



The Impact of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd Csr Program on Social Economic Conditions

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Abstract

Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd is the oil contractor with the largest oil yield in Indonesia in 2019. Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd carries out oil exploration and exploitation activities in Gayam Village, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency. This study aims to determine the CSR programs provided, community preferences for CSR programs and analyze the impact of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd's CSR program. The research method uses quantitative descriptive analysis. The type of data used is primary data through questionnaires and direct interviews. The indicators used are social (education and health) and economic (employment and income) indicators. The analytical method used is descriptive statistics. The study results indicate that there are two kinds of CSR programs provided, namely empowerment and physical. The analysis of preferences shows that people tend to like the type of empowerment CSR program compared to the physical type. CSR programs have an impact on the social and economic conditions of the community, especially education, health, job opportunities and income.

Keywords: CSR Program, Exxon, Oil, Gayam Village

Abstrak

Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd adalah kontraktor minyak yang memiliki hasil minyak paling besar di Indonesia pada tahun 2019. Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd melakukan kegiatan eksplorasi dan eksploitasi minyak di Desa Gayam Kecamatan Gayam Kabupaten Bojonegoro. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui program CSR yang diberikan, preferensi masyarakat terhadap program CSR dan menganalisis dampak yang ditimbulkan program CSR Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd. Metode penelitian menggunakan analisis deskriptif kuantitatif. Jenis data yang digunakan adalah data primer melalui kuesioner dan wawancara secara langsung. Indikator yang digunakan adalah indikator sosial (pendidikan dan kesehatan) dan ekonomi (kesempatan kerja dan pendapatan). Metode analisis yang digunakan adalah statistik deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat dua macam program CSR yang diberikan yaitu bersifat pemberdayaan dan fisik. Hasil analisis preferensi menunjukkan bahwa masyarakat cenderung menyukai program CSR jenis pemberdayaan dibandingkan dengan jenis fisik. Program CSR memiliki dampak terhadap kondisi sosial dan ekonomi masyarakat khususnya pendidikan, kesehatan, kesempatan kerja dan pendapatan.

Kata Kunci: Program CSR, Exxon, Minyak, Desa Gayam

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INTRODUCTION

Economic development is a series of efforts in an economy to develop its economic activities, which impact changes in various aspects of economic activity (Sukirno, 2006). In the traditional view, indicators of economic development success are identical with high economic growth, which is reflected in the level of people's per capita income. However, the high level of economic growth could not solve the problems, such as unemployment, poverty, inequality of income distribution, and structural imbalance problems (Kuncoro, 1997).

Prasetyo (2009) explains that if there is a high economic growth rate, it does not mean that there has been development in a country. Because development can be said to be successful if a high growth rate can be felt evenly. The economic development indicator used is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross National Product (GNP) of the country concerned.

GDP is the total amount of economic activity that results in goods or services in a country. Natural Resources (SDA) is one of the factors of production used to provide goods and services in economic activities (Fauzi, 2004). Natural resources are divided into two types, namely renewable natural resources and non-renewable natural resources. The existence of natural resources has a very important influence on the survival of humanity.

According to BPS Indonesia, GDP is one of the important indicators to determine the economic conditions in a certain period, both based on current prices and constant prices. Furthermore, BPS Indonesia also explains that GDP is the amount of added value produced by all business units in a particular country, or is

the total value of final goods and services produced by all economic units. In GDP with the production approach grouped into twelve categories of business fields.

The twelve categories are divided into two types of revenues, namely oil and gas revenues and non-oil and gas revenues. The results of oil and gas revenues in GDP are shown in category B, namely mining and quarrying. Based on category B revenue data, namely the results of mining and quarrying in Indonesia's GDP in 2015-2020, it shows that the value of mining and quarrying products has increased. The following is the result of category B (mining and quarrying) revenue in Indonesia's GDP for 2015-2020.

Based on Figure 1. it can be seen that category B revenue in Indonesia's GDP has increased from 2015 to 2020. In 2015-2017 there was an increase of 1%. In 2017-2018 it increased by 2%. In 2018-2019 there was an increase of 1%, and in 2019-2020, there was a decrease of 2%. However, when viewed directly, namely from 2015 to 2020 in Figure 1. the changes that occur are an increase from IDR 767,327,000 - to 790,475,000 - or an increase of 3%.

According to BPS Indonesia, mining is extracting valuable and economically valuable mineral deposits from the earth. The results of mining activities are oil and gas, coal, and others. Meanwhile, according to BPS, excavation is an activity that includes taking all kinds of excavated goods. The results of excavation activities are mountain rock, river stone, limestone, and others. Then the mining and quarrying categories are divided into four sub-categories, namely (1) oil, gas, and geothermal mining, (2) coal and lignite mining, (3) metal ore mining, (4) mining, and other excavations. The

following are the results of the mining and quarrying sub-category in Indonesia's GDP.

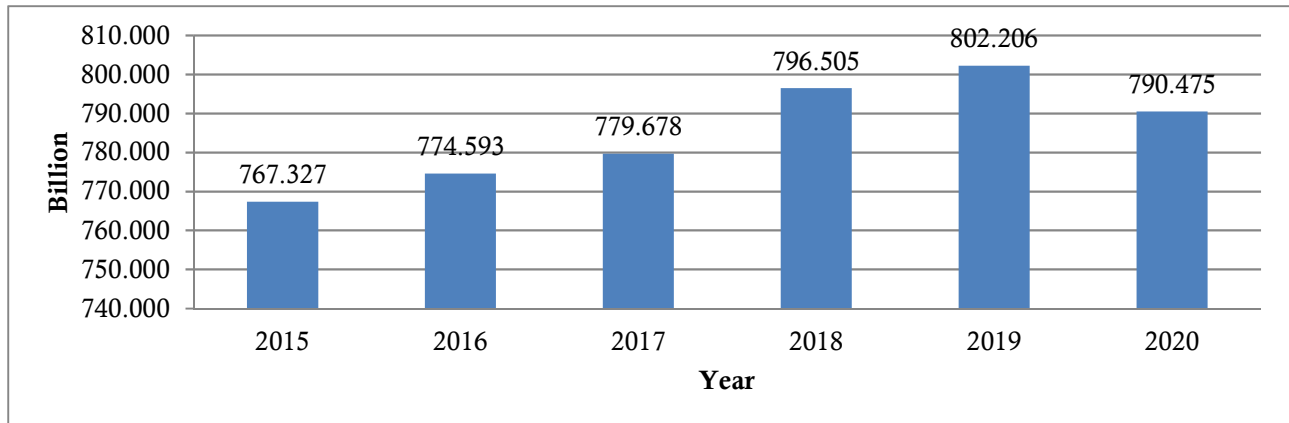


Figure 1. Mining and Excavation Results Against Indonesia's GDP on the basis of constant prices by business field

Source: BPS Indonesia, 2020

Based on Figure 2. it can be seen that of all components of the mining and quarrying sector, the oil, gas and geothermal mining sub-sector has the highest value compared to the others. Although the number has decreased from 2015 to 2020, from IDR 307,727.80 billion to IDR

272,583.20 billion. When viewed from the side of Indonesia's oil and gas reserves in 2015-2019 also experienced a decline. So that the decline occurred due to a decrease in oil and gas reserves. Table 1 shows the value of Indonesia's oil and gas reserves in 2015-2019.

