



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Land Acquisition and Community Empowerment through the CSR Program of PT Pertamina Refinery and Petrochemical Project (PT PRPP) For the Construction of the Oil Refinery Grass Root Refinery in Tuban Regency

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ABSTRACT

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The oil refinery construction of the Grass Root Refinery in Jenu District, Tuban Regency, is a national strategic project aimed at increasing the capacity of domestic oil processing. PT Pertamina Refinery and Petrochemical Project (PT PRPP) plays an important role in land acquisition and the implementation of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program by empowering local communities. Although the implementation of land acquisition can run according to applicable legal provisions, it significantly impacts the welfare of the local community. Research using the doctrinal approach method (juridical normative) through the literature study found the results, that during the land acquisition process, there was a rejection of citizens but with the state administrative court (PTUN) decision it could continue development, despite the social and economic impact for the affected community. The CSR program is a form of company commitment to empower local communities.

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INTRODUCTION

The oil refinery construction of the Grass Root Refinery in Tuban Regency is part of the government's efforts to increase national energy security. This project requires extensive land acquisition and involves local communities. PT Pertamina Refinery and Petrochemical Project (PT PRPP) has been appointed as the main implementer of this project, with responsibilities including land acquisition and the implementation of the CSR program to empower local communities around the project.

The oil refinery construction in Jenu District, Tuban Regency, was chosen because of its strategic location close to raw materials and distribution channels. However, this project also faces challenges in terms of land acquisition and the socio-economic impact on the surrounding community. PT PRPP is committed to carrying out transparent and fair land acquisition, as well as running CSR programs that are beneficial to local communities.

Land is one of the important resources in providing a source of livelihood for humans that can be utilized to plan for various interests in the future (Dewi, 2017). As a resource that has an important role in human life, land is limited in number. This limitation causes not all people or parties can have it, including in terms of its utilization for development for the public interest. One side of the existence of land needs for the development of public interests on the other hand there are also individual rights of the community for

these lands to encourage the issuance of land acquisition as a basis for the government to carry out land allotment and use through land acquisition with proper compensation for land losses as a form of mutual respect. The basis of land acquisition regulation for the public interest is regulated in Law No. 2 of 2012 along with its implementing regulations.

The National Strategy Project (PSN) is a project and/or program implemented by government agencies and/or business entities that have a strategic nature to increase growth and equitable development to improve the welfare of the community and regional development (Wibawana, 2024).

The oil refinery construction of the Grass Root Refinery in Jenu District, Tuban Regency, is a national strategic project aimed at increasing the capacity of domestic oil processing. In the construction of the oil refinery, land is needed as its medium, until PT PRPP holds land acquisition activities for development purposes. To be carried out well, land acquisition activities for development for public interest must be based on the principles stipulated in the article on the Land Procurement Law. These principles are sometimes still ignored, causing problems in their implementation in the field.

The oil refinery project in Tuban is targeted to operate in 2024, covering an area of 821 hectares consisting of 384 hectares of residents' land, the rest is land owned by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) covering an area of 328 hectares and state forestry company land 109 hectares. For land needs, it is spread across Kaliuntu Village 6 plots of land, 562 plots of land in Wadung, 566 plots of land in Sumurgeneng, Perhutani 1 plot of land, and KLHK 1 plot of land (Rudiah et al., 2023). One of the problems that arises even though adequate compensation has been given and under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Law, there are still some residents who have difficulty getting work due to the loss of cultivated land forcing them to switch from an agrarian society to an industrial society (Ansori, 2017).

Providing compensation with a decent nominal value also does not guarantee that the recipient will be more economically established and more prosperous. As happened to residents in 6 villages in Jenu District, Tuban Regency. For example, Mukiyi (61), a resident of Wadung Village, Jenu District, received compensation of IDR 2.5 billion. However, the reality is that providing compensation with a high nominal value and considered decent does not guarantee an increase in the survival of these residents. This indicates that compensation in physical form alone is not enough (Astuti, 2022). The loss of cultivated land changes the pattern of livelihood and income which greatly affects the fulfillment of sustainable family economic life.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

Indro Wasis Budiono once conducted a study on land acquisition for the oil refinery construction (GRR) which focused on the compensation process in land acquisition for the oil refinery construction of the Grass Root Refinery, Jenu, in Tuban. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the land acquisition has been under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Law and Regulation of the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Office Number 6 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Head of the National Land Office Number 5 of 2012 concerning Technical Instructions for the Implementation of Land Acquisition.

