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Local Government Policy of Oil and Natural Gas Governance: A Case Study of Indonesia

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Abstract

Abstract: This study aims to determine the policies used by the Bojonegoro Government in managing oil and gas in economic resilience and the impact on the development of oil and gas mining in the socio-economic community in Mojodelik Village, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency. By using qualitative descriptive methods and using data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the realization of economic resilience during the period of Regent Suyoto was achieved through the issuance of Regional Regulation Number 23 of 2011. Furthermore, the negative impacts caused by oil and gas management policies are greater than the positive impacts because the entire community feels more negative impacts such as socio-economic and environmental stability are disrupted, such as reduced community income, the location of agricultural land with houses is getting further away, reduced water absorption, reduced interaction between farmers and farm laborers, and the emergence of envy between farmers affected by land acquisition.

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kebijakan yang digunakan Pemerintah Bojonegoro dalam mengelola minyak dan gas bumi dalam ketahanan ekonomi dan dampak terhadap pembangunan pertambangan migas dalam sosial ekonomi masyarakat di Desa Mojodelik Kecamatan Gayam Kabupaten Bojonegoro. Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan menggunakan teknik pengumpulan data berupa observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini diketahui bahwa terwujdnya ketahanan ekonomi pada periode Bupati Suyoto dicapai melalui penerbitan Peraturan Daerah Nomor 23 Tahun 2011. Selanjutnya Dampak Negatif yang ditimbulkan akibat kebijakan pengelolaan migas lebih besar dari pada dampak positif dikarenakan keseluruhan masyarakat lebih banyak merasakan dampak negatifnya seperti sosial ekonomi dan stabilitas lingkungan masyarakat terganggu, seperti halnya pendapatan masyarakat berkurang, lokasi lahan pertanian dengan rumah semakin jauh, berkurangnya resapan air, berkurangnya interaksi antara petani dan buruh tani, dan timbulnya rasa iri antar petani yang terkena pembebasan lahan.

Introduction

Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government explains that regional autonomy includes the rights, authorities, and responsibilities of autonomous regions in this country to regulate and manage their own government affairs and the interests of their communities. Regional autonomy is the transfer of authority from the central government to the central government to the regional government, so that the region can regulate and manage its own government affairs. The principle of regional autonomy is decentralization, decentralization and regional autonomy are clearly needed to overcome serious national problems that emerged at that time (Aspinall & Fealy, 2003). Unfortunately, even though decentralization has been implemented, it has not shown maximum results. to the point that there is concern that with regional autonomy, a region can be less interested in the goals of economic development and efforts to improve people's welfare (Krah & Mertens, 2020). Regional officials are believed to only compete for power and have no interest in development or social welfare. Even an Indonesian research institute conducted a study in 2007 which showed the failure of regional autonomy. The research conducted by Indonesian researchers also concluded that 80% of regional expansion due to regional autonomy could be considered a failure (Dianjaya & Epira, 2020).

Transparency in governance, public accountability, and natural resource management are among the objectives of implementing this law. The idea of regional autonomy supports a development management system that empowers stakeholders to achieve increased equality and socio-economic welfare, while preserving natural resources and ensuring environmental sustainability (Dianjaya & Epira, 2020). In managing natural resources, the regional government is given responsibility, because it has a direct impact on the welfare of the Indonesian people which is in accordance with the idea of the Indonesian state about the management of natural resources. Article 33 paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that the state controls the earth, water, and natural resources contained therein, and utilizes them for the greatest prosperity of the people. However, the real conditions of natural resource management in the last three years show that various initiatives have been taken by local governments to enforce regional autonomy through the establishment of Regional Regulations in various regions. However, these efforts do not seem to be carried out evenly throughout the region. The implementation of regional autonomy still has many shortcomings, especially the lack of understanding of the common interests of the Indonesian state in managing natural resources and ideas related to sustainable natural resource management (Maharani & Akbar, 2023).