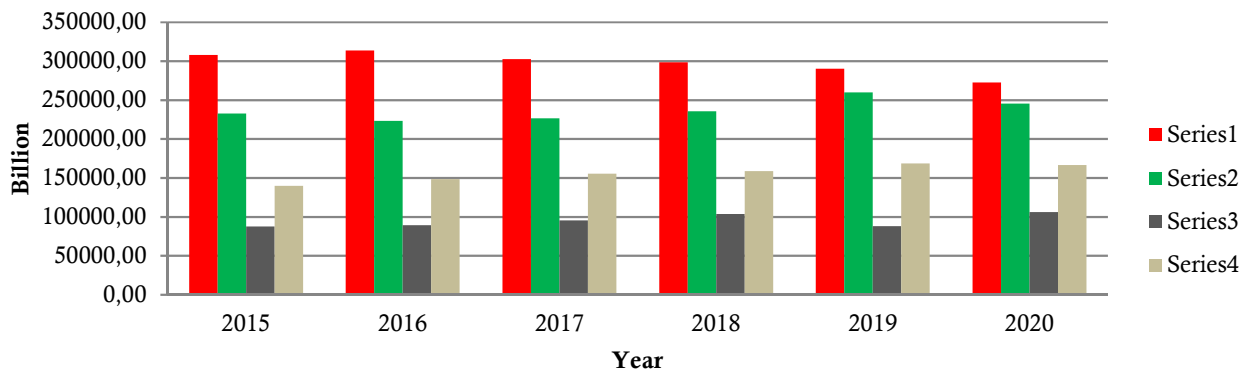


Figure 2. Indonesia's GDP by Mining and Quarrying

Source: BPS Indonesia, 2020

Table 1 is data on the development of oil reserves (MMSTB) and natural gas (TCF) in Indonesia for the last 5 years, namely from

2015 to 2019. In the figure, oil reserves show a declining graph from 2015 to 2019. In 2019, namely from 7305 MMSTB to 3775

MMSTB in oil reserves and a decrease in natural gas by 151.3 TCF in 2015 to 77 TCF in 2019.

According to the Directorate General of Oil and Gas in the 2019 Work Report document the decline in oil and gas in the earth is caused by 2 factors, namely the first due to a change in the calculation of reserve classification based on the 2018 Petroleum Resources Management System (PRMS), where fields that do not have production projects (not cultivated) have changed classes to become contingent and unrecoverable.

Table 1. Development of Oil and Gas Reserves in 2015-2019

Year	Petroleum Reserves (MMSTB)	Natural Gas Reserves (TCF)
2015	7305	151.3
2016	7251	144
2017	7535	142
2018	7512	135.5
2019*)	3775	77

Source: Direktorat Jenderal Minyak dan Gas Bumi, 2020

*) : Provisional Numbes

Then the second cause is a decrease in contractor reserves due to a re-calculation with new drillings, or by the existence of other new supporting data. Due to a decrease in oil reserves, the results of Indonesia's oil lifting have also decreased. Table 2 is data on Indonesia's oil lifting for 2015-2019. According to PP No. 27 of 2017 (amendment to PP No. 79 of 2010) concerning Refundable Operating Costs and Treatment of Income Tax in the Upstream Oil and Gas Business Sector, it is explained that Lifting is an amount of crude oil and/or natural

gas that is sold or divided in point of delivery (custody transfer point).

Table 2. Indonesia Oil Lifting Data for 2015-2019

Year	Target (MBOPD)	Realization (MBOPD)
2015	825	779
2016	820	829
2017	815	804
2018	800	778
2019	775	745.61

Source: Laporan Kinerja Direktorat Jenderal Minyak dan Gas Bumi, 2020

Table 2 shows the target values for oil lifting, which always decrease every year. The decrease was due to many considerations made by related parties. These considerations are (1) the results of an analysis of future domestic and global economic developments and future projections, (2) the direction of future development goals and targets, (3) challenges that need to be watched out for and overcome (4) efforts which further empowers the potential and capabilities of the existing economy.

To provide petroleum to be used by the community, PT. As one of the state-owned companies engaged in the exploration and exploitation of petroleum, Pertamina carries out these activities in cooperation with private companies. The cooperation is carried out to be able to meet domestic demand for petroleum, oil export activities and also natural resources in Indonesia are not fully controlled by private companies.

In Indonesia, there are many private companies that cooperate with PT. Pertamina to carry out the petroleum production process. According to the Directorate General of Oil and Gas, the number of Production

Cooperation Contract Contractors (KKKS) in 2019 amounted to 65 KKKS. Figure 3 is a graph that shows the percentage of KKKS that are able to contribute to Indonesia's oil lifting in 2019.

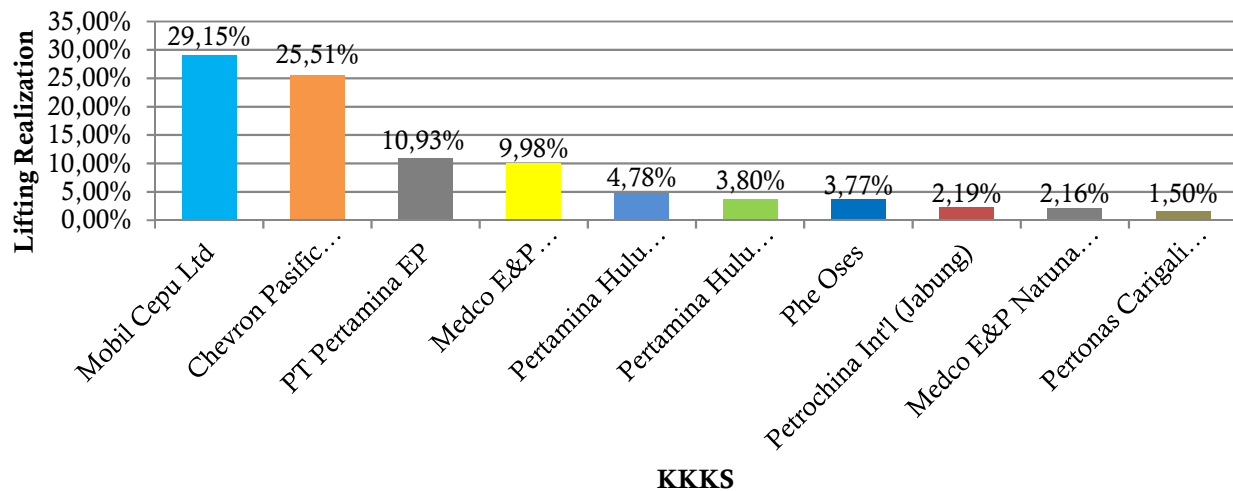


Figure 3. Realization of Oil Lifting per KKKS in 2019

Source : Laporan Kinerja Direktorat Jenderal Minyak dan Gas Bumi, 2020

Figure 3 shows data on the realization of oil lifting based on KKKS (Cooperation Contract Contractors) in Indonesia in 2019. In Figure 3 it shows the ranking of the top 10 out of 65 contractors working with the Indonesian government in the field of petroleum. The first rank is Mobil Cepu Ltd with the largest total lifting realization of 29.15%. Then in the tenth place, Pertonas Carigali Ketapang II with a lifting realization of 1.50%.

