

Corporate social responsibility between mining exploration and the environmental effect

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Abstract. This study aims to analyse the environmental aspect related to the mining activities by a cement corporation. Mining process as part of development process based on the anthropocentric perspectives on the environmental position to human is seen as a rational activity to fill human needs. However, in the same time, it produces some damage to the environmental aspect where people around the process affected. The environmental problems need to be considered due to its position and effect before Men as the ecocentric view it. In this controversial Debate, CSR presence as the willingness to solve the debate while providing some benefit for the people around the mining activities. However, at the end, the CSR seems only present as the partial problem solving that actually not yet solve the fundamental problem of the mining process into the environmental aspect.

1. Introduction

Today, environmental issues are one of the exciting issues that are of concern to various circles of the world community. Various effects of global climate change in the form of disasters and natural conditions that are considered abnormal have triggered a change in world concerns over this issue. Various efforts from countries in the world. In the academic sphere, environmental issues have become a new theoretical tradition after the cold war. The post-cold war theoretical tradition developed in three new issues, namely environment, gender, and sovereignty. Although in reality environmental problems have been a concern long before. The current environmental degradation has touched the alarming stage, environmental problems in the form of the ozone layer, global warming, natural disasters, and starvation are some of the environmental problems that are currently being faced by the world community to resolve the cooperation of each country due to its true environmental problem transnational.

Various environmental problems faced then attracted the interest of various groups, so that since the 1970s environmental issues have become the agenda in the study of International Relations after the United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm, Sweden which was continued by elites by focusing on the environmental political agenda on sustainable development efforts in the 1980s. Modern history shows that the world's attention began to focus on environmental issues accompanied by sustainable development at the World Conservation Strategy of the International Union for Conservation Nature in 1980 and became increasingly popular in the international arena after the Brundtland Report known as Our Common Future was published seven years later (1987). The highlight of this concept of sustainable development was at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro Brazil in 1992. At this summit, the sustainable development paradigm was ratified as a political agenda in all countries. Sustainable development itself is a development paradigm with the principle of meeting current needs without



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compromising the fulfillment of the needs of future generations. Sustainable development focuses on three aspects, namely economic, socio-cultural, and environmental. In the development effort, these three things must be synchronized. The idea behind that is that economic, socio-cultural and environmental development must be seen as being tightly bound to one another, so that the elements of this mutually bound entity must not be separated or opposed to one another [1].

Facing the reality of human needs and environmental problems that are increasingly prevalent today, in its development raises debate over two views of environmental ethics which until now continue. The first view is anthropocentric, is a view that places humans at the highest position in the universe. In this anthropocentric view, humans become the center of the universe so that it becomes legal for humans to use everything there is to fulfill their needs. This perspective tends to be due to the understanding that nature is an economic asset for humans [2]. Whereas in ecocentric view, humans are not considered as centers but as parts of the universe that must live side by side with all existing species. Ecocentrism pays attention not only to short-term needs but to long-term needs. So that through this view of ecocentrism, humans are expected not to exploit nature excessively because damage to one species in the universe will bring harm to the other species. Both of these things tend to be present in dichotomous positions. Efforts to develop humans through development by utilizing natural resources are considered to be in opposition will cause environmental damage. One of the activities, which is an important highlight related to development in the context of the debate over anthropocentric and ecocentric thinking is mining activities.

The use of natural resources is the most rational choice owned by countries in the world primarily is the southern country to improve its economy. However then, when the economy tries to be developed through exploration of natural resources, at the same time the natural environment and the conditions of the people around the mine tend to be the ones who will be harmed. Exploration of natural resources through mining tends to be considered inconsistent with efforts to preserve the environment and ensure the welfare of the surrounding areas. Moreover, the increase in exploration technology has made the process very massive, which in turn makes natural recovery power unable to keep up with environmental damage. This condition then calls for thinking about mining, which does not bring misery to the community, especially the community around the mine.

