BADAN STRATEGI KEBIJAKAN HUKUM DAN HAM

Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure

Published by The Law and Human Rights Policy Strategy Agency
Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia
Volume 25, Number 3, November 2025 ISSN (Print) 1829-7706 ISSN (Online) 2548-1657
Journal Homepage: https://ejournal.balitbangham.go.id/index.php/dejure



Formulation of a Just Land Dispute Resolution Model: Derrida's Deconstruction Approach to the Former Dumai Concession Case

Husendro
Doctoral Program in Law, University of Indonesia, Depok City, West Java

Article Information

Corresponding Author. Email:
husendro29@gmail.com

History:

Submitted: **30-05-2025**;

Accepted: **31-11-2025**

Keywords:

Deconstruction, land concession oil and gas, participatory action research, agrarian law, land policy reform, human rights-based approach

http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2025.V25.309-326

Copyright © 2025 by Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure.

This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0)

All writings published in this journal are personal views of the authors and do not represent the views of the Policy Strategy Agency.

Cara Mengutip:
Husendro. "Formulation Of A Just Land Dispute Resolution Model: Derrida's Deconstruction Approach To The Former Dumai Concession Case". Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure. Volume 25 Number 3, November 2025, 309-326. http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2025.V25.309-326

ABSTRACT

Dumai City is an area with land concession permits for oil and gas companies, including PT. Chevron Pacific Indonesia. These extensive and long-term land concession permits often conflict with local (indigenous) communities, urban development, and population growth. Although the company's concession period has expired and the land must be returned to the government, land claims, disputes, and conflicts remain unresolved. Therefore, a just, holistic, and human rights-based resolution will be a fundamental element of this resolution. The research method used is a normative empirical one with data sources obtained from field observations and interviews with various stakeholders, including the government and local communities. This paper will focus on how Jacques Derrida's concept deconstructs the settlement of the former Dumai concession case by dissecting the dominant legal narrative that supports ownership, concession claims, revealing the contradictions and power structures inherent in the land tenure system. This paper proposes alternative dispute resolution models, such as conciliation, based on different principles, future justice, and openness to plural legal subjects. Through Derrida's deconstruction and conciliation efforts, various alternative justice-based concession land solutions will be formulated for corporations (PT. CPI), local (indigenous) communities, citizens, local governments, vertical agencies, business actors, including law enforcement options.

Introduction

Dumai is a city in Riau Province, on the east coast of Sumatra, facing the Strait of Malacca. The sea area of Dumai City is one of the busiest shipping lanes and is a growth triangle area between Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. As an area with a strategic location, Dumai City is a destination for residents from various other regions. Currently, 16 ethnic groups depend on their lives in Dumai City.[1]Dumai City is also known as the oil city. Historically, Standard Oil California (SOCAL) or Caltex Pacific Oil Company (Caltex), currently PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia (CPI), used Dumai as the base for exports.[2]. SOCAL successfully explored its concession area in the Sumatran wilderness in Riau, with Duri and Minas as the main oil fields since 1936. In 1957, Caltex's presence in the Rokan Block triggered the emergence of new settlements, such as Duri and Rumbai, which were previously forested and swampy areas. Likewise, with Minas and Dumai, which developed into residential areas[3].

1 Dumai City Government, "A Glimpse of Dumai City," dumaikota.go.id, 2021, https://web.dumaikota.go.id/sekilas-dumai.

2 Agus Setiawan, "The Impact of Mining Existence and Activities of Foreign and National Oil Companies in Dumai during the Reformation Period," in *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, vol. 716, 2021, 1–7, https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/716/1/012041.

3 Frido Paulus Simbolon, "From Oil Exploration to City Building: Dumai,

To support the company's operations, on November 30, 1961, PT. CPI obtained a land certificate from the Minister of Agrarian Affairs, based on Decree No. 882/KA, for an area of 4,056.2 Hectares. During the period 1969 to 1975, PT. CPI released 705.54 Ha of land to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and Pertamina. On October 16, 1975, PT. CPI obtained a certificate renewal for the Dumai land, with the issuance of the Right to Use Certificate (SHP) Number 76/1975, covering a total area of 3,385.46 Hectares, from the Bengkalis Regency Land Office, at eight sub-districts included in the concession land are Bukit Batrem, Jayamukti, Tanjung Palas, Teluk Binjai, Buluh Kasap, Bumiayu, Bagan Besar and Bukit Nanas[4]. Referring to Article 1 number 20 of Law No. 30 of 2014 concerning Government Administration, a concession are as a Decision of an authorized Government Official as a form of approval of an agreement between a Government Agency and/or Official and a non-Government Agency and/or Official in the management of public facilities and/or natural resources in other management areas in accordance with statutory provisions.[5].

PT Pertamina Hulu Rokan (PHR) officially replaced PT CPI as the manager of the Rokan Working Area (WK) in Riau Province on August 9, 2021, at 00.01 WIB. This transfer of management marks the end of Chevron's management, which has been ongoing for 80 years, since the Caltex era in 1941. The transfer of management from PT CPI to PT PHR does not resolve the issue of determining the concession area in Dumai City, which spans 3,344 hectares and conflicts with the community.

Although a formal transfer of concession land has occurred, conflicts persist regarding tenure and legal certainty for the community, including regional government and private assets that have occupied the concession land for decades. The massive utilization and use of PT CPI's concession land by the community, local Government and businesses began in 1989 in Bumi Ayu Village. At that time, Dumai Mayor Zulkifli AS stated that thousands of residents had utilized PT CPI's concession land, particularly in Bumi Ayu, Bukit Batu Rem, Teluk Binjai, Tanjung Palas, Buluh Kasap, and Bintan Sub-districts.[6]

The Dumai City Government has recorded that 1,446 heads of families (KK) in this area reside on concession land. In more detail, there are 42 land rights spread across Bintan Village, 131 land rights spread across Bukit Datuk, Bukit Timah, and Bumi Ayu Villages, and 401 land rights spread across Bukit Batrem, Buluh Kasap, Jaya Mukti, Tanjung Palas, and Teluk Binjai Villages. Meanwhile, in Buluh Kasap Village, East Dumai District, there are 200 land rights and 11 public and social facilities in concession Number 76 of 1975[7].

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) states that land is not just a commodity, but a critical element for realizing the rights of many citizens. Access, use, and control of land directly affect the fulfilment of many aspects of life.[8] Although corporations contribute to job creation and state revenues, they continue to exploit natural resources. These operations often involve local communities, communal ownership claims, environmental impacts, and threats to human safety.[9] Land issues always arise and remain current, particularly with the increasing population, development, and access of various parties to basic capital in multiple interests.[10]

Caltex Company City 1956-1970s," *Medan Resource Centr*e 4, no. 2 (2024): 127–33, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.57251/lhh.v4i2.1429.

4 Eliwaty, "Deputy Minister of ATR/BPN Wants Settlement of Former PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia (CPI) Land in Dumai City," PAB Riau, 2024, https://pab-indonesia.co.id/news/detail/24859/wamen-atrbpn-inginkan-penyelesaian-lahan-eks-pt-chevron-pacifik-indonesia-cpi-kota-dumai.

5 Iwan Erar Joesoef, "Granting of Natural Resources Management Concessions by the Government to Investors on Customary Law Community Land," *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan* 10, no. 3 (2021): 361–79, https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.25216/jhp.10.3.2021.361-379.

6 Friedrich Edward Lumy, "How Come! Thousands of Dumai Residents 'Occupy' Concession Land, 'Many Illegal Buildings,'" GoRiau, 2016, https://www.goriau.com/berita/baca/kok-bisa-ribuan-warga-dumai-duduki-lahan-konsesi-banyak-bangunan-liar.html.

7 Redaction, "After Only 3.8 Years of Leading Dumai, the Completion of the Concession Land Is Just a Step Away, What Else Can We Do?," Pantau Riau, 2024, https://pantauriau.com/news/detail/40103/baru-38-tahun--pimpin-dumai-penyelesaian-lahan-konsesi--tinggal-selangkah-apatah--lagi--dilanjutkan--ya-wak.

8 Agus Santoro et al., "Reformulation of Agrarian Regulations Within a Human Rights Framework," *The Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights* 6, no. 2 (2022): 131–52, https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr.v6i2.27776.

