

IMPACT OF CONVERTING AGRICULTURAL LAND INTO AN OIL AND GAS MINING AREA IN GAYAM DISTRICT BOJONEGORO REGENCY

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Abstract

Bojonegoro Regency has the nickname "Food and Energy Granary", is one of the districts that participates in oil and gas exploitation projects, especially those managed by PT Exxon Mobile Cepu Limited (EMCL). The discovery of oil sources in Gayam District resulted in the conversion of agricultural land into the oil and gas industry. The majority of the people earn their living as farmers with a low average education level. The existence of the oil and gas industry causes agricultural land to experience significant decline and this has a changing impact on the social and economic life of the community around the location. This research aims to analyze the factors that influence the conversion of agricultural land and analyze the socio-economic impact of carrying out land conversion activities for the people of Gayam District. This research uses multiple linear regression methods to analyze influencing factors and descriptive qualitative methods are used to analyze the impact of land conversion. The results of this research show that the factors that influence land conversion are policy factors, land coverage, land area and farming experience. Meanwhile, factors that do not influence are education, farmer's age, number of family dependents and crop harvest age. The social impact felt by society is the emergence of inequality in social strata and a shift in the workforce, where the farming profession is decreasing. Viewed from an economic perspective, it shows that the cost of living is increasing, although some people have experienced a decrease in income, but quite a few people have seen their income increase. Existing policies need to be further improved to protect the welfare of local farmers.

Keywords: *oil and gas, land conversion, impacts.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an agricultural country, which makes the agricultural sector the main sector in absorbing quite a high number of workers from other sectors. The Central Statistics Agency notes that the number of Indonesian people who work is 135.61 million, of which 29.96% is absorbed by the agricultural sector.(Statistics, 2022). One of the problems that can be called an eternal issue in the world of agriculture is the transfer of land use, which arises as a consequence of regional development(Radhika & Hatmoko, 2017)This could trigger farmer poverty, as stated(Harya, 2019)that the many problems in the agricultural sector make agricultural sector workers haunted by the shackles of poverty. In national development, the agricultural sector only plays a supporting role in infrastructure development that is more profitable for the industrial sector, which ultimately weakens the position of agriculture(Laily, 2018). The decline in agricultural land, especially cultivated for rice commodities in Indonesia, is clearly visible in one of the provinces on the island of Java, specifically in East Java Province, which has experienced a significant decline from year to year. The rice crop produced in East Java contributes 50% of Indonesia's food needs. The area of agricultural land for rice in East Java Province in 2020 was 1,754,380 ha, in 2022 it decreased to 1,747,481.20 ha, then decreased again to 1,693,211 ha in 2022. Worse, it is estimated that the decline in agricultural land area for rice commodities will occur again in 2023 it will be 1,680,000 ha(Central Statistics Agency, 2023).

One of the reasons for the decline in agricultural land area in Indonesia is the increasing need to expand mining areas. The conversion of agricultural land to mining areas will be a big problem if it causes environmental damage and ignores the principles of

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sustainability(Wahyuningtyas, 2022). One of the sad facts is that mining in Indonesia is that of the total ownership of oil and gas blocks, only 25% is controlled by the state, while the rest is owned by foreign companies such as Chevron, Total, Hess, Petrochina, Exxon and others. One of the areas in East Java with sufficient oil and gas potential is Bojonegoro. The mining development area in Bojonegoro is located in the Banyu Urip block, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency. This oil and gas industry belongs to Exxon Mobile from America, which took ownership of the initial block from Royal Dutch Shell in February 2001.(Kaafah, 2016).

Factors for changing the function of agricultural land into non-agricultural areas are divided into micro and macro factors(Putra & Ismail, 2017). Micro factors include farmers' social conditions such as education, income, farmer's dependents, farming experience and land area, which can directly influence farmers' decisions in deciding whether to convert land or not.(Noviyanti & Sutrisno, 2021). Macro factors include policies and land coverage, which do not directly influence farmers' decisions in converting agricultural land. Regulations issued by the government can provide a framework for how legal mechanisms for regulating agricultural land should be used. The reach of the land from the development area will also influence whether the land will be converted or not, the closer it is to the source of development, the greater the opportunity for it to be converted, this is because as time goes by the land will lose its productivity.(Wicaksono & Lestari, 2017).

