THE DOMINO EFFECT OF TIN CORRUPTION: ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, WORKFORCE QUALITY, AND COMMUNITY WELFARE IN THE PROVINCE OF BANGKA BELITUNG

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of corruption in the tin mining sector on economic growth, labor quality, and community welfare in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. This study demonstrates that, using secondary data for the 2015–2023 period and employing the multiple linear regression method, corruption has a negative impact on the regional economy by reducing the revenue allocated for infrastructure development and public services. The situation in the region is worsening due to the high dependence on the mining industry, which is not environmentally friendly. Agricultural and fishery yields declined due to water pollution, soil degradation, and loss of productive land. This reduces the competitiveness of other economic sectors. This causes economic growth to stagnate, and society increasingly depends on fluctuations in commodity prices worldwide. In addition, corruption hinders the improvement of the local workforce's quality due to a lack of investment in skills education and training. Only a highly skilled workforce can compete in the mining sector, as non-transparent recruitment practices and nepotism exacerbate social inequality. Limited access to secondary and tertiary education reduces people's opportunities to contribute to more productive economic sectors. From a welfare perspective, corruption leads to inequality in the distribution of profits from the mining sector, which benefits a small number of economic elites. At the same time, the majority of people remain impoverished and face difficulties in accessing basic services such as healthcare and education. In addition to damaging ecosystems, uncontrolled mining exploitation reduces natural resources necessary for daily life. To improve community welfare and ensure sustainable economic growth in Bangka Belitung, this study recommends increased transparency in natural resource management and reform of mining governance.

INTRODUCTION

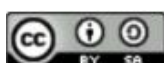Many countries, including Indonesia, face corruption problems. Corruption in the tin mining sector is a very complex problem in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province. As one of the main sources of income for the province, tin mining plays an important role in the provincial economy and is often a source of corruption problems. When it comes to corruption in this sector, people usually abuse their authority and ignore environmental regulations. In addition, the impacts cover various components, ranging from economic, social, to environmental, and overall have a negative impact on society and regional development (Ahmad, 2022; Putri, 2023).

From an economic perspective, corruption in the tin mining industry seriously hampers regional growth. Corruption often results in the loss of revenue that could be used to build infrastructure and improve public services. In addition, uncontrolled mining exploitation often causes environmental damage, which has an impact on land productivity and other resource potential in the long term. As a result, the Bangka Belitung economy is increasingly dependent on mining and does not have sufficient economic diversification to support sustainable growth.

The quality of local labor is also directly affected by corruption. Inequities such as inadequate wages and poor working conditions often occur due to non-transparent labor recruitment and management practices. Due to the lack of investment in training and skills development, local labor finds it difficult to compete outside the mining sector. This causes local communities to become more dependent on tin mining as their sole source of income, which worsens their economic conditions.

In addition, corruption in the mining sector has a significant impact on the welfare of the Bangka Belitung community. Although mining activities provide direct employment, these benefits are not distributed evenly due to corrupt practices. While the majority of the community continues to experience economic hardship, most of the benefits are enjoyed by a handful of people. In addition, environmental damage caused by mining also disrupts people's lives, such as loss of access to clean water, decreased agricultural yields, and the risk of pollution to health.

Environmental damage caused by tin mining not only affects the lives of today's people but also the future of the area. Deforested forests, polluted soil, and damaged waters are major challenges for the sustainability of the ecosystem. Local governments face a daunting task to restore the environment while improving regulations to be stricter in

preventing corrupt practices. However, these efforts are often hampered by political forces and economic interests that are entrenched in local government structures.

The purpose of this article is to conduct a comprehensive analysis of the domino impact of corruption on the Bangka Belitung tin mining industry. This study investigates the relationship between corruption and its effects on the economy, workforce quality, and community welfare using quantitative and qualitative approaches. This study hopes to provide insights to academics, the general public, and policy makers on the importance of transparency

and accountability in natural resource management. In addition, this article is expected to spark conversations about better policies to improve community welfare and sustainable economic growth in Bangka Belitung (Sulista, 2019; Jihan et al., 2022; Nisa et al., 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

There are many theories and concepts to consider when examining the domino impact of corruption on economic growth, workforce quality, and community welfare in Bangka Belitung. As a social and economic phenomenon, corruption has broad and complex impacts on various aspects of community life. This study will investigate these impacts from various theoretical perspectives that have been discussed in the literature.