9 Agus Suntoro, "Human Rights Approach in Resolving Conflicts with Mining and Oil and Gas Corporations," *Journal HAM* XIV, no. 2 (2018): 71–108, https://jurnalham.komnasham.go.id/index.php?journal=jurnalasasi.

10 Irdatul Husna, Ulfia Hasanah, and Rika Lestari, "Settlement of Land Rights Disputes Between the Government and the Community Along Jalan Gatot Subroto, Dumai City," *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan* 10, no. June (2024): 348–62,

Suppose referring to positivism or normative law, then the PT CPI land concession that ends will automatically be transferred to PT. Pertamina is the state-owned enterprise that replaces it. However, in reality the community has rights that must receive attention from the Government for resolution - at least two legitimate bases, namely (a) Article 3 of Law Number 1 of 1960 concerning Agrarian Principles which guarantees that the implementation of customary rights and similar rights from customary law communities are recognized as long as they still exist and do not violate national interests; and (b) Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights states that in the context of upholding human rights, differences and needs in customary law communities must be considered and protected by law, society, and the Government.

Conciliation is a method that can help resolve concession land disputes by implementing new norms, offering a fair and peaceful agreement, and setting a specific timeframe for resolution.[11]. This mechanism can be implemented by the National Human Rights Commission, involving the Government, companies, and communities using a human rights approach, including through an interpretation of Derrida, which provides flexibility for just and beneficial resolution. This method is one of the authorities regulated in Article 89 paragraph (4) letter b of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights.[12]. Suppose the Government, or through institutions such as the National Human Rights Commission, does not actively facilitate the settlement of PT CPI's concession land, part of which has been used and controlled by the community. In that case, the location of government buildings and business premises will result in not only a clash of formal legal norms to strengthen the claims of each party, but also social conflict within the community.[13].

The urgency of this research is to offer alternative solutions to resolve the former PT CPI land concession, providing a broader perspective with a Derrida approach that is more participatory, flexible, and in line with the concept of human rights, thereby ensuring justice, utility value, and certainty for all parties involved in the PT. CPI concession land problem.

Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative research method. Descriptive qualitative research describes a social phenomenon by interpreting the situation at the time of the research. Primary data sources were obtained directly from the research location at four villages: Bumi Ayu, Bukit Batrem, Teluk Binjai, and Tanjung Palas. The Dumai City Government has recorded that 1,446 heads of families (KK) in this area reside on concession land. They are the primary data that is important, as well as secondary data collected from other relevant parties, to sharpen the analysis.[14]

In this qualitative research method, the concept of Participatory Action Research (PAR), as introduced by De La Cruz (2001), was also employed. This approach critiques previous social research that often fails to empower the human subjects being studied. In contrast, these humans can understand their problems and find solutions. In general, as formulated by McTaggart (1997), the subjects of this research are disadvantaged or less fortunate community groups, minority groups, marginalized groups, special groups such as children who have experienced trauma, or other groups who need help to solve their problems directly.[15]

https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12527013 p-ISSN:

11 American Society and International Law, "Conciliation, Mediation and Dispute Resolution," in *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting (American Society of International Law)*, vol. 90 (Cambridge University Press, 1996), 75–78, https://www.jstor.org/stable/25659010?seq=1.

12 Government of Indonesia, "Law Number 39 of 1999 Concerning Human Rights" (1999).

13 H Mohd Yunus, "Land Conflicts and Their Resolution According to Customary Law in Riau Province," *Menara* 12, no. 1 (2013): 19–40, https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24014/menara.v12i1.408.

14 Ni Putu Evilia Octaviani, Tedi Erviantono, and Putu Eka Purnamaningsih, "Implementation of Governance in the Regional Regulation on Persons with Disabilities in Denpasar City (Case Study of Bali Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 Concerning the Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)," *Fisipol Univ. Udayana*, 2015, 1–8.

15 LIPI, "Research Basis" (Bogor, 2017).

Figure 1: Verification of Community Land in the Concession Area by the Author and Deputy Mayor of Dumai in Bumi Ayu Subdistrict, Dumai City



Source: by the Author

This research is based on field data, including data collection on residential areas and claims regarding PT CPI concession land between the community and the company, as well as the use of public facilities in Dumai City. In addition to field observations, this research employs an interview method, starting with local community members, including village leaders, the Dumai City government, companies, the National Land Agency, the Directorate General of State Assets, and the Ministry of Finance. The strategy for presenting data obtained using qualitative methods is to compile a description of the research results. One of the models used is the successive approximation model, which attempts to compare the concepts or theories used with the research findings *(case approach)*[16]. This strategy begins by stating the research question and the idea used, and then describes the findings. Researchers explain whether the data support the concept used. By conceptually abstracting the data used, researchers can also form new ideas.[17]. To conduct the analysis, data triangulation was employed by comparing data from local governments, direct meetings with communities, company records, and verifying findings through field visits by researchers. The research method involves identifying data intersections and differences, as well as formulating participatory solution proposals from various stakeholders.

Heryanto et al.'s article, Tenure Amnesty for the Upstream Oil and Gas Industry in Forest Areas, focuses on the discussion of aspects of land acquisition for oil and gas companies from the chronic aspects before the New Order, the New Order, reform, and regulations according to Law Number 2 of 2012 concerning Land Acquisition for Public Interest.[18]. Meanwhile, Tyson et al.'s article, "Deconstructing the Palm Oil Industry Narrative in Indonesia: Evidence from Riau Province," which is located in the PT CPI concession area, focuses on the development of patrimonialism in the Indonesian context. State power expressed through various discourses and policy coalitions tends to favour palm oil companies by seeking legitimacy through claims of economic benefits.[19]Sahlan's research, "Realising 'Deconstructional' Justice Through Agrarian Civil Law Reform: A Review of Jacques Derrida's Theory," focuses on critical aspects of agrarian law in Indonesia, which recognizes the dualism between national and customary law, colonial legacy law, and agrarian law within the national framework.[20]. Of the three previous

16 Muhammad Hamzah Al Faruq, "Transplantation of Regulatory Impact Assessment: Repositioning Academic Draft in Lawmaking," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 24, no. 2 (2024): 175, https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/ dejure.2024.V24.175-198.

17 LIPI, "Data Analysis and Interpretation of Social Science Research Results," Centre for Basic Research Education and Training (Bogor, Indonesia, 2017).

18 Suzy Yolanda Gussman, "Strategy of PGPA Department in Efforts to Resolve Problems between PT. Chevron Pacific Indonesia and Communities in the Red Zone," *Communiverse* 3, no. 1 (2017): 1–15, https://jurnal.univrab.ac.id/index.php/cmv/article/view/358.

19 Adam Tyson, Helena Varkkey, and Shofwan Al Banna Choiruzzad, "Deconstructing the Palm Oil Industry Narrative in Indonesia: Evidence from Riau Province," *Contemporary Southeast Asia* 40, no. 3 (2018): 422–48, https://doi.org/10.1355/cs40-3d.

20 Sahlan, Nurul Miqat, and Susi Susilawati, "Realising 'Deconstructional' Justice Through Agrarian Civil Law Reform: A Review of Jacques Derrida's Theory," *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan* 12, no. 3 (2024): 588–605, https://doi.

studies, this research has novelty related to the object and focus of the study - the first previous study focused on the aspect of land acquisition for public interest in the oil and gas industry in Indonesia, including in Riau. The second research highlighted deconstruction in the oil and gas area for the palm oil industry. At the same time, the third is a research project with a focus on Derrida analysis, but on a national object scale, from a conceptual approach that compares national and customary law, as well as colonial law and national law.

Findings and Discussion

The findings and discussion will focus on three aspects, namely (a) the conceptual framework of Jacques Derrida's theory, (b) field findings relating to PT CPI concession land, and (c) a model for settling ex-concession land using the Jacques Derrida mechanism.

A. Deconstruction of Land Dispute Resolution

Questioning the urgency and philosophical meaning is part of the deconstruction popularised by Jacques Derrida. In short, Derrida's thinking begins with the problem of language, specifically the deconstruction of Saussure's structuralism, including the idea of universal peace and justice that originates solely from the Western nation's perspective. Therefore, initially, deconstruction focused more on the method of reading texts, not looking for logical inconsistencies, but rather for elements that philosophically determine or allow the text to become philosophical.[21]. Deconstruction does not offer significant benefits to the structure. Because it is very effective and efficient, regular customers are accepted at the front in this structure. The idea of doing the best [...] to operate from within, the path of all strategies and economic resources in a large structure, a path that they use excessively with the structure, that is, without being able to isolate its elements and atoms[22].