The conversion of agricultural land can have complex consequences, including changes in farmer income and socio-economic changes in society. The impacts can vary, ranging from a decrease in agricultural production, loss of opportunities for farmers, to changes in the socio-economic structure of society. Several factors that influence the impact of land conversion on farmers' income include land area, labor costs, and government investment in the irrigation sector. These changes can also affect the socio-economic life patterns of rural communities, including social mobility and decreased food availability. Thus, conversion of agricultural land needs to be managed carefully to minimize its negative impact on farming communities and society as a whole(Putra & Ismail, 2018). Land use that is not appropriate for its intended use can cause various negative impacts, which in turn can hamper the harmonious development of a country(Suziedelyte Visockiene et al., 2019). The most striking impacts in the economic, social and environmental sectors are related to the struggle for resources, labor shifts and reduced incomeKyei-Baffour (2023).

Efforts to protect the community through mining sector policies compiled in Bojonegoro Regent Regulation Number 2 of 2015 concerning General Guidelines and Technical Instructions for Implementing Village Fund Allocations, Tax Profit Sharing and Retribution Profit Sharing. The innovative step taken by the Bojonegoro Regency Government was to allocate 12.5% of the Oil and Gas Production Sharing Fund for all villages in Bojonegoro. However, community tensions sometimes cannot be reduced considering the impact felt by the affected community(Kaafah, 2016). Therefore, this research aims to analyze the factors that influence the transition of agricultural land to the oil and gas mining industry and the impact of the conversion of agricultural land to the oil and gas mining industry on the socio-economic changes of farmers in Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

StudyDanugroho (2022) in his article "Threats to Food Security in the Food and Energy Granary: Conversion of Agricultural Land in Bojonegoro Regency" concluded that the slogan Bojonegoro as a Food and Energy Granary does not correspond to the reality of Bojonegoro Regency which has abundant natural resources, however, because of the conversion of agricultural land, this is precisely the case. threatens food security in the area. Agricultural land is divided into two types: dry and wet. Dry land, without adequate water sources, is usually used for growing legumes or tubers. Meanwhile, wetlands, with water-saturated soil, are used for rice crops. Even though agricultural land is important for farmers as a source of life, it is currently considered less profitable, causing a decline in the area of agricultural land(Ante et al., 2016). Agricultural land conversion is the transfer of land from agricultural functions to other functions. In Indonesia, land

conversion from agriculture to the non-agricultural sector is a long-standing problem, since the publication of the agricultural census between 1983 and 1993 recorded a reduction in rice fields of 1.28 million hectares.(Prabowo et al., 2020). Factors that influence the transfer of agricultural land to non-agricultural areas are divided into micro factors (coming from the farmers themselves) and macro (coming from outside the farmers)(Noviyanti & Sutrisno, 2021).

East Java Province has natural gas reserves of 3,175.69 BSCF, much higher than West Java which only has 1,168.09 BSCF. In East Java, potential natural gas reserves reach 608.99 BSCF with hopes of additional discovery of 547.59 BSCF. Foreign company ExxonMobil started oil and gas mining operations in the Cepu Block after signing a cooperation agreement, acting as operator since the end of the 19th century(Oil and Gas Statistics, 2021). The impact in this discussion is the result of interactions between entities which can have a positive or negative impact, such as in the case of land conversion which can have a positive or negative impact both in terms of socio-economic impact which includes the implications of the interaction of certain aspects on economic and social activities. , as well as values and social life (Haryati, 2021).

Income is one of the parameters of economic resilience. The change in land use can cause changes in farmers' income, either increasing or decreasing. The problems of farmers in Indonesia are quite complex and appreciation from the perpetrators (farmers) is almost neglected(Hendrarini & Santoso, 2020). The shrinkage of agricultural land is pushing farmers to abandon their profession. The choice of new job is usually related to the skills possessed. People with skills outside of agriculture tend to be more secure, while those with less skills will face difficulties in finding new jobs, which can cause unemployment problems that lead to social inequality(Andari et al., 2018)

