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LEGAL PROTECTION OF COMMUNITY RIGHTS TO CLEAN AIR FROM AIR POLLUTION CAUSED BY A FACTORY IN MEDAN DELI DISTRICT UNDER LAW NO. 32 OF 2009

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Abstract

This study aims to analyzed the legal protection of community rights in relation to suspected air pollution resulting from a factory fire in Medan Deli District, based on Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This research employed an empirical approach involving 20 respondents selected through purposive sampling. Data were collected through questionnaires, interviews, and documentation, then analyzed using descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation with the assistance of SPSS. The results showed that the mean score for corporate responsibility was 4.06, while the mean score for community rights protection was 3.50. The interviews revealed community complaints regarding the effects of smoke from the fire, the absence of assistance or compensation received by the informants, and difficulties in obtaining information and submitting complaints. The Pearson correlation test produced a correlation coefficient of 0.374 with a significance value of 0.105, indicating that the relationship between corporate responsibility and community rights protection was not statistically significant at the 5% significance level. This study concludes that the fulfillment of community rights continues to face challenges in terms of information, complaints, and assistance. Therefore, follow-up action by the competent authorities is necessary to investigate the suspected pollution, provide information to the community, and ensure the protection of community rights in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Keywords: Factory Fire, Air Pollution, Legal Protection, Community Rights, Environment.

INTRODUCTION

Industrial activities play an important role in supporting economic growth and development in Indonesia. However, industrial operations also pose potential risks to the environment and surrounding communities, particularly when a fire occurs at a factory facility. Such incidents may release smoke and airborne particles that spread into nearby areas, potentially affecting residents' comfort, health, and daily activities. These concerns become particularly significant when industrial facilities are located close to residential areas, where communities have the right to live in a safe and healthy environment. The right to a good and healthy environment is part of the constitutional rights of Indonesian citizens, as stipulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This recognition demonstrates that environmental protection is not solely concerned with preserving nature but also constitutes an essential aspect of fulfilling human rights (Sodikin, 2021).

Legal protection of the public's right to a good and healthy environment is regulated under Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Article 65 paragraph (1) of the law affirms everyone's right to a good and healthy environment, while provisions concerning access to environmental information, public participation, and justice provide a legal basis for community involvement in environmental protection efforts. Furthermore, Article 67 establishes the obligation of everyone to preserve environmental functions and control environmental pollution and/or damage. Article 87 also provides for liability in the form of compensation and/or certain remedial measures against parties whose unlawful acts involving environmental pollution and/or damage cause losses. These provisions provide a legal foundation for examining the protection of community rights, including the possibility of obtaining remedies when losses resulting from environmental pollution can be established in accordance with applicable legal requirements (Republic of Indonesia, 2009).

In the context of this study, a factory fire in Medan Deli District provides the background for examining the protection of the rights of communities living near the incident site. Fires at industrial facilities may raise concerns regarding air quality, residential comfort, and potential impacts on public health. Nevertheless, the presence of smoke following a fire does not automatically establish that air pollution has occurred in violation of applicable legal

provisions. Determining whether pollution has occurred and whether the parties concerned bear legal liability requires sufficient evidence regarding environmental conditions, the impacts experienced by residents, and the causal relationship between the incident and the resulting losses. Therefore, community protection must be examined not only in terms of pollution control but also in relation to the availability of environmental information, opportunities to submit complaints, and access to legal remedies. Studies on the right to clean air in Indonesia highlight the importance of law and government institutions in ensuring the fulfillment of community rights and addressing air pollution challenges associated with human activities and business operations (Sukarja & Nasution, 2022).

The protection of community rights is also closely related to opportunities to obtain environmental information and participate in environmental decision-making and monitoring. Access to information enables communities to understand environmental conditions that may affect their lives, while public participation provides a means of expressing community interests and monitoring compliance with environmental protection obligations. Research on air pollution in Jakarta highlights the importance of fulfilling the rights to environmental information and public participation as essential elements in efforts to uphold the public's right to clean air (Tatyana & Putra, 2022). In addition, litigation is one of the legal avenues available, subject to applicable requirements. Communities that suffer losses as a result of environmental pollution or damage may file lawsuits to protect their own interests or pursue class action lawsuits when the relevant legal requirements are satisfied (Woran, 2021). Accordingly, public awareness of environmental rights and legal protection mechanisms is an important aspect to consider in cases involving factory fires near residential areas.