Corruption has a significant impact on economic growth. According to Damanik & Saragih (2023), corruption hampers economic growth and increases inflation in the ASEAN region, including Indonesia. The tin corruption case worth IDR 300 trillion, which caused huge state losses, worsened this situation (Pramudiya et al., 2024). This case includes errors in the management of mining permits, tax evasion, and abuse of authority by the government (Utami & Setiyaningsih, 2024).

Corruption also has an impact on the quality of the workforce, which shows that social conditions and the quality of the workforce are affected by unconventional tin mining in Bangka Belitung. A study on development gaps by Wulandari et al. (2024) found that corruption causes injustice in the distribution of resources and educational opportunities, resulting in a less competitive workforce.

The main victim of corruption is the welfare of the community. Research by Lamijan (2022) and Aldamia (2022) emphasizes the importance of asset recovery and how corruption affects economic development. Riyanto et al. (2024) stated that corruption causes high levels of poverty and limited access to public services in some places.

According to Fadly et al. (2024), the tin industry should have driven the national economy but turned out to be the source of many corruption problems. This has a negative impact on economic growth, workforce quality, and community welfare. Therefore, eliminating corruption requires a comprehensive strategy, which includes the following:

1. Improve the monitoring and transparency system

2. Reform of natural resource governance

3. Improvement of institutional and legal systems

4. Increasing public participation in monitoring efforts to eradicate corruption

Efforts to eradicate corruption must be a public policy priority to create a more just and sustainable environment for the people of Bangka Belitung in particular, and Indonesia in general.

Endogenous Theory

According to Mankiw (2006), endogenous growth theory opposes the Solow model's idea that technological change comes from external (exogenous) sources. It starts with the basic production process.

Based on equation 1, Y is output, K is the capital stock, and A is a constant indicating how much output is produced for each unit of capital. One important difference between the endogenous growth model and the Solow growth model is the absence of diminishing returns to capital. According to the way the production function relates to economic growth, some income will be saved and invested. As a result, researchers use the equation that has been used previously to explain capital accumulation.

Principal Agent Theory (Agency Theory)

Bhalchandra (1998) stated that agency theory was born from the idea that examines the transfer of authority from owners to managers (agents). Both researchers showed that managers cannot be fully trusted and have different goals from the principal. Agency theory discusses the contractual relationship between the owner and the agent. It discusses the agency relationship where the owner (principal) gives the agent a task to do. The principal and agent theory emerged from the combination of economics and institutional theory in the 1970s. They have developed far beyond economic or institutional studies and are applied in all situations where there is uncertainty, risk, and information asymmetry. Poth (2009)

Human Capital Theory

Human Capital is a concept that explains that humans in organizations and businesses

are important and essential assets that contribute to development and growth just like physical assets such as machinery and working capital. Human attitudes, skills and abilities contribute to organizational performance and productivity. Expenditures for training, development, health and support are investments and not just costs but investments.

Human Capital Theory according to experts:

According to James Hatch (Enterprise Magazines, November 15 1999)

The first definition of Human Capital according to experts is according to James Hatch. Defining Human Capital as everything about humans (workforce), their intellectual, knowledge, and experience. Workforce is the physical or mental effort expended by employees to process products and provide services.

According to Matthewman J. and Matignon F.

Human Capital is the accumulation of knowledge, skills, experience, and other relevant employee attributes within an organization's workforce that drive productivity, performance, and achievement of strategic goals.

According to Becker

Human Capital means that humans are not just resources but are capital that produces returns and every expenditure made in order to develop the quality and quantity of this capital is an investment activity.

METHODS

This study was conducted in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province, which is known to have great economic potential, including the mining sector. This area was chosen to investigate how socio-economic indicators such as the poverty line and the education level of the workforce correlate with Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP). During November, the study was conducted with a focus on data collection and statistical analysis.

The main objective of this study is to determine how both poverty lines and the education level of the workforce impact the GRDP in the Bangka Belitung Islands region. GRDP, which indicates the overall regional economic conditions, is the dependent variable in this study. However, the independent variables include the Poverty Line, Workforce Education (Higher Education), and Workforce Education (Secondary Education). These three variables were chosen because they are closely related to the level of community welfare and community productivity.