Of the ten contactors, the average lifting realization in 2019 was 18.89%. So based on Figure 3 it can be concluded that the realization of lifting from Mobil Cepu Ltd is twice the average realization of oil lifting. Mobil Cepu Ltd is a foreign contractor working with the government, namely PT. Pertamina EP Cepu in the Cepu Block working area. This is in accordance with the Cepu Block Cooperation Contract (KKS) which was signed on September

17, 2005. The Cepu Block is an oil and gas contract area located in two provinces, namely East Java Province and Central Java Province, where East Java Province consists of Regency Bojonegoro, Tuban Regency, and Central Java Province consist of Blora Regency.

Based on the PSC for the cepu area, the banyu urip field project is a project to be carried out, with an estimated oil reserve of 450 million barrels which was announced in April 2001. The following is a map showing the cepu block area and the location of the banyu urip field. Figure 4. shows the location of cepu blocks spread across the provinces of East Java (Bojonegoro Regency and Tuban Regency) and Central Java (Blora Regency).

The map has found four locations that have oil reserves and six locations that have natural gas reserves have been found. Of the four oil reserves found, the Banyu Urip field is

the largest area in the Cepu block working area. Banyu Urip field is located in Gayam Village, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java Province. With the discovery of petroleum sources in Gayam Village, the government in

this case PT. Pertamina EP Cepu in collaboration with Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd carried out petroleum production activities, then Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd was appointed as the operator in the production process.

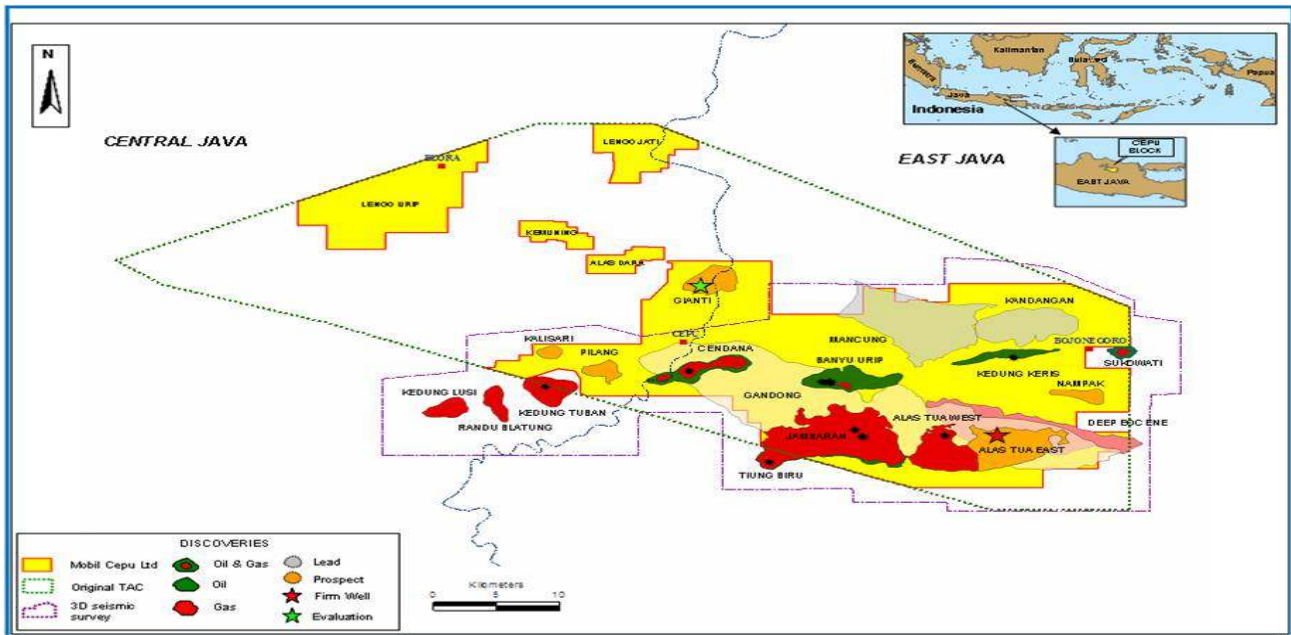


Figure 4. Cepu Block Location Map
 Source: PT Petronas Jatim Utama Cendana, 2020

With the existence of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, it is expected to be able to have an impact on the Gayam Village community; this is also explained in research conducted by (Kakambong, 2016) that the industrial sector has great potential in creating added value, encouraging the development of other sectors (multiplier effect), and create jobs. The existence of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd has an impact on the surrounding environmental conditions and has an impact on the social and economic conditions in Gayam Village.

According to Syarifuddin (2020) explaining that a company also produces positive externalities in addition to generating negative externalities. Syarifuddin continued that a

company carried out various programs to reduce the negative impact of the company's economic activities, such as paying taxes to the state, CSR programs, infrastructure development in the regions. The CSR program is a social responsibility that a company must carry out to the surrounding environment to increase the company's role in the social community.

Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, together with stakeholders in Gayam Village, has also provided several CSR programs to improve the welfare of the surrounding community. In its implementation, the participation of all components of society is necessary so that the objectives of the CSR program provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd can be realized.

The CSR programs provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd are divided into two types, namely CSR programs that are empowerment (training) and CSR programs that are physical (development of facilities and infrastructure). With the existence of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, it is hoped that it will pursue profit and contribute to the improvement of the welfare of the surrounding community through the CSR program provided.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research type of research is a quantitative descriptive research type. Where quantitative research comes from data which is then processed and presented. Quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine certain populations and samples, and sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is quantitative/statistical to test predetermined hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2017).

Descriptive research explains the results of observations, interviews, and questionnaires according to the actual situation. In conducting research, the data used are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from respondents. The primary data intended are health, education, income, and job opportunities from Gayam Village, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency.

Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained from documents and literature at the relevant service or agency. The secondary data used in this study came from the Central Statistics Agency, the Directorate General of Oil and Gas, and Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd. Meanwhile, the data used are mining and excavation results

to Indonesia's GDP ADHK by business field, data on Indonesian GDP according to mining and excavation results, development of oil and gas reserves, data on Indonesia's oil lifting, data on the realization of oil lifting per KKKS.

In this study, the population used was the number of the Gayam Village community, which was 6,480 people. The sampling technique used is the probability sampling technique using simple random sampling. Then based on the sample measurement using the Slovin formula, the number of samples used was 99.98, which was then rounded up to 100 respondents. Data collection techniques were carried out using interviews, questionnaires, and observations. The data analysis technique used is a statistical analysis which is then explained following the actual phenomena, symptoms or events in the field.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Syarifuddin (2020) stated that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a company's commitment to contribute to sustainable economic development by paying attention to aspects of partnership programs and environmental development. In Gayam Village, there are two types of CSR programs, namely empowerment and physical programs. The following is a table about the CSR programs provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd.

