

Empowerment of Women Inmates Category IIB Correctional Institution Jambi Through CSR Program of PT Pertamina EP Jambi Field

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Abstract. The high rate of criminality among inmates, especially in regard to drug-related issues, is inseparable from the problems of inequality that occur in social life. Economic factors are the trigger for these problems. In addition, the negative stigma experienced by ex-prisoners inevitably leads them to fall back into their bad deeds, so if left uncontrolled, the unbreakable cycle will continue. Solutions to these problems must be found in order to reduce or even eliminate them. This research was conducted to highlight what factors have led to the high recidivist rate of former residents of the Jambi category IIB Prison. Furthermore, this paper will also include what steps can be taken to reduce social problems that occur after the sentencing of prisoners of Category IIB Jambi Women's Prison. This research uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach in this study is to describe the results of research in the form of written or spoken words obtained from observation, interviews, and documentaries. This research discusses: (1) The main problems that cause the high recidivism rate in the Jambi Category IIB Women's Prison. (2) How PT Pertamina EP Jambi Field initiated an empowerment program to overcome these social problems. (3) How the program provides solutions to the problems that occurred. The implementation of the program must involve stakeholders, including the government, in this matter the Jambi Category IIB Women's Prison, NGOs with the private sector, and the community.

Keywords: *CSR, Women's Prison, Women Empowerment.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Prisoners, also known as inmates of prison, are generally considered a vulnerable part of society. People who are vulnerable in community empowerment refer to groups that encounter conditions that are socially, economically, and politically weak or at-risk. Often, vulnerable communities face challenges and barriers that prevent them from accessing resources, opportunities and rights that are equal to those of the rest of society. Prison inmates, on the other hand, face challenges that can make them vulnerable, both during their period of detention and after their discharge. The prison recognizes the importance of providing new opportunities and skills to prisoners, so that they can prepare themselves for life after their discharge.

The social stigma received by prisoners often occurs after their discharge from jail. A major challenge for them is to fully reintegrate into society, let alone get a job. Prisoners lose their freedom and are bound to the rules and limitations set by the legal system they are subjected to.

According to Citra (2021), in her journal regarding the Juridical Study of prisoner development, it is necessary to have the participation of all parties including the general public so that the goals of prisoner development can be actualized as expected. Support and concern from community can have a good impact on the process of developing the prisoners to be able to return to their activities in the community. The positive impact of community support and concern for the inmates development process can be in the form of motivation and hopes for them. When they feel that the community still cares about their future, they will feel encouraged

to change themselves and make positive efforts in the rehabilitation and social reintegration process.

In addition to minimizing stigma, when the community shows understanding, empathy, and willingness to give a second chance, they will also feel more accepted and find it easier to overcome social barriers after their discharge. The positive impact of community support and concern is also the fulfillment of opportunities to reintegrate into society. A supportive society can provide employment opportunities, especially when the inmates have received assistance in preparing for their release, such as the assistance in this *Batik Kejora* program. In addition, social support is the main key needed to start a new life after inmates have 'graduated' from custody. It is considered 'graduated', because during the detention period, prisoners are given various learning experiences, from various mentoring programs to those related to their spirituality. The learning and mentoring provided is intended to equip Correctional Institution (*Lapas*) residents before being discharged. Alongside social support, there is responsibility and accountability. When the community shows support for inmates, they also play a role in reminding inmates of their responsibility for past actions and the importance of positive change. Support from the community can be a powerful reminder for prisoners to take responsibility for their actions and strive to improve.

This research was conducted to highlight what factors have led to the high recidivism rate of former residents of the Jambi Category IIB Correctional Facility. Furthermore, this paper will also include what steps can be taken to reduce social problems that occur after sentencing for female inmates of Category IIB Jambi Prison.

B. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach. The qualitative approach in this study is to describe the findings in the form of written or spoken words obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation studies (Suyanto & Sutinah, 2013). Its characteristics as described by Burhan Bungin are natural, and can be accounted for (Burhan, 2007).

Primary data sources in this writing are 3 people, while secondary sources are obtained from books, magazines, newsletters and relevant research reports. The data collection technique is obtained from observation, interviews, and documentation studies. In this research the author conducted an in-depth, gradual, and directed interviews. In-depth interviews refer to the author's direct involvement with the parties involved in the matter under study.

Gradual interviews refer to interviews that are not conducted all at once depending on the level of need. This is because this gradual interview will maximize the data obtained. Directed interviews are interviews that are carried out with the aim of research, so it is essential to have a careful attitude in conducting these interviews, and prepare everything that will be required (Usman & Akbar, 2017).