YEAR	POVERTY LINE	GRDP	WORKFORCE EDUCATION (ELEMENTARY AND BELOW)	WORKFORCE EDUCATION (SECONDARY)	WORKFORCE EDUCATION (HIGHER EDUCATION)
2015	410,541	4.08%	47.69%	42.30%	10.01%
2016	470	4.10%	46.50%	42.62%	10.88%
2017	502.27	4.47%	46.15%	43.35%	10.29%
2018	531	4.45%	43.63%	46.42%	9.95%
2019	564,378	3.32%	43.57%	46.47%	9.96%
2020	721,445	-2.30%	42.95%	46.98%	10.07%
2021	77,457	5.05%	41.81%	46.97%	11.22%
2022	801,437	4.40%	42.18%	45.67%	12.15%
2023	874,204	4.38%	39.61%	46.67%	13.73%

Table 1. Socio-Economic Indicators of Bangka Belitung Islands Province, 2015-2023

Source: Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Bangka Belitung Islands Province

Secondary data used in this study comes from official sources such as local government reports or the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). The data collected includes the poverty line, the level of education of the workforce based on its level from 2015 to 2023, and the GRDP value for a number of districts and cities in the Bangka Belitung Islands. The data was validated to ensure accuracy and in accordance with research needs.

Parameters such as regression coefficients, R-squared values, and significance levels of each variable are calculated through the use of statistical software in multiple linear regression analysis. This approach allows testing the relationship between several independent variables and the dependent variable simultaneously. The results of this analysis will improve our understanding of how each variable contributes to GRDP.

The research sample conducted in the Bangka Belitung Islands Province meets the inclusion requirements, including the availability of complete data for each variable studied. The purposive sampling method was used to select the sample, allowing researchers to select areas with certain attributes that are in accordance with the research objectives. The total number of samples was calculated based on the availability of relevant data and the amount of statistical analysis required.

The problem that is the basis for formulating the research objectives is identified at the beginning of the research process. Next, secondary data is collected and tabulated to ensure

that the available data is complete and can be used for statistical analysis. To ensure that the results of the analysis are correct and reliable, this stage is necessary. Next, the data is processed for multiple linear regression analysis using a statistical program. At this point, the relationship between the poverty line, the education level of the workforce, and GRDP is tested. The variables that have a significant influence on GRDP are identified using the regression results.

After the analysis is completed, the research findings are interpreted to explain the main results. In this interpretation, it is discussed how each factor affects GRDP. It also covers how the research results impact development policies in the Bangka Belitung Islands.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research Results

According to the results of the regression analysis, there is a significant correlation between the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of Bangka Belitung and the independent variables, namely the education of the workforce with various levels of education (high, middle), and the poverty line. The regression model shows an R value of 0.688 and an R square value of 0.473, indicating that 47.3% of the variation in GRDP is caused by the education of the workforce.

Table 1. Results Of The Regression Analysis

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.688[a]	.473	.158	2.05694%

a. **Predictors**: (Constant), Workforce Education (Higher Education), Workforce Education (Secondary Education), Poverty Line

The ANOVA results show that the model is not significant overall (p-value 0.322 is greater than 0.05). This indicates that the effect of the combination of labor education variables and the poverty line on GRDP is not strong enough to be considered statistically significant at the 95% confidence level. In other words, although there is a

moderate correlation between these variables and GRDP, the relationship has not provided strong evidence as a major predictor factor.

Table 2. Results Of The Regression Analysis

ANOVA[a]

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	19.022	3	6.341	1.499	.322[b]
	Residual	21.155	5	4.231		
	Total	40.177	8			

a. Dependent Variable: GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product).

b. Predictors: (Constant), Workforce Education (Higher Education), Workforce Education (Secondary Education), Poverty Line.

At the coefficient level, high-level workforce education has a positive effect on GRDP with a beta value of 0.639, but is not statistically significant (p-value 0.145). Conversely, middle-level workforce education has a negative effect on GRDP, indicating a potential inverse relationship with GRDP. The poverty line has a negative coefficient of -0.549, but the effect is also not significant (p-value 0.364). These results indicate that more focused programs are needed to increase the impact of education on the regional economy.

