and decreased fertility levels.

The impacts of soil pollution are broad and complex. Polluted soil can lead to decreased agricultural productivity, ecosystem damage, and loss of biodiversity. In addition, pollutants in the soil can accumulate in the bodies of living things through the food chain and cause various diseases, such as cancer and internal organ disorders.

D. Pro-Environmental Behavior

Pro-environmental behavior is an action taken by individuals or groups to protect and preserve the environment. This action aims to reduce negative impacts on nature, such as reducing the use of natural resources, reducing waste production, and maintaining environmental cleanliness. Pro-environmental behavior

is a series of conscious actions aimed at minimizing negative impacts on the environment. These actions cover a wide range of aspects, from everyday habits such as saving energy and water, to larger actions such as recycling waste, using public transportation, and supporting environmentally friendly products. Pro-environmental behavior is very important to increase the awareness of industrial society about the negative impacts of their activities on the environment and become a solution so that they can make improvements to the environment. By implementing environmentally friendly behavior in everyday life, society will gradually become accustomed to a more sustainable lifestyle and realize the importance of protecting the environment. Pro-environmental behavior serves as a real example for industrial society on how we can live in harmony with nature. By seeing others practice environmentally friendly behavior, people will be inspired to do the same. In addition, pro-environmental behavior can also trigger discussions and collective awareness about the importance of protecting the environment.

There are several things that need to be done to implement pro-environmental behavior, including:

- Energy saving

Industrial societies recognize that excessive energy use contributes to climate change and environmental damage. Therefore, many industries are starting to shift to energy saving practices. By reducing energy consumption, industries not only reduce greenhouse gas emissions, but also save operational costs and increase production efficiency.

By adopting more efficient technologies, optimizing energy use, and switching to renewable energy sources, industries can reduce their carbon footprint. These steps are not only beneficial for the environment, but can also increase the industry's competitiveness in a global market that increasingly demands environmentally friendly products.

- Mobility and transportation

One of the methods industrial society contributes to the environment by reducing the use of private transportation. By switching to public transportation, cycling, or walking for short distances, motor vehicle exhaust emissions can be significantly reduced. This helps reduce air pollution and climate change. The transportation sector is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions. To address this issue, industrial societies need to change their mobility patterns. By reducing the use of private vehicles and switching to more efficient mass transportation, such as trains and buses, and encouraging the use of electric vehicles, we can reduce our dependence on fossil fuels and improve urban air quality.

- Prevention of all waste

Industrial society can play an active role in preventing environmental pollution by reducing waste production. One way is to apply clean production principles, such as using environmentally friendly raw materials, optimizing energy use, and managing waste effectively. Thus, industry not only reduces negative impacts on the environment, but can also increase production efficiency.

Waste prevention efforts by industrial communities involve various steps, ranging from environmentally friendly product design to comprehensive waste management. Industries can implement cleaner technologies, adopt recycling systems, and process waste before it is discharged into the environment. In addition, cooperation with the government and the community is also very important to create a more sustainable environment.

- Doing recycling

Cycle repeat is an effective solution for industrial society to reduce negative impacts on the environment. By recycling waste, we can reduce the amount of waste that ends up in landfills, thereby reducing land and water pollution. In addition, recycling also helps save natural resources and energy. Industrial societies produce waste in enormous quantities. Recycling offers a smart solution to this waste problem. By recycling materials such as paper, plastic and metal, we can reduce the need for new raw materials, thereby reducing the pressure on the natural environment. In addition, the recycling process also requires less energy than the production of new raw materials.

- Consumerism attitude

Public industry often caught in the paradox of pro-environmental consumerism. On the one hand, we are encouraged to consume environmentally friendly products as a solution to environmental problems. However, on the other hand, the mass production of these products often involves complex production processes and the use of significant resources. This green consumerism, although well-intentioned, can create a new cycle of consumption, where consumers continue to buy new products with the "green" label without actually reducing their environmental impact significantly.

- Behavior that aims to preserve nature

Industrial societies can contribute to environmental conservation by taking various simple actions. For example, reducing the use of single-use plastic, saving electricity, sorting waste, and using public transportation. These small actions, if done consistently by many people, can have a big impact on the environment.

Efforts by industrial society to become pro-environmental can encompass various aspects of life. In addition to individual actions, companies can also play an active role by implementing environmentally friendly technologies, managing waste responsibly, and producing sustainable products. The government also has an important role in creating policies that support pro-environmental behavior and provide incentives for people to participate.

Analysis Perspective Conflict on Industrial Community Activities towards the Environment

The conflict perspective views society as an arena of struggle between groups with different interests. In the industrial context, conflicts arise due to differences in interests between companies pursuing economic profit and communities seeking to protect the environment. Companies tend to prioritize mass production and profitability, while society wants good environmental quality for health and survival. Environmental conflicts are also influenced by differences in values and views about nature. For some people, nature is an unlimited resource that can be exploited for the benefit of humanity. In contrast, for other groups, nature has intrinsic value and must be protected for future generations. These differences of opinion are often the root of disputes and conflicts. To overcome this, in addition to pro-environmental behavior, it can also include inclusive dialogue between all stakeholders, strict law enforcement, and the development of policies that favor the environment and society. In addition, it is also important to increase public awareness of the importance of protecting the environment and encourage public participation in decision making.

5. Conclusion

From the perspective of conflict analysis in the context of industry and the environment, it is shown that modern human activities have caused significant pressure on ecosystems. Competition to control natural resources and pursue economic growth without considering environmental impacts has triggered various problems such as pollution, land degradation, and climate change. Therefore, a more holistic and sustainable approach is needed in managing resources, natural and environment. To address this conflict, a more holistic and sustainable approach is necessary in managing natural resources and the environment. This requires a paradigm shift that recognizes the interconnectedness of human society and the natural world. By adopting a systems-thinking approach, we can identify and address the root causes of environmental problems, rather than simply treating symptoms. This entails integrating ecological principles into economic decision-making, promoting sustainable consumption patterns, and investing in clean technologies. By fostering a harmonious relationship between industry and the environment, we can ensure a sustainable future for generations to come.

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