

# **Negative Impact of Industry on Society Using Ralph Dahrendorf's Conflict Theory**

**M Chairul Basrun Umanilo**

Department of Agricultural and Forestry  
University of Iqra Buru  
Namlea, 97571, Indonesia  
chairulbasrun@gmail.com

**Rita Dwi Pratiwi**

Stikes Widya Dharma Husada  
Tangerang, Indonesia  
ritadwipratiwi@wdh.ac.id

**Fenita Purnama Sari Indah**

Stikes Kharisma Persada  
Indonesia  
fenita.purnama@masda.ac.id

## **Abstract**

This study discusses the negative impact of the industry on society in Indonesia in general. Industrial development causes changes in patterns of interaction, institutions and the environment. The study was conducted with an observation approach and literature study to get a general picture of changes that occur in the community. The negative impact of the industry which was examined using the conflict theory Ralph Dahrendorf explained that industrialization would give birth to capital decomposition, labour decomposition, and the emergence of a new middle class, so that the presence of the industry seemed to be available to a handful of people with high authority able to enjoy access to the presence of industry in Indonesia.

**Keywords** 1 community 2, industry 3, conflict 4, ralph dahrendorf

## **Introduction**

Industrialization caused a radical change in the fabric of work social relations. By shifting work from workers to sophisticated machinery, the class of capital owners succeeded in increasing production and at the same time directly weakening the bargaining position of the workers (Hidayatno et al.). As happened to the people in Indonesia, who felt the impact of industrialization on one side of the community enjoyed the positive impact of the presence of industry, but on the other hand, the community also felt a negative impact. This has an impact on social, economic, cultural and environmental damage.

Not only physical environmental crises, such as water, soil, air and climate crises but also biological environmental crises and social environmental crises and it is caused by human behaviour in an effort to meet the needs of economic life that do not pay attention to balance because of following human desires that are never satisfied (Abdul-Rahman et al.). Industrialization which aims to prosper the community, in fact, industrialization has a negative impact on society. Not only social, economic, cultural impacts but also impacts on the environment. The development of industrialization creates alienation in society because most people are not able to adapt to the

climate of industrialization, especially people who have low education and also their low life skills are not able to fluctuate in the industrial world.

While the negative impact is changing the structure and ecosystems of life, lifestyle, behaviour, Indonesia is well-known as an agrarian country but due to the development of industrial ecosystem damage ecosystems facing society. In addition, the loss of local cultures and wisdom has been eroded by outside cultures (Lin et al.).

## **Research Methods**

In this study, researchers used the approach of literature studies. The literature study is a study used to dull information and data with the help of various materials in libraries and the Internet such as documents, books, journals, magazines, historical stories (Maxwell and Reybold). Meanwhile, according to the literature study experts are theoretical studies, references and other scientific literature related to the culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation studied.

The data analysis technique used in this study is a method of content analysis. This analysis is used to obtain valid inference and can be researched based on its context. In this analysis will be the process of selecting, comparing, combining and sorting various information and data until found the relevant (Delmont and Mason).

## **Result and Discussion**

Dahrendorf aligns conflict theory and functional theory. Because according to Dahrendorf in society or structure there are two faces that are always attached to the institution of society or the wider community (Andereck et al.). Then, Dahrendorf tried to do an antithesis of the functional theory which saw that society was static, experienced changes in a balanced manner, emphasizing social order, each element played a role in maintaining stability. From these various views, Dahrendorf tried to take the antithesis of conflict theory which saw that dynamic society, undergoing radical change, emphasizing social change, each element plays a role in realizing disintegration and change (Dahrendorf).

Ralf Dahrendorf sees conflict as one of the faces of humans, while the other face is the consensus. This is his opinion that says that society has two faces. According to him, the conflict arose because of interest. So the conflict arises because in a community that if there are certain interests, it can give birth to a conflict between communities. According to Dahrendorf, there is a new basis in the formation of classes in which the power relations involving subordinates and superiors provide elements of class birth. There are some people who participate in the power structure of a particular group. Basically, there are two social class systems in a group, those who play a role in the power structure through control and those who do not play a role in the structure (Scollo et al.). Dahrendorf explained that in every association there are conflicts and tensions between those who participate in the structure and those who are subject to the structure. In each association, the interests of the ruling group constitute an ideology of the legitimacy of their power, while the interests of the lower classes threaten the ideology and the existing social relations.