Environmental damage due to mining activities has had a lot of adverse effects on the community around the mine even after mining, when mining companies no longer operate in the area, the community continues to feel the impact [2]. The conflict that occurred between efforts to explore natural resources with efforts to protect the environment then tried to be bridged by requiring every company that explored natural resources to carry out Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities whose funds were taken at five percent of the company's profits each year. CSR is expected to be a bridge between economic interests and the interests of the environment and the community around the mine.

As a part of government policy, CSR must be implemented by every company operating in Indonesia, one of which is PT. Semen Tonasa. This state-owned company operates in Biring ere Village, Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia. This company has a CSR and General Division that handles explicitly the allocation of company funds to the community within the CSR framework. The company's funds and CSR activities are explicitly managed by this division. CSR that aims to be a win-win solution between the economic needs and interests of the environment and the community of Biring Ere Village in the course of its CSR program that should solve the problems faced by the community as a consequence of company activities has not been able to be realized.

The primary purpose of CSR is as a corporate social responsibility including environmental issues because, basically CSR is the contribution of the business community to sustainable development not only by emphasizing its attention to obtaining economic benefits but also incorporating social and environmental aspects in it, in implementing more CSR targeting efforts to empower the community by providing economic and health assistance and education to the community around the affected mine. While the environmental problems created which are one of the important points of CSR itself have not been truly touched. This raises questions regarding the position of CSR in the context of the debate over economic-oriented development issues or protecting the environment.

2. Methodology

This study employs qualitative research conducted on communities around the mine around PT Semen Tonasa, South Sulawesi Indonesia. The study was conducted to examine how CSR is present with assumptions as a way of bridging anthropocentric thinking manifested by mining exploration activities and the desire to preserve the environment in development schemes for the welfare of society. The data is based on field research in the Biring village of Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency (Pangkep). Through a series of in-depth interviews and observations, data was analyzed in the context of ecocentric and anthropocentric debates.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. *The debate of antropocentric and ecocentrism*

Environmental ethics revolves around two main views namely anthropocentric (modernist) and ecocentric (tailadical) both have different perspectives on human position and how humans should view the environment [3]. Anthropocentric people assume that humans are above nature, so it is natural for humans to exploit nature to fulfill their needs. Whereas in an ecocentric viewpoint, humans and other creatures are in an equal position in nature so that in order to fulfill their needs human beings must still be able to consider other entities. Ecocentric forces humans to take responsibility for maintaining ecological balance.

The current conditions both in the economic and political spheres, the tendency that surfaces is that the anthropocentric views are still being used to run the wheels of economy and politics in the country. Although in its development, we have also witnessed various environmental care movements inspired by ecocentric. Various environmental problems faced today- such as global warming, drought, and natural disasters are responded differently by these two views.

In dealing with transnational environmental problems, anthropocentric people rely on human ability to continue to be able to explore nature and create renewable energy with unlimited industrial technology developments. This can be seen in the efforts of industry and government to develop renewable energy and make energy-saving efforts. In addition to supporting efforts to use renewable energy that is more environmentally friendly, standardization of production is carried out through the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Unlike the anthropocentric view that believes in the ability of humans to create environmentally friendly technologies, ecocentric groups sees in a different perspective; they believe that the universe has a limit in accommodating and fulfilling every human need. The limit intended in this case is "how much a species population can grow before the species is excessive in using available resources in the ecosystem"[4]. From here it can be seen the clear difference between anthropocentric and ecocentric in looking at environmental problems, ecocentric emphasizes more on the real condition where the earth has a limited capacity, so it becomes very vital for humans to make efforts to control the population even against human needs themselves. Regarding control efforts, Hughes further stated that the solution was to control a tougher population and a drastic change in modern lifestyles towards an environmentally friendly, slightly consuming, and less wasteful way of life [4].