Previous studies have examined the protection of environmental rights, the fulfillment of the right to clean air, access to environmental information, and legal mechanisms for addressing pollution cases. Sodikin (2021) emphasizes the status of the right to a good and healthy environment as a constitutional right that requires legal protection and fulfillment. Sukarja and Nasution (2022) discuss legal and ethical challenges in fulfilling the right to clean air in Indonesia, while Tatyana and Putra (2022) highlight the importance of access to environmental information and public participation in addressing air pollution. Meanwhile, Woran (2021) examines the right to bring legal claims in cases of environmental pollution and damage under Law No. 32 of 2009. These studies provide a conceptual and legal foundation for research on community protection. However, further research can be conducted to specifically examine the perspectives of communities living near the site of a factory fire in Medan Deli District regarding the protection of their environmental rights and access to legal remedies. Therefore, this study seeks to complement previous research by using empirical data collected directly from community respondents.

Based on the foregoing discussion, this study aims to analyze the legal protection of community rights in relation to air pollution allegedly caused by a factory fire in Medan Deli District under Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. The study focuses on the fulfillment of the public's right to a good and healthy environment and the forms of legal protection available to affected communities. The findings are expected to provide an overview of the legal protection afforded to communities while identifying issues concerning the fulfillment of environmental rights in the area.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employed a quantitative method with an empirical approach. This approach was used to collect data directly from the community regarding their experiences and perceptions of the impacts of the factory fire and the protection of community rights in Medan Deli District. Quantitative research involves processing numerical data through measurement and statistical analysis, enabling respondents' responses to be presented systematically (Santoso & Madiistriyatno, 2021).

The research was conducted in Medan Deli District, with residents living near the factory fire site serving as research respondents. The study population consisted of people residing in the vicinity of the incident. The sample was selected using purposive sampling, a technique in which respondents are chosen based on criteria relevant to the research objectives. The criteria included residents living near the factory fire site, individuals who experienced the effects of the fire either directly or indirectly, individuals aged 20–50 years, and those willing to participate in the study. Based on these criteria, the study involved 20 respondents, both male and female.

The research data consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through questionnaires and interviews with community members concerning the impacts of the factory fire. The questionnaires were used to obtain information about community perceptions of corporate responsibility and the protection of community rights. Meanwhile, interviews were conducted to gather more detailed information regarding the impacts experienced by residents, any assistance or compensation received, their understanding of their rights, and the measures taken to obtain legal protection. Secondary data were obtained through documentation and

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a literature review of legislation, books, scientific journals, and other relevant sources, particularly Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

The questionnaire instrument consisted of 24 statements, comprising 12 items for the corporate responsibility variable (X) and 12 items for the community rights protection variable (Y). Responses were measured using a five-point Likert scale: Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD). The corporate responsibility variable covered indicators of compensation provision, the implementation of corporate social and environmental responsibility (CSR), and the company's response to the fire. Meanwhile, the community rights protection variable included indicators of the fulfillment of community rights, access to justice, and legal remedies. The development and measurement of these variables considered the alignment of the research instrument with the aspects examined in quantitative research (Pettalongi et al., 2025).

Questionnaire data were processed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive analysis was employed to describe the distribution of respondents' answers, total scores, and mean values for each questionnaire item and research indicator. Subsequently, inferential analysis was conducted using the Pearson Product-Moment correlation with a significance level of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$) to examine the relationship between corporate responsibility and the protection of community rights. Interview data were analyzed descriptively and used as supporting information to interpret the quantitative findings. The research findings were then discussed with reference to the legal provisions governing the protection of the public's right to a good and healthy environment under Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Corporate Responsibility toward the Community

Based on the questionnaire data collected from 20 respondents, the corporate responsibility variable (X) was measured using 12 statements grouped into three indicators: compensation provision, the implementation of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL/CSR), and the company's response to the community. The data analysis showed that the corporate responsibility variable obtained a total score of 974, with a mean score of 4.06 per item.