In deconstruction theory, Derrida will address whether it is true that the reality of the "text" of truth is a single, unified truth (logocentrism). According to Derrida, truth is not singular but plural, as revealed through the deconstruction of social phenomena in life, which reveals objective phenomena based on collective consciousness. From this argument, it can be said that the phenomenon (text) is not orderly but still needs to be refined here and there (disorder)[23]. Referring to Derrida's deconstruction, Noris states that the deconstructive process does not come from the reader/critic but from the text itself; it is already there, namely the tension between what [the text] means and what it is supposed to mean[24]. Therefore, Hardiman states that Jacques Derrida's deconstruction framework is a form of hermeneutics that seeks to read texts not only as concrete forms, as in documents, books, or cultural artefacts, but rather, deconstruction involves understanding texts as comprehensive representations of reality.[25].

Citizens highly value land's position and function, as land gives birth to a spirit of self-esteem, prosperity, power, and sacredness. Given this urgency, the State, through the provisions of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, mandates the state authorities to regulate the use of resources, including land, for the greatest prosperity of the people.[26]. The constitutional mandate then gives rise to an obligation for the State to refrain from and protect citizens from forced evictions from homes and land. From the perspective of a rights-based state, everyone has the right to adequate housing as a component of the right to an acceptable standard of living. This right to housing guarantees rights to ownership, privacy, family, and home[27].

---

org/10.29303/ius.v12i3.1559.

21 Mangihut Siregar, "Critique of Derrida's Theory of Deconstruction," *Journal of Urban Sociology* 2, no. 1 (2019): 65, https://doi.org/10.30742/jus.v2i1.611.

22 Jacques Derrida, *Sprog Materialitet Bevidsthed* (Exil Biblioteket, Vinten, 1976).

23 Rr. Suhartini, *Anatomy of Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction Theory* (Surabaya, Indonesia: Dakwah Digital Press, 2009), http://repository.uinsa.ac.id/id/eprint/1147/1/Rr. Suhartini_Anatomi Teori Dekonstruksi Jacques Derrida.pdf.

24 Blackwell Science, "Philosophy Column Deconstruction in a Nutshell," 2004, 274–76.

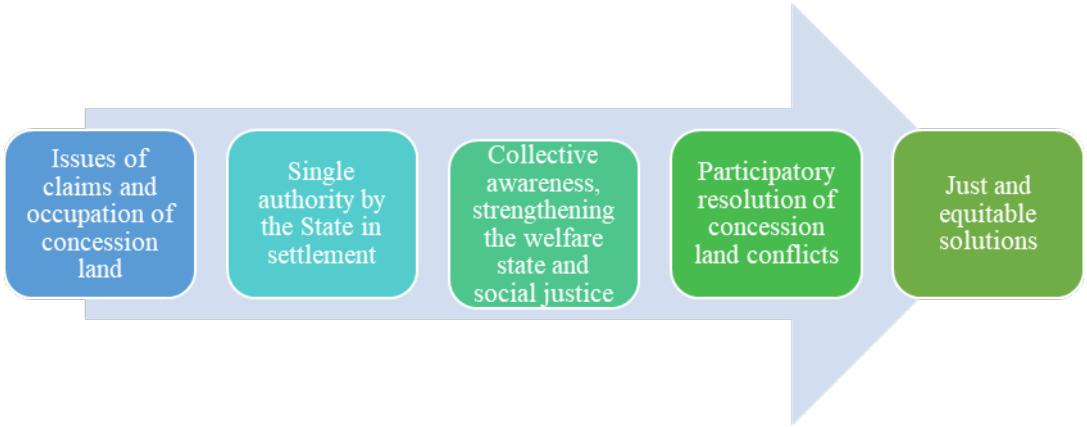
25 Adhimas Alifian Yuwono, "Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction Interpretation of Mining Permit Policy for Religious Community Organisations in Indonesia," *Jurnal Filsafat* 35, no. 1 (2025): 201–27, https://doi.org/10.22146/jf.97463.

26 Nurhasan Ismail, "Direction of Land Law Policy and Protection of Land Ownership Rights," *Journal of Rechts Vinding* 1, no. 1 (2012): 375–95, https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2580-16.2016.

27 Mochamad Felani Budi Hartanto, Dian Andi Nur Aziz, and Agus Suntoro, "Characteristics of Eviction Practice in Indonesia : The Importance of Human Rights Intervention Before, During and After Evictions," *Jurnal HAM* 14, no. 2 (2023): 169–84, https://doi.org/DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/ham.2023.14.169-184.

Derrida's deconstruction aligns with the principle of land conflict resolution that encourages active participation and the selection of appropriate strategies from parties who have a drastic impact or change in their lives. Regardless of the legality of land ownership, there is a universal policy that rehabilitation or compensation to people affected by programs or projects, for example, sharecroppers, tenant farmers who have lost their right to use, users who rely on customary land use rights but without formal land ownership rights, temporary migrants, and squatters.[28]

Figure 2: Derrida's Deconstruction and Application in Land Conflict Resolution



Source: Conceptualized by the Author

Therefore, it can be used as an analytical tool for in-depth study by examining Derrida's deconstruction and linking it to the concept of ownership and the complex, yet controversial, land conflicts. By applying Derrida's deconstruction to land conflicts, we will gain a more fundamental understanding of the dynamics of power and the social structures underlying territorial disputes, resource claims, and identity. This perspective reveals that land conflicts are not simply zero-sum games between competing interests, but rather a complex web of narratives, histories, and cultural values that are closely intertwined, making it difficult to discern a clear or objective truth. According to Derrida, the idea of a single objective truth or a single solution is fundamentally problematic because it is always subject to authorization, the influence of personal bias, cultural norms, and historical context.

In comparison, Malaysia, in resolving concession land, particularly former large-scale plantations, has chosen the concept of relinquishing control to the community through the federal Government (FLDA), focusing on providing 10 hectares of oil palm or rubber plantations to people experiencing poverty. Land allocation and subsidies are carefully implemented, with various requirements and a substantial number of poor people applying for ex-concession land. Allocation for poor people, despite the tendency for local politicians to perpetuate their power through land politics.[29]

B. Issues of Claims and Occupation of PT CPI Concession Land

PT. CPI is Indonesia's largest oil producer, founded in 1924 by the Standard Oil Company of California (SOCAL). In 1935, SOCAL was offered an area of 600,000 hectares in Central Sumatra by the Dutch East Indies government. Two prominent American companies, SOCAL and TEXAS Company (TEXACO), merged to become the California Texas Petroleum Corporation (CALTEX). During World War II, Caltex's oil exploration and drilling activities in Riau stopped. All Caltex oil fields in the area were occupied and controlled by the Japanese army. Around 1949-1950, President Soekarno issued an order to nationalize oil-producing companies in Indonesia that the Netherlands owned. According to the policy of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, in 1950, NPPM changed its name to Caltex Pacific Oil Company (CPOC) with an investment exceeding US$50 million. This investment fund exported Minas oil through Perawang, Duri in Bengkalis, and Petapahan. In the early 1960s, Caltex's name changed to Caltex Pacific Company (CPC). In the 1970s, CPC changed its name again

28 Kazi F Jalal, *Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice*, *Journal of Social Development* (Manila, Philippines: The Asian Development Bank, 1998), http://adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/1998/Handbook_on_Resettlement.pdf.