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

The location that will be used in this research is in Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency, East Java Province. The research location was determined using a purposive method so that it had relevance to the problems raised in the research. There are seven villages that are the focus of the research, namely Gayam, Bonorejo, Brabowan, Ringin Tunggal, Mojodelik, Begadon and Katur. The villages were selected using the purposive method with the consideration that the villages were located closest to the development of oil and gas processing areas. The population referred to in this research are farmers who own and cultivate rice fields whose agricultural land, either partially or completely, was affected by land conversion into a mining area in 2019. The total population was 1,068 farmers. The sample in this study was determined using the Probability Sampling technique via the Cluster Sampling method. The number of samples was determined using the Slovin formula with *standard error* 10%.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{1.068}{1 + 1.068(0,10)^2} = 99,90$$

The total sample size after rounding is 100 people. Determination of the sample size for each village in this study was determined using the proportion formula.

$$P = \frac{x}{n} k$$

Information :

P = proportion / number of samples used

x = the number of people with a certain attribute in an area

n = the accumulation of the number of people in all regional groups

k = constant

- Gayam Village Sample $= \frac{153}{1068} \times 100 = 14$ farmer
- Bonorejo Village Sample $= \frac{197}{1068} \times 100 = 18$ farmer
- Brabowan Village Sample $= \frac{172}{1068} \times 100 = 16$ farmer
- Ringin Tunggal Village Sample $= \frac{146}{1068} \times 100 = 13$ farmer

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- Mojodelik Village Sample $= \frac{84}{1068} \times 100 = 9\text{farmer}$
- Begadon Village Sample $= \frac{155}{1068} \times 100 = 15\text{farmer}$
- Katur Village Sample $= \frac{161}{1068} \times 100 = 15\text{farmer}$

The data source in this research comes from primary data obtained directly through the process of observation, interviews, documentation and distributing questionnaires. As well as secondary data obtained from library books, similar literature that has been done, previous theses/journals and official regional data. The data analysis used to analyze the factors that influence the conversion of agricultural land into mining areas begins by carrying out classical assumption tests. This test includes normality, multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation tests. Then multiple linear regression analysis by looking at the results of the T test, F test and coefficient of determination using the model

$$Y' = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + \epsilon$$

Information :

- Y = Area of conversion of agricultural land (m²)
- α = Constant
- β₁, β₂, β₃, β₄, β₅, β₆, β₇, β₈ = Regression coefficients
- X₁ = Policy applies (Rp)
- X₂ = Land coverage (km)
- X₃ = Land area (m²)
- X₄ = Education (years)
- X₅ = Farmer's age (years)
- X₆ = Number of family dependents (people)
- X₇ = Farming experience (years)
- X₈ = Harvest age of the plant (months)
- ε = Nuisance variable

Meanwhile, to analyze the impact of changing the function of agricultural land into an oil and gas mining area in Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency, using a qualitative descriptive analysis method.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The process of converting agricultural land into an oil and gas mining area

In accordance with the writing of Rohmawati (2019) Land acquisition for public development, such as oil and gas mining, can be done through three methods: handing over land rights, revoking land rights, and direct land acquisition. The agricultural land transformation process began with the sending of a letter notifying land use in Gayam District by SKK Migas to the Head of Gayam District in January 2012. The letter was then delivered to all village heads, who then held socialization in each of their villages with assistance from ExxonMobil to ensure information is conveyed correctly. After the socialization, the village collected data on the affected farmers, then invited them to the next meeting at the village office. During the meeting, the compensation that would be given was discussed, with a choice between compensation in physical form (money) or agricultural land in another location. The majority of affected farmers chose compensation in the form of money. After the agreement between ExxonMobil and the farmer is agreed, the farmer must take care of the official land transfer documents. Compensation funds will be disbursed in stages, with land purchase prices varying from one farmer to another. Here a problem occurs because MCL's Land Team Department directly interacts with land owners, negotiating prices, and handling land acquisition. However, the active involvement of village officials is lacking, so that land acquisition is slow and does not meet the set targets.

Factors that influence the conversion of agricultural land into mining areas

The factors that influence the conversion of agricultural land in this research are divided into two groups, namely external factors that originate from outside the farmer, namely, policy and land coverage. As well as internal factors that come from within the farmer, namely land area, education, age, family responsibilities, experience in farming and crop harvest age. The classical assumption test is carried out to ensure that the regression equation obtained is accurate in estimation, unbiased and consistent.