Table 3. Results Of The Regression Analysis

Coefficients[a]

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	12.093	17.503		.691	.520
	Poverty Line	-.005	.003	-.549	-1.505	.193
	Workforce Education (Secondary)	-.393	.394	-.337	-.997	.364
	Workforce Education (Higher Education)	1.110	.642	.639	1.727	.145

a. Dependent Variable: GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product).

Overall, the results of the study indicate that although workforce education and poverty line can affect GRDP in Bangka Belitung, policy interventions should concentrate on improving the quality of education and reducing poverty in a more integrated manner. To support a more comprehensive model, further studies can focus on other relevant variables, such as infrastructure, investment, and industrial sector development.

The Impact of Corruption on Economic Growth in Bangka Belitung

Bangka Belitung, which is famous for its abundant natural resources, especially tin, is highly dependent on the mining industry. Although the mining sector contributes significantly to regional income, rampant corruption in mining management jeopardizes long-term economic growth. In many cases, corruption in the mining industry results in huge losses for

the state, reducing revenues that should be allocated for infrastructure development, public services, and other sectors that can encourage diversification. This exacerbates the over-reliance on the tin mining industry, which is vulnerable to changes in global tin prices and hinders stable economic growth.

In such a situation, corruption hampers economic diversification efforts, which are essential to creating new opportunities and increasing economic resilience. There is no funding available to support other sectors that could increase local economic competitiveness, such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism, because most of the revenue from the mining sector has been lost to corruption. As a result, communities have no viable livelihoods other than the mining sector, which is dependent on global commodity prices that local governments cannot control. This leads to instability, economic stagnation, and exacerbates existing social and economic inequalities.

In addition, corruption causes the budget to be allocated inappropriately, which impacts the quality of public service and infrastructure development. Funds obtained from the mining sector should be used to build infrastructure that improves connectivity, accessibility, and the quality of life of the community. However, many infrastructure projects are unsuccessful or even fail, which worsens the quality of life of the community and limits opportunities for regional economic growth.

Local Labor Quality and Its Impact on the Economy

Both the local economy and the quality of the local workforce are affected by corruption in the management of the tin mining sector. Corruption in mining management often hinders investment in education and training of the local workforce, as the mining sector relies heavily on a workforce with limited skills in the long term. As a result, local communities do not have the skills needed to compete with other sectors that have greater profit potential.

In addition, the recruitment system in the mining sector is not transparent, which leads to nepotism practices that benefit some people and harm those who do not have the right connections. This increases social and economic inequality and creates a gap between those who have the opportunity to get a job in the mining sector and those who do not.

Unfair recruitment practices also lead to greater dependence on the mining sector and inequality in employment opportunities. As a result, poverty and social inequality increase. In addition to unfair recruitment factors, corruption contributes to poor working conditions in the mining industry. Many mine workers work in poor conditions, receive low wages, and

lack adequate social protection.

Corruption in mining management often disregards occupational safety and workers' rights, which risks causing significant workplace accidents and health problems. Furthermore, due to lack of access to higher education and skills training, mine workers who depend on the sector do not have the opportunity to transition to other, more productive or sustainable sectors. This leads to greater dependence on the mining sector, and a worsening quality of life for workers in the region.

The Impact of Corruption on the Welfare of the Bangka Belitung Community

The people of Bangka Belitung are deeply affected by corruption in the tin mining industry. Despite the fact that this sector provides employment for most people, the results obtained from this sector are very uneven. While the majority of people remain in poverty, most of the income from the mining sector is enjoyed by only a handful of economic elites who are involved in corrupt practices. This increasing inequality causes social injustice to worsen and adds to the burden on those living below the poverty line.

In addition to economic inequality, corruption also worsens the quality of life of the community because uncontrolled mining exploitation causes environmental damage. The principle of sustainability is often ignored by environmentally unfriendly mining practices, which cause water pollution, land degradation, and deforestation. Due to ecosystem damage and soil degradation, clean water pollution caused by mining reduces the quality of life of communities that are highly dependent on natural resources for their daily lives, such as clean water for consumption and agriculture. In addition, soil degradation threatens the region's food security, reduces agricultural yields, and eliminates land that can be used for agriculture and fisheries.