Yustanti in her research on the Social Conflict of Sumurgeneng Village Residents due to the construction of the Pertamina-Rosneft Oil Refinery found that the social conflict in her research was realistic because the conflict was based on material, namely the contested land and external conflict in the form of government policies related to the location of the oil refinery construction and the actions of Pertamina and the government against farmers who expressed their aspirations about land acquisition. This external conflict strengthened the solidarity of Sumurgeneng Village residents to defend their land rights.

Although it started by looking at the land acquisition process, this study focuses on empowering affected communities through the CSR program of PT Pertamina Refinery and Petrochemical Project (PT PRPP) for the oil refinery project of Grass Root Refinery.

Based on the description above, several problems can be formulated, including: What is the impact of land acquisition on the construction of the Grass Root Refinery and what is the process and form of CSR for local communities in land acquisition for the oil refinery construction of the Grass Root Refinery?

This research is normative legal research (juridical normative), which is a type of research that focuses on legal norms based on library research, the main data sources come from legal literature, journals, books, and official documents. The qualitative normative analytical method is used in analyzing the research results with deductive conclusions (Suteki & Taufani, 2018).

2. THE IMPACT OF LAND ACQUISITION FOR THE OIL REFINERY CONSTRUCTION OF GRASS ROOT REFINERY IN TUBAN REGENCY

The impact is a strong influence that can have positive or negative consequences (Salim & Salim, 1991). A positive impact is a good result or beneficial influence obtained from various things or events that occur. While negative impact refers to the detrimental or undesirable effects or consequences of an action, event, policy, or phenomenon.

The fuel refinery in Indonesia operated by PT Pertamina (Persero), (currently by PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional as Sub Holding Refining & Petrochemical) in 2015 produced a total of 0.65 million barrels per day where in the same period the total domestic demand reached more than 1.18 million barrels per day. It is predicted that in 2030, domestic fuel demand will increase to 1.65 million barrels per day. In line with that, the President of the Republic of Indonesia through Nawacita has launched energy sovereignty through the construction of new fuel refineries in Indonesia. Through the 2030 Long-Term Plan of PT Pertamina (Persero) it is reaffirmed that the revitalization of existing fuel refineries and the construction of new refineries are prioritized to be realized immediately. PT Pertamina (Persero) a state-owned company in the energy sector, through its director, began initiating plans to build a new refinery in Tuban, East Java on September 7, 2015, by sending a letter to the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises.

Jenu District, Tuban Regency, was chosen as the location for the construction of an oil refinery considering various factors, both geographical aspects and economic potential, especially in East Java. Since 2016, a joint partnership has been formed between PT Pertamina and the international oil and gas company from Russia, Rosneft through a Joint Venture scheme (Wahyuni & Dalimunthe, 2022).

On November 28th, 2017, at the office of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), the partnership between PT Pertamina and Rosneft was realized through the establishment of a Joint Venture company, PT Pertamina Rosneft Pengolahan dan Petrokimia (PRPP). PT Pertamina through its subsidiary PT Kilang Pertamina Internasional controls 55% of PRPP shares while the remaining 45% is controlled by Rosneft's affiliate in Singapore, namely Rosneft Singapore Pte. Ltd. (formerly Petrol Complex Pte. Ltd) (Kusuma, 2022).

After going through a series of studies, the East Java Provincial Government finally issued the Decree of the Governor of East Java No. 188/23/KPTS/013/2019 concerning the Determination of Land Acquisition Location for the Construction of an Oil Refinery in Jenu District, Tuban Regency, East Java Province dated January 10, 2019, where an area of approximately 840 hectares in 4 villages in Jenu District, Tuban Regency has been designated as the location for the construction of the GRR Tuban refinery.

The GRR Tuban refinery was designated by the Indonesian government as one of the National Strategic Projects through Presidential Regulation Number 109 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Presidential Regulation Number 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects.

After obtaining the location to obtain the land, land acquisition is carried out. Land acquisition for the construction of the Tuban Oil Refinery initiated in 2016 refers to Law Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest ("Land Acquisition Law") and its implementing regulations, namely Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Land

Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest. Meanwhile, the technical implementation is based on the Regulation of the Head of the National Land Agency Number 5 of 2012 concerning Technical Instructions for the Implementation of Land Acquisition. Land acquisition in this activity is carried out with a mechanism that is taken through four stages, namely the planning, preparation, implementation, and submission of results.