Dahrendorf distinguishes between groups involved in conflict into two types namely pseudogroups (quasigroups) and interest groups (interest groups) (zur Wiesch). Pseudo groups are individuals who have not been coordinated either in the association or outside the association but have awareness. Whereas interest groups are groups that are well-coordinated and have an awareness of resistance.

This pseudo group will become an interest if it has three conditions namely the presence of an interest manifest, in the form of ideology and values of resistance, an element of political influence from an organization and the existence of social conditions that cause the emergence of communication. Dahrendorf conflict theory is the link between conflict and social change (Fun et al.). According to Dahrendorf, conflict actually leads to change and development. When a conflict occurs, the groups involved will make changes to improve the social structure that is felt wrong. If conflicts are radical and accompanied by acts of violence, social change will be more effective. Conflict can cause integration and integration can also create conflict (Fortin).

The impact of industrialization on rural communities varies greatly in economic, environmental, social and cultural aspects. Among them are the scarcity of Natural Resources, community consumerism, social change, progress and regress, environmental damage, marginalization of work, fading of social capital, and the problem of compensation for negative impacts that are not appropriate. The negative impact of the presence of industry is felt by people affected by industrialization, especially the farming community which is becoming increasingly marginalized

because it is unable to adapt to the industrialization climate. The negative impact in terms of economy is there are people who experience a social change in progress, and regress (Sasitharan Nagapan et al.). Only a handful of people who progressed were village elites. While people who experience a social change in regress are farmers who are affected by industrialization. Farmers who have narrow land when the presence of industry many experience vertical social mobility down from the farming community to unemployment. Another negative impact on environmental aspects is environmental damage. The environmental damage that occurs is a dust problem that usually makes people experience shortness of breath, flooding, cracked houses due to drilling. Dust usually occurs when the company operates.

According to Dahrendorf's conception of (1) capital decomposition, (2) labour decomposition, and (3) the emergence of a new middle class. Decomposition of capital here, Dahrendorf looked at the time of Marx individuals who held the role of owners of the company while individuals who did not have the means of production depended on the owner of the company. However, with the spinning time of controlling a company in the twentieth century is not in the hands of individuals. Decomposition of labor, what Dahrendorf meant was that in the 20th century the workers already had a clear arrangement, from which it could be seen that workers who had skills and workers who did not have skills, so from the decomposition of labour and capital it caused the birth of classes new middle that makes workers mobilize themselves and they merge themselves into a group that will later give birth to a new middle class (Demaria). The community surrounding the company only fills in menial job posts because of inadequate skill qualifications and low community education. In addition, the difference in the distribution of authority raises new turmoil for the community. For a handful of people who have high authority are able to enjoy access to the presence of the industry in Indonesia.

## **Conclusion**

The position of the person who occupies a position of authority over (superordinated) can control his subordinates, but this group of authority is determined at a certain time and space. As happened to the community, the government elite sided with the interests of the capitalists, the government elite became the trust of the capitalists to subdue the rural communities affected by industrialization. The government elite is in a position of coordination because it has the authority and power that is able to subdue the village community so that many villagers are resigned to their fate. While the peasant communities affected by industrialization are in a position of subordination because they are only able to surrender without resisting the capitalists and the government elite themselves.

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## **Biography**

**M Chairul Basrun Umanailo** is a lecturer at the Faculty of Agriculture at Iqra Buru University with specifications of rural sociology and research methodology. It has an M.Sc degree in sociology Obtained from the March University. In 2016 Began doctoral education at the University of Brawijaya. Currently still completing a dissertation on the issue of urbanization because of village development that is focused on the Central Java region

**Rita Dwi Pratiwi** is a lecturer at the Widya Dharma Husada College of Health Sciences at the Faculty of Nursing. She completed her Bachelor of Nursing Education at Gadjah Mada University and graduated from Nursing for Children Department in Akdeniz University, Turkey. She is currently studying a postgraduate degree in Public Health Department at Lincoln University, Malaysia. She is the head of a Research and Community Service Institute (LPPM) at Widya Dharma Husada Tangerang School of Health science

**Fenita Purnama Sari Indah** is a lecturer at the Kharisma Persada School of Health Science who teaches several subject in public health studies program. The author was born at Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia on June 12, 1991. The author received a Bachelor’s degree in 2013 and a master’s in Public Health study in 2015 at Diponegoro University, Semarang, Central Java, Indonesia. Interested in Statistic health, epidemiology, environmental health and others pattern about health. The author also actively writes in several accredited and non-accredited national scientific journals and has written international journals and books. The author can be contacted at the email address: fenita.purnama@masda.ac.id