Table 1. Measurement Results for the Corporate Responsibility Variable

Indicator	Items	Total Score	Mean per Item
Compensation Provision	X1–X4	333	4,16
Implementation of TJSL/CSR	X5–X8	323	4,04
Company Response	X9–X12	318	3,98
Total/mean	**X1–X12**	**974**	**4,06**

Source: Primary data processed by the researchers, 2026.

As presented in Table 1, the compensation provision indicator obtained a mean score of 4.16, followed by the implementation of TJSL/CSR at 4.04 and the company response indicator at 3.98. Among the three indicators, compensation provision recorded the highest mean score.

The interpretation of these results requires consideration of the response coding system used in data processing. As explained in the preceding section of the research findings, responses were coded as follows: 1 for Strongly Agree (SA), 2 for Agree (A), 3 for Neutral (N), 4 for Disagree (D), and 5 for Strongly Disagree (SD). Under this coding system, higher mean scores for positively worded statements indicate a greater tendency among respondents to disagree with those statements. Therefore, the mean score of 4.06 indicates a relatively unfavorable assessment of corporate responsibility by the respondents.

The questionnaire findings were supported by information provided by the interview participants. I1 reported that the smoke following the fire caused disturbances that were noticeable for several days. However, the participant stated that no assistance or compensation was received from either the company or the local administrative authorities. I1 also explained that no direct explanation regarding the incident was provided by the company and that information about the fire was obtained from community members and the internet.

A similar account was provided by I2, who reported experiencing health complaints, including coughing, flu-like symptoms, and asthma symptoms following the fire. According to the participant, no assistance or compensation was received from either the company or the local administrative authorities. Information about the incident was obtained through community members, the internet, and journalists. The accounts of these two participants illustrate the experiences of community members concerning the effects they perceived following the fire and the responses they received after the incident.

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Protection of Community Rights

The community rights protection variable (Y) was measured using 12 statements grouped into three indicators: fulfillment of community rights, access to justice, and legal remedies. This measurement was intended to describe respondents' perceptions of the fulfillment of their rights and their access to protection mechanisms following the factory fire.

Table 2. Measurement Results for the Community Rights Protection Variable

Indicator	Total Score	Mean
Fulfillment of Community Rights (Y1–Y4)	270	3,38
Access to Justice (Y5–Y8)	287	3,59
Legal Remedies (Y9–Y12)	282	3,53
Total/mean Y	**839**	**3,50**

Source: Primary data processed by the researchers, 2026.

As shown in Table 2, the fulfillment of community rights indicator obtained a total score of 270, with a mean score of 3.38. The access to justice indicator recorded a total score of 287, with a mean score of 3.59, while the legal remedies indicator obtained a total score of 282, with a mean score of 3.53. Overall, the community rights protection variable achieved a total score of 839, with a mean score of 3.50.

Based on the response coding system used in this study, these mean scores must be interpreted in accordance with the direction of the Likert scale coding. Since Strongly Agree was assigned a score of 1 and Strongly Disagree a score of 5, higher mean scores for positively worded statements indicate a greater tendency to disagree. Accordingly, these measurement results provide an overview of respondents' perceptions of the fulfillment of community rights, access to justice, and legal remedies following the factory fire.

The interview findings also provide insight into community members' experiences in understanding and exercising their rights. Informant I1 stated that they did not clearly understand the community's rights to protection or compensation following the factory fire. The informant also reported never having submitted a complaint to the local government. In their view, community members affected by the smoke should receive appropriate attention, including access to health examinations.

Meanwhile, informant I2 stated that they were aware of the right to seek compensation but chose not to pursue the matter further because the procedures were considered complicated. The informant also reported having submitted a complaint to the subdistrict head but had not received a response. The accounts of these two informants indicate perceived obstacles to understanding legal rights and accessing complaint mechanisms. These interview findings complement the questionnaire results; however, they cannot be generalized to represent the entire community of Medan Deli District because of the limited number and characteristics of the interview participants.

Relationship between Corporate Responsibility and the Protection of Community Rights

To examine the relationship between corporate responsibility (X) and the protection of community rights (Y), this study employed the Pearson Product-Moment correlation test using SPSS. The test was conducted to determine the direction and strength of the relationship between the two variables based on data collected from 20 respondents.

Table 3. Pearson Correlation Test Results for Corporate Responsibility and the Protection of Community Rights

Variables	Pearson Correlation	Sig. (2-tailed)	N
Corporate Responsibility (X) – Protection of Community Rights (Y)	0,374	0,105	20

Source: Primary data processed by the researchers, 2026.