The documentation study was conducted to collect documents related to the research question. Thus, using the documentation method, which means finding data about research variables through offline and online sources. The data analysis techniques that were used were data reduction, data display and conclusion verification (Sunarto, 2004). Reduction is by means of summarizing, categoryifying data and focusing on the main data, looking for themes and patterns. Data display is a written and complete narrative of what is seen, felt, and heard both directly and indirectly. Meanwhile, verification of conclusions is a reassessment of whether the data obtained from primary and secondary data sources is valid or invalid. If it is considered valid, the data will be included in the valid data, but if it is questionable, it needs to be noted or discarded because it will affect the validity of the research results.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Factors that are Causing the Occurrence of Criminal Acts

Social issues and crime that occur in an area are actually not a new phenomenon. Almost every location has its own problems. These problems occur due to several factors, both environmental and economic. The criminality problem that occurs not only targets men, but also women. Women are often perceived as weak, so they are easily persuaded to get involved in criminal acts. There are various kinds of criminal acts that occur, but one of the highest in Jambi is the case of drug dealing.

The Jambi Category IIB Women's Correctional Facility notes that almost 80% of the cases that happen annually are related to drugs and recidivism reaches 90 cases each year. Data obtained from the Jambi Category IIB Women's Correctional Facility also shows that the age of those caught in these cases are not limited to adults, but also those who are elderly and also relatively very young groups. Based on the data obtained, there are several factors that contribute to this, but economic problems are the basis for the high rates. Difficult access to work and lack of knowledge are the main problems for some of them. This is in line with the high necessities of daily life. This social condition creates economic problems for them, causing them to take shortcuts as a solution to solve the problem.

Other problems also occur with those who have served their sentences. With the promise of a better life after their sentence, some of them end up returning to their past actions. Not to mention the economic problems they face, they also have to deal with the negative stigma attached to them by society. Society's level of trust in them as former inmates has led them to be excluded from their own environment. This certainly affects their lives and their mental state. The following are the results of interviews conducted with the inmates.

Table 1 Information Obtained During Interview

No	Informant	Interview Results
1	Mly	I live alone with my son, the economic conditions were very mediocre, and at that time I didn't know what to do. Suddenly I was offered to sell the goods at an agreed price, I thought it could help me fulfill my daily needs.
2	Ftr	My husband earns a barely enough salary and comes home every 2-3 months. We have a lot of needs to pay for. Honestly, I didn't want to do that, but I was somehow forced to.
3	Wln	I actually didn't want to do this anymore, but surviving under halal way was very difficult. The people around me were also unwilling to help develop me. I was treated as if I was the dregs of society, so I thought I had no other choice.

This problem seems to be an unbreakable circle of crime, the criminal acts they commit are in fact not because they want to, but because of the difficulties and inevitability they face. As well as the reason for being able to survive and maintain the family life.

2. Discrimination Towards Former Inmates

The negative response given to former inmates is basically a consequence of what they have done. Based on the results of this study, in general, the forms of discrimination against former prisoners carried out by the community include: (a) negative perceptions, (b) stigma in the form of stereotypes; and (c) unjust treatment.

The negative thinking experienced by formerly serving inmates was initially the failure of a woman to fulfill her role in the community where the former inmate lived. The failure of former inmates to play the role that society expects them to perform makes negative perceptions in everyday life even stronger. This condition results in negative perceptions of

former inmates during imprisonment becoming reality after being released from prison. As a former female inmate for drug cases, ideally after leaving the prison she would no longer repeat the actions that resulted in her status as a female inmate. However, the conditions that happened to her were the opposite, the actions that put her in prison were repeated and made former drug case inmates fall into the same pit. The actions taken by former inmates of drug cases are basically not without reason. This condition is due to the fact that the environment in which they live also supports them to take actions that cause them to go to prison. The influence of the environment does cause a person to take actions that are considered wrong by society.

The second is stigma. In the case of former female inmates, stigma in people's minds is manifested in the form of stereotypes, this aspect occurs in former female inmates derived from arguments in their social environment. The stereotypes that occur to her are actualized from the social environment of a society that seems reluctant or restricting interactions. Such stereotype creates fear in the society and this fear comes from the past crimes committed by women ex-inmates.

The third is discrimination. Examples of discrimination found in the field include the fact that there is no law that regulates or even prohibits former prisoners from making ID cards, prohibits them from participating in local village meetings, being involved in community organizations, and prohibits them from working in an office or company. However, in reality they feel discriminated. Other evidence of injustice regarding former prisoners can also be seen from marginalization in the world of work. In this context, state regulations clearly restrict every former inmates from working in the formal sector. This condition illustrates that injustice against former WBP has been legalized by the state. This condition can be seen from the experience of former WBPs who tried to register for work in the formal sector but were hampered by the requirement to have a police record certificate (SKCK).

