

# How Indonesian Governments Care for Local People's Education in the Mining Area: Experiences from other Countries

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## ABSTRACT

This article examines the circumstances of local people around the mining area in Indonesia, Canada, China, Namibia, Ghana, and Australia. This study is intended to inform the Indonesian governments to more care for the local people in the mining area by observing the local people's circumstances around the mining area in other countries. From the explanation of the local people's conditions around the mining areas in these five countries, Indonesia government can take action to be more concerned about the education of the local people around the mining areas by taking their experiences. Experiences from Canada and Namibia the Indonesian government can adopt their way by providing scholarships to local people around the mining area. The Indonesian government can also establish Regional Trades and Technology Training Centers such as in Canada or Namibia to train local people around mining areas to increase business opportunities. Experiences from China, the Indonesian government can adopt their way with government action that encourages CSR in mining companies to build a harmonious community landscape. In addition, like in China, local governments should provide education to local people about environmental issues, especially air quality due to mining activities. The Indonesian government can do similar actions by partnering with mining companies to improve the quality of education for local people around mining areas like in Namibia. Finally, From the experience of Namibia, and Ghana the Indonesian government needs to provide education about the law, especially Mining Act to local people around the mining area so that they can get their rights.

## Keywords

Education, mining area, local people, government, experiences

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## Introduction

In many developing countries mining can be a significant engine of economic development. However, there is increasing agreement that society must handle mining to catalyze broad-based urban growth while achieving the full social and economic benefits at the same time. A United Nations task force is in the process of analyzing the developmental impacts of mining, both positive and negative, from which metrics can be established for inclusion in future sustainable development goals (Langston et al., 2013). In the Indonesian economy, the mineral resource sector plays a critical role. Mining contributes around five percent of Indonesian's overall Gross Domestic Product and a much larger share of some resource-rich provinces' regional economies. Many investors have been drawn by the industry including 'newcomers' from China, India, Russia, and South Korea. Indonesian civil society, especially local people, demand that mining companies acknowledge their 'local rights', which sometimes lead to conflicts between businesses and local people (Devi et al., 2013).

Contemporary mining activities, based on advanced technologies, require high-skilled labor, so local people frequently lack job opportunities in the mining industry. The growing economic decline of displaced and impacted communities means that rising numbers of family members are being forced to work to maintain an adequate quality of family life. In this way, declining living conditions cause minors, even very young children, to drop out of school and take full-time jobs to assist parents. Given the worsening economic conditions and the lack of work prospects, migration to the cities is often the only option for the locals. However, the declining economic situation of the local population is largely a function of unemployment. There are two key reasons for the unemployment in displaced communities: the economic effects of landlessness, plus weak adaptation to the static economic paradigm in the new place of residence (Terminski, 2012). For example, the study about the socio-economic impacts in Singkep Island, Indonesia, at the beginning of mining operations, it contributed about 65 - 90 percent of the local economy, supported 2452 out of 8716 direct

employment, operated 2 out of 39 primary schools, established infrastructure, and managed the hospital, airport, power plant, and piped water. But when the mining was closed, it followed into long-term losses. Job prospects became unemployment, economic investments became an economic failure, and infrastructure assets became liabilities. During and after the mining, environmental degradation has been a negative influence. Education was largely unaffected, however, as most children attended state schools. Weak resource governance during active mining led to heavy economic reliance on the island, low economic diversification, and failure to turn the scarce natural resources into human capital (Syahrir et al., 2020).

In addition, local people would be impacted by the health impacts. In many developing countries, mercury is used in small-scale mining areas to extract gold from the ore. In these small-scale mining communities, exposure to mercury is a serious health threat, particularly to the children who live and work there. A lot of kids start working with immediate mercury touch from the very early age of seven. The exposed children displayed common signs of mercury poisoning (Bose-O'Reilly et al., 2008). The study in the Central Kalimantan, Indonesia noted that poorer miners operate irrespective of legal status, and that government agents could be more successful in serving both environmental and development goals if they enhance opportunities for miners to be licensed; such interviewees also recognized that many miners are not "indigenous" in the sense that they traveled from afar to work in gold mining. The existence and extent of small-scale mining development in Indonesia are affected by the country's social, political, and economic factors as well as its geological environment. Rich geological deposits have attracted members and outsiders of the local people. Administrative difficulties within government agencies often add to the difficulty of managing the activity; such complexities are particularly formidable as small-scale mining in Indonesia involves four main commodities — coal, gold, tin, and diamonds — who have distinct regulatory challenges and often create overlapping areas (Spiegel, 2012).