In 1981, Bojonegoro Regency was designated as one of the poorest areas in East Java, making it the poorest regency on Java Island. The economic conditions were very concerning and residents often suffered from hunger. Poverty was caused by geographical location, facilities and infrastructure, population, low education, and low quality of health. with the discovery of oil resources from the Oil and Gas Research Institute (LEMIGAS), namely the AKAMIGAS Research Institute, and oil content in Sukowati, Jambara, Alas Tua, Banyu Urip reached the maximum limit, everything got better after the oil reached 1.4 billion barrels. And the Cepu Block has a supply of 8.772 trillion cubic feet of crude oil. However, if this oil discovery is not handled wisely, it will be a misery for Bojonegoro, and requires seriousness in long-term implementation. This is in line with the objectives of the regional autonomy policy implemented by the center in the regions to improve the interests of the community and bring public services closer (Ardiansah et al., 2023).

Helmy Abdurrahman Nasution's research entitled "Implementation of Utilization of Oil Revenue Sharing Funds in the Bojonegoro Regency Government" examines Government Regulation No. 55 of 2005 concerning Oil Revenue Sharing Funds (Helmy. AN, 2014). This study analyzes several agencies that show that DBH (Revenue Sharing Funds), especially those obtained from petroleum resources, which receive APBN funds are allocated to the central government to the regions in accordance with the law, finally Bojonegoro Regency can allocate a certain portion of the APBN as an oil resource refiner. The researcher emphasizes the importance of DBH utilization strategies as a vital step in exploiting human resources in Bojonegoro Regency (Najicha, 2021). The study entitled "The Impact of Petroleum Mining Management in Old Wells on the Economic Conditions of Local Communities (Case Study in Wonocolo Village, Kedawen District, Bojonegoro Regency)" by Rana Alvionita (2017) analyzes the management, impact, and economic conditions of local communities. The results of this study indicate that the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources allows local communities to work as miners managed by contractors and KUD, the entire community is trying to improve economic conditions through the exploitation of oil reserves in abandoned wells (Arifin et al., 2024).

Another study entitled "Implementation of Traditional Oil Mining Management Policy in Langkat" (Bening Hadilinatih, 2017). The results of the study indicate that community involvement in the management of mining operations in abandoned wells has not been utilized as a means of improving the welfare of the community as a whole, due to the limited capabilities of the miners. The limited production capacity is influenced by the attitudes and commitments of the institutions involved in extracting oil from old wells, which ignore the attributes of the miners. Furthermore, communication protocols between stakeholders are still inadequate, and there is no effective framework for resource management. The hierarchical relationship between the mining community and mining management does not reflect a democratic relational framework (Olleik et al., 2022). This is evident in the inflexible bureaucratic framework and centralized allocation of authority. This study discusses the government's policy in managing petroleum resources properly and on target, so that the policy can help the economy of the Bojonegoro community which is left behind; and how is the impact of the petroleum natural resource management policy, whether it has a positive impact or vice versa.

Research Method

In this study, a qualitative research methodology was used which used non-statistical analysis, meaning that the processed data was described (descriptive) accompanied by interpretation by relying on the researcher's imagination, intuition and creativity which were interpreted into words and then presented in writing in the form of a research report, then the data in this study included secondary data and primary data (Shannon, 2005) .

Research Results

Policy program mapping

Oil mining management is contained in Law Number 22 of 2001 concerning Oil and Natural Gas. The background of the Oil and Gas Law was formed to provide a legal basis for steps to renew and reorganize Oil and Natural Gas business activities in facing global needs and challenges in the future, so that Oil and Natural Gas business activities are required to be more capable of supporting the continuity of national development in order to increase the prosperity and welfare of the people (Arifin et al., 2024). And its implementation is carried out by the Government as the holder of the Mining Authority in Upstream Business Activities. While in Downstream Business Activities it is carried out after obtaining a Business License from the Government (Olleik et al., 2022). In order for the Government's function as a regulator, supervisor and supervisor to run more efficiently, an Implementing Agency is formed in Upstream Business Activities, while a Regulatory Agency is formed in Downstream Business Activities (Winanti & Hanif, 2020).