As shown in Table 3, the Pearson correlation test produced a correlation coefficient of 0.374, a significance value of 0.105, and a total of 20 respondents. The positive correlation coefficient indicates that the two variables moved in the same direction within the study data. However, the significance value of 0.105 exceeds the 0.05 significance level, indicating that the relationship between corporate responsibility and the protection of community rights was not statistically significant.

Therefore, the study does not provide sufficient statistical evidence to establish a significant relationship between corporate responsibility and the protection of community rights. These findings also cannot be used to establish a causal relationship between the two variables. The interpretation should take into account the relatively small sample size and the sampling technique employed, namely purposive sampling. Accordingly, the findings are best understood as an indication of the relationship between the two variables among the respondents studied rather than as a conclusion that represents the entire community of Medan Deli District.

Discussion

Legal Protection of Community Rights in Relation to the Alleged Impacts of Air Pollution

The findings indicate that respondents tended to assess corporate responsibility unfavorably following the factory fire. This is reflected in the mean score of 4.06 for the corporate responsibility variable under the response coding system described in the preceding sections. The interview findings also indicate that participants reported disturbances caused by smoke, stated that they had not received assistance or compensation, and had not received a direct explanation from the company regarding the incident.

From an environmental law perspective, the right to a good and healthy environment is an essential component of the protection of community rights. Such protection concerns not only environmental conditions but also the public's rights to obtain information, participate in environmental matters, and access justice. These aspects are important in enabling communities to understand the environmental conditions they face and to make use of available legal mechanisms when they believe their rights have been affected (Yuliyanto et al., 2022).

The relevant legal basis for this study is Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. Article 65 paragraph (1) establishes everyone's right to a good and healthy environment. Article 65 paragraph (2) recognizes the right to environmental information, participation, and access to justice in fulfilling that right, while Article 65 paragraph (5) provides everyone with the right to submit complaints regarding alleged environmental pollution and/or damage. These provisions provide a normative basis for discussing the importance of access to information and complaint mechanisms for communities who believe they have experienced environmental impacts (Law No. 32 of 2009).

In this study, the participants' accounts of disturbances caused by smoke represent findings based on their reported experiences. However, the available research data do not include air quality test results or environmental assessment documents that could establish the extent of any pollution. Consequently, these complaints cannot, by themselves, serve as technical evidence that air pollution occurred at a particular level or that the reported health problems were directly caused by the factory fire. Assessing the alleged pollution requires relevant environmental examinations and supporting evidence.

In the context of environmental justice, responses to alleged pollution should take into account the concerns of affected communities, including their opportunities to obtain information and submit complaints. Environmental law enforcement that seeks to promote justice should consider public participation, transparency, and accountability mechanisms that can be implemented effectively (Aji & Pramono, 2023). Accordingly, the participants' experiences in this study illustrate the importance of following up on community complaints, but they do not, on their own, establish that a legal violation has occurred.

Corporate Responsibility and Legal Liability

The compensation provision indicator obtained a mean score of 4.16, which was higher than the scores for the implementation of TJSL/CSR and the company's response. Based on the questionnaire coding system used in the preceding sections, this score indicates a tendency among respondents to disagree with positive statements regarding compensation provision. This finding is supported by the interview accounts of participants who stated that they had not received assistance or compensation following the factory fire.

Under environmental law, corporate responsibility must be distinguished from the determination of whether the legal requirements for liability have been satisfied in a particular incident. Article 87 paragraph (1) of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management stipulates that the party responsible for a business and/or activity is required to pay compensation and/or undertake certain remedial actions if an unlawful act involving environmental pollution and/or damage causes losses to other persons or the environment. The application of this provision requires an assessment of the relevant facts, losses, causal relationships, and applicable legal requirements. Studies on the principle of *strict liability* in environmental damage cases highlight the importance of understanding the legal basis and requirements for liability in environmental law enforcement. Although this principle may be relevant in certain cases, its application cannot be established solely on the basis of community complaints or the

occurrence of a factory fire (Al Fikri, 2022). According to the research data, the participants reported that they had not received assistance or compensation. These accounts should be retained as empirical findings concerning the participants' experiences. However, the findings are insufficient to establish that the company has been proven to have violated the law or that the requirements for liability under Article 87 paragraph (1) have been satisfied. A determination of legal liability requires further examination in accordance with applicable legislation.