Small-scale mining also contributes further to the local economy, promoting local entrepreneurship but producing a lower overall financial return.

Large-scale mining provides workers with improved job protection and safer working environments, but any resource development benefits don't accrue locally. The policy should concentrate on formalizing small-scale mining and pay more attention to the effect on local people from large-scale mining. Governance at both mining scales will benefit from a 'landscapes approach' when negotiating trade-offs on conservation and growth. One hypothesis criticizing the status quo is that Indonesian small-scale mining provides local citizens with economic wealth and is unjustly overlooked in policy processes relative to large-scale mining (Langston et al., 2013).

Obviously, the mining company's position is critical in carrying out functions of community development primarily for local people as part of the regional development program. Many examples in Indonesian's mining sector, for example, PT Freeport Indonesia, PT Antam, PT BA, PT Adaro, PT Atro (PT Vale Indonesia), allocated at least 1-22 percent of their annual corporate budget program activities in the forms of facilities and infrastructure. It is intended to support the development of physical and non-physical development for local people's resilience and welfare, under the transformation definition of development of mining sustainability, particularly towards their future in the post-mining era (Soelistijo, 2013). For example, the annual beach cleanup resolved one symptom (dirty beaches) of village waste disposal issues by collecting garbage once a year to be carted off to the company's landfill in Newmont Trucks. Newmont arranged environmental awareness events for villagers in the run-up to this event, aimed in particular at children in elementary and middle schools through art and poetry competitions around environmental themes. Environment officials from Newmont gave lectures at village schools where they explained how marine habitats were damaged by the villagers' mining marine resources. Since Newmont managers build themselves as trained, professional, and conscientious custodians of the environment as opposed to villagers who misuse the environment, they offer little credence to the observations of local residents and complaints about the environmental impacts of the mine (Walker, 2009). Although the main motives for the social activities of the mining companies

include a desire to project a good image to the authorities at all levels (local, regional, and federal) and to the local people, a desire to create a good reputation in the international and domestic market arenas, and a desire to help the city which is home to the employees of the company (Kokko et al., 2015). But there are several disputes between mining companies and Indonesian local people (Abram et al., 2017).

Gold mining in Indonesia had caused some disparity, pollution, and resource control which led to conflicts such as in Papua, West Nusa Tenggara, and North Sulawesi. For example, in the gold mining area in Bombana District, the gold discovery that occurred in mid-2008 has brought many changes to society in many areas such as social, economic, cultural, political, and security. A lot of companies have been present for the exploration since the opening of the mining site area and three companies have recently undergone development activities under local government permits. This practice has ripple effects on many facets of life. Despite the fact that billions of money have been generated out of Bombana every day for more than three years, the positive contribution to the development of the social economy in the root level of local people is almost unseen, particularly the farmers who are suffering direct impact from the mining activities. Gold mining also changes the ownership arrangement of the farms and plantations of the peasants below the mining ground. The local people are upset by this situation because there is no simple law or profit-sharing with landowners. An owner of a 10 ha garden area under the gold mine, for example, argued that since the land is private property, it cannot be processed for entry into the territory that has received the IUP for exploration. In Bombana this is normal and typically leads to conflict. Based on Jaringan Advokasi Tambang (JATAM) data obtained, the case of land 'seizure' by the miners occurs in Indonesia. Among these, the mining industry has been transformed to at least 40 percent among productive land (paddy fields, orchards, and forests). Mining has been taken over from nearly 26,000 ha of the aquaculture land (Meisanti et al., 2017).