Normality test

The normality test uses the Kolmogorov-Smirnov (KS) test with the help of SPSS version 29. The results of the data normality test can be seen in Figure 1.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test			Unstandardized Residuals
N			88
Normal Parameters, b	Mean		.0000000
	Std. Deviation		.09623654
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute		.072
	Positive		.072
	negative		-.054
Statistical Tests			.072
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)c			.200d
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed) e	Sig.		.301
	99% Confidence Interval	Lower Bound	.289
		Upper Bound	.312

- a. Test distribution is Normal.
- b. Calculated from data.

Figure 1. One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test Results

The One Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test criterion is that if the significance value (Asym Sig 2 tailed) is > 0.05 , then the data is normally distributed, and vice versa. Based on the test results that have been carried out, the significance value (Asym Sig 2 tailed) is 0.200. So the significance value is $0.200 > 0.05$ so that in this study the data is normally distributed.

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Multicollinearity Test

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	Q	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	-1043.213	964,562		-1,082	,282		
Pricing policy	,007	,003	,530	2,687	,009	,128	7,799
Land coverage	303,949	61,868	,972	4,913	<.001	,128	7,830
Land area	,208	,037	,429	5,640	<.001	,865	1,157
Education	13,089	8,739	,185	1,498	,138	,326	3,068
Farmer age	-16,487	6,921	-.317	-2,382	,019	,283	3,538
Family dependents	-12,607	24,315	-.038	-.518	,605	,933	1,071
Farming experience	20,215	6,657	,334	3,036	,003	,413	2,424
Harvest age	48,909	49,400	,073	,990	,325	,929	1,076

a. Dependent Variable: Land conversion for mining

Testing whether there is multicollinearity is done by looking at the VIF value Figure 2. Multicollinearity Test Coefficients Values

If Tolerance > 0.10 and VIF < 10, then there is no multicollinearity problem in the regression model. Based on the data in the table, the policy factor has a Tolerance of 0.128 > 0.10 and a VIF of 7.799 < 10, indicating there is no multicollinearity. The same thing happens to other factors such as land coverage, land area, education, age, number of family dependents, farming experience, and planting age, all of which show that there is no multicollinearity problem.

Heteroscedasticity Test

Heteroscedasticity testing was carried out with a Scatterplot Graph using SPSS version 29 as follows.

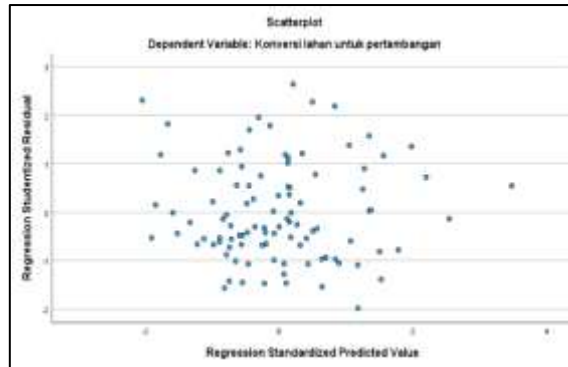


Figure 3. Heteroscedasticity Test Results with Scatterplot

The graph shows a random distribution of points, without any particular pattern, both above and below the 0 line on the Y axis. This shows that there is no heteroscedasticity in the regression model used. Therefore, this model is suitable to be used to predict the dependent variable, namely land conversion for mining areas.

Autocorrelation Test

Autocorrelation testing was carried out with the Durbin Watson (DW) test using SPSS version 29

Model Summary b					
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.910a	.828	.812	205.222	2,078

a. Predictors: (Constant), Farmer's age, Price policy, Family responsibilities, Land area, Age of harvest, Farming experience, Education, Land coverage
b. Dependent Variable: Land conversion for mining

Figure 4. Autocorrelation Test Results Model Summary

From the table, the Durbin-Watson value is 2.078. By looking at the Durbin-Watson table for $\alpha 5\%$ with K (number of variables) 8 and N (number of samples) 100, dU is 1.8498 and dL is 1.5060. Furthermore, $4 - dU$ is 2.1502 and $4 - dL$ is 2.484. From the comparison of these values, it can be concluded that there is no autocorrelation because the Durbin-Watson value (2.078) is between dU (1.8498) and $4 - dU$ (2.1502).