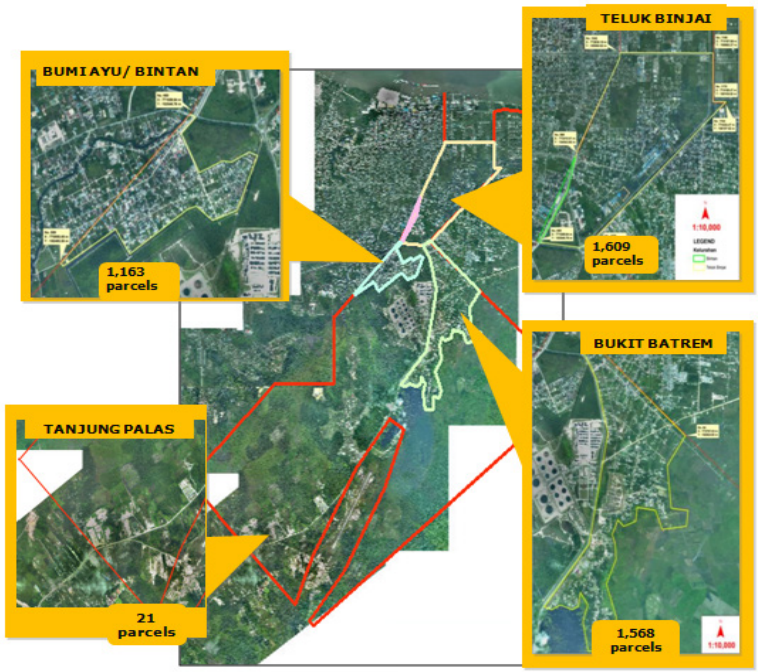
29 Dorothy Guyot, "The Politics of Land : Comparative Development in Two States of Malaysia," *Pacific Affairs Journal* 44, no. 3 (1971): 368–89.

to PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia with an operational area covering almost the entire central Riau region, stretching from Pinang in the north to Minas in the south, from Bangko and Petapahan in the West to Minas and Duri in the East. In the 1970s, CPC changed its name again to PT Caltex Pacific Indonesia, with an operating area covering almost the entire central Riau region, stretching from Pinang in the north to Minas in the south, from Bangko and Petapahan in the West to Minas and Duri in the East.[30].

The development of Dumai City has been increasingly felt since 1956, when PT. CPI established itself as an export base to various parts of the world. In addition to building oil docks, PT CPI also built oil storage and/or measurement tanks, offices, modern housing complexes, sports fields, and school buildings. In 1958, PT. CPI completed the construction of the Duri-Dumai road, connecting the Pekanbaru-Duri highway that PT had built. CPI previously. In addition to enhancing mobility, this road is primarily intended to support the maintenance of the oil pipeline network that stretches along one side and the electricity network on the other. During its development, the Pekanbaru-Dumai road also served the general public, breaking down isolation and providing easy access to various facilities, including markets, workplaces, schools, and health clinics. Legally, PT CPI obtained a land concession from the Indonesian Government based on the Decree of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs Number SK 882/Ka dated November 30, 1961, specifically for Dumai City, covering an area of 4,055 Ha, located in Dumai Area, Dumai District, Kewedanan, Bengkalis Regency, Central Sumatra Province[31].

To obtain accurate data on land claims and community occupation, the Dumai City Government then conducted an inventory of the former PT. CPI land is in the Certificate of Use Rights Number 76 of 1975. The total area occupied by the community reached 3,020,088 meters, or the equivalent of 302 hectares, spread across (1) Teluk Binjai, as many as 1609 plots; (2) Bukit Batrem, as many as 1568 plots; (3) Bumi Ayu & Bintan, as many as 1163 plots, and Tanjung Palas, as many as 21 plots[32]. To formulate various equitable solutions, the Author is also actively involved in verifying, collecting data, offering, and formulating settlement models to the Government, the community, PT CPI, and private companies. The approach offered is based on human rights, prioritizing utility, shared land justice, and national interests. For legal positivists, the dominant interpretation is that anyone who obtains a formal permit acts as the owner, and residents or other parties who utilize the land are considered criminals subject to legal enforcement.

Figure 3. Occupation and claim of PT CPI concession land by residents



Source: Data collection by the Author, Komnas HAM, PT CPI, and the Dumai City Government

30 Chevron, "A Century of Partnership," Chevron, 2025, https://indonesia.chevron.com/about/chevron-in-indonesia.

31 Government, "A Glimpse of Dumai City."

32 Komnas HAM, "Resolving Social, Legal and Human Rights Problems Related to Former Right of Use Number 75/1975 A/N. Pt Chevron Pacific Indonesia in Dumai City," 2014, https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2016/5/26/106/penyerahan-laporan-dan-rekomendasi-hasil-pemantauan-penyelesaian-lahan-konsesi-pt-cpi-seluas-3-000-ha.html.

The concession land of PT CPI in Dumai City has also using by various government institutions, both central and regional, as well as state-owned enterprises with a total of 72 Ha, including the Port Administration Office, Customs and Excise Inspection Office, Immigration Office, Sea Transportation Station Office, Bengkalis Regency Industry Office, Pertamina Unit VI, State Post and Giro Company, Dumai District Attorney's Office, Dumai District Court, Logistics Affairs Agency, Tax Office, Bengkalis Regional Government mess, Dumai Seaport Health Office, and Labourer Housing land. PT CPI then submitted an application for land use rights registration in Dumai City for the remaining concession land, which was granted by the Riau Level I Regional Agrarian Directorate Office with the issuance of Use Rights Certificate Number 76 of 1975, covering an area of 3,385 Hectares with a validity period until August 11, 1989.

Table 1. Categorization of PT CPI Concession Land Users in Dumai

Categorization	Utilization Purposes	Area	Status
Land used by PT CPI	Office and industrial areas, Housing areas, Operational support facility areas, and Areas used for other needs, such as water absorption areas, waste processing, and others	682 Ha	Rights Holder
Land used by the Government	Government office areas and Dumai city government housing; Areas used by the military, police, and other vertical institutions; and areas used for public facilities and social facilities such as schools, places of worship, and others	181 Ha	Land Lending
Land use by the Ministry of Forestry	Dumai River Nature Tourism Park (TWA) through Decree No. 154 of 1990 concerning the Determination of the Dumai River Forest Area	1,238.71 Ha	Overlapping with PT CPI concession land No.76/1975
Land use by the community	In Teluk Binjai, Bukit Batrem, Bumi Ayu, Bintan and Tanjung Palas Sub-districts	302 Ha	Citizens' residential claims
Land use for business and plantations	Data collection by the Dumai City Government revealed that the PT CPI concession location is home to various businesses, including warehousing facilities, truck bases, oil palm plantations, and commercial units such as supermarkets.	The area of occupancy varies for each corporation	Illegal encroachment

Source: Research results processed by the Author

C. A Critical Analysis of the Dominance of State and Corporation Narratives

For companies, control of land by third parties, such as the community and business entities, is referred to as land encroachment, which is the act of occupying an area that is not rightfully theirs in an unlawful manner. The limited number of security personnel is not comparable to the proportion of the operational area of PT CPI in Dumai City, which is one of the factors that trigger land encroachment. The company's security efforts have two dimensions: securing the work area and ensuring the safety of residents living in the company's operational area.[33].

33 Gussman, "Strategy of PGPA Department in Efforts to Resolve Problems between PT. Chevron Pacific Indonesia and Communities in the Red Zone."

Land encroachment by the community and various companies in the PT CPI land concession area, including areas above the pipeline network, poses two risks for residential and business activities. *First* is the security aspect for the oil and gas company entities in Dumai City, both PT CPI and PT Pertamina. The massive community occupying concession land above the pipeline network has the potential to endanger the security of oil and gas commodities directly. *The second aspect* is human safety for all PT CPI workers and the safety of residents who live in vulnerable locations on the company's concession and pipeline land. Chevron Communication Manager Prasasti Asandhimitra explained that the safe distance for building construction around high-voltage power lines is 41 meters from the centerline of the road. For oil and gas pipes, the safe distance for building construction is 29 meters from the road axis to the outside of the pipe. To raise awareness among residents, this socialization and safety campaign activity is carried out annually, particularly in its operational areas, by presenting various materials tailored to each region's specific needs.[34].

The Director General of State Assets, Ministry of Finance, ensures that the concession land of PT CPI, as per the Certificate of Use Rights Number 76 of 1975, has the status of State Property. The position of the Director General of State Assets to maintain assets and reject claims of community ownership or land legitimacy based on court decisions is based on a narrow interpretation of Article 45 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law Number 1 of 2004 concerning State Treasury namely *state/regional property required for carrying out state/regional government duties cannot be transferred to any party.*[35] and Article 4 paragraph (2) letter h of Government Regulation Number 28 of 2014 concerning Management of State/Regional Property, namely *determining the use, utilization, transfer, destruction, or deletion of state property*[36]. However, the regulation through the provisions of Article 46 paragraph (1) of Law 1 of 2004 opens the opportunity for transfer because (a) it is no longer by spatial planning or planning, and (b) in the public interest.