In the preparation stage, PT PRPP as the party requiring the land has carried out three things, namely conveying the development plan to the community at the planned development location, initially recording the entitled parties and objects of land acquisition, and holding public consultations. The oil refinery construction plan of Grass Root Refinery was conveyed through four socializations from November 2017 to February 2018.

Public consultation is carried out after the entitled party data and land acquisition objects are successfully collected through initial data collection. In its journey, many residents objected to the project development plan so that various forms of rejection ranging from protests to lawsuits to the State Administrative Court were carried out. However, PT PRPP eventually won the case and development can be continued following the location set by the Governor of East Java through the Decree of the Governor of East Java Number 188/23/KPTS/013/2019 on January 10, 2019. The location of development includes Wadung Village, Village Sumurgeneng, and Kaliuntu Village, Jenu District with an area of approximately 841 hectares.

The stage of implementing land acquisition is carried out by the Tuban Regency Land Office as the Chairperson of the Land Procurement by carrying out activities: a) Inventory and Identification of Mastery, Ownership, Use, and Utilization of Land; b) Assessment of compensation; c) Deliberation Determination of compensation; d) granting compensation; and e) Land release of the agency.

Based on the results of the inventory and identification, the number of land fields to be released as the location of the construction of oil refineries is 1,220 with a total area of 377 hectares, consisting of Kaliuntu Village land, Wadung Village, and Sumurgeneng Village.

The next activity was carried out by a land assessment by the Public Appraiser from the Public Appraisal Service Office (KJPP) to assess the amount of compensation that would be given to the right party. Aspects assessed by KJPP on each land sector are based on the provisions of Article 33 of the Land Procurement Law, which includes land, upper and underground spaces, buildings that stand on it, plants that grow on it, objects related to the soil; and/or other losses that can be assessed.

According to the explanation of Article 33 of the Land Procurement, "non-physical losses that can be equated with the value of money, for example, losses due to loss of business or work, cost transfer fees, profession transfer fees, and the value of the remaining property."

The results of the deliberation to the value of a replacement to the land of Jenu residents vary with an average of IDR 600-800 thousand per square meter. The agreed form of compensation in the form of cash and replacement land (relocation). Until October 2020, there were still 88 land fields that were not approved by their owners to be released to PT PRPP, while the remaining 92.78% of the fields had been approved (Taupiqurrahman & Dalimunte, 2023).

The process of payment of compensation for land procurement for Tuban oil refineries began in March 2020 and was completed in February 2021, both given directly to those who were entitled based on deliberations to determine compensation, or through the court with a consignment mechanism. Following Article 38 of the Land Procurement Law, if there is no agreement regarding the form and/or magnitude of compensation, residents are allowed to submit objections to the Tuban District Court (PN) within 14 working days after the deliberations are held. However, no party from the three villages submitted an objection within the specified time so under Article 39 of the Land Procurement Law, the party receiving compensation was considered to receive compensation from the Land Office (Gozali, 2019).

The selection of locations for the construction of oil refineries is a strategic decision that considers various economic, social, environmental, and policy factors. Economic potential is certainly estimated in Tuban Regency and surrounding areas may have promising economic growth potentials, both in terms of industry and agriculture, which can support the operation of the oil refinery operation. The selection of locations considers environmental factors, such as minimizing the impact on the surrounding natural and social environment. The existence of a community that can be integrated and support local communities, as well as the availability of adequate land for development, can also be an important consideration.

The oil refinery construction of Grass Root Refinery in Tuban Regency will certainly have an impact on the social conditions of the community and the economy of the community and the region.

Social impact on the Tuban community (especially in the location of land acquisition) of course there is a change in social structure, where the dependence of the village is affected (*wedung* and *sumurgengeng*) on the land. Because, land for human life has dual functions, namely land as capital assets and social assets (Joni, 2016). As a social asset, land is a means of binding social unity among the community to live and life, especially for self-development. As asset capital or capital assets land is a capital factor in development.

The land acquisition process can result in changes in social structure in local communities, especially if there is a force for the transfer or solving of the existing community because the emotional relationship of the affected citizens with the land is *religious magis* (Djabbar & Nur, 2019). Society always maintains balance, because people believe that there is a balance between the real world and the unseen world. They must always maintain the harmony between these two worlds so that life runs smoothly. Humans need soil and when they die, they also need soil to bury.