Correlation Test and Coefficient of Determination Test

Testing the correlation of variables in this study used multiple linear regression with analysis results using SPSS version 29, including F Test, t Test, and Coefficient of Determination.

F Test (Simultaneous)

The F test is used to evaluate the joint significance of the independent variables on the dependent variable with a degree of confidence of 0.05. If the calculated F value exceeds the F value in the table, then the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

ANOVAa						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	4411013.617	8	551376.702	16,847	<.001b
	Residual	2978350.893	91	32729.131		
	Total	7389364.510	99			

a. Dependent Variable: Land conversion for mining areas

b. Predictors: (Constant), Age of harvest, Land area, Family responsibilities, Farmer's age, Land coverage, Farming experience, Education, Policy

Figure 5. Simultaneous F Test Results

From the calculations in the table, the significance value obtained is <0.001 , indicating that $0.001 < 0.05$. The calculated F value is 13.648, while the table F value is 2.04. Thus, F count (13.648) $>$ F table (2.04). With H1 accepted, it can be concluded that together the policy variables (X1), land coverage (X2), land area (X3), education (X4), age (X5), number of family dependents (X6), farming experience (X7), and crop harvest age (X8) have a significant effect on land conversion for oil and gas mining areas in Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency.

T Test (Partial)

The t test is used to determine whether the independent variables have a significant partial influence on the dependent variable with a significance level of 0.05. If the significance value is lower than the specified significance level, and the calculated t value is greater than the t table value, then the alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Coefficientsa								
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
		B	Std. Error	Beta			Tolerance	VIF
1	(Constant)	-1043.213	964,562		-1,082	,282		
	Pricing policy	,007	,003	,530	2,687	,009	.128	7,799
	Land coverage	303,949	61,868	,972	4,913	<.001	.128	7,830

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Land area	,208	,037	,429	5,640	<.001	,865	1,157
Education	13,089	8,739	,185	1,498	.138	,326	3,068
Farmer age	-16,487	6,921	-.317	-2,382	.019	,283	3,538
Family dependents	-12,607	24,315	-.038	-.518	,605	,933	1,071
Farming experience	20,215	6,657	,334	3,036	,003	,413	2,424
Harvest age	48,909	49,400	.073	,990	,325	,929	1,076
a. Dependent Variable: Land conversion for mining							

Figure 6. Partial F Test Results

Obtained equation

$$Y' = -1043.213 + 0.007X1 + 303.949X2 + 0.208X3 + 13.089X4 + (-16.487)X5 + (-12.607)X6 + 20.215X7 + 48.909X8 + \epsilon$$

From the t table value of 1.98638, it is known that the variables price policy, land coverage, land area, and farming experience have a larger t value, so they partially influence the conversion of agricultural land into mining areas. However, the variables education, farmer age, family responsibilities, and harvest age did not partially influence this function transfer. This study challenges the research results Wulanasa (2020) which states that the age of farmers is a significant factor in their decision to convert land. But in line with research Kusumastuti et al (2018) that the area of land ownership influences land conversion activities. This is confirmed by research Soedarto & Hendrarini (2017) that the larger the farmer's land, the higher their income, which has a significant impact on farmer behavior in maintaining the agricultural sector. Moreover, the agricultural industry has a crucial role in national development in many countries (Harya et al., 2023), including Indonesia which prioritizes the agricultural sector as the main guard for development (Laily et al., 2023), especially in rice production which is a basic need for society, especially in agricultural countries (Widayanti et al., 2018).

Coefficient of Determination

The R2 value reflects the extent to which the variation in the dependent variable (Y) can be explained by the independent variable (X).

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.910a	.828	.812	205.222

a. Predictors: (Constant), Age of harvest, Land area, Number of family dependents, Farmer's age, Land coverage, Farming experience, Education, Policy

Figure 7. Model Summary of Determination Coefficient Testing

The correlation value in this study is quite strong, with an R value of 0.910, which exceeds 0.5. The coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.828 indicates that the policy variables, land coverage, land area, education, age, number of family dependents, farming experience, and crop harvest age are able to explain 82.8% of the variability in land conversion for mining areas, while The remaining 17.2% is explained by other factors not included in the model.