Then, Government Regulation Number 35 of 2004 concerning Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities was established as amended by Government Regulation Number 34 of 2005 and Government Regulation Number 55 of 2009 which provides regulations regarding upstream oil and gas management activities and Government Regulation Number 42 of 2002 concerning the Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities Executive Agency which regulates the establishment of the Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities Executive Agency, organizational structure, assets, financing, and budgeting (Seymour et al., 2020). The government then followed up on the Constitutional Court Decision by issuing Presidential Regulation Number 95 of 2012 concerning the Transfer of Implementation of Duties and Functions of Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities, which in essence stipulates that the implementation of the duties, functions, and organization of the Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities Executive Agency is transferred to the minister who organizes government affairs in the oil and gas sector, namely the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM), until the issuance of a new regulation (Hasiholan et al., 2023).

Furthermore, through Presidential Regulation Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of the Management of Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities, the implementation of the management of upstream oil and gas business activities carried out by the Minister of ESDM until the issuance of a new law in the oil and gas sector, is carried out by a special work unit for implementing upstream oil and gas business activities (SKK Migas). The authority held by the District Government in terms of managing oil and gas mining is as an assistant role in terms of land acquisition which is included in the Bojonegoro District Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Transparency of Revenue Management, Environment, and Corporate Social Responsibility in Oil and Gas Business Activities.

Planning is the most important aspect in the management system of Bojonegoro Regency. This is reflected in the lack of experience of mining areas that are unable to manage natural resources, so that not only does it increase mining production but also increases poverty and other problems. In relation to the public interest, this problem arises due to previous regional government policies that require solutions. In managing oil and gas, the district government needs to address several social problems related to the public interest. First, all social burdens and costs are borne by the region, and the problems concern the impact of industrial activities, including social environmental impacts, and their consequences. Land acquisition for these projects causes exploitation and loss of land and livelihoods for many people. Pacheco et al., (2020) states that around 841 hectares of agricultural land were eroded from 2010 to 2012.

Oil and gas management is the third factor that needs to be resolved to achieve effective results. The large PDB of the oil and gas sector is widely known, but it also attracts the attention of external companies and individuals with large capital to take control. However, this scenario leads to social conflict and inequality, thus hampering national projects. These challenges can be seen from the various social problems that occur around oil and gas mining (Indupurnahayu et al., 2021). Whereas Bojonegoro Regency has energy sources and domestic tourist attractions because of its large natural potential. The main obstacle in utilizing the natural potential of oil and gas is how the region manages its resources to improve people's welfare.

Policy development

In developing oil and gas management policies, it can be seen in the regional autonomy implemented by the Regional Government. Which can be proven by the development of regional regulations governing oil and gas exploration in the region. According to Law No. 23 of 2014, Article 236 paragraph 1 which stipulates that the regional government can take regional regulations to carry out regional autonomy and supporting functions. This regulation is stipulated by the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) of the Regency with the joint approval of the Head of the Regent. This regulation serves as a guideline in carrying out government and community activities for officials and the community of certain regions (Hasanudin et al., 2020). To produce good products according to the needs of the community, steps need to be taken to develop regional regulations so that they are more targeted and adjusted.

To achieve regional economic resilience and accelerate regional development in the oil and gas sector, the government needs to overcome various fundamental problems. In response to this, Regent Suyoto took steps by issuing Regional Regulation Number. 23 of 2011. This is expected to make the implementation of oil and gas exploration, exploitation and processing activities in the Regency effective, so that it can accelerate economic growth in the region. The Regional Regulation has four objectives, namely: To increase local income, contribute as much as possible to the local economy, and to advance and strengthen networks and businesses (Bulkani et al., 2021). The second is to develop regional capacity to increase local original income and increase community participation in regional development. Which can compete at regional, international, and national levels based on competitive advantages, especially contributions to the sustainable use of natural resources. The third is managing potential socio-economic problems that hinder the smooth running of various activities. The last is to accelerate the achievement of environmental goals. The goal of sustainability by optimizing the company's contribution to social responsibility in the private sector.