The land acquisition process for the construction of oil refineries or other projects must also consider the roles and implications of religious or magical practices related to the land. This happened to affected residents, the two food traders who were pulled out of the social environment or associations with the previous community because they had to move from that location. It also shows that the land has an intangible value attached to it, such as a strategic value that cannot be easily replaced by other land in other locations. Land procurement for large projects such as oil refineries can change the social structure of the local community. The presence of workers from outside the region and the shift in land functions can affect local customs and culture.

Economic impact, for the affected community, is that eviction can cause loss of housing and livelihoods, especially for those who depend on agricultural land or small businesses in the area. On the other hand, the construction of the oil refinery also brings new economic opportunities for the local community, such as increased employment opportunities and supporting businesses. It is hoped that in the future, with better infrastructure and increased income from the oil-related sector, it can improve the standard of living of some residents.

Related to the principle of welfare as the principle of implementing land acquisition after compensation is given, two new settlements have begun to form since 2021. A total of 33 heads of families are willing to be relocated to replacement land provided by state oil and gas mining and form a new village, Jati Mulyo village. The village is ex-state forestry company land with an area of approximately 20 hectares and is located on the Pantura-Tuban Route. However, not all residents are willing to be relocated out of Wadung Village so some others carry out independent relocation by buying land in Wadung Village which is not affected by the project. Around 63 heads of families who lived in the location then formed a new village called Dirsalam village. Meanwhile, a small number of the remaining heads of families bought land in other villages, such as Beji village and other villages.

The economic conditions of residents affected by land acquisition for the construction of various oil refineries, in general, residents who live in the Jati Mulyo Relocation Housing have better economic conditions than residents of Dirsalam Hamlet or those who relocated to other villages. Darmani (66), a resident of Jati Mulyo, said that he was able to buy back at least 2 hectares of agricultural land in another

location, a car for transporting goods, rebuild a magnificent house, and still had money left to save. There were no significant economic difficulties because his family still had land to work on (Priyanto, 2023).

The economic conditions of residents affected by land acquisition for the construction of an oil refinery vary, in general, residents who live in the Jati Mulyo Relocation Housing have better economic conditions than residents of Dirsalam village or those who relocated to other villages. Darmani (66), a resident of Jati Mulyo, said that he was able to buy back at least 2 hectares of agricultural land in another location, a car for transporting goods, rebuild a magnificent house, and still had money left to save. There were no significant economic difficulties because his family still had land to work on (Priyanto, 2023).

Darmani considered that the compensation given by Pertamina was very reasonable because the assessment carried out by the Appraisal Team which considered various aspects inherent in his land, including trees and plants, gave him a profit several times greater than his initial total ownership. Similar economic conditions were also experienced by at least six other heads of families whose houses were located in a row to the west of Darmani's residence. The six houses were also built no less magnificently.

In contrast to the seven families above, several families whose homes are lined up near the main entrance of the Jati Mulyo Relocation Housing, their economic conditions are quite different. Two women who did not want to give their names (aged 39 and 42 years respectively) are ice and snack sellers in a shop set up at the Ringin Hamlet intersection, Wadung village. According to them, the situation after the relocation became more difficult than before. Both said that before their homes and businesses moved, their merchandise sold much better because it was in the middle of a densely populated settlement so their business was also busy with buyers (Priyanto, 2023).

Most of them are still in productive age, while the rest are non-productive. However, only three people work, two of whom have casual jobs. Nunuk (50 years old) is one of the two people mentioned recently. She had sold food but did not earn a profitable income because the purchasing power of her community had been very weak since moving to Dirsalam. One person affected was working as a land worker in another village. The activity of working on other people's land was the work of the majority of the residents of the hamlet before the relocation. Losing their land because their land was included in the project location made them lose their jobs, forcing some of those who were still strong enough to work to work on other people's land in villages far from where they lived.

The achievement of a welfare principle is determined by the existence of added value. Added value in this case is an increase or addition to the quality of life of the entitled party and the community that it makes it better than before the land acquisition (Henny, 2018). In reality, the Dirsalam and Jati Mulyo communities depicted in the description above are not in line with what is aspired to by the law with many people unemployed after being relocated.

The reason is the Wadung village community who mostly depends on other people's agricultural or plantation land to work on is not ready for the social changes that force them to be separated from their livelihoods as an agrarian community. This condition is complicated by the lack of skills to switch to other professions, limited education, and age factors.