Based on table 3 the physical type of CSR program is a CSR program provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd to the Gayam Village community in the form of buildings, as well as physical assistance that can be seen directly by the eyes and can also be directly felt by the benefits. For example, for repairing the main road in Gayam Village,

making temporary garbage dumps, water reservoirs for daily needs, and so on.

Table 3. CSR Program provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd to the Gayam Village Community

No.	CSR Program Type	Type of Activity	Activity Examples	Activity Output
1.	Empowerment	Trainings	-Sewing training -Field school training -Health around -Etc	-Improving community soft skills -Open new job opportunities -Increase income -Improving people's welfare
2.	Physical	Infrastructure Development	-TPS (Temporary Garbage Disposal Place) -Water tank (clean water for residents) -Paving -Etc	-Easier to mobilize -Simplify the distribution process -Improving people's welfare

Source : Interview, 2020

The second CSR program is an empowerment type of CSR program. What is meant by empowerment is the efforts made by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd to encourage, generate, and increase the potential of the Gayam Village community so that they can improve the soft skills of the surrounding community.

This improvement is carried out through various kinds of training, usually carried out by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd and the village government or NGOs for the Gayam Village community. The training is carried out according to the surrounding community's needs, and the types of training provided vary.

CSR is the responsibility of an industry or company to the surrounding environment. This responsibility is not only responsible for the sustainability of the natural environment but also for the conditions of the surrounding community, both social, economic, and cultural conditions, so that the existence of CSR or

responsibility can impact the environment around the industry.

The following are the aspects used in the assessment of community preferences for Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd's CSR program, namely (1) benefits aspects, (2) environmental aspects, (3) sustainability aspects. The following table shows community preferences based on aspects of the benefits that can be felt by the Gayam Village community towards Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd's CSR program.

Table 4 shows that based on the benefits aspect, the Gayam Village community prefers the physical type of CSR program. The greatest perceived benefit of the physical type of CSR program is to facilitate the distribution process and facilitate mobility, namely as many as 100% of respondents feel these benefits. Then the benefits felt by the Gayam Village community towards the empowerment type CSR program are being able to improve the soft skills of the

Gayam Village community, as many as 100 respondents felt the benefits.

Table 4. Assessment of CSR Programs According to Respondents Based on Benefit Aspects.

No	Benefit Aspect	CSR Program Type	
		Empowerment (%)	Physical (%)
1.	Improve soft skills	100%	-
2.	Able to open new job opportunities	73%	27%
3.	Increase income	50%	50%
4.	Improve well-being	50%	50%
5.	Simplify the distribution process	-	100%
6.	Easy mobility	-	100%
Amount		273%	327%

Source: primary data processed, (2020)

As many as 73% of respondents believe that an empowerment type CSR program can open new jobs, then 50% feel that an empowerment type CSR program can increase income and improve welfare. Meanwhile, in the physical type CSR program, the community feels the greatest benefit from the ease of mobility and distribution process, which is 100% of the respondents.

In addition, as many as 27% of the community felt that the existence of a physical type of CSR program was able to open new jobs and also be able to increase people's income and welfare, with a percentage of 50%. The next aspect is the environmental aspect. Table 5 shows the results of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd's CSR

program assessment based on environmental aspects.

Table 5. Assessment of CSR Programs According to Respondents Based on Environmental Aspects

No	Environmental Aspects	CSR Program Type	
		Empowerment (%)	Physical (%)
1.	Greening	22%	78%
2.	Subtraction pollution	-	-
3.	Waste management	37%	73%
4.	Irrigation assistance	-	100%
Amount		59%	251%

Source: primary data processed, (2020)

Table 5 shows the results of the Gayam Village community's assessment of the CSR program based on environmental aspects. There are four options given in this aspect, namely deforestation, pollution reduction, waste management, and irrigation assistance. In table 5, community assessment is based on which of the two types of CSR programs impact environmental conditions.

Of the four choices given, the largest assessment results are waste management (in the empowerment type CSR program) of 37% and the availability of irrigation assistance (in the physical type of CSR program) of 100%. Then the results of the smallest assessment are the existence of reforestation (in the CSR type empowerment program) by 22% and waste management (in the physical type CSR program) by 73%. Then, a comparison was made to find out the preferences of the gayam village community towards the CSR program provided

by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd based on environmental aspects.

Table 6. CSR Program Assessment According to Respondents Based on Sustainability Aspects

No	Sustainability Aspects	CSR Program Type	
		Empowerment (%)	Physical (%)
1.	Availability of support tools	50%	50%
2.	There is assistance	17%	83%
3.	There is supervision	50%	50%
4.	There is an evaluation	79%	21%
Amount		196%	204%

Source: Primary Data Processed, (2020)

The comparison made is to compare the sum results of the two types of CSR programs (physical type and type of empowerment). Based on table 5, the sum of the two types of programs is 59% for empowerment and 251% for the physical type. So it can be concluded based on the comparison results on the environmental aspects of the Gayam Village community, which tend to like the physical type of CSR program. Then the last aspect, namely the sustainability aspect, can be seen in table 6.

The last aspect used in the preference assessment is the sustainability aspect, which is the aspect that is seen through the sustainability side of the CSR program. In table 6. there are four options that the Gayam Village community can use to assess the CSR program of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd. Of the four options given the largest assessment given by the Gayam Village community is the evaluation (in the empowerment type CSR program) of 97% and

the assistance (in the physical type of CSR program) of 83%.

Then the smallest assessment is the presence of assistance (in the empowerment type CSR program) by 17% and the evaluation (in the physical CSR program) by 21%. The next step is to add up the two types of CSR programs to make comparisons and draw conclusions. After summing up the two types of CSR programs, the results obtained are 196% for empowerment and 204% for the physical type.

After the summation, the next step is to compare the two types of programs. After the comparison, based on the sustainability aspect, the Gayam Village community prefers the physical CSR program to the empowerment type CSR program. The next step is to compare the three aspects to draw conclusions based on the assessment aspects. Then after being seen through several aspects of the assessment, the following conclusions are obtained.

Based on Figure 5, Exxon Mobil has provided CSR programs to the Gayam Village community which are divided into two types, namely physical CSR and empowerment. From the results of research on the preferences of the Gayam Village community towards CSR programs, it shows that the Gayam Village community prefers the physical type of CSR program when compared to the empowerment type CSR program.

This can be seen in Figure 5, which shows the results of the assessment of the Gayam Village community based on the results of filling out the questionnaire with the largest assessment being on the physical type of CSR program. So it can be concluded that the Gayam Village community's preference for CSR programs seen from three aspects of the assessment is the physical type of CSR program.