Furthermore, the emergence of mining has moved economic development and jobs forward. On the other hand, local people and government

stakeholders faced the negative impact of mining with harm to the environment. According to data from the Regional Environmental Agency, Bangka Belitung province, in 2006, there were 991 pieces of pits below a total area of 4,637.85 ha, while in 2010 about 65 percent of the 657,510 hectares of forest in Bangka Belitung was rated as sensitive, degraded and concerned. In the conservation forest carried by the small-scale mining even forest damage occurred. Moreover, it has also been recorded that all existing large rivers are already contaminated due mainly to the turbidity of soil particles washing tin sand from which it flowed into the rivers (Irawan et al., 2014). The Indonesian governments have to be more concerned with educating local people around the mining area from these conditions. Governments may implement comprehensive formal policies that strictly define the requirements that companies should meet (Wirth et al., 2016). In Indonesia, government officials should do more to ensure that local citizens gain more from mineral resources, and in a more sustainable way. However, despite widespread consensus on the ambiguous assumption that disadvantaged rural communities ("indigenous" communities and others) should benefit more from mineral developments, the notion that such populations should be empowered more as active participants who work in the mining sector receive surprisingly mixed support levels (Spiegel, 2012). This article examines the circumstances of local people around the mining area in Indonesia, Canada, China, Namibia, Ghana, and Australia. This study is intended to inform the Indonesian governments to more care for the local people in the mining area by observing the local people's circumstances around the mining area in other countries.

### Canada

Local people in Canada have emerged as especially significant management actors in the mining sector. For these groups, which have requested a greater share of benefits and increased participation in decision making, traditional approaches to mineral exploration are no longer enough (Prno and Slocombe, 2012). The mining companies offered the local people around the mining area a scholarship. Scholarships were also used to prepare local people in developing countries for the future, outlining the solution for

their project in another country to resolve the shortage of mining employees. The benefits of a good scholarship will in many cases greatly outweigh the financial costs. Not only can the benefits of a well-executed scholarship program benefit a company, but it can also have a beneficial effect on the mining industry. Maybe the industry will exploit its power with the government in order to improve training capacity. The International Minerals Innovation Institute (IMII) in Saskatchewan is looking to finance programs at universities and colleges designed to prepare students for the mining industry. In order to inspire people in the province to start a career there, IMII is a partnership of six mining companies and the provincial government. University scholarships come in many shapes and ways, but typically the aim is the same: attracting, helping, and/or retaining students. A scholarship well planned and implemented will contribute to the company. Despite the best intentions, however, poorly conceived and conducted a scholarship will potentially cause irreparable harm to a company's reputation (Miyoshi, 2015).

In communities impacted by mining, training and educational opportunities for local individuals have also been noted. Other positive impacts include increased business opportunities, regional spending on mining ('spin-off'), and funding for social, cultural, educational, and other community activities. Communities across the mining area have reported an increase in sharing, not directly of resources, but of equipment and vehicles purchased by mine workers and shared through communities. In order to promote modular courses that would train local people in essential job-related skills, especially those relevant to the mining industry, a Regional Trades and Technology Training Centre was created. The program was funded in part by the government's Mining Skills Growth Plan grant and in part by a significant donation from local diamond mines. Locating the center within the community has dramatically decreased the geographical obstacles that previously hindered training for local citizens. There is a general need for skilled labor today. There are several opportunities for young people who complete high school and some form of post-secondary training (Davidson and Hawe, 2012). In addition, there was the capacity of an internal organization to inform and train local people on

the risks associated with mercury usage and handling. The organization is committed to improving the environment. Maintaining a positive company image is important; understanding culture, language, and history; educating local stakeholders about the project; and ensuring open communication among all stakeholders (Nelsen, 2006).

### China

In China, mining disputes are not between monolithic and explicitly divided classes, such as mining companies that mine resources, and poor local people that endure the mining consequences. The relation between mining and development is problematic, resulting in adverse social, environmental, and economic effects for the many, but substantial benefits only for the few, especially for the local people (Lu and Lora-Wainwright, 2014). The local people and the general public are referring to the contribution of mining companies to the local people, for example through educational funding, the promotion of the local economy and the increase in local employment, and through charitable contributions and voluntary programs for the general public. If mining companies struggle to address adverse externality concerns, there can be future delays and demonstrations. There were few well-being factors that pleased people living in coal mining areas more than their 'non-coal' counterparts in mining, but many well-being factors that disappointed people living in coal mining areas more than their counterparts in 'non-coal mining.' Interestingly, individuals living in rural areas with low exposure to coal mining tend to be more comfortable than those living in any other region with well-being factors relating to air quality, water protection, the price of necessities, the quality of government, and fairness of income and social capital (trust, assistance, and honesty) (Peng et al., 2020).