3. Factors Affecting Community Discrimination Behavior towards the Status of Female Former Inmates

The negative stigma attached to former inmates from the community is so overwhelming that even the positive things they do are marred with suspicion. The presence of inmates in the life of the community causes them to be worried and should always maintain caution even though the deeds or actions of the inmates are not always intentional. The community remains cautious about the safety of their families and worried about their property or wealth, because the community still thinks that if one day there is an urgent need, then it is certain that the person will return to the path that was once taken which harms other community members, because basically the person has committed a criminal act.

From the results of interviews conducted with the community on site, the reasons why the community discriminates against those former prisoners are several factors, including the behavior shown by former inmates after returning to the social environment has apparently remained the same from day to day even though these former prisoners have served their sentences in prison for years, the community considers their behavior to be even worse than before. In addition, after being released from prison and returning to the community, they often do negative things such as frequently using harsh language and unable to respect their elders in the community.

Moreover, the factors that contribute to the discrimination practiced by the community against former inmates include: Historical background, for example a person who was originally a murderer, even though he has been imprisoned he is still a murderer, who is always considered evil. (2) The social-cultural and situational development background. A prejudice arises and develops from one individual against another, or against a particular social group when there is a status downgrade. On the other hand, prejudice can develop further as a result

of the gap between the rich and the poor. (3) Originating from personality factors the frustration of certain people or social groups is a sufficient condition to cause aggressive behavior. The authoritarian personality type is characterized by a person's prejudicial personality, with characteristics of a conservative and introverted nature, and (4) on the background of different beliefs, faiths and religions. It is a difference where an individual or group believes in a certain faith, belief and even religion that they think is good, but on the other hand an individual or group has a different view so that suspicion of the views of the other group arises and causes conflict in the environment, prejudice that is rooted in the above can be said to be a universal prejudice. Therefore, if there is one inmate who does negative actions, other inmates will directly get a negative stigma as well. With this negative stigma, the community will discriminate against them from the personality factors displayed.

4. Empowerment Program for Women Inmates through the Development of Eco-friendly Batik

Community development activities or often referred to as comdev are efforts made to overcome social problems based on developing community independence through increasing the capacity of the community. The core of community development activities is Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Comdev activities in some aspects are actually still characterized by the concept of philanthropy (generosity) which is more "doing good to look good" and ad hoc in nature. However, over time, ad hoc CSR activities began to be ignored by some companies because they began to realize that the spearhead of innovation and benefit from CSR activities is to help address social and environmental problems as CSR activities that are integrated from the beginning into the company's business.



Figure 1 The Group Conducting the Training

Pertamina EP Jambi Field has proven its commitment to the implementation of sustainable CSR programs through a series of programs that have been arranged systematically with a system approach, starting from planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation to the final report stage. One of the CSR programs conducted is the Women inmates Empowerment Program at the Jambi Category IIB Women's Prison. Based on the results of the social mapping carried out and the data obtained in accordance with the previous explanation, the company tries to be part of overcoming these problems. So the empowerment program was initiated through the development of eco-friendly batik. This program was initiated by looking

at local wisdom and also the ability of the inmates themselves. In addition to social problems, the program is also expected to be able to maintain and preserve local wisdom. Maintaining and preserving batik, as a cultural heritage from Indonesia.

The initial stage of this program was to form a group called Kejora Batik Group. The group, which is run by 15 people, is then given training on how to make batik, starting from making patterns to the coloring process. In addition, the group is also given capital in the form of equipment and raw materials, so that the group can continue to create and innovate without having to think about the initial capital.



Figure 2 Group Production Fabric

Along the way, the program was then developed into a more extensive stage. This program was carried out so that the group would not only make batik cloth, but could also develop other derivative products. In addition to the group, communication was also well established with the Jambi Category IIB Women's Prison. To increase the enthusiasm of the group, Pertamina EP Jambi Field together with the Correctional Institution created social media to market the products of the inmates. The products sold are then used as savings for them, so that after the time of their sentence, they have the provision to live their social life.

5. The impact of CSR programs on prisoners of Category IIB Jambi Women's Prison Building confidence to reintegrate into society with the skills they acquired

In essence, the presence of CSR programs is not only a responsibility of the company, but also designed to provide equitable benefits for the community. In his book, Kotler once stated that CSR is a commitment of a company that aims to help improve the welfare of the community through a good business practice. The presence of CSR programs also has good benefits, for the environment, community and local government.

If we look back through history, the development of CSR in Indonesia started in the early 2000s. Over time, more and more companies in Indonesia began to realize the importance of social and environmental responsibility in their business activities. Eventually, in 2007, matters related to CSR were regulated in Article 74 of Law No. 40 on Limited Liability Companies. The law introduced the concept of corporate social responsibility which also obliges every company to pay attention to the economic, social and environmental impacts of its business activities. The company is also expected to help the needs of the community at least around the location where the company operates. Additionally, in 2012, the Government of Indonesia re-established regulations in the form of Presidential Decree No. 59 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility. This decree

provides guidelines and criteria on the implementation of CSR in Indonesia and stipulates that every company is required to report their CSR activities on a regular basis.