Therefore, community protection in cases involving alleged air pollution should not be assessed solely on the basis of whether assistance was provided following the incident. Protection also involves the provision of information, the assessment of environmental conditions, the handling of complaints, and the determination of appropriate legal measures based on the findings of relevant investigations. This approach is necessary to ensure that responses to community concerns are grounded in verifiable evidence.

Fulfillment of Community Rights and Access to Justice

The measurement results for the community rights protection variable showed a mean score of 3.50. The access to justice indicator obtained a mean score of 3.59, while the legal remedies indicator recorded a mean score of 3.53. Under the coding system employed in this study, these results indicate a tendency among respondents not to fully agree with positive statements concerning the protection of community rights.

The interviews indicate that understanding legal rights and complaint mechanisms was an important aspect of the participants' experiences. I1 reported not having a clear understanding of their rights following the factory fire, while I2 stated that the complaint process was perceived as complicated. I2 also reported having submitted a complaint to the subdistrict head but not having received a response. These accounts illustrate the difficulties perceived by the participants in accessing information and pursuing complaint mechanisms.

Access to environmental justice involves not only the existence of legal provisions but also the ability of communities to use the procedures available to them. A study on access to justice for victims of transboundary haze pollution in Southeast Asia examines the challenges communities face when pursuing their rights in environmental disputes involving multiple interests and jurisdictions (Listiningrum, 2018). Although the context of that study differs from the factory fire in Medan Deli District, its discussion is relevant to understanding the practical barriers that may arise in accessing environmental justice.

Public participation can also take the form of legal mechanisms through which citizens pursue matters of public interest. A study of citizen lawsuits concerning air pollution in Jakarta indicates that this mechanism can serve as a form of public participation in environmental law enforcement, although its application involves procedural issues and legal developments that require consideration (Uz Zaman, 2023).

Nevertheless, this study did not specifically examine all available environmental dispute resolution mechanisms or comprehensively assess the performance of every relevant government institution. Therefore, the participants' accounts of not receiving a response cannot directly establish that all legal protection mechanisms are ineffective. Rather, these findings indicate the need to clarify information regarding community rights, provide accessible complaint mechanisms, and ensure that complaints receive appropriate follow-up from the competent authorities.

Furthermore, protection for community members who advocate for environmental rights must also be considered. Article 66 of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerns the protection of individuals who fight for the right to a good and healthy environment against actions that may obstruct such efforts. Research on the regulation of anti-SLAPP mechanisms in Indonesian environmental law highlights the importance of legal certainty in interpreting and implementing this protection in practice (Sembiring, 2017). This provision is relevant to the discussion of opportunities for public participation; however, its application to a particular incident still requires an assessment of the facts and applicable legal provisions.

Environmental Law Enforcement in Community Protection

The research findings indicate that the participants expected their concerns regarding the impacts experienced after the factory fire to receive appropriate attention. These expectations included assistance or compensation, information about the incident, and health examinations for community members who reported complaints after exposure to smoke. These findings highlight the importance of providing clear responses to community complaints, particularly when an incident is suspected of causing environmental impacts.

The effectiveness of community protection is closely related to the implementation of environmental law enforcement. The existence of legal regulations does not, by itself, guarantee that every environmental issue can be resolved effectively. Research examining factors that hinder environmental law enforcement in Indonesia discusses

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the need to improve the enforcement system and strategies for handling environmental cases to ensure more effective legal protection (Hartiwiningsih et al., 2023).

In the context of this study, follow-up measures concerning alleged pollution may include receiving complaints, examining environmental conditions as necessary, providing information to the community, and assessing appropriate actions based on the results of relevant investigations. The implementation of these measures must take into account the authority of each institution and the available evidence. This study itself does not provide sufficient data to comprehensively assess the actions taken by all relevant institutions.

Environmental protection is also associated with the principle of justice, which considers the relationship between human beings and the environment. Research on justice for nature and the integration of environmental concerns into legal systems emphasizes the importance of incorporating environmental considerations into the implementation of legal protection (Insani & Karimullah, 2023). In this study, this approach is relevant to recognizing community complaints as matters that require examination and follow-up without disregarding the need for sufficient evidence.