**Impact of Converting Agricultural Land into Oil and Gas Mining Areas
Social Impact**

Discussions regarding the analysis of social, economic, political and cultural problems at the micro, mezzo and macro levels produce various views on the causes of problems and their complexity, as well as various approaches in dealing with social problems. (Widayanti, 2020). Social problems arise as a result of differences in the distribution experienced by individuals or groups of things that are considered important in society (Putro et al., 2021). Change as a cycle is

interpreted as a series of events that are interconnected and have no end (Hatu, 2018). Based on the results of a questionnaire using a Likert scale, the community stated that social changes were mainly related to the gap between those whose land was converted into oil and gas mining areas and those who were not. This social impact will develop with increasing social jealousy in the local community. (Arsyad et al, 2023), which causes farmers to shift from the agricultural sector as their main profession as research has found Purwanti (2020), that the conversion of agricultural land encourages farmers to look for other livelihoods in order to maintain their lives through income from other jobs. Even though job opportunities at the Exxon Mobil mining company are wide open to the local community, not everyone can work there because of the strict work conditions regulations set by the company. However, the presence of oil and gas mining activities has increased the sense of solidarity and mutual cooperation among the people of Gayam District.

Economic Impact

According to Maseng (2021), the key to evaluating a community's economic resilience lies in the extent to which their income can meet their daily needs. The results of income-related questionnaires show that farmers currently face higher costs of living. Previous research by Mulyati & Hendratno (2019) shows that farmers often experience economic difficulties, especially due to increases in prices of basic commodities such as gas, food, oil and fuel. Limited capital also affects farmers' agricultural results, causing increasingly complicated problems for farmers (Hendrarini & Soedarto, 2022). Income from agriculture and the non-agricultural sector is not sufficient for needs, but income has increased after converting land to oil and gas mining in Gayam District. Interviews with Mr Puji show that his income increased after selling land and opening a trading business and stationery shop. This is in accordance with research Putra & Ismail (2018), which shows that conversion of farmers' land can increase income if farmers are able to adapt to changes. Agricultural land is an important asset for Indonesian society, economically and socially. Uncontrolled agricultural land use change will have a negative impact on society, including from an economic, social and environmental perspective. Therefore, agricultural land management must be carried out wisely (Apriyanto, 2022).

Implementation of Bojonegoro Government Policy

The Bojonegoro Regional Government implemented Regional Regulation (Perda) Number 23 of 2011 to address Banyu Urip Oil and Gas exploitation with a focus on local content. This regional regulation aims to improve the welfare of local communities, Regional Original Income (PAD), develop local workforce, and strengthen the role of regional business actors in the oil and gas industry. Study Zaki et al (2016) shows that this Regional Regulation is a superior regulation that has a positive economic and social impact. Its presence results in economic growth, increasing people's income, and reducing the unemployment rate. Local content regulations have also succeeded in reducing conflicts and demonstrations that previously frequently occurred, especially in Gayam village which is close to mining.

4. CONCLUSION

1. Factors that influence the conversion of agricultural land to mining areas include policy, reach and size of agricultural land, and experience in farming. However, education, farmer age, family responsibilities, and crop harvest age did not have a significant effect. These variables were able to explain 82.6% of the variability in land conversion for mining, while the remaining 17.4% was explained by other factors.
2. The social impacts of land conversion include disparities between communities whose land is converted and those that are not, a shift in the profession of farmers away from agriculture, difficulty qualifying for work in mining, and increased community solidarity. Economic impacts include an increase in the cost of living for farmers, changes in income after land conversion, and an increase in income from oil and gas mining projects in Gayam District.

Impact of Converting Agricultural Land into an Oil and Gas Mining Area in Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency*Tria Mei Hidayati, Hamidah Hendrarini, Dona Wahyuning Laily***Suggestion**

1. The implementation of Bojonegoro Regency Regional Regulation Number 23 of 2011 has reduced some of the conflicts between Exxon Mobile and the community, but there are still many who have not felt the benefits. Efforts are needed to promote the implementation of this Regional Regulation to ensure the welfare of the community, especially those who previously worked as farmers.
2. One effort that can be taken is to protect local workers through setting district minimum wages and controlling prices of basic necessities.

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