The nature of policy-making is always related to legal outcomes, legal systems, legal implementation, and open social subsystems (Budiman, 2017). In addition, its formulation also considers the scheme and impact of policy-making (Ramadhan, 2022). In a relatively open and stable society, legal institutions, legal politics, and others maintain a good balance. The law functions as a legal system designed to adapt to the conditions, culture, and values of development that apply in society, taking into account the needs of society. In this capacity, the law has the potential to fulfill its mission to achieve the desired goals. It functions as a public resource and includes all activities necessary to achieve these goals effectively.

Policy implementation

To optimize the implementation of regional regulation No. 23 of 2011, Regent Suyoto formed a local content optimization team under his coordination. The regulation is precisely stated in Article 21 paragraph (1). In addition, the team also includes the regional government, cooperation contract contractors (K-KKS) and K-KKS partners as intervention steps regulated by the regional government that confirm the existence of autonomy. In addition, the regional government also plays a role in efforts to achieve regional autonomy. Regional autonomy is considered important because the Bojonegoro Regency Government acts as a coordinator and regulator of the oil and gas industry. The regional division regulation provides a legal framework that allows for the exclusion of workers from outside the region in oil and gas project activities (Choiruzzad et al., 2021). These regulations serve as important support for these projects. and in Regional Regulation number 23 of 2011 it also serves as a reference for the acceleration of management and exploration of the oil and gas sector by the Bojonegoro Regency Government

The development of the Bojonegoro region is reflected in economic growth, per capita income, and poverty rates. The results of oil and natural gas production can affect regional income growth and regional development. The most obvious impact is the elimination of Bojonegoro Regency from the 10 poorest regencies in East Java. Currently, this regency is included in the prosperous areas in terms of its resources. Among the various sectors, the potential of natural resources in the oil and gas industry is the main advantage possessed by Bojonegoro Regency. Of course, this is very beneficial for the Bojonegoro Regency government. Income from the oil and gas sector affects the maintenance of the APBD, which has experienced a relatively large increase. This increase in income is due to the funds obtained from DBH Oil and Gas based on Law No. 33 of 2004.