Increases in CSR reporting in China and its mining industry suggest that, despite a drastic increase in CSR reporting by Chinese companies since the mid-2000s, reported CSR research on mainland China is relatively scarce. The CSR definition has become one of the main components of the Chinese government's encouraged 'building a harmonious society' landscape. There was a total of 582 CSR reports

published in 2009, compared to just 169 reports released the year before, reflecting about 15 percent of the same year's global rise. A total of 703 CSR reports have been released as of end of 2010. Due to the scarcity of CSR studies in developing countries and the mining industry, little is known about the salience level of various stakeholders in China in relation to their mining companies. As it has been suggested in several prior studies that government is the most powerful stakeholder driving CSR reporting practices, the definitive influence of the Chinese central government may be unquestionable. For example, analyzed the environmental disclosures of 157 Chinese companies reported in 2006 and discovered a positive relationship between government power and the level of environmental disclosures. Chinese businesses primarily provide environmental data to ease government concerns and minimize the risk of government interference (Dong et al., 2014).

The Chinese government has paid greater attention to environmental concerns and has released more environmentally friendly policies. The attitude of the government towards the conservation of the environment has a positive connection to environmental satisfaction. It's the local government, so it is the most important environmental protection unit. Only the government will collect and provide this information to local citizens and the local environmental protection agency with technical data on air quality. It is the local government that will ensure that factories implement pollution control equipment, run waste management plants, minimize toxic emissions, or pay fines if those emissions go beyond standards. The local government takes a priority for economic development first, however, so it is not able to take firm action against polluters (Shi, 2014).

### Namibia

Miners' incomes are spent mainly on four main aspects, namely food, transportation, education, and medicine. Most miners have attained a low level of education and this affects how miners prepare, conduct their mining activities, and invest their profits. Furthermore, amending the Mining Act to make it more investor-friendly can also stimulate small miners' activities and help increase their earnings (Nyambe et al., 2009). Some

mining firms have invested in several social programs in Namibia's uranium-mining area. The growth of the local workforce and advanced technical skills through the provision of scholarships, training, and part-time study opportunities and the advancement of primary and secondary education by support services for teachers and students have been the most important areas covered by donations. These include scholarships for the best students at the Technical University of Namibia, broadening the awareness of science and English language teachers and students. By promoting the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, mining companies also work to diversify and grow the economy. Help includes guidance in the areas of accounting, taxation, company growth, and finance. Social Commitment Policy is committed to exploration and mining activities that foster accountability, responsible environmental stewardship, and the inalienable rights of host communities to life, integrity, and sustainable growth. The host community's policy initiatives and community relations activities focus on human rights, health, the environment, and development. The organization emphasizes the introduction of education programs in its CSR activities as a major component of a lifelong, comprehensive, and inclusive process. Initiatives include the development of daycare centers, the construction of schools, and the provision of children and adolescents with teachers. Furthermore, the Social Commitment Program has had a positive effect on host communities' well-being and economic efficiency and those affected by development by providing both health and sanitation facilities to those who have not traditionally had access to these basic services (Wirth et al., 2016).

As for the case when determining the relationship between subjective and objective income-related measures — here too, it is clear that the relationship for the whole sample is influenced by socio-demographic factors, while socio-demographic factors do not matter for the sub-samples. Individuals with more education across the mining area were less happy than others with a given amount of air quality. This may be attributed to higher aspirations of educated citizens, which reduces the actual state of health (Li et al., 2017). Mining companies is undertaken

in partnership with partners in government and civil society to promote the involvement and ownership of the beneficiary stakeholders. Educational initiatives by mining companies demonstrate the importance of good partnerships with recipient communities and stakeholders in growth. Within the framework of the Namibia Education and Training Sector Improvement Program, they sought to contribute to 'full school growth' by complementing government activities; for example, the Foundation and state agreed and signed a Memorandum of Understanding outlining their respective responsibilities and areas of operation. Although the physical construction of three mathematics, English and science center used by local schools has been an significant part of the Foundation's support for education, initiatives have also included teacher support and growth, and regional capacity building for education. The mining company recognizes in its 2012 Report to Stakeholders that there is still room for progress in its educational interventions and that the educational challenges faced are serious and deep rooted. Nevertheless, current more relational methods are a positive development and this is again reflected in the adoption of similar methodologies in their community development activities by other mining companies in Namibia (Littlewood, 2014). Government and stakeholders should take the initiative to educate miners on the above-mentioned issues while miners need to demonstrate a strong will to learn these things. Innovative ideas for getting more customers and assisting miners with their sales and attracting investors need to be created by organizations (Nyambe et al., 2009).