The Dumai City Land Office, through its Head of the Land Acquisition Section, Syahrial, stated that the former concession land of PT CPI has the status of state land under the control of the Directorate General of State Assets (DJKN), which is part of the Ministry of Finance. Likewise, some of the land is also under the authority of the Ministry of Forestry, as per the Minister of Forestry's Decree Number SK.903/MENLHK-PKTL/PPKH/PLA.2/2/2023. Therefore, the Dumai City Land Office stated that they would not dare to provide legitimacy of ownership rights to residents on the former PT. CPI concession land[37]. The policy of not providing legitimacy of ownership to residents was implemented through a letter from the Director General of State Assets to various institutions, including the National Land Agency, the Dumai City Government, and the Court, instructing them not to recognize claims of ownership of the land other than those of the company. Likewise, regarding the decision that has permanent legal force *(inkracht van gewijsde*) in the civil case between Barita Simblon (deceased) against Supri alias Usup et al., who represented residents of RT 13,14,15,16, Bumi Ayu Village at the Dumai District Court, the decision cannot be executed by the Court because it has the status of state land.[38].

34 Ira Widana, "Chevron Reveals Risks of Living Near Power Lines, Oil and Gas Pipelines," Go Riau, 2016, https://www.goriau.com/berita/baca/chevron-beberkan-resiko-tinggal-di-sekitar-power-line-pipa-minyak-dan-gas.html.

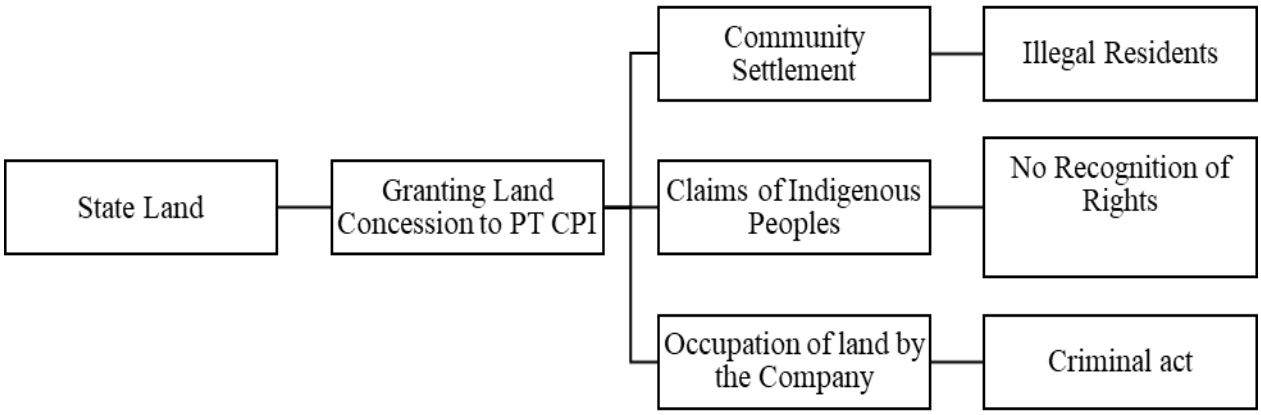
35 DPR, "Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2004 Concerning State Treasury" (2004).

36 Ministry of Finance, "Government Regulation Number 28 of 2020 Concerning Management of State/Regional Property" (2020).

37 S Purba, "Dumai City Land Office Does Not Dare to Process Land Certificates for Former CPI Concessions, State Must Be Present," Tribun Riau, 2019, https://www.tribunriau.com/bpn-dumai-tak-berani-proses-sertifikat-tanah-ex-konsesi-cpi-negara-harus-hadir/.

38 Gussman, "Strategy of PGPA Department in Efforts to Resolve Problems between PT. Chevron Pacific Indonesia and Communities in the Red Zone."

Figure 4. The Government Narrative that Concession Land is Entirely State-Owned



Source: Model analysis by the Author

The General Chairperson of the Daily Leadership Council of the Riau Malay Customary Institution, Datuk Seri Syahril Abubakar, confirmed the single narrative that the former state concession land intersects with the customary community's land. Syarial reminded PT CPI of several unresolved issues still noted by the Riau community, namely, oil-polluted land, Chevron concession land, which is customary land controlled by other parties, and Pancung Alas. Pancung Alas is a tax or compensation for forest products taken by immigrants as a mandatory levy in the form of money due to certain relationships.[39].

The Indigenous Law Community (MHA) Summit in the Rokan Block Working Area of Riau Province, consisting of four MHAs, submitted a statement of position (Warkah Amaran) regarding customary land and the implementation of the "pancung alas" of their customary land in the Rokan Block working area to the Riau Malay Customary Institution (LAMR). The Indigenous Law Community stated that PT CPI produced approximately 11-12 billion barrels during its concession period and never paid the "pancung alas" to the indigenous community. If the pancung alas was paid to the indigenous people in the amount of just 10 per cent of the net proceeds from oil and gas production, this compensation could be used to develop the community, advance education and develop the Dumai City area[40]. An unresolved issue remains the resolution of locations affected by hazardous waste pollution (oil spills) in Rokan Hilir Regency, Bengkalis Regency, Siak Regency, and Pekanbaru City. The Indonesian Forest Destruction Prevention Institute (LPPHI) claims that 279 locations have not been restored, and PT CPI is considered negligent in carrying out its environmental restoration responsibilities for its Rokan Block management activities before the transfer of management to Pertamina on August 9, 2021[41]. One of the victims, Mr Oktowarmi, claimed to have suffered losses from 1981 to 2025 due to B3 waste pollution on his land and was only offered compensation of Rp201 million from PT CPI through the Riau Province Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK)[42].

39 RLS, "To Chevron Officials, Riau Malay Traditional Institution Reminds of Unfinished Homework," Go Riau, 2021, https://www.goriau.com/berita/baca/kepada-petinggi-chevron-lamr-ingatkan-pr-yang-belum-selesai.html.

40 Zul Azhar, "The MHA Unit Urges LAMR to Fight for the Destruction of the Rokan Block Work Area," Lamanriau.com, 2021, https://lamanriau.com/2021/07/01/simpul-mha-minta-lamr-perjuangkan-pancung-alas-wilayah-kerja-blok-rokan/.

41 Muhamad Fajar Riyandanu, "Chevron and SKK Migas Sued for Alleged Hazardous Waste Pollution in Riau," Katadata.co.id, 2021, https://okegas.co.id/detail/1313/masyarakat-minas-akan-gugat-pt-chevron-diduga-lakukan-perbuatan-melawan-hukum-dalam-kasus-pencemaran-limbah.

42 Lemansyah, "The Minas Community Will Sue PT Chevron for Illegal Acts in a Waste Pollution Case," *Okegas.Co.Id*, 2025, https://okegas.co.id/detail/1313/masyarakat-minas-akan-gugat-pt-chevron-diduga-lakukan-perbuatan-melawan-hukum-dalam-kasus-pencemaran-limbah.

D. Deconstruction-Based Land Dispute Resolution Model

The settlement of the claim and concession issue regarding the former PT CPI land, which is 3,385.46 hectares in size, remains stalled. The Government has received the return of land from PT CPI and stated that the land is state-owned. The resolution was quite lengthy, spanning from the proposal by the Dumai City Government in 2010 to the formation of various teams, all the way up to the Central Government, without any clear resolution. Through the Deputy Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/BPN, Raja Juli Antoni, in 2024, the Government committed to resolving the issue of PT CPI's former concession land - although it has not been realized.[43]. In 2014, the National Human Rights Commission facilitated the settlement of the former PT CPI concession land by undertaking a series of actions, including collecting field data, absorbing community aspirations, holding multi-stakeholder meetings, and submitting recommendations to the Government. Multi-stakeholders such as the Directorate General of State Assets, the Special Task Force for Upstream Oil and Gas Business Activities, the National Land Agency, the Ministry of Forestry, and even the Corruption Eradication Commission[44].