Accordingly, the research findings provide an initial overview of respondents' experiences following the factory fire. However, evaluating the overall success or failure of environmental law enforcement requires additional data, such as complaint records, responses from the competent authorities, environmental assessment results, and information regarding the measures taken to address the incident.

Relationship between Corporate Responsibility and the Protection of Community Rights

The Pearson correlation test produced a coefficient of 0.374 and a significance value of 0.105. The coefficient indicates a positive direction of association between corporate responsibility and the protection of community rights. However, because the significance value exceeds 0.05, the relationship between the two variables is not statistically significant at the 5% significance level.

These results indicate that the study data do not provide sufficient statistical evidence to establish a significant relationship between the two variables. The findings also cannot be used to conclude that corporate responsibility causes changes in the protection of community rights. Correlation analysis describes only the statistical association between the measured variable scores within the research sample.

From an environmental law perspective, the protection of community rights involves several aspects, including access to information, public participation, complaint mechanisms, and the enforcement of environmental law. Research on environmental justice considers environmental protection and community interests as important elements of the legal system (Insani & Karimullah, 2023). However, these aspects were not all examined as separate variables in this study and therefore cannot be identified as causal factors based on the available correlation results.

The sample size of 20 respondents and the use of purposive sampling also limit the generalizability of the findings. Therefore, the results are best interpreted as a description of the perceptions of the respondents included in the study in Medan Deli District. Future research could increase the number of respondents and supplement perception data with complaint records, statements from relevant authorities, and air quality assessment results, where available.

Legal Implications for Community Protection

Based on the questionnaire and interview findings, several aspects require attention in efforts to protect communities following a factory fire. First, community members need clear information about the incident, the management of environmental impacts, and the complaint channels available to them. Second, complaints concerning smoke exposure and health effects should be addressed through appropriate examinations so that the conditions experienced by residents can be assessed more objectively. Third, community complaints should receive follow-up from the competent authorities in accordance with their respective responsibilities and applicable legal provisions.

Fourth, if an investigation establishes environmental pollution that causes losses and satisfies the applicable legal requirements, liability and compensation may be assessed under the relevant legislation, including Article 87 paragraph (1) of Law No. 32 of 2009. The application of this provision still requires sufficient evidence and an appropriate legal assessment. Accordingly, this study does not seek to establish the liability of any particular party but rather to describe respondents' experiences and highlight the importance of access to information, complaint mechanisms, investigations, and follow-up actions in protecting community rights.

Overall, the findings indicate that respondents tended to assess corporate responsibility and the protection of community rights unfavorably following the factory fire. The relationship between the two variables was positive in direction but not statistically significant. Within the framework of Law No. 32 of 2009, these findings demonstrate

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the relevance of protecting the right to a good and healthy environment, ensuring access to information and justice, and safeguarding the right to submit complaints concerning alleged pollution. Nevertheless, determining whether pollution or a legal violation has occurred and whether compensation is required still depends on appropriate investigation and evidence in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of this study on the legal protection of community rights in relation to alleged air pollution caused by a factory fire in Medan Deli District under Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, it can be concluded that respondents generally expressed unfavorable perceptions of corporate responsibility and the protection of community rights. This is reflected in the mean scores of 4.06 for corporate responsibility and 3.50 for community rights protection under the questionnaire coding system used in this study. The interviews also revealed community complaints regarding the effects of smoke, the absence of assistance or compensation received by the participants, and difficulties in obtaining information and submitting complaints. The Pearson correlation test yielded a coefficient of ($r = 0.374$) with a significance value of 0.105, indicating that the relationship between corporate responsibility and the protection of community rights was not statistically significant at the 5% significance level. From a legal perspective, Law No. 32 of 2009 provides a legal basis for protecting the right to a good and healthy environment, access to information and justice, and the submission of complaints concerning alleged pollution. However, this study cannot conclusively establish the occurrence of air pollution from a technical standpoint or prove that the company committed a legal violation because air quality test results and sufficient legal evidence were not available. Therefore, further investigation into the alleged pollution, the provision of clear information to the community, and appropriate follow-up on complaints by the competent authorities are necessary in accordance with applicable legislation.

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