These important natural resources not only worsen the community's food security, but also threaten other economic sectors that should serve as alternatives for the local economy, such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism. Corruption that damages natural resources hinders efforts to diversify the economy, which is essential to reduce dependence on the mining sector and create new economic opportunities. Without economic sector diversity driven by sustainable natural resource management, Bangka Belitung's economic growth will continue to develop in an uneven and unsustainable manner.

In addition, corruption in the management of natural resources often causes funds that should be used to improve basic public services such as education, health, and infrastructure to be misused for personal gain. As a result, public services become worse and the quality of

life of the community becomes worse. Social injustice and poverty increase due to the inability of local governments to provide adequate public services. This makes it difficult for people to escape the cycle of poverty.

Environmental Impact of Corruption in Tin Mining

Uncontrolled mining exploitation causes environmental damage, which is one of the most striking impacts of corruption in the tin mining industry. Water pollution, land degradation, and deforestation are the result of over-exploitation and lack of adequate supervision. Agricultural and fisheries production, which are sources of income for many people in Bangka Belitung, are damaged by soil degradation and ecosystem damage. Unmanaged mining waste threatens the community's clean water supply and increases public health risks.

Food security is worsening and the region's ability to diversify its economy is reduced as a result of environmental damage caused by unsustainable mining activities. As a result of environmental damage caused by mining activities, sectors such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism have declined. These sectors should be alternatives for the local economy. This increases Bangka Belitung's dependence on mining and makes it difficult to diversify the economy.

Corruption exacerbates the situation by ignoring the law enforcement and environmental oversight that should be in place. Mining companies tend to ignore sustainability principles and prioritize short-term profits when they feel they can exploit natural resources without facing sanctions or punishment. This causes environmental damage to worsen, and the task of restoring damaged ecosystems becomes more difficult.

Statistical Analysis of Bangka Belitung's GRDP

The results of statistical analysis show a complex relationship between the poverty line of Bangka Belitung, education level, and GRDP. The data shows that the higher the poverty level, the lower its contribution to GRDP, reflecting the inequality of resource distribution that further exacerbates economic dependence on the mining sector. Social inequality caused by corruption also hinders economic growth, as most resources are used for the benefit of a handful of people rather than the welfare of society as a whole.

Education also plays an important role in increasing GRDP, especially since the Bangka Belitung Government faces many challenges in reducing poverty and increasing GRDP, which reflects regional economic growth. Statistical analysis shows that there is a significant negative correlation between poverty levels and economic growth. The higher the poverty

level in a region, the more difficult it is to achieve sustainable economic growth. This condition is exacerbated by corruption in the management of natural resources because it hinders the allocation of funds that should be allocated for poverty alleviation programs. During uncontrolled mining exploitation and misuse in corrupt practices, often only a handful of people benefit, while the majority of the community remains in poverty.

In terms of education, data analysis shows that low levels of education are directly correlated with low contributions to GRDP. People from less educated communities tend to work in sectors that do not produce significant added value, such as the mining sector, with low skills, and corruption drains the budget for education. As a result, the quality of education and skills training cannot be improved.

The Role of Education in Increasing Economic Growth

One of the important components that can influence the economic growth of a country, including Bangka Belitung, is education. Good education can produce skilled workers who are able to compete in the global market. However, in Bangka Belitung, low levels of education are one of the main obstacles to driving sustainable economic growth. Social inequality is increasing and the region's dependence on the mining sector which only requires workers with limited skills due to corruption in the education system.

The declining quality of education in the region has a direct impact on the quality of the workforce there. Only low-skilled industries can hire low-skilled workers. In the long run, this hinders industrialization and the growth of other, more efficient industries. Significant investment in education and skills training is needed to drive economic growth. With improved education and skills, communities can shift from mining to more sustainable and more profitable sectors of the economy, such as technology, tourism, and manufacturing.

However, in Bangka Belitung, high levels of corruption in the management of education funds are one of the main obstacles that hinder a quality education system. Often, most of the budget that should be used to improve education facilities, provide teacher training, and provide scholarships has been used for inappropriate things. As a result, many schools in the region do not have adequate facilities and experienced teachers. The potential of Bangka Belitung's human resources is not well managed because there has been no significant improvement in the education sector. As a result, economic growth is slower.