Derrida's deconstruction model is based on the concept of participatory action research, which accommodates community aspirations and formulates multiple concepts of resolution based on various laws and regulations. The Government must develop alternative solutions to resolve the former PT CPI land concession. Referring to the participatory action research mechanism and field data collection, there are several models of land occupation, namely (1) company operations; (2) central government institutions or agencies in the regions; (3) regional governments; (4) state-owned and regional enterprises; (5) law enforcement agencies such as the police, prosecutors and courts, (6) national park areas; (7) social and educational institutions; (8) economic or business areas; (9) residential areas; (10) indigenous communities, and (11) plantations or private companies. Through Derrida's deconstruction, the parties offer input, propose solutions, provide interpretations, and offer various formulations for just resolutions. Thus, through this scheme, the solutions formulated are not singular, as is usually the case when the Government's will is dominant.

Referring to the participatory data collection on the occupation of the former PT CPI concession land, as per the Certificate of Use Rights Number 76/1975, the total area reached 1,163 ha, comprising 4,361 plots, plantation areas, and commercial sector businesses. It is predicted that 17,444 people (four people inhabit one plot) will be affected if the Government carries out law enforcement and evictions. Another challenge, if there is no just resolution, is the potential for horizontal conflict between residents who claim ownership, communities with companies or plantations, communities with Indigenous people, and communities with social and educational institutions. These clashes between communities are detrimental to maintaining social order while achieving prosperity. Considering these facts, the active participation of the community and those who have utilized and occupied PT CPI's concession land must be acknowledged and allowed to propose a peaceful resolution. Field verification conducted by the Author and the local Government indicates that the community tends to expect the implementation of the inclave over the concession land—they would even accept the Government's decision if it demanded a fair and just purchase price.[45].

Several legal frameworks will serve as references in formulating alternative solutions and countering the Government's single narrative regarding occupancy, squatters, and criminals. Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution explicitly states that the earth, water, and natural resources are controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. The Constitutional Court elaborates the Right to Control the State into 5 (five) authorities whose purpose is as much as possible for the prosperity of the people, including: formulate policy *(beleid*), make arrangements (*regelendaad*), implementation (*bestuurdaad*), carry out management (*beheerdaad*), and supervise (*toeichthoudensdaad*)[46]. This provision is the ground norm that underlies various other sectoral regulations, including (a) Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning human rights, which guarantees various rights, namely the right to ownership, the rights of indigenous peoples, the right to welfare, the right to a sense of

43 Redaksi, "Successful Audience, Deputy Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning Committed to Resolving Concession Land Issues in Dumai," Monitor Riau, 2024, https://monitorriau.com/news/detail/28706/audiensi-sukses-wakil-menteri-agraria-dan-tata-ruang-berkomitmen-selesaikan-masalah-tanah-konsesi-di-dumai.

44 HAM, "Resolving Social, Legal and Human Rights Problems Related to Former Right of Use Number 75/1975 A/N. Pt Chevron Pacific Indonesia in Dumai City."

45 Husendro, Results of a meeting with representatives of all regional administrators in four sub-districts located within the PT CPI concession area, in Dumai City, 2013.

46 Suparto, "Interpreting The State's Right to Control In the Provisions of Article 33 Paragraph (3), The Constitution of 1945 Republic of Indonesia," *UIR Law Review* 4, no. 2 (2020): 1–8, https://doi.org/10.25299/uirlrev.2020.vol4(2).6889.

security, and others; (b) Law No. 22 of 2011 concerning Oil and Gas. The Oil and Gas Industry cannot arbitrarily use land that belongs to the community for its operational activities without the consent of the landowner; (c) Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, which burdens companies to guarantee a good and healthy environment, as well as social responsibility; (d) Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights which provide for corporate responsibility to respect human rights, which means not violating internationally recognized human rights by avoiding, reducing or preventing negative impacts from corporate operations.

Public participation in proposing the granting of rights or purchases at a fair and equal value, in line with the Government's land reform program. According to Article 2 of Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number IX/MPR/2001, land reform is a continuous process to reorganize the control, ownership, use, and utilization of agrarian resources, to achieve justice and prosperity for all people.[47]. Likewise, in the conciliation process or discussions regarding alternative solutions, the Human Rights Commission or the Government can refer to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 165/ PMK.06/2021 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance Number 111/PMK/2016 concerning Procedures for the Implementation of the Transfer of State Property, the grant option is a worthy choice to consider in resolving the former PT CPI concession land. Based on the provisions of Article 1, number 10, a grant is a transfer of ownership of goods from the Central Government to the Regional Government or from the Central Government to another party without obtaining compensation. Meanwhile, the criteria for grant recipients, as regulated in Article 86 letters a, b, and f, are social institutions, cultural institutions, religious institutions, humanitarian institutions, or non-commercial educational institutions; communities, both individuals and groups; and BUMN in the form of public companies to maintain the stability of food security, or in the context of government assignments.[48].

The Government or a conciliation facilitator, through Derrida's deconstruction, can formulate various settlement options regarding PT CPI's concession land, which is already inhabited by thousands of coconut families, its use for the construction of regional government facilities and vertical agencies, business interests and several plantation businesses, as well as interactions with local (indigenous) communities. The basic framework of deconstruction for policy formulation has four arguments, namely:

First, the usefulness and benefit, based on the implementation of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, *"The earth, air and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and utilized as much as possible for the prosperity of the people"*, which encourages the utilization of all natural resources for the prosperity and improvement of the people's welfare. The existence of Article 33 of the Constitution mandates the State, through the Government in particular, to strive to improve the welfare of society as referred to in the fourth paragraph of the preamble to the Constitution. This extension of Article 33 also has an impact on economic democratization, as the State's efforts involve the role of society and private entities in managing natural resources, while maintaining the regulatory function of the State.[49].

Second, a method for resolving concession land disputes using a participatory approach that involves all interested parties will facilitate the development of settlement options or schemes. Through this method, a legal framework for settlement will be formulated that is beneficial to all parties, including indigenous communities, local communities, the Government, the private sector and corporations. Therefore, although the State has the power to manage and utilize resources, as enshrined in the Constitution's "Right to Control," its implementation must be encouraged to ensure equitable and just land distribution for all parties, especially vulnerable groups.[50] Referring to the view of Maria S Sumardjono, the interpretation of Article 33 of the Constitution states that natural resources are a collective right that recognizes group rights and individual rights; State authority over natural resources focuses on the function of regulating licensing; and the relationship between the State and the people is not a relationship of subordination, but a relationship of equality because the State obtains the right to control in its position as a representative of all the people. According to the principles of human rights, what is the right of

47 Howard J Tigris, "Kebijakan Dan Pelaksanaan Land Reform Di Masa Pemerintahan Jokowi - JK," *Rechts Vinding* 1 (2016): 1–4, https://rechtsvinding.bphn.go.id/jurnal_online/2016.11.04-kebijakan dan pelaksanaan landreform di era pemerintahan jokowi-jk.pdf.

48 Ministry of Finance, "The Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 165/Pmk . 06/2021" (2021).

49 Giri Ahmad Taufik, "The Interpretation of Article 33 of the Indonesian Constitution and Its Impact on Independent Regulatory Agencies," *Australian Journal of Asian Law* 20, no. 2 (2020): 313–32.