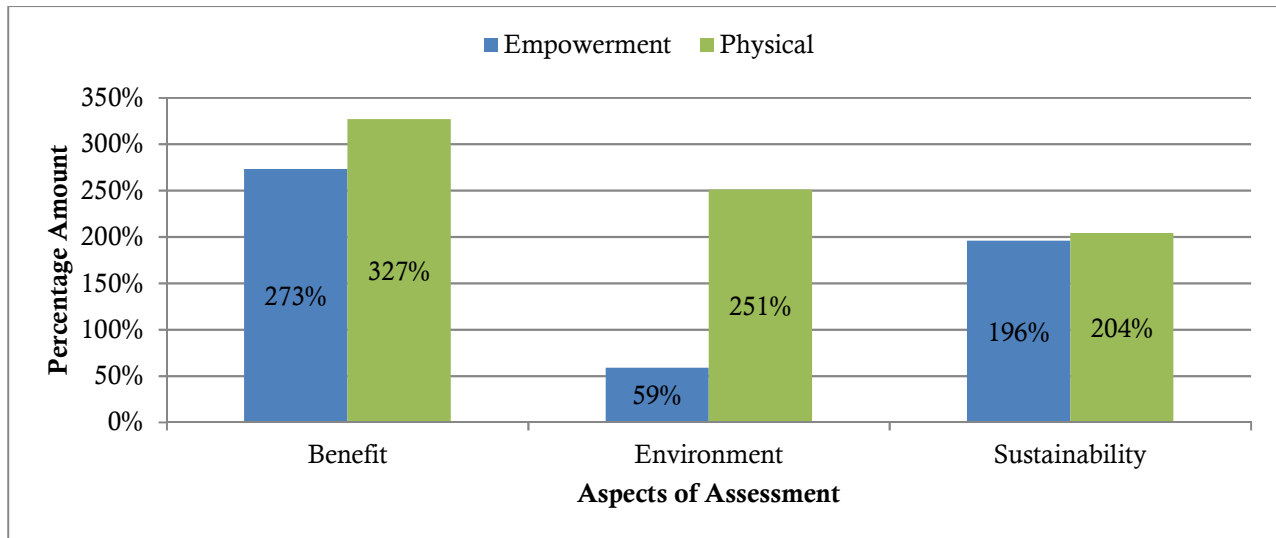


Figure 5. Conclusion of the assessment of the preferences of the Gayam Village community towards the CSR program Based on the assessment aspect

Source: Primary Data Processed, 2020

Based on the results of an interview with village officials, namely Mr Narito, on November 30, 2020, at the Gayam Village Hall Office, he explained that CSR programs that are community empowerment if carried out in Gayam Village are very less useful and not on target. Community empowerment CSR program is a CSR program carried out through training to the community. Even though the community response to the training was very good, many people even participated in the training held. However, the follow-up to the training that has been held is still lacking.

For example, sewing training was held in Gayam Village at the beginning of the CSR program. At the time of the training, many of the Gayam Village community participated. However, when the training was completed, the

output of the sewing training was still very low. Supposedly with sewing training, the output that the community can feel is an increase in income from sewing skills, but in reality, the benefits felt by the community are still very less. This happened due to the lack of supervision from the village government and Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, which in the end, the community became out of control and did what they wanted.

Exxon Mobil CepuLtd's CSR program in Gayam Village, Gayam District, is also expected to impact the condition of the surrounding community. Based on the following research results, the impact of ExxonMobil's CSR program on social conditions (education and health) and economic conditions (employment opportunities and income) of the Gayam Village community.

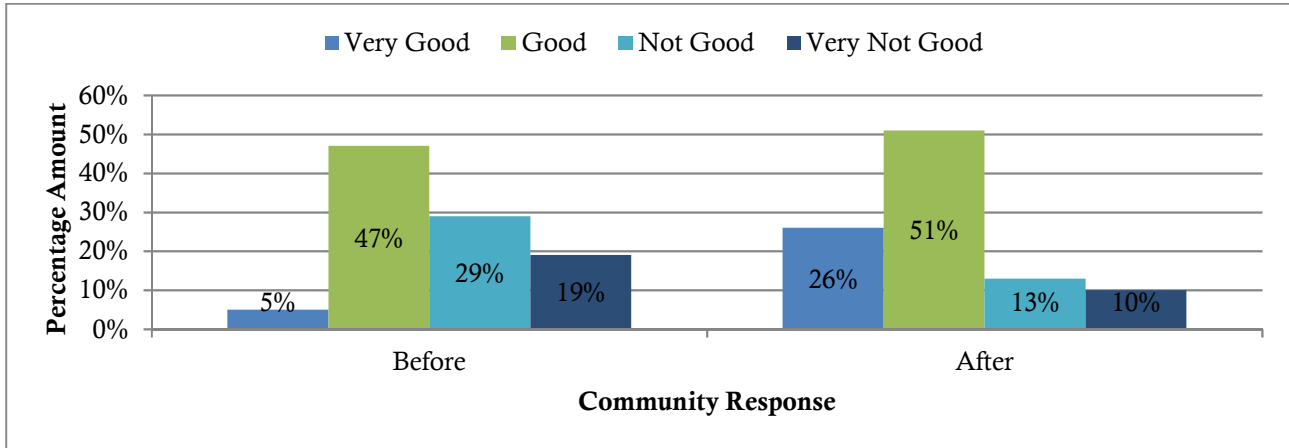


Figure 6. The Response of the Gayam Village Community to the CSR Program in Education
 Source: Primary Data Processed, (2020)

Education according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) is the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature humans through teaching and training efforts. So education is an important factor in everyday

life. The establishment of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd in Gayam Village is expected to have an impact on education in Gayam Village. The following are the results of research on the impact of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd's CSR program on education in Gayam Village.

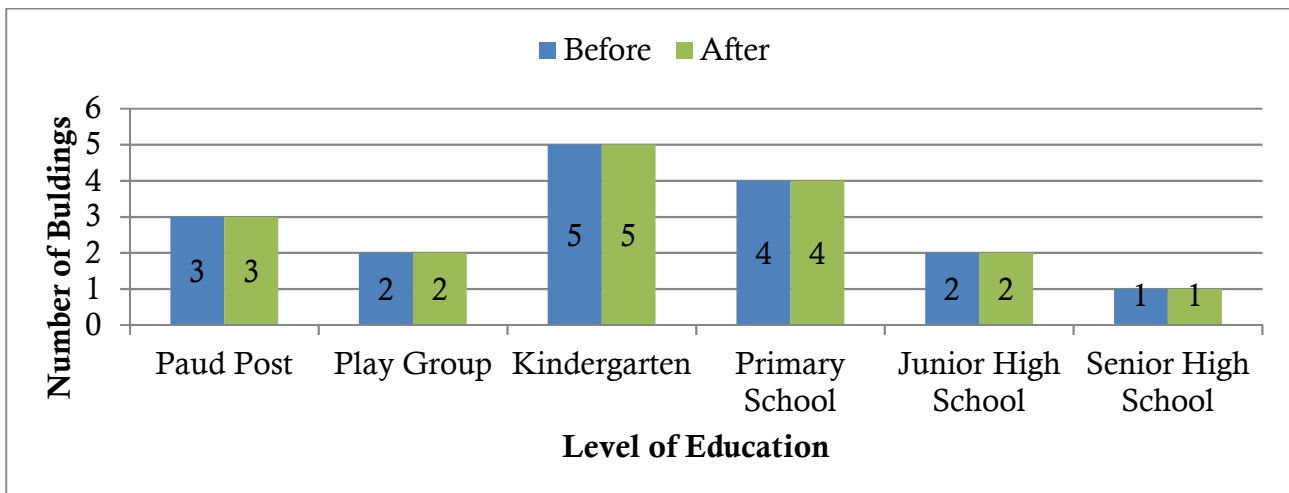


Figure 7. Educational Facilities in Gayam Village Before and After the CSR Program
 Source: Primary Data Processed, (2020)

Based on the results of the questionnaire in Figure 6, it shows that there is an impact caused by CSR activities on education indicators. The condition of education in Gayam Village before and after the CSR

program from Exxon Mobil can be said to be "good", it can be seen through the results of the questionnaire, namely the "good" category has the highest questionnaire filling results with the results of filling out as

much as 47% before the CSR program and as much as 51% after the CSR program.