This phenomon becomes important to get attention given the current lifestyle. Among modern society, there has been a shift in the logic of the production of goods. Initially goods are produced because they depart from the needs of the community, but in the current context the logic is constructed differently so that the goods are first produced and then the people are convinced to feel the need for goods, in the increasingly consumptive condition of the community, the environment will be sacrificed. This shows the shift from need to desire in an economic context has forced the efforts of accumulating capital within the economic framework to be exploitative. Although these conditions are caused by reasons for meeting human or market demands, without realizing it, people often ask for something that is beyond their needs[5]. In response to this problem, the government is the party that is expected to issue policies that

are pro-environment. But in reality there are not many pro-environment policies issued by the government. If then there are policies that are considered to provide space for economic-oriented development debates and environmental arrangements, one that arises is the obligation of each company to implement Corporate Social Responsibility. This is stated in the framework of the law that regulates CSR as an obligation for every company.

In this context in Indonesia there are laws number 40 of 2007 concerning limited liability companies. In the law, the government seeks the responsibility of each company for the negative effects caused by their activities, especially for the surrounding community. thus, basically the regulated CSR is strongly related to the environmental effects affected by the activities carried out by the company. However, in its implementation there seems to be a shift in the meaning of CSR as a form of responsibility due to environmental impacts being the responsibility of the lives of surrounding communities which tend not to be directly related to the environmental impacts caused.

3.2. CSR in the society around the mining process

Developing countries like Indonesia, in the international context do not have many choices to be able to stand in line with other countries in addition to utilizing the wealth of natural resources they have. The choice to explore natural resources is the most rational choice owned by the State such as Indonesia, so then it is not surprising that in Indonesia there are many mining companies that will always be faced with environmental issues in every activity. Therefore, it is almost certain that efforts to utilize natural resources will lead to environmental exploration activities through mining schemes even though these conditions show a tendency for binary opposition. This condition believes that everything will arise in the opposite context [6], where all phenomena are considered to have opposite sides. Apart from the need to pursue economic growth, exploration of natural resources is also carried out to fulfill the lifestyle of modern society. This happens when the paradigm of developmentalism puts the standard of economic growth and modernity in the framework of meeting the standards of quality of life and feasibility of life [7]. When in development it is only focused on one aspect which in this case is the economic aspect, then environmental degradation is the thing that will be faced later.

Efforts to pursue economic growth and fulfill human needs for standards and feasibility of life are often carried out by exploring natural resources through mining activities. As a country rich in natural resources, there are mining companies in Indonesia that operate in almost every region in Indonesia.

Mining companies in their exploration activities get a lot of resistance from affected communities around the mine. Challenges often arise in the form of public protest against problems faced as a consequence of company activities. Losses experienced by the community around the mine and the amount of environmental damage are not only faced when the company is still carrying out its operations. Post-mining environmental problems in some cases still continue. Former excavated companies that make up small lakes are certainly dangerous for people's safety. Another environmental problem is that the mining area becomes barren, it takes a long time for the former mining areas to grow back.

Conflicts between communities around the mine and companies often occur. The community protested against the company because it caused direct losses to several important aspects of the human security of the community around the mine. Three of the seven aspects of human security have a direct impact on the company's activities *health security*, *economic security* dan *environmental security*.

Exploration activities bring economic impacts as a threat to economic security, namely poverty and unemployment. The standard criteria for the poor in Indonesia, the BPS version in March 2018 is Rp. 410,220 per capita per month. The threat to health security is disease infection, malnutrition, lack of access to basic health services for the community. While environmental degradation, natural disasters, pollution and depletion of resources are threats to environmental security.

The community areas directly affected by the company's activities in the economic aspects can be seen from the conversion of community agricultural land into the company's factory area. Environmental problems are a decrease in the quality of contaminated land and water, another environmental problem is air pollution which takes place during the blasting process of karst hills as cement raw material and in the process of transporting cement to the port for distribution. Third, health problems, the occurrence of water

and air pollution result in various diseases suffered by the community such as ARI and skin diseases. Various problems that arise have led to the desire to provide compensation in the form of responsibilities that are manifested in real terms to the community in the form of Corporate Social Responsibility. This concept has basically been known since the early 1970s as a form of compensation for industrial activities towards the people affected around it. This raises different perceptions of the presence of CSR. Although the private sector, government, and NGOs have different tendencies in implementing the CSR concept, broadly speaking CSR is related to three main things, namely: First, the company running its business is responsible in relation to internal stakeholders (shareholders, employees, customers and suppliers); Second, the role of business in relationships to the state, locally and nationally, as well as to inter-state institutions or standards; and Third, business performance as a responsible member of the society which operates and the global community [8].