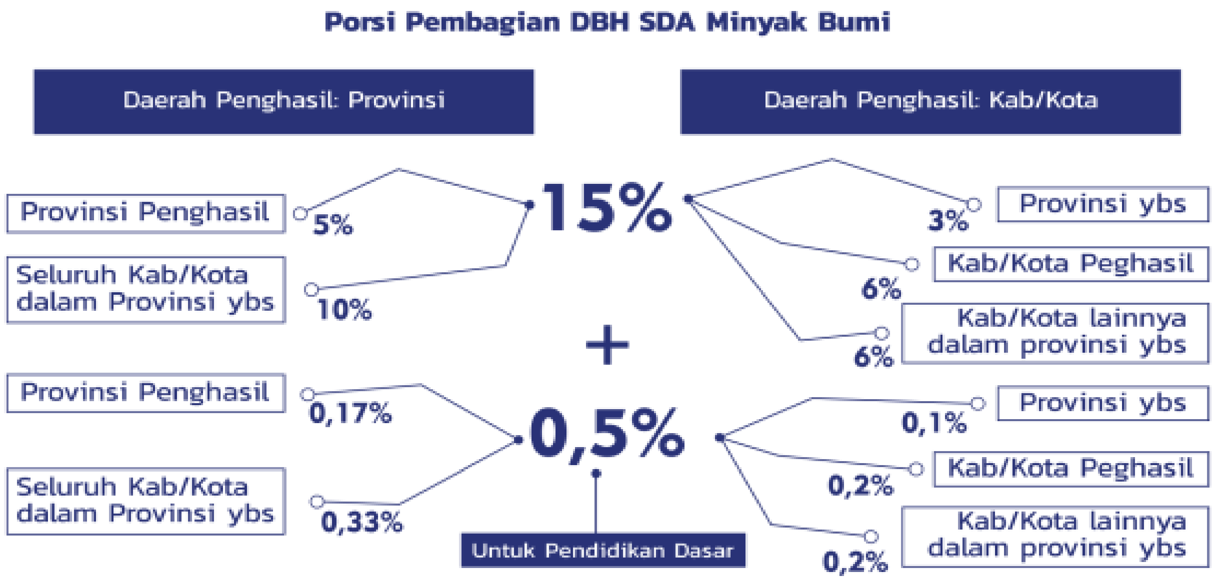

Figure 1. Proportion of DBH of petroleum natural resources

In the distribution of DBH Oil, 84.5% is for the Central Government and 15.5% is for the Regional Government. From the Regional Government's quota of 15.5%, it is divided into, 3% is distributed to the province where the wellhead is located, 6% is the producing Regency, 6% is for other Regencies such as Lamongan, which gets 6% and the remaining 0.5% is allocated to increase the basic education budget. After experiencing the peak of oil and gas production of 1.6 million BPOD in 1996, but in 2018 Indonesia's oil production was only 778,000 BPOD. In fact, the 2019 oil and gas production target fell to 775,000 BPOD. Meanwhile, national energy (oil) needs have reached 1.5 million BPOD, and still need to be procured from abroad by more than 725,000 BPOD. Indonesia is currently a net importer of oil.

The entire Bojonegoro area is an oil producing area with an estimated 25% of Indonesia's oil fields around the Bojonegoro area. There are four blocks and several oil and gas fields, namely: Blora Block whose working area is in the district. Margomulyo and district. Ngraho, and Nona Block is in the southeast of Bojonegoro Regency, where the Blora and Nona blocks are only in the investigation stage; Tuban Block located in Sukowati field is held by Pertamina asset 4 which produces more than 9,842 BPOD; Cepu Block located in Banyu Urip and Kedung Keris is held by ExxonMobil which produces more than 229,000 BPOD, and in Kawengan is held by Pertamina Field Cepu asset 4 producing more than 1,239 BPOD; and Cepu Block located in Jambaran-Tiung Biru is still under construction and is estimated to have more than 170 MMSCFD of gas in 2021.

NO	KKKS	JENIS MINYAK MENTAH	PROGNOSA APBN 2018 (Barel) / MMBTU	LIFTIG (Barel/MMBTU)				TOTAL	%	PROGNOSA REALISASI 2018 (Barel) / MMBTU
				TW I 2018	TW II 2018	TW III 2018	TW IV 2018			
	PROPINSI JAWA TIMUR		80.678.400,00	20.039.828,40	20.729.202,02	20.190.043,70	21.305.739,82	82.264.813,94	101,97	80.678.400,00
I	MINYAK BUMI		77.434.444,82	19.416.140,01	19.952.184,87	19598.448,35	20.641.577,66	79.608.350,89	102,81	78.386.170,00
1	PT.PERTAMINA EP	Cepu	88.185,35	23.707,34	28.321,87	69.916,19	112.836,75	234.782,15	266,24	121.945,40
2	JOBP.PERTAMINA EAST JAVA	Sukowati	467.078,13	116.500,00	88.500,00	-	-	205.000,00	43,89	298.901,06
3	PT.PERTAMINA EP-UNITISASI	Mudi/Sukowati	1.597.980,03	559.434,00	530.370,00	758.005,16	895.656,91	2.743.466,07	171,68	2.530.840,00
4	EXXONMOBIL CEPU	Banyu Urip	74.825.00,00	18.691.015,13	19.304.993,00	18.770.527,00	19.633.084,00	76.399619,13	102,10	75.409.000,00
5	PT PERTAMINA EP	Tiung Biru	258.644,38	25.483,54	-	-	-	25.483,54	9,85	25.483,54
6	PT.PERTAMINA EP-KSO GEO CEPU INDONESIA	Cepu	197.556,92	-	-	-	-	-	0,00	-
	RATA-RATA/HARI (BOPD)		212.149,164	215.734,89	219.254,78	213.026,61	224.364,97	218.105,07	102,81	214.756,630
II	GAS BUMI		2.875.650,00	466.827,38	428.415,02	605.590,48	731.065,15	2.231.898,03	77,61	2.976.312,93
1	PT.PERTAMINA EP-UNITISASI	Mudi/Sukowati	2.539.460,00	373.461,90	382.956,08	605.590,48	731.065,15	2.093.073,61	82,42	2.698.664,09
2	JOBP.PERTAMINA EAST JAVA	Sukowati	336.190,00	93.365,48	45.458,94	-	-	138.824,42	41,29	277.648,84
	RATA-RATA/HARI (MMSCFD)		7.878,49	5.186,97	4.707,86	6.582,51	7.946,36	6.114,79	77,61	8.154,28