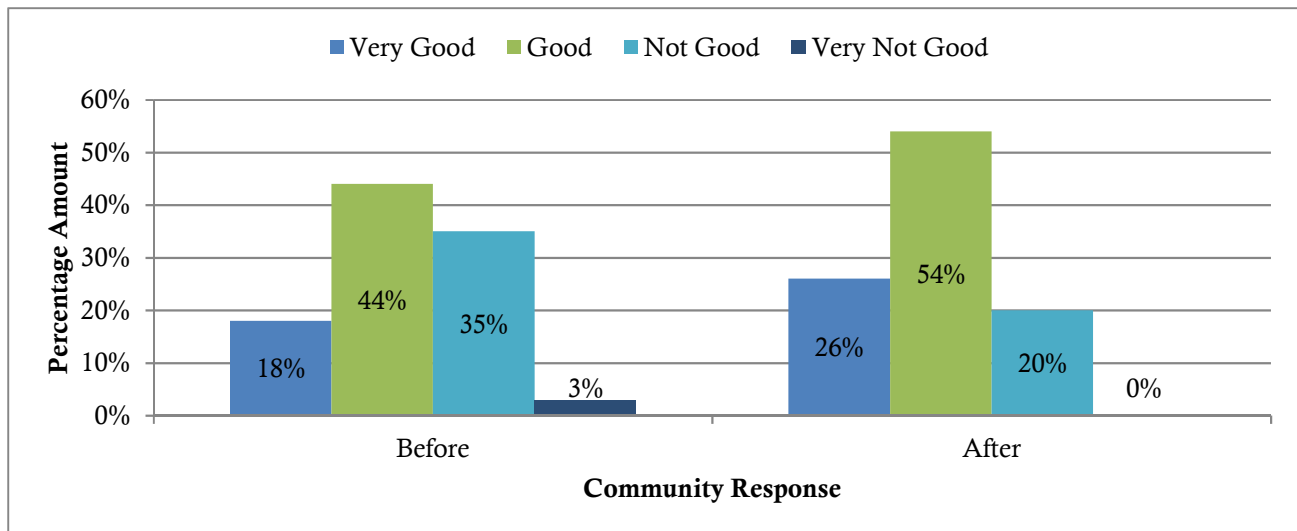


Figure 8. The Response of the Gayam Village Community to the CSR Program on Health
Source: Primary Data Processed, (2020)

Then based on the results of the questionnaire, there was also an increase in the "very good" category, which increased from 5% to 26%. After distributing the questionnaire, the following are the research results based on the results of interviews with the Gayam Village apparatus. Figure 7 shows educational facilities in Gayam Village before and after the CSR program from Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd. Educational facilities in Gayam Village consist of preschool up to high school education level, the level of education in Gayam Village consists of private schools and also public schools.

When viewed based on the number of educational buildings shown in Figure 7. before the CSR program from Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, there was no change in the number of buildings. This happened because the CSR program provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd for education in Gayam Village was not a CSR program given

specifically for individuals such as scholarships, but the CSR program provided was assistance in the form of building additions, repairing educational facilities, as well as providing supporting equipment. For teaching and learning activities.

So, when viewed based on the number of educational facilities, there is no impact from the existence of the CSR program on the condition of education in Gayam Village, District. However, upon closer examination, there are impacts, namely the addition of buildings, improvement of educational facilities, and the addition of tools to support the teaching and learning process.

Figure 8 are the results of filling out a questionnaire about the response of the Gayam Village community to the CSR program on the health variable. Based on the results of filling out the questionnaire, Figure 8 shows the results of the Gayam Village community's

response to the CSR program on health indicators. The response given by the Gayam Village community is that the existence of a

CSR program in the health sector can be said to have an impact, this can be seen in the "good" and "very good" results after the CSR program.

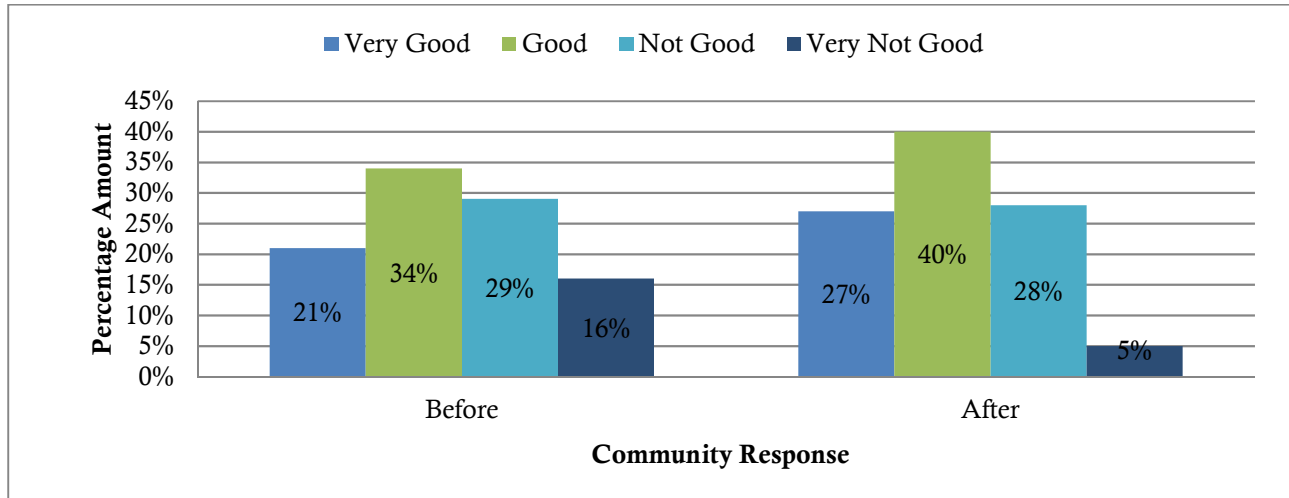


Figure 9. The Response of the Gayam Village Community to the CSR Program on Job Opportunities
 Source: Primary Data Processed, (2020)

In both responses, there was an increase from 44% and 18% before to 54% and 26% after the CSR program. Then, after distributing the questionnaires, interviews with the village government were also conducted, namely with Mr Narito, who served as the village secretary, explaining that before the CSR program in the health sector, many people in Gayam Village were poisoned. The poisoning came from activities carried out by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, which were then spread through the air and inhaled by the surrounding community. The chemical compounds contained in the waste were Hydrogen Sulfide gas or commonly known as "H₂S" (interview at Gayam Village Hall, 30 November 2020).

