ABSTRACT

Conflict of waste pollution in the textile industry upstream Citarum has occurred since 1998 when the crisis hit Indonesia, at the time the textile industry centered in Majalaya reluctant to treat the waste as raw material for processing waste at the time it was very expensive. From that time until the current waste problem is getting worse so we need a settlement or resolution to the conflict is prolonged and hurt many parties.

This study aims to analyze the conflict resolution approach using the Graph Model for Conflict Resolution (GMCR) and that the object of research is waste pollution by the textile industry in the upper CitarumMajalaya in Bandung Regency. GMCR is used to describe the optimal solution will be obtained in the conflict Majalaya textile industry waste pollution in upstream Citarum, seen from the preferences of each party involved in the conflict, that is the provincial government of West Java, villagers Majalaya, Textile Industry and environmental experts independent in the city.

The research method used is a qualitative research method. Where researchers conducted interviews, questionnaires and spread literature study as data collection techniques. Data analysis techniques used are GMCR, where researchers determine in advance the options undertaken by each party are then arranged on a table, resulting in a number of scenarios that may occur (feasible state) on the conflict.

From the results of stability analysis found that there are only two scenarios are stable (equilibrium) for all parties, namely scenario 6 (happy ending) and 9 (bad ending). Scenario 9 referred as the bad ending scenario, because in the end people still demonstrationsto the textile industry because the government does not give strict punishment to the textile industry did not maximizewaste pollution its function of the WWTP, thus disrupting the operations of the textile industry. While the scenario is referred to scenario 6 as happy ending because at the end of textile industry wastewater maximize its function and the demonstrations people did not perform as well as environmental experts about the negative publicity the textile industry.

So the conclusion is based on sensitivity analysis is scenario 6 is expected to occur by PT Nirvana as the textile industry as a conflict resolution in the textile industry waste pollution Majalaya. However, to achieve scenario 6, there should be some compensation given by the other side to the citizens Majalaya and independent environmental experts. If compensation is not given then the most likely that occurs is scenario 9, which will be the resolution of conflict in the textile industry waste pollution Majalaya.

Keywords: Conflict Resolution, the Graph Model for Conflict Resolution, Textile Industry Majalaya, Qualitative