### Ghana

Companies make little use of local labor in the smaller towns and rural areas in Ghana where the mines are located because of the low educational levels of residents and lack of skills. As a result, many large-scale gold miners recruit highly skilled workers who have been brought into rural areas where they do little to sustain local people or promote a secondary economy. But some local people said Ghana's gold mining companies were seen to have had a very positive effect on educating local children due to an improvement in teaching quality, as well as providing classrooms, book supply, transportation of students, and

funding to employ good teachers. There was an acknowledgment that the new free, compulsory education policy of the national government possibly motivated more parents to send their children to school, however, community members still thought that mining companies had had a major impact. People have also felt the need to educate their children than ever. For example, if a person had 10 kids before, they would only educate two of them and use the rest as farmhands. Teachers were also reluctant to accept posts in the community due to a lack of facilities during the pre-mining era. Teachers now welcome postings to teach in the community with the organization supplying electricity and other facilities. Finally, the inadequate facilitation of company group relations by the central and district governments may also have led to the raised expectations of the populations. Local people have confirmed that they have been told of neither the magnitude of the disturbance nor the variety of impacts that surface mining would entail. In addition, they argued that during the consultation process, both central and district governments failed to inform communities about their rights to mining activity (i.e. what they can and cannot expect from companies). This alleged government negligence may have given the communities with some latitude to make demands on corporations because communities had little knowledge of the different players' legal rights and obligations (Garvin et al., 2009). It is critical that the mining companies pay dividends to incorporate credibility in investing capital in charity, environmental protection, and education. It's invaluable to have a partnership with workers, rivals, customers, suppliers, and local people. Trained owners recognize CSR's meaning. Investors are constantly searching for socially conscious businesses and not only necessary for the highest current financial returns. CSR's prolonged advantage guarantees sustainable economic advantage and should be a priority of every company in the long term. Mining companies should ensure that the student scholarship they award is transparent and that it gets to the right people. Mining companies should carry out background checks of hired staff because it is believed that they come from the local people to avoid offering work to individuals who are not from impacted local people but are seeking employment under the guise of being part

of the community. The protests and agitations against mining companies by the mining communities in Ghana have been well reported by the media. Normally, these agitations and demonstrations do not end well and inevitably intensify the negative views that people have about mining in the region, and most of these demonstrations are concerned with social responsibility issues. In order to take care of the basic needs of the communities, mining companies must come out with specific guidance on CSR. Investment in CSR has long term benefits for the company (Brew et al., 2015).

Global processes were first generated by CSR activities by providing the infrastructure (education, roads, and electricity) required to connect communities with the outside world. Such provision of facilities was accepted and praised by the communities and corporations pointed to these practices as examples of corporate largesse. However, this increased interaction came at a cost to communities that had adverse consequences, including rapid population growth, the rising cost of living, crime increases, and external strains on local cultural traditions (Garvin et al., 2009). Child labor is connected to poverty in the small-scale mining industry, and that increased educational support is capable of discouraging many young boys and girls from engaging in mine-related jobs. This policy stance in Ghana led to the launch of Operation Sunshine, a project aimed at making a major contribution to the elimination of child labor in northern Ghana's gold mines by reintegrating young people into education and vocational training programs. The project was commissioned by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and carried out by a Ghanaian NGO, Afrikids. In policy-making circles, the prevalent view is that parents force their children to work on small-scale mining sites to contribute to family income, and that mine leaders exploit young boys and girls, seeing them as sources of cheap labor. Reintegrating children miners into an education system is difficult, particularly in situations where the concept is firmly embraced by the parents. To be successful, politicians and officers at donor bodies and non-governmental organizations have to come to terms with why children are mining first. Reducing child labor in small-scale mining would entail the recognition of each child's precise economic