Furthermore, Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd cooperated with the Husada Bojonegoro School of Health Sciences (STIKES ICSADA Bojonegoro) to overcome and overcome the poisoning. In addition to these

countermeasures, Exxon Mobil Cepu with Stikes Icsada provides free health services through mobile health, also known as Putrajaya, so that the CSR program from Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd has an impact on the health condition of the Gayam Village community.

Figure 9 are the results of the Gayam Village community's response to the CSR program on job opportunities in Gayam Village. Based on Figure 9 shows the response of the Gayam Village community to the conditions of employment opportunities due to the CSR program from Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, the figure shows the results with not much difference from the various responses categories.

However, there was a change in the community response, namely an increase in the "very good" and "good" responses and a decrease in the "not good" and "very poor" categories. With the "very good" category there was an increase from 21%

to 27%, the "good" category increased from 29% to 28% and the "not good" category increased from 35% to 40%, the "very bad" category decreased from 16 % to 5%.

Table 7. Types of Work of the Gayam Village Community Before and After the CSR Program

Type of Work	Amount (People)	
	Before There Was a CSR Program	After There Was a CSR Program
Farmer	2.453	2.482
Entrepreneur	1.148	1.168
Carpenter and Stone	4	4
Merchant	39	41
Housewife	450	447
TNI dan Police	5	5
Village Apparatus	16	16
Retired	-	2
Housemaid	-	1
Student	1.169	1.185
Civil Servant	12	14
BUMS Employess	120	149
BUMD Employess	-	3
Freelance	9	11
Nurses and Midwives	1	3
Not yet / not working	1.000	889
Amount	6.426	6.480

Source: Pemerintah Desa Gayam, (2020)

Based on the results of filling out a questionnaire about the impact felt by the Gayam Village community with the CSR program from Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd on job opportunities, it shows that the impact is very small. This was also confirmed by the Gayam Village Government during an interview, he said that the CSR program that had been carried out, especially the empowerment type CSR program, had very minimal impact. This is due to a lack of willingness from the community to continue these activities.

During the interview, Mr. Narito gave an example of the CSR program that has been

carried out, which is about two years the program carried out is the empowerment of livestock, namely cattle. Activities carried out in the CSR program are maintenance, training, direction and assistance to the condition of livestock, namely cows.

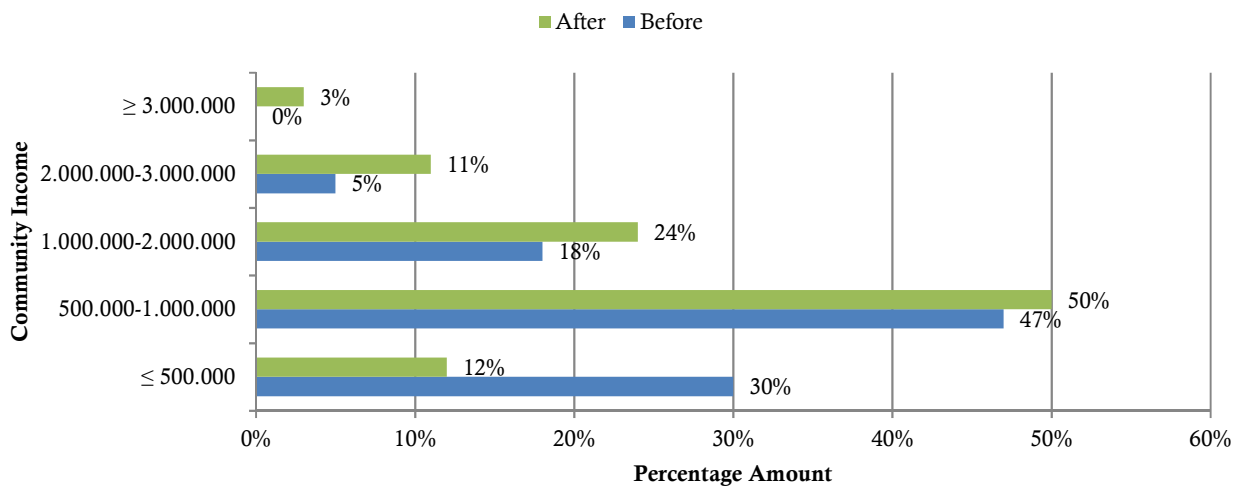
The activity can be said to be successful because the activities carried out are very useful. However, after the contract carried out by the NGO (Non-Governmental Organization) was completed, the activity was decreasing day by day, even now it is no longer there. In fact, in addition to providing guidance and training, the community is also provided with supporting

facilities such as cattle, food ingredients, and many others” (interview conducted at Gayam Village Hall, November 30, 2020)

With the CSR program provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, it is hoped that it can open up new business fields. In addition, it can also provide greater job opportunities to the Gayam Village community. Table 7 contains the types of work for the Gayam Village

community before and after the Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd CSR program. Table 7 shows the type of work of the Gayam Village community before and after the Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd CSR program. Both before and after the CSR program, the majority of the Gayam Village community worked as farmers, namely 2,453 people before the CSR program and 2,482 people after the CSR program.

Figure 10. Total Income of Gayam Village Community Before and After the CSR Program



Source: Primary Data Processed, (2020)

Apart from being farmers, 1,169 people before the CSR program were still in the status of students and experienced an increase after the CSR program to 1,185 people. Then there was also a change in the number of people who have/have not worked after the CSR program, which decreased from 1,000 people to 889 people. In general, the CSR programs provided are CSR programs that the Gayam Village community can then use to open their business fields, not as permanent employees at Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd. This is because the skills possessed by the Gayam Village community are still very lacking.

Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd and other oil companies close to Gayam Village only accept employees who have oil and gas certificates. The Gayam Village community, on average, is only used as casual daily labourers. Based on table 4.9, the number of people who work as casual daily labourers has increased from 9 people to 11 people. The increase or decrease in the type of work of the Gayam Village community does not have too big an impact. It can be seen through the increasing number of residents. So it can be concluded that the existence of a CSR program has a small impact on job opportunities in Gayam Village.

Education is an important factor in finding a job, while income is an important factor in meeting daily needs and can also be used to measure the welfare of a person or group. With the existence of Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, it is hoped that the increase in job opportunities will increase the income of the Gayam Village community. Figure 10 are the results of research on the impact of CSR programs on the income of the Gayam Village community.

Figure 10 shows the total income of the Gayam Village community before and after the Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd CSR program. Based on the research results before there was a CSR program, 30% of respondents had an income of IDR 500,000 - then 47% of respondents who had an income of IDR 500,000 - to IDR 1,000,000. , - up to IDR 2,000,000, - and as much as 5% of respondents have an income of IDR 2,000,000, - up to IDR 3,000,000, -.