Tuminah (65) as an elderly affected resident is no longer able to work as a farmer. Previously, Tuminah met her daily food needs by relying on plants picked from the garden and selling the remains of other people's garden harvests as a little additional income. However, the amount of compensation for the area of land they sold to PT PRPP was only enough to buy land and build a new house on it, not to buy land to work on.

The dependence of the Wadung and Sumurgeneng village communities on land is closely related to the dual function of land, namely land as a capital asset and a social asset (Joni, 2016). Therefore, the absence of land to be utilized makes it difficult for the affected communities to meet their daily needs.

Referring to the definition of social welfare in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2009 concerning Social Welfare, a society is said to be prosperous if its material and social needs are met so that they can live decently and develop themselves. From these indicators, Dusun Dirsalam and some residents of Jati Mulyo can be said that they are not yet prosperous.

Midgley provides 3 (three indicators that a society can be said to be prosperous if it meets 3 elements, namely: 1) social problems can be managed; 2) needs (Midgley, 1995). Based on the three elements above, the people of Dirsalam and Jati Mulyo are currently facing the social problems of poverty and social inequality. Poverty due to the loss of land to be cultivated makes it difficult for them to meet their daily needs. Meanwhile, dependence on land that makes them an agrarian society and lack of skills in other areas narrow their opportunities to advance. Work or livelihood is a crucial aspect that must be considered seriously by the government before relocating them. Research conducted by Arifin Muhtar in 2015 showed that some residents who lost their agricultural land for the construction of the electricity transmission network in Depok-Kedung Badak, Bogor, had difficulty getting other jobs because they did not have other skills besides farming. In the end, they then worked on other people's land. Likewise, residents who had kiosk businesses, food stalls, or grocery stores, actually experienced a worse fate because they had to be unemployed or work odd jobs (Muhtar et al., 2015).

Similar research was also conducted by Putri Rahmadani on farmers affected by the construction of the Binjai-Pangkalan Brandan toll road. These farmers had to give up the land of PT Perkebunan Nusantara (state-owned plantation) with the right to cultivate which they had been working on as a source of livelihood as the object of land acquisition for the construction of the toll road. In addition to not receiving compensation or compensation, they also do not have skills other than utilizing the land to meet their daily needs so the absence of land makes them lose their income (Rahmadani, 2022).

The risk of losing a job or the cost of changing professions is included in the criteria for non-physical losses and is part of the component for assessing the amount of compensation (Article 33 letter f of the Land Acquisition Law). Article 38 of the Land Acquisition Law stipulates that if there is no agreement on the form and/or amount of compensation, residents are allowed to file an objection with the District Court within 14 working days after the deliberation is held. However, many people still do not understand this mechanism and the period given is very short. As a result, they are legally considered to have accepted the determination of the compensation (Article 39 of the Land Acquisition Law).

A person can be categorized to be prosperous if their needs are met, so work and livelihood as a means to meet needs must be given serious attention (Mokalu, 2021). The reality is that affected residents, especially residents in Dirsalam Hamlet, are currently unemployed.

3. PROCESS AND FORM OF CSR FOR LOCAL COMMUNITY IN LAND ACQUISITION FOR OIL REFINERY CONSTRUCTION OF GRASS ROOT REFINERY

CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) which in Indonesian is known as Corporate Social Responsibility is Social and Environmental Responsibility, namely, the Company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development to improve the quality of life and the environment that is beneficial, both for the Company, the local community, and the community in general (Article 1 number 3 of Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies). CSR refers to the company's obligation to contribute to social, environmental, and economic development in its surroundings.

Companies that implement CSR strive to provide a positive impact on society, the environment, and other stakeholders through various programs and activities, such as education, environment, health, and community empowerment. CSR is not only about fulfilling legal obligations but also about going beyond just seeking profit to create positive social and environmental value.

The responsibility of the party requiring land in the construction of the Grass Root Refinery does not stop after the handover of the land acquisition results is complete and construction is carried out, in this case after the affected community is relocated.

According to the welfare state concept, the government has a responsibility to provide protection and social assistance to overcome the economic problems of the community, including reducing poverty and unemployment (Huda, 2009). PT PRPP in this case has implemented CSR since 2019. The first CSR program was the provision of Independent Fishermen's Insurance for 522 fishermen in Kaliuntu, Beji, and Mentoso villages, Jenu District. The purpose of providing insurance is to support the activities of fishermen affected by reclamation and to protect fishermen from financial risks due to unpredictable work accidents while working at sea.