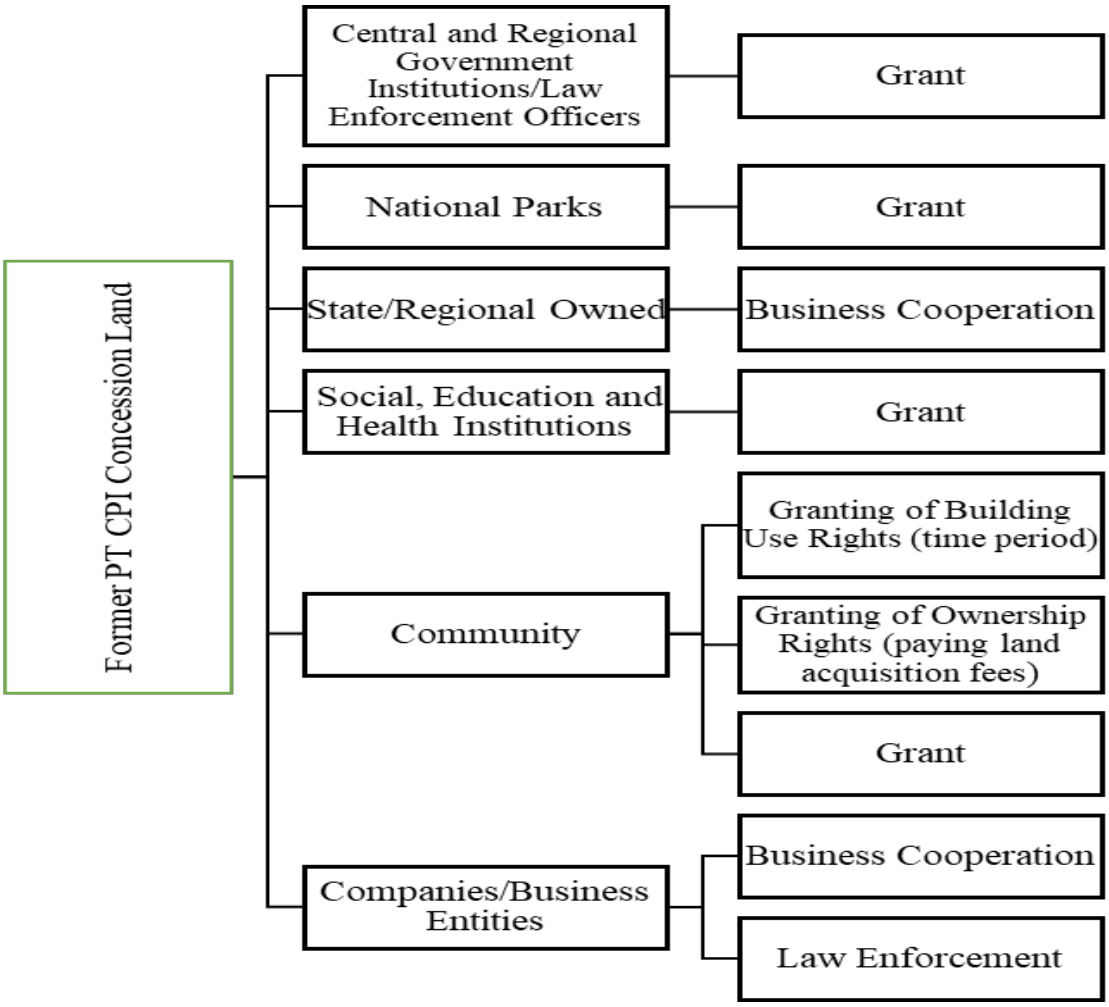
50 Rofi Wahanisa, "Politics of Land Grabbing: The Silent Death of Emancipation in Agrarian Law," *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 25, no. 2 (2025): 403, https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/dejure. 2025.V25.133-150.

every person is an obligation for the State to fulfil[51].

Third, resolving conflicting claims over concession land and avoiding occupation that could damage the sustainability of concession land. If not resolved quickly, the potential for social conflict will arise in the future, which will be detrimental to the nation, State, and society.

Fourth, increasing state revenue - currently, concession land is taxed with land and building taxes by oil and gas companies, resulting in approximately Rp. 250 billion per year, including land acquisition fees, sales taxes, profit sharing, and fixed fees on former concession land. However, the lack of clarity regarding the legal subject of land rights, especially land used by the community and private corporations (such as plantations and economic zones) in former concession areas, has caused the State to lose income that would be useful for the continuation of development.

Figure 4. Various options and alternatives for resolving the former PT CPI concession land



Source: Modelling by Author

From the deconstruction, a model for resolving PT CPI's concession land can be developed that is more humane, just and in line with national interests, namely: (a) for utilization by government agencies, both regional and vertical, a grant option can be implemented so that there is legal certainty in its utilization; (b) for indigenous (local) communities, certainty of land status can be provided which is guaranteed by the Government through the issuance of Communal Rights Certificates by the Land Office; (c) for communities occupying land for residential purposes and not for commercial purposes, the approach is based on the concept of land reform, including the issuance of building use rights certificates to be upgraded to ownership rights and provide income to the State

51 Agus Suntoro, "Study of Law Number 2 of 2012 Concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest," *Komnas HAM RI*, vol. Pertama (Jakarta, 2018).

through land acquisition fees or land and building taxes; (d) for business actors occupying concession land, a business scheme can be imposed to purchase land according to fair value; (e) for areas that violate conservation for palm oil plantations and other businesses that are not in line with spatial planning, law enforcement actions can be taken.

Conclusion

The issue of claims and overlapping concession land of the former PT CPI in Dumai City, Riau Province, has been ongoing for decades. The presence of the oil and gas company, on the one hand, provides excellent benefits for state revenue and equitable development, thanks to the various infrastructures it has built. However, controlling vast land that reaches thousands of hectares also has implications for the limited living space/area available to local communities, customs, community institutions, and government institutions. With the end of the concession, PT CPI returned 3,345 hectares of land to the State, which the Directorate General of State Assets controls.

The Government has always had a single narrative, namely that the former PT CPI concession land has the status of State Property, and the residents (local community and private enterprise) who occupy it are illegal and criminals. Therefore, Derrida guides the Government in identifying all subjects who occupy the former PT CPI land location through deconstruction. By recognizing them and based on a participatory model, variations of the settlement model can be formulated in accordance with various regulatory provisions and State policies, providing alternative or settlement mechanisms. Several variations can be selected and adjusted by considering the costs and benefits, namely grants, cooperation, rental, profit sharing, granting ownership rights and building use rights to the community, business use rights to plantations, and even, if necessary, taking legal action against corporations that are unwilling to follow state policies. Furthermore, we urge the Government to immediately resolve the issue of the former PT CPI concession land peacefully, participatively, fairly, and in accordance with the law.

References

Agus Suntoro et al. "Reformulation of Agrarian Regulations Within a Human Rights Framework." *The Journal of Southeast Asian Human Rights* 6, no. 2 (2022): 131–52. https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr.v6i2.27776.

Azhar, Zul. "The MHA Unit Urges LAMR to Fight for the Destruction of the Rokan Block Work Area." Lamanriau.com, 2021. https://lamanriau.com/2021/07/01/simpul-mha-minta-lamr-perjuangkan-pancung-alas-wilayah-kerja-blok-rokan/.

Chevron. "A Century of Partnership." Chevron, 2025. https://indonesia.chevron.com/about/chevron-in-indonesia.

Derrida, Jacques. *Sprog Materialitet Bevidsthed*. Exil Biblioteket, Vinten, 1976.

DPR. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2004 concerning State Treasury (2004).

Eliwaty. "Deputy Minister of ATR/BPN Wants Settlement of Former PT Chevron Pacific Indonesia (CPI) Land in Dumai City." PAB Riau, 2024. https://pab-indonesia.co.id/news/detail/24859/wamen-atrbpn-inginkan-penyelesaian-lahan-eks-pt-chevron-pacifik-indonesia-cpi-kota-dumai.

Government of Indonesia. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (1999).

Government, Dumai City. "A Glimpse of Dumai City." dumaikota.go.id, 2021. https://web.dumaikota.go.id/sekilas-dumai.

Gussman, Suzy Yolanda. "Strategy of PGPA Department in Efforts to Resolve Problems between PT. Chevron Pacific Indonesia and Communities in the Red Zone." *Communiverse* 3, no. 1 (2017): 1–15. https://jurnal.univrab.ac.id/index.php/cmv/article/view/358.

Guyot, Dorothy. "The Politics of Land : Comparative Development in Two States of Malaysia The Politics of Land : Comparative Development in Two States of Malaysia." *Pacific Affairs Journal* 44, no. 3 (1971): 368–89.

HAM, Komnas. "Resolving Social, Legal and Human Rights Problems Related to Former Right of Use Number 75/1975 A/N. Pt Chevron Pacific Indonesia in Dumai City," 2014. https://www.komnasham.go.id/index.php/news/2016/5/26/106/penyerahan-laporan-dan-rekomendasi-hasil-pemantauan-penyelesaian-lahan-konsesi-pt-cpi-seluas-3-000-ha.html.

Hartanto, Mochamad Felani Budi, Dian Andi Nur Aziz, and Agus Suntoro. "Characteristics of Eviction Practice in Indonesia : The Importance of Human Rights Intervention Before, During and After Evictions." *Jurnal HAM* 14, no. 2 (2023): 169–84. https://doi.org/DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/ham.2023.14.169-184.

Husna, Irdatul, Ulfia Hasanah, and Rika Lestari. "Settlement of Land Rights Disputes Between the Government and the Community Along Jalan Gatot Subroto, Dumai City." *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan* 10, no. June (2024): 348–62. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12527013 p-ISSN:

Ismail, Nurhasan. "Direction of Land Law Policy and Protection of Land Ownership Rights." *Journal Rechts Vinding* 1, no. 1 (2012): 375–95. https://doi.org/10.1523/JNEUROSCI.2580-16.2016.