Figure 2. Oil and gas production data for bojonegoro regency in 2018

Discussion

The impact of oil and gas management policies on communities affected by land acquisition in Mojodelik Village, Gayam District, Bojonegoro Regency, the development of oil and gas mining in Mojodelik Village, all of the land acquisition is agricultural land, covering more than 600 hectares of agricultural land used as an oil mining area. As a result of mining development, environmental stability and life such as the socio-economic of the community are disrupted, because oil and gas mining development uses a very large area of land and will have a direct impact on the economy, social and environment of the Mojodelik Village community.

From the results of research conducted in Mojodelik Village after the policy of managing oil and gas, the majority of the community who work as farmers and farm laborers did not experience a change in employment, for farmers whose land was affected by evictions had to look for land that was far from their homes and most of the land owned by farmers was cut off, making them increase the costs incurred (Sujianto & Mashudi, 2020). This certainly affects the costs incurred after the construction of oil and gas mining. Regarding the type of work, it can be concluded that the work of the people of Mojodelik Village, Gayam District after the development of oil and gas mining has not changed much, in terms of the work of the people of Mojodelik Village who were affected by land acquisition both before and after the development of oil and gas mining, all of them still work as farmers, this work is a source of income for the community, the results of the researcher's findings in the field, the community chose to remain farmers because their educational background and farming work have been passed down from generation to generation (Putri et al., 2022). The impact felt by the community in terms of work after mining costs have increased because the location of the rice fields is getting further away, from here it can be explained that the community has jobs with good status, but there are also many people who have jobs with low status (Dianjaya & Epira, 2020).

Then in the income, the income generated by the people of Mojodelik Village after the oil and gas mining development policy, especially the people affected by land acquisition, has increased and decreased, the people whose income has increased are those who are able to handle compensation payments well (Dianjaya & Epira, 2020). Meanwhile, the people whose income has decreased after the oil and gas mining development policy is because the agricultural land that is used as a source of income is decreasing, the decrease in income is also caused by transportation costs, this is greatly felt by the community, especially the people who have agricultural land around the mining area (Maharani & Akbar, 2023).

Before the oil and gas development, the subject explained that the income they received was stable with a monthly income of IDR 1,500,000 to IDR 2,500,000, the community, who are all farmers, when the community harvests, they definitely get a profit because the harvest they work on always experiences a successful harvest, coupled with abundant harvests and rice fields that are close to settlements, making travel expenses more economical. After the oil and gas management policy, the subject answered that their income increased from the initial IDR 1,500,000 to IDR. 3,500,000, the increase in income was due to the good management of compensation money allocated to the productive sector, which the community used to buy back agricultural land. While the income they received decreased, this was due to the reduction in agricultural land, the increase in costs they incurred because the location from home to the rice fields was getting further (Ardiansah et al., 2023).

The conclusion is that the income benchmark indicator after the development of oil and gas mining has a significant impact on the income of the Mojodelik Village community affected by land acquisition. The findings of researchers in the field with this development, although there are people whose income is now increasing, this increase is because the community itself is able to manage compensation money well, which is used to buy rice fields back. However, the impact felt by the community affected by land acquisition, the decreased income is felt more by the community (Najicha, 2021). The decrease in income of people affected by oil and gas mining development generally has an income in the low group where people have an income of <Rp 1,500,000. The decrease in community income is caused by reduced agricultural land and is caused by the increase in costs they incur because the location of the rice fields is far away.

From the environmental impact, Mining development in Gayam District, especially Mojodelik Village, is one of the villages that is passed by many project vehicles every day. With the presence of vehicles passing by, it causes pollution because vehicles passing through Mojodelik Village, so that the impact causes discomfort and sometimes pollution from gas leaks that have a negative impact on the health of the community around the mine.