functions. In deprived communities like Talensi-Nabdam, the importance of NGOs cannot be overestimated: they offer a voice to poor people and are seen as a major conduit for policy-making bodies. This reliance places tremendous pressure on an NGO, which is also tasked with promoting change. But when a phenomenon's dynamics are not adequately examined in advance, an entity with real intentions may easily become the target of severe critique. In the case of Talensi-Nabdam, failure to perform just such a study has created significant uncertainty in the targeted small-scale mining communities, has potentially increased poverty and has likely further fuelled the growth of child labor. Finally, is the educational atmosphere in which children are properly positioned for learning? In Talensi-Nabdam, where no public schools were within a commutable distance at the time of publishing, any educational reintegration program has to take into account transportation expenses or private school fees. It is also advisable that, unlike Operation Sunshine, reintegration initiatives target schools located outside the areas where mining takes place, as the aim is to sever children's links with the industry entirely. If the reintegration-oriented schools are located in the heart of mining areas, as is the case in Talensi-Nabdam, children could be tempted to re-engage in the job. The learning environment in the district is currently not conducive to learning and will continue to worsen until government bodies and other donors committed to helping it (Hilson, 2010).

### Australia

Along with politicians, Newcrest, a mining company in the Central West region of New South Wales in Australia always attempts to maintain good relations with the local people. Newcrest is not operating in an isolated environment as it might be elsewhere in Australia. Because it is operating in a relatively highly-populated area, Newcrest staff fully understands the need to bring the community with them in all that the company endeavors to do in the area. Hence, for them, interacting with the community and the local government is identified as a high priority. Such behavior is also closely aligned with the expectations that the mining companies would forge direct relationships with communities, which is an obvious shift from the era when these relationships were mediated by the government. In

general, Newcrest's involvement with the local people was viewed positively. Newcrest's strategies for engagement with the local people include an education program for employees and contractors; brainstorming sessions for the benefit of local farmers; consultations with local landholders prior to submission of an environmental assessment; and tours of mine sites, which are open to the general public. Issues that paint the mine in a somewhat negative light were identified as a lack of access to water, poor driver behavior (by mining employees), and increased traffic on regional roads. All Newcrest employees have to go through an educational program run by the company in which diet, exercise, alcohol abuse, and drug use are broached. They also have to comply with the Fitness for Work Program that requires workers to be free from alcohol and drugs each time they turn up for work (Basu et al., 2015). It is notable that the levels of income are lower in nonmetropolitan regions except mining regions. Some nonmetropolitan regions such as Wide Bay-Burnett SD also show a higher income inequality, a higher percentage of the population in the most disadvantaged quintile as well as a higher unemployment rate, and lower post-school education rate. The expanding mining regions such as North West, Mackay and Fitzroy SDs exhibit a higher average annual personal income than the rest of Queensland with the incidents of low income are less than in Queensland. On the downside, the educational levels in those regions are lower than in Queensland while the population in the most disadvantaged quintile is higher in North West and Fitzroy SDs (but not in Mackay SD). The results highlighted that annual personal income is higher in mining regions, while the levels of income in some nonmetropolitan regions are lower than those in metropolitan regions. However, the educational levels in mining regions somewhat lower than in Queensland, while the population in the most disadvantaged quintile is higher in some mining regions (Ivanova, 2014). There can be a synergistic effect of direct experience with mining and work in mining that can influence the level of knowledge. Higher knowledge can be also connected with employee benefits such as continuing education courses in mining, participation in scientific conferences, workshops, and the like. Furthermore, pointed out that graduates from technical disciplines (i.e. science, technology, engineering) use a greater

amount of knowledge in their work than other groups of graduates, and apply the knowledge and skills gained during their university studies in their current job to a greater extent than other graduates. Sources of information about mining shape knowledge in various ways, the knowledge of respondents with lower education were unaffected by their source of information. This suggests a synergistic effect of education and the use of major information sources other than the mass media. These findings support the observation that information obtained from the community and from the mass media can contain gossip and rumors, and can thus be manipulated and shaped to a greater extent by personal attitudes than by factors that can generally lead to improved knowledge. Education has been shown to have a strong effect on respondents' knowledge, both for the group of respondents living in proximity to an open pit and for the group of respondents living over 50 km from a pit. The ways to strengthen direct experience with mining could be for instance to involve field trips to mining and rehabilitated areas in school and community education, mining and rehabilitation planning, and community involvement programs. The study also demonstrates that knowledge decreases with increasing distance, regardless of the level of education of the participant, between the place of residence of a participant and an open-pit mine. On the basis of this finding, it is recommended to policymakers to work on raising the awareness of mining, especially in non-mining regions. In the development strategies of mining operations in the mining sector, community participation and collaborative approaches that lead to greater knowledge should be included (Svobodova et al., 2019).