The second social assistance program is a scholarship for outstanding students who have graduated from Senior High School (SMA) or Vocational High School (SMK) to continue their education at the Politeknik Energi Mineral (PEM) in Cepu. This scholarship is prioritized for 38 (thirty-eight) beneficiaries from five villages in ring 1 (one) of the oil refinery project, namely Wadung, Sumurgeneng, Kaliuntu, Rawasan, and Mentoso Villages. This CSR program aims to develop human resources around the project location to encourage economic growth in the area by absorbing them as workers on the project. Until 2022, there are 47 (forty-seven) students who have received scholarships and are pursuing higher education at PEM Akamigas Cepu (Religia, 2019).

In addition to the two forms of programs above, PT PRPP has also empowered around 1200 local workers from several villages in ring one and ring two in land clearing work from stages I to IV. Related to this program, until now the Grass Root Refinery Oil Plant project has not been operational and has not even entered the construction stage so job opportunities for the community around the project area have not been reopened. Not only that, because the amount of compensation given to the community is very large, the community is also given training so that they can manage the funds they receive wisely. The financial management training is in collaboration with the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) of Universitas Airlangga which is specifically for 50 (fifty) residents of Wadung Village as participants in 2020 (Limbong, 2011)

Related to the loss of livelihoods affected by land acquisition, because there is no more land to be cultivated, together with the Policy and Educational Study Center (PSPK) Universitas Gajah Mada, PT PRPP conducted a study to map strategic issues and community needs, and draft a community empowerment program as one form of evaluation carried out by PT PRPP in carrying out its responsibilities to the community. The party realizes that the CSR programs that have been implemented so far have not focused on sustainable community empowerment.

The results of the study in 2022 were in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector has a major impact on residents because this is the most crucial problem of land acquisition for the construction of an oil refinery. Several programs that can encourage the development of innovative, effective, and efficient agricultural businesses thus need to be designed. However, until now, Wadung and Sumurgeneng villages have not implemented the program. The skills development program for residents that was held by PT PRPP in 2024 was in the form of an entrepreneurship training program, such as making cakes or snacks and sewing, which lasted for one week.

The existence of skills training for entrepreneurship has also not been able to revive the economy of the residents of Dirsalam Hamlet. Suprapti (57) and Nunuk (50 years old), affected residents stated that the purchasing power of the community is very low so that the entrepreneurial activities carried out do not provide profitable income. As a result, among the several job options that are still available amid the economic downturn, several residents of Dirsalam village choose to continue working on other people's land that is far from where they live, while the rest do not work at all.

Residents of Dirsalam village and some residents of Jati Mulyo still hope that the Grass Root Refinery can operate soon so that their economy can also move with the creation of a multiplier effect for the community. They hope to be involved as project workers or benefit economically from workers who use goods and services from residents' entrepreneurship. Therefore, the government really needs to be present and take

the right steps in an effort to eradicate the residents of Dirsalam Hamlet and Jati Mulyo from the economic problems that befall them.

From the perspective of Community Empowerment Theory, it is important to empower the community by providing them with access to education, training, and resources needed to improve their quality of life.

Community empowerment involves the active participation of residents in the decision-making process and management of local resources, so that they have control and responsibility for the development and welfare of their own community.

Based on the Theory of Sustainable Development, the Government must ensure that the construction of the Grass Root Refinery is carried out by considering long-term environmental, social and economic impacts. This includes implementing environmentally friendly development practices, as well as involving local communities in the planning and implementation process.

4. CONCLUSION

Social and economic impacts are significant impacts in the implementation of land acquisition for the construction of the Grass Root Refinery. The social impact on the Tuban community (especially at the land acquisition location) is a change in social structure, where the dependence of the affected villages (Wedung and Sumurgeneng) on their land. Land is very important for their life and for self-development. As a capital asset, land has economic value to develop the lives of residents and land is also a capital factor in development. The economic impact is that the eviction of residents from their homes and relocation causes the loss of their original homes and livelihoods, especially for those who depend on agricultural land or small businesses.

CSR is a form of responsibility from the company in this case PT PRPP in empowering communities affected by land acquisition for the construction of the Grass Root Refinery. A skill development program for the residents that has been held by PT PRPP starting in 2024, the form of the program is entrepreneurship training, such as making cakes or snacks and sewing.

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