Joesoef, Iwan Erar. "Granting of Natural Resources Management Concessions by the Government to Investors on Customary Law Community Land." *Jurnal Hukum Dan Peradilan* 10, no. 3 (2021): 361–79. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.25216/jhp.10.3.2021.361-379.

Kazi F Jalal. *Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice*. *Journal of Social Development*. Manila, Philippines: The Asian Development Bank, 1998. http://adb.org/sites/default/files/pub/1998/Handbook_on_Resettlement.pdf.

Lemansyah. "The Minas Community Will Sue PT Chevron for Illegal Acts in a Waste Pollution Case." *Okegas.Co.Id*, 2025. https://okegas.co.id/detail/1313/masyarakat-minas-akan-gugat-pt-chevron-diduga-lakukan-perbuatan-melawan-hukum-dalam-kasus-pencemaran-limbah.

LIPI. "Data Analysis and Interpretation of Social Science Research Results." Centre for Basic Research Education and Training. Bogor, Indonesia, 2017.

———. "Research Basis." Bogor, 2017.

Lumy, Friedrich Edward. "How Come! Thousands of Dumai Residents 'Occupy' Concession Land, 'Many Illegal Buildings.'" GoRiau, 2016. https://www.goriau.com/berita/baca/kok-bisa-ribuan-warga-dumai-duduki-lahan-konsesi-banyak-bangunan-liar.html.

Ministry of Finance. Government Regulation Number 28 of 2020 Concerning Management of State/Regional Property (2020).

———. The Regulation of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 165/Pmk.06/2021 (2021).

Muhammad Hamzah Al Faruq. "Transplantation of Regulatory Impact Assessment: Repositioning Academic Draft in Lawmaking." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 24, no. 2 (2024): 175. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2024.V24.175-198.

Octaviani, Ni Putu Evilia, Tedi Erviantono, and Putu Eka Purnamaningsih. "Implementation of Governance in the Regional Regulation on Persons with Disabilities in Denpasar City (Case Study of Bali Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 Concerning the Protection and Fulfilment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities)." *Fisipol Univ. Udayana*, 2015, 1–8.

Purba, S. "Dumai City Land Office Does Not Dare to Process Land Certificates for Former CPI Concessions, State Must Be Present." Tribun Riau, 2019. https://www.tribunriau.com/bpn-dumai-tak-berani-proses-sertifikat-tanah-ex-konsesi-cpi-negara-harus-hadir/.

Redaction. "After Only 3.8 Years of Leading Dumai, the Completion of the Concession Land Is Just a Step Away. What Else Can We Do?" Pantau Riau, 2024. https://pantauriau.com/news/detail/40103/baru-38-tahun--pimpin-dumai-penyelesaian-lahan-konsesi--tinggal-selangkah-apatah--lagi--dilanjutkan--ya-wak.

Redaksi. "Successful Audience, Deputy Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning Committed to Resolving Concession Land Issues in Dumai." Monitor Riau, 2024. https://monitorriau.com/news/detail/28706/audiensi-sukses-wakil-menteri-agraria-dan-tata-ruang-berkomitmen-selesaikan-masalah-tanah-konsesi-di-dumai.

Riyandanu, Muhamad Fajar. "Chevron and SKK Migas Sued for Alleged Hazardous Waste Pollution in Riau." Katadata.co.id. (2021). https://okegas.co.id/detail/1313/masyarakat-minas-akan-gugat-pt-chevron-diduga-lakukan-perbuatan-melawan-hukum-dalam-kasus-pencemaran-limbah.

RLS. "To Chevron Officials, Riau Malay Traditional Institution Reminds of Unfinished Homework." Go Riau, 2021. https://www.goriau.com/berita/baca/kepada-petinggi-chevron-lamr-ingatkan-pr-yang-belum-selesai.html.

Rofi Wahanisa. "Politics of Land Grabbing: The Silent Death of Emancipation in Agrarian Law." *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure* 25, no. 2 (2025): 403. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.30641/ dejure.2025.V25.133-150.

Rr. Suhartini. *Anatomy of Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction Theory*. Surabaya, Indonesia: Dakwah Digital Press, 2009. http://repository.uinsa.ac.id/id/eprint/1147/1/Rr. Suhartini_Anatomi Teori Dekonstruksi Jacques Derrida.pdf.

Sahlan, Nurul Miqat, and Susi Susilawati. "Realising 'Deconstructional' Justice Through Agrarian Civil Law Reform: A Review of Jacques Derrida's Theory." *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan* 12, no. 3 (2024): 588–605. https://doi.org/10.29303/ius.v12i3.1559.

Science, Blackwell. "Philosophy Column Deconstruction in a Nutshell," 2004, 274–76.

Setiawan, Agus. "The Impact of Mining Existence and Activities of Foreign and National Oil Companies in Dumai during the Reformation Period." In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 716:1–7, 2021. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/716/1/012041.

Simbolon, Frido Paulus. "From Oil Exploration to City Building: Dumai, Caltex Company City 1956-1970s." *Medan Resource Cent*re, No. 2 (2024): 127–33. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.57251/lhh.v4i2.1429.

Siregar, Mangihut. "Critique of Derrida's Theory of Deconstruction." *Journal of Urban Sociology* 2, no. 1 (2019): 65. https://doi.org/10.30742/jus.v2i1.611.

Society, American, and International Law. "Conciliation, Mediation and Dispute Resolution." In *Proceedings of the Annual Meeting (American Society of International Law)*, 90:75–78. Cambridge University Press, 1996. https://www.jstor.org/stable/25659010?seq=1.

Suntoro, Agus. "Human Rights Approach in Resolving Conflicts with Mining and Oil and Gas Corporations." *Journal HAM* XIV, no. 2 (2018): 71–108. https://jurnalham.komnasham.go.id/index.php?journal=jurnalasasi.

———. "Study of Law Number 2 of 2012 Concerning Land Acquisition for Development in the Public Interest." *Komnas HAM RI*. Vol. Pertama. Jakarta, 2018. https://www.komnasham.go.id/files/20200116-kajian-terhadap-uu-nomor-2-tahun-$QXA5.pdf.

Suparto, Suparto. "Interpreting The State's Right to Control In the Provisions of Article 33 Paragraph (3), The Constitution of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia." *UIR Law Review* 4, no. 2 (2020): 1–8. https://doi.org/10.25299/uirlrev.2020.vol4(2).6889.

Taufik, Giri Ahmad. "The Interpretation of Article 33 of the Indonesian Constitution and Its Impact on Independent Regulatory Agencies." *Australian Journal of Asian Law* 20, no. 2 (2020): 313–32.

Tigris, Howard J. "Kebijakan Dan Pelaksanaan Land Reform Di Masa Pemerintahan Jokowi - JK." *Rechts Vinding* 1 (2016): 1–4. https://rechtsvinding.bphn.go.id/jurnal_online/2016.11.04-KEBIJAKAN DAN PELAKSANAAN LANDREFORM DI ERA PEMERINTAHAN JOKOWI-JK.pdf.

Tyson, Adam, Helena Varkkey, and Shofwan Al Banna Choiruzzad. "Deconstructing the Palm Oil Industry Narrative in Indonesia: Evidence from Riau Province." *Contemporary Southeast Asia* 40, no. 3 (2018): 422–48. https://doi.org/10.1355/cs40-3d.

Widana, Ira. "Chevron Reveals Risks of Living Near Power Lines, Oil and Gas Pipelines." Go Riau, 2016. https://www.goriau.com/berita/baca/chevron-beberkan-resiko-tinggal-di-sekitar-power-line-pipa-minyak-dan-gas.html.

Yunus, H Mohd. "Land Conflicts and Their Resolution According to Customary Law in Riau Province." *Menara* 12, no. 1 (2013): 19–40. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24014/menara.v12i1.408.

Yuwono, Adhimas Alifian. "Jacques Derrida's Deconstruction Interpretation of Mining Permit Policy for Religious Community Organisations in Indonesia." *Jurnal Filsafat* 35, no. 1 (2025): 201–27. https://doi.org/10.22146/jf.97463.