### Experiences from other countries

From the explanation of the local people's conditions around the mining areas in these five countries, Indonesia government can take action to be more concerned about the education of the local people around the mining areas by taking their experiences.

### Providing Scholarship

Experiences from Canada and Namibia the Indonesian government can adopt their way by providing scholarships to local people around the mining area so that local people can become

mining experts for their companies in the future. The source of the scholarship can come from the cooperation between the governments and mining companies.

### **Training and Mining Information Centre**

The Indonesian government can also establish Regional Trades and Technology Training Centers such as in Canada or Namibia to train local people around mining areas to increase business opportunities. Education that is also important for local people around the mining areas is environmental education related to the use and handling of mercury. Experiences from Australia that can be adopted by the Indonesian government include education for local farmers around mining areas, consultation with local landowners before submitting environmental assessments, and tour of mining sites which can be educational tools for the public. On the other hand, the Australian government has provided mining knowledge education to local people around the mining areas so that they have the correct knowledge, but education on mining knowledge has not been given to local people who live outside the mining areas so they get a lot of misinformation from the community and the mass media that can contain gossip and rumors. The Indonesian government can disseminate mining knowledge not only to local communities around the mining areas, but also to the general public so that they do not get misinformation from the community and mass media that can contain gossip and rumors.

### **Build Community Landscape**

Experiences from China, the Indonesian government can adopt their way with government action that encourages CSR in mining companies to build a harmonious community landscape. Local governments in Indonesia must ensure that mining companies implement pollution control equipment, operate waste management plants, minimize toxic emissions, or pay fines if emissions exceed standards.

### **Education to Aware Air and Water Pollution**

From China, local governments should provide education to local people about environmental issues, especially air quality due to mining activities. Local governments must openly submit reports of technical data on air quality from mining companies to local people so that people

who already have knowledge of environmental issues can criticize if there is a violation by the mining companies.

### **Part-Time Learning Opportunities**

Experience from Namibia government is very concerned about local people in mining areas because they have partnered with mining companies by part-time learning opportunities as well as the advancement of primary and secondary education through support services for teachers and students. The Indonesian government can do similar actions by partnering with mining companies to improve the quality of education for local people around mining areas.

### **Educating the Law and Human Right**

From the experience of Namibia, and Ghana the Indonesian government needs to provide education about the law, especially Mining Act to local people around the mining area so that they can get their rights. The Indonesian government must also provide education in the fields of accounting, taxation, corporate growth, and finance to local people around mining areas in line with the economic growth in the areas surrounding mining companies. The Indonesian government can also provide knowledge to communities around mining areas about their legal rights and obligations. In addition, the Indonesian government can apply the Ghanaian government's way to create Operation Sunshine, a project that aims to make a major contribution to the elimination of child labor in mines because there are still children workers in the gold mining in Palu City, Indonesia (Nakazawa et al., 2016). In addition, the construction of schools can be carried out outside of the areas where mining is carried out, as the responsibility is to cut off children's ties to industry. If a reintegration-oriented school is located in the heart of a mining area, such as in Ghana, children may be tempted to return to work.

### **Conclusion**

The Indonesian governments should care for local people's education in the mining area by learning of experiences from other countries such as adopt their way by providing scholarships to local people around the mining area, establish Regional Trades and Technology Training Centers to train local people around mining areas to increase

business opportunities, adopt their way with government action that encourages CSR in mining companies to build a harmonious community landscape, provide education to local people about environmental issues, especially air quality due to mining activities, partnering with mining companies to improve the quality of education for local people around mining areas, and provide education about the law, especially Mining Act to local people around the mining area so that they can get their rights.

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