Economic Diversification and Sustainable Natural Resource Management

To promote a more sustainable economy and reduce dependence on mining, economic diversification is an important step. All efforts to diversify the economy of Bangka Belitung

have stalled due to corruption in the mining sector. So far, most resources, both natural and financial, have been allocated only to the tin mining industry, which generates a lot of money but is very vulnerable to fluctuations in global tin prices. When tin prices fall, the regional economy declines, and many other sectors cannot develop.

Local governments should focus on other sectors that have great potential for development, such as agriculture, fisheries, and tourism, to make the economy more diverse and sustainable. In addition, these sectors are more resilient to global commodity price fluctuations. However, misallocation of budgets and corrupt practices that divert resources from productive sectors often hinder diversification efforts.

Sustainable natural resource management is also essential to maintaining the long-term viability of local economies. Corruption in mining management often leads to uncontrolled and excessive exploitation, which damages the environment and reduces the quality of natural resources. This has a negative impact on the local economy in the short term but also threatens future economic prospects. Therefore, the government must reform natural resource management so that the mining sector can operate more sustainably by considering the welfare of the community and the environment.

Challenges in Realizing Clean Governance

Creating clean and transparent governance is one of the biggest problems facing Bangka Belitung. Inclusive economic development has been hampered by corruption in the tin mining, education, and public service sectors. Efforts are needed to improve oversight and law enforcement institutions at the local level to improve this situation. In order for the public to see the real results of government policies, transparency in budget management and development projects must be a top priority.

Local governments must also commit to creating a more equitable resource distribution system. This includes giving local communities the authority to manage mines and providing fairer employment opportunities to the less fortunate. These efforts will reduce social inequality and improve community welfare more evenly in the long term.

However, achieving this will not be easy. All parties government, society, and the private sector must commit to eradicating corruption. Bangka Belitung has the potential for a larger and more sustainable economy only by building clean and transparent governance. If corruption is not addressed, economic progress in the region will be very limited, and major problems will continue to hamper social and economic progress.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

As a conclusion of this study, corruption in the Bangka Belitung tin mining industry has a significant negative impact on economic growth, workforce quality, and community welfare. Corruption cuts regional revenues, which should be used to build infrastructure and public services. As a result, overall regional development is hampered. This problem makes the economy more dependent on the mining sector which does not have much diversification.

The analysis shows that high poverty lines hinder economic growth, while workforce education especially at the secondary and tertiary levels increases GRDP. In addition, the level of workforce education contributes to GRDP, as indicated by the lack of investment in human resource development.

Public health is worsened by inequality caused by corruption. The people of Bangka Belitung still face economic problems and negative environmental impacts, although a small number of people enjoy large profits from the mining sector. Uncontrolled mining practices cause water pollution and land degradation, which increase socio-economic challenges for the community.

A more comprehensive approach is needed to understand other components that influence economic growth, such as improved governance and more transparent and accountable mining management. Regression analysis shows that the poverty line, workforce education, and quality of natural resource management only explain a small part of the variation in GRDP.

Environmental damage caused by mining has significant long-term consequences for communities that depend on natural resources and ecosystems. Agricultural and fisheries production declines due to unsustainable mining exploitation, which reduces opportunities for economic diversification. Thus, sustainable development in Bangka Belitung is hampered by this situation.

Local governments must strengthen the monitoring and transparency system in natural resource management to stop corruption in the mining sector. Strict monitoring can help reduce state revenue leakage and reduce corruption that harms society as a whole. Public trust is built through transparency in the decision-making process and allocation of mining profits.

In order for mining profits to be distributed equitably, natural resource governance reform must also be a top priority. To prevent wider ecosystem damage, the government must reform environmental regulations, including sustainable mine management and strict law enforcement against violations.

To improve the quality of Bangka Belitung's human resources, investment in education and workforce training is also needed. To give people the opportunity to contribute to more productive economic sectors, secondary and higher education programs must be more accessible. Economic diversification is an important step that must be taken because it will increase economic diversification and reduce dependence on the mining sector. Businesses such as tourism, agriculture, and fisheries can thrive if the government and private sector work together. In addition to reducing dependence on mining, this step will generate new jobs that are more sustainable and environmentally friendly.

In addition, community participation in monitoring natural resource management must be increased. Communities must be educated about their rights and how they should be responsible for natural resource management. With increased community involvement, it is hoped that corruption will decrease, which will allow for the formation of fairer and more sustainable policies in Bangka Belitung.

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