The CSR program that has been carried out by Pertamina EP Jambi Field has a good influence, especially for prison inmates (WBP) of Category IIB Jambi Women's Prison. At its phases, the company has provided initial capital for the WBP in the form of procurement of goods. This is done to help support the group's activities so that they can be more productive in producing eye-catching fabrics. In addition, to improve the ability of members, a capacity enhancement program is also carried out for members, so that the production they produce can be better. All of these stages are carried out not only as an effort to improve the ability of members, but also as a mental strengthening effort for WBP so that they can regain confidence after their sentence. Self-confidence is a very valuable attribute for someone's life in society, without self-confidence it will cause many problems on one's life. This is because with self-confidence, a person is able to actualize all his potential.

According to Lauster (in Asmadi Alsa) says that self-confidence is an attitude or feeling of confidence in one's own abilities so that the person concerned is not too anxious in his actions, they feel free to do things according to their wishes and take responsibility for their actions, are warm and polite in interacting with others, have a sense of achievement and can identify their own strengths and weaknesses.

Meanwhile, Loekmono argues that self-confidence do not form on their own but is related to one's personality. Self-confidence is influenced by factors that come from within the individual himself, family norms and experiences, habitual traditions and the social or group environment in which the family comes from.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that self-confidence is a belief in one's own best abilities that are sufficient and realize the abilities one has, being able to use them appropriately to solve and overcome a problem with the best situation and can provide something pleasant for others. Self-confidence is not formed by itself but is related to a person's personality and is affected by factors that come from experiences since childhood in the individual himself. The implementation of the progra for WBP is actually to help develop this self-confidence, so that they can work and still be productive after the sentencing.



Figure 3 The Group is Doing Coloring

6. Changing the Stigma of the Community Towards Inmates (WBP) through CSR Programs

The lives of former female inmates are often viewed negatively by some members of society. The manifestation of negative stigma is often shown by excluding, gossiping or not being involved in community activities. The prison sentences they receive are often unacceptable to some members of the community. As a result, former inmates lose their rights as social members of society. In fact, this stigma is something that is contrary to the principles and values of justice and humanity. This stigma is often referred to as Social Justice Theory.

In her book, Mauriane Adams, who is one of the activists of social justice by establishing a social justice association called Teaching For Diversity and Social Justice, she states that social justice is a goal as well as a process in social life of society. With the existence of social justice, it can indirectly shape a better society with a more organized and equal life. However, social justice requires participation from the community or individuals to form a social identity to achieve a level of stability in society. Mauriane Adams also added, that social justice can be formed if there is a democratic attitude of society, participation, mutual respect for differences and a speedy response to change.

Indonesia in particular, social justice serves as one of the precepts of Pancasila, which means that all Indonesians have the right to be treated with justice in the areas of law, economics, politics and culture in order to create a just and prosperous society. The precept is also a guideline for all Indonesian people, so that they continue to respect each other despite the diversity.

If we look at it, injustice basically occurs because of the power from those who hold the strength in subordinating or marginalizing within the community or individual. Furthermore, there is hegemony and normalization in everyday life. As well as the internalization of the stigma process which is usually carried out from one generation to another in society. It can also be done by one individual to others. So the process of social injustice can take place in the society.

For former inmates who have been released or discharged from correctional institution (Lapas), it is not easy to return and mingle in the community. Even though they are now free, former inmates or prisoners are still considered social defectives and the dregs of society because of the criminal behavior they have committed. The negative perception of ex-convicts by society is the main reason for this phenomenon. The existence of this phenomenon raises other problems that can harm both sides. As if the former inmates were not given another chance by the community to change for the better. In fact, former inmates really need acceptance from the community. Without acceptance, inmates can actually return to committing negative actions.

This phenomenon is also one of the reasons for the presence of the TJSL Program for WBP in women's prisons. This program aims to change their image in the community, especially in their living environment. The skills provided to WBP will be a good asset as well as a value for them, that they are still able to mingle and work just like the rest of the society.

D. CONCLUSION

The high rate of criminality among inmates, especially in relation to drug-related issues, is inseparable from the problems of inequality that occur in social life and economic factors are the trigger for these problems. Moreover, the negative stigma experienced by former prisoners inevitably leads them to fall back into their bad deeds, so if left unattended, the circle will remain unbroken. These problems must be solved in order to reduce or even eliminate them. From the observations and analysis conducted, empowerment of WBP can be one of the solutions to overcome these issues. Improving their skills during their detention period will

enable them to have the required skills after their sentences and start their own employment. In addition, the savings obtained from sales during detention can be used as capital for them, so that slowly the negative stigma attached to them from the community can be eliminated.

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