Before the mining development in Gayam District, the subjects stated that their lives were peaceful and there was no noise, peaceful in this case meaning and after the presence of oil and gas, the community said they were disturbed by the pollution and noise caused by passing vehicles. With the construction of oil and gas mining in Mojodelik Village has a significant impact on the comfort of life of the surrounding community. Pollution and noise in the Mojodelik Village area are felt by people who live close to mining and people who have rice fields in the mining area (Arifin et al., 2024).

The reduction in water absorption is influenced by changes in land use because land use conservation has the same impact, changes in agricultural land use in Mojodelik Village which also functions as a water catchment area have been converted into oil mining land. The findings of researchers in the field, the impact of mining that affects air absorption in Mojodelik Village which causes flooding is not only caused by reduced air absorption but also because the drainage available around the mining is not balanced with the volume of air during the rainy season. Water absorption before the development of the community as a whole stated that the water absorption condition was good, there had never been a flood because the area was a water absorption in the form of rain-fed rice fields, after the development of oil and gas, the impact felt by the community around the mining received a fairly heavy flow of water, although the flood conditions caused by the impact of oil and gas mining development were not in severe conditions, it was still detrimental to the community around the mining (Olleik et al., 2022).

From the social impact, there are two factors, namely reduced interaction between farmers and farm laborers, and the emergence of envy. The relationship between farmers and farm laborers in Mojodelik Village after the development of oil and gas mining changed the order of life, social interaction began to loosen because the development of mining in Mojodelik Village, the land acquisition was all agricultural land, this was the reason for the lack of interaction with each other. Before the development of oil and gas mining, the condition of social interaction in Mojodelik Village between farmers and farm laborers was very close, where farmers definitely contacted farm laborers because they needed the services of farm laborers to help cultivate their rice fields and finally triggered social contact where every day they communicated directly with each other, talking to each other. However, after the oil and gas mining that took up farmers' land resulted in several rice field owners whose land was sold no longer needing the services of farm laborers (Winanti & Hanif, 2020). While those who still have agricultural land, they reduce the number of farm laborers employed.

Envy arose among the people of Mojodelik Village due to the impact of oil and gas mining development covering Mojodelik Village, where this envy arose due to differences in land acquisition prices, from differences in the amount of compensation for land acquisition, the community as a whole felt envy towards each other regarding the differences in the amount of compensation, where in land acquisition there are different prices, the difference is seen from the price of land acquisition at each stage. Of the several communities affected by land acquisition, in the early stages of land acquisition, some obtained it at a very cheap price of Rp. 40,000-60,000, and there were communities who were last affected by land acquisition, they could get a price of Rp. 250,000-350,000. The emergence of envy was felt by the community affected by land acquisition in the early stages towards the community affected by land acquisition in the last stage. The difference in price at each stage of land acquisition is due to the distance of time or the addition of years, the retention of money and the period of land acquisition.

Conclusion

The conclusion of oil and gas management obtained from the results of this field research is the main aspect handled by the Bojonegoro Regency government during the term of Regent Suyoto. In the spirit of regional autonomy, Regent Suyoto issued Regional Regulation No. 23 of 2011 to encourage regional economic growth in the field of exploration and development of oil and gas management in Bojonegoro Regency. Regional Regulation no. 23 of 2011 is also part of the initiative to strengthen autonomy. In this case, the government acts as an intermediary and regulator related to the oil and gas industry. In addition, oil and gas management is an important part of increasing regional economic resilience. This can run optimally with the support of the regional government in managing funds from the oil and gas sector. An open and accountable regional government is the key to achieving regional economic resilience in Bojonegoro Regency.

The impacts caused by mining management policies include positive and negative impacts. One of the positive impacts is that Bojonegoro Regency is no longer on the list of the 10 poorest regencies in East Java. This growth can be associated with a significant increase in the budget, which plays an important role in driving progress. However, the negative impacts are more dominantly felt by the people of Mojodelik Village, such as the socio-economic and environmental stability of the community is disturbed. From the economic aspect, the income of the people of Mojodelik Village has decreased, the location of agricultural land with houses is getting further away, reduced water absorption, reduced interaction between farmers and farm laborers, and the emergence of jealousy between farmers affected by land acquisition.

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