CSR as a form of corporate social responsibility towards the community around the mine is basically closely related to the conception of sustainable development. This concept of development is basically related to three important aspects namely economic, socio-cultural, and environmental which must be in line [9]. Thus, through CSR the company makes efforts to improve the problems faced in the environmental and socio-economic aspects of the community around the mine. This is also expected to occur in CSR carried out by PT. Semen Tonasa in Indonesia to the community around the mine around its exploration area.

The CSR program implemented by PT. Semen Tonasa is the first, economic sector of PT. Semen Tonasa provides assistance in making workshop and equipment and partnerships and provides job training for home industries. Secondly, the public health sector gets free treatment, distributes clean water and measures the level of dust produced from the company's production and distribution processes. Third, the field of environment, environmental damage and the problems it causes seeks to be resolved by providing compensation to the community through the provision of some money related to air pollution faced, besides that the company also makes efforts to replace fuel in the production process so that the resulting waste can be more environmentally friendly.

Every year the company routinely disburses funds for various CSR programs, but the conditions in the field show that there have not been any significant changes in the three aspects of human security described previously, the number of poor people has increased, the disease suffered by people is still an air-triggered disease unhealthy as a result of environmental problems that have not been handled properly by the company.

Various CSR programs implemented by the company in reality have not been able to solve the problems faced by the community. Primarily in the environmental field, environmental problems that arise as a consequence of the company's exploration activities cannot be resolved. CSR is actually directed at building and resolving issues that are not directly related to exploration activities of companies that have an impact on the environment. There has been no apparent effort to balance economic, socio-cultural and environmental aspects. The environment is still an entity that is set aside in an effort to pursue economic benefits. This shows that CSR still has not touched substantial problems on the implications of environmental influences on mining activities. Of course efforts to improve the welfare of the people around the mine on the economic and health aspects and education have indeed become one of the needs of the community. But again this does not directly become a solution to the mining implications of the surrounding environment that have an influence on people's lives. There is a tendency that CSR is only a kind of effort to show the existence of corporate responsibility for the effects of exploration activities carried out but in other fields. This basically confirms that many CSR implementations only touched aspects of environmental implications gently because they did not really contribute to efforts to preserve the environment and its effects on climate change [10].

CSR as an effort to provide solutions to the environmental damage from mining operations and natural exploration activities is not the right solution in the context of the problem. This still seems to be an effort to minimize rejection of activities carried out by the community by providing something needed by the community but not directly on environmental issues. This means that CSR is still implemented by the company by using anthropocentric views. This does not put the environment in the same position as

humans in the ecological cycle, but it is still seen as a resource that can be explored according to human needs and the effect is solved by context, from human life.

4. Conclusion

The rise of global environmental problems that have taken place has led the world community to pay greater attention to the environment. The emergence of a sustainable development paradigm that seeks to balance economic, socio-cultural and environmental needs leads us to efforts to find a middle ground so that human economic needs and environmental interests to be maintained can work together. Environmental problems then get attention in the context of anthropocentric and ecocentric views that will still continue to debate the position and role of humans and the environment in the universe. Various international conferences and government policies have basically minimized the gap between these two views. Environmental regimes begin to show their existence. Various countries have shown a tendency to start paying attention to the environment with various policies issued by the government. Indonesia is one of the countries that has participated in the international environmental regime contained in government policies through the company's obligation to provide social responsibility through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is presented in an effort to bridge human economic interests and environmental interests. But in its development, CSR which is expected to be an effort to fill the gap between anthropocentric and ecocentric views has not yet shown its success towards this. CSR in its implementation still focuses on the efforts of community economic empowerment and community health insurance. The CSR program that has been implemented has not been able to solve environmental problems that exist as part of the entity that has a direct impact on the exploration activities of the mining company.

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