Meanwhile, after the CSR program from Exxon Mobil, there was an increase in the income of some people, this can be seen in Figure 4.3, namely the total income of IDR 500,000, - to 12% of respondents, then the total income of IDR 500,000, - to IDR 1,000,000, - became 50 % of respondents, then the total income is IDR 1.000.000,- up to IDR 2.000.000,- to 24% of respondents, then the total income is IDR 2,000,000.- to IDR 3,000,000.- to 11% of respondents and there are 3% of respondents who have an income of IDR 3,000,000,-.

The CSR programs provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd are divided into two types: CSR programs that are empowerment and CSR programs that are physical. The empowerment CSR program is intended to improve the quality and expertise of the community so that people who have participated in the CSR program have

new knowledge about various things such as sewing, cellphone/laptop service, plastic waste management, etc.

The program is usually distributed in assistance in the form of training from related parties. In contrast, the physical CSR program is a CSR program aimed at improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure, which will then be used for the surrounding community. Apart from supporting facilities and infrastructure, the physical type of CSR program can also increase the income and welfare of the surrounding community.

The CSR program is usually distributed in the form of raw material assistance or necessities used by the village government in realizing the program, such as sand, cement, etc., in building the main road in Gayam Village. Until now, the community of Gayam Village has benefited from the infrastructure facilities, namely roads, waste disposal sites (TPS), water reservoirs, and others.

The CSR program Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd has provided to Gayam Village, Gayam District, is following Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, Social and Environmental Responsibility. It can be seen that the programs that have been provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, the CSR programs provided have a role in sustainable economic development. Through the CSR program, community empowerment is expected to increase income, while through the physical CSR program, Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd and village officials hope to increase income and also provide convenience in carrying out economic activities and mobilization.

There are two types of CSR programs provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, namely

empowerment CSR programs and physical CSR programs. Of the two types of CSR programs provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd, both have impacted the village community, both in terms of social and economic aspects of the Gayam Village community. Based on the results of the assessment of the Gayam Village community through several aspects, the majority of respondents considered that the physical type of CSR program had far more impact than the empowerment type of CSR program.

This can be seen in the infrastructure in Gayam Village. Facilities and infrastructure in Gayam Village have changed, starting with the repair of the Gayam Village Hall Office, road repair and widening, bridge repairs, improvement of educational facilities, construction of water sources for the community and many others. Apart from improving the infrastructure, the community's lack of motivation or enthusiasm in realizing the results of the training that has been carried out is also a contributing factor to the community's lack of interest in the empowerment type CSR program. This can be seen from the minimal efforts made by the surrounding community.

In addition to the research results based on filling out questionnaires are also based on interviews with village officials, namely Mr Narito, who currently serves as village secretary. He explained that the physical CSR program was the most useful and most targeted of the two types of CSR provided. He said that both CSR programs impact the socio-economic impact of rural communities. However, over time the empowerment type CSR program has decreased in benefits, and the community tends to prefer physical CSR programs (interview at Gayam Village Hall, 30 November 2020).

This is because people use the knowledge that has been gained through training only when they have free time, not for economic activities. Thus, the sustainability of the empowerment type CSR program has decreased benefits. Therefore, the Gayam Village community's preference for the Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd program is a physical CSR.

Based on the results of research on the preferences of the Gayam Village community towards CSR programs and also the results of the interviews above, it shows that the Gayam Village community prefers the physical type of CSR program, this is because the benefits received in the physical CSR program are greater when compared to the empowerment type CSR program. Based on these results following the utility theory, the Gayam Village community chooses a CSR program whose benefits or use-value from the program is greater than the type of empowerment.

In addition, Roza (2014) research explains that the implementation of CSR also needs to be monitored to ensure that the implementation of CSR programs does not deviate from the predetermined plan. Similarly, what has happened in Gayam Village, the CSR program carried out by Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd with the Gayam Village Government still needs supervision so that all the initial objectives from the CSR program until the program is completed can be carried out optimally and all types of CSR programs have a positive impact. beneficial to the socio-economic conditions of the Gayam Village community.

After conducting research in Gayam Village, Gayam District on the impact of the CSR program on the socio-economic conditions of the Gayam Village community, it shows that the existence of a CSR program from Exxon Mobil

Cepu Ltd has an impact on the educational conditions of the people of Gayam Village, Gayam District, Gayam Regency, namely the addition of the number of buildings and the addition of supporting equipment.

In achieving the welfare of education is one of the indicators that must be achieved. So that in determining the CSR program, improving the quality of education is very important. This is in accordance with the results of research conducted by (Apriyanti et al., 2020) which explains that with the establishment of an industry capable of increasing the level of education, the increase that occurs can be in the form of improving educational facilities.

Then it is also in line with the results of research that has been carried out by La Harudu (2020) which states that with the existence of a company it is able to increase the level of education, this can be seen through the increase in APS. Based on the research results, the CSR program from Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd in Gayam Village has an impact on the health of the surrounding community. The impact is the reduction in the Gayam Village community who are poisoned by H₂S gas.

In addition, there is also a free check-up for the Gayam Village community which is carried out by mobile health. The results of this study are in accordance with the results of research conducted by (Sari & Naldi, 2020) which explains that the existence of an industry can improve public health. This is because indicators of health success are seen from changes in health facilities.

Based on the results of the study indicate that the CSR program has an impact on job opportunities in Gayam Village. With the CSR program provided by Exxon Mobil

Cepu to the community in Gayam Village, it is hoped that the Gayam Village community will have greater job opportunities, but in reality the job opportunities in Gayam Village are still very small even though they have increased.

This is not in accordance with the results of Sari & Naldi (2020) research which states that the existence of an industry will provide high job opportunities for the community around the industry. This happens because the Gayam Village community is required to open their own business field, although there is an increase in job opportunities, the population of Gayam Village has also increased. Based on the results of the study indicate that the CSR program has an impact on the income of the Gayam Village community.

With the CSR program, the amount of community income has increased. The increase was due to the addition of other sources of income from the surrounding community. This is comparable to the results of research conducted by (Sari & Naldi, 2020) which explains that an industry will be able to increase income from the existence of large job opportunities for the community around the industry.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion described, conclusions can be drawn from the research that has been done. In this study, it can be concluded that the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) program provided by Exxon Mobil Cepu to the Gayam Village community is divided into two types, namely the physical type of CSR program and the empowerment type of CSR program.

The physical CSR program is a CSR program carried out to support facilities and infrastructure, while the empowerment type CSR program is a CSR program carried out to improve the quality of the Gayam Village community through training. The time for implementing the CSR program is unlimited, which means that it can be done at any time if the Gayam Village community needs it.

Based on the analysis of the people's preferences of Gayam Village, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency, they tend to like the physical type of CSR program from Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd. The analysis results also follow the utility theory results, which explains that the Gayam Village community chooses based on the benefits or use-values of both types of CSR programs.

This was also confirmed by the Gayam Village Government, who explained that the CSR program for the physical type of impact provided could be felt directly by the Gayam Village community compared to the empowerment type CSR program. Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd's CSR program impacts the social and economic conditions of the Gayam Village community, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency.

The indicators in this study that impact education, health, employment opportunities, and income. Although the impact can be small, overall, the CSR program from Exxon Mobil Cepu Ltd has an impact, namely improving the welfare of the surrounding community.

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