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The 2019 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MINING AND ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY (ICMET) Mataram, 15-17 July 2019 (Day 1) Venue Selaparang Ballroom 07.30-08.30 Registration 08.30-09.00 Performing Art: Gendang Beleg and Welcomine: Dance 09.00-09.10 Welcoming Speech by The Chairman - Joni Safaat Adiansvah, Ph.D 09.10-09.20 Soeekh by Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Drs. H. Arsvad Abdul Gani, M.Pd 09.20-09.30 Ooenine: Soeekh by Governor of West Nusa Tenmmra, Dr. H.

Zulkieflimansyah, SE., M.Sc 09.30-10.00 Coffee Break 10.00-10.30 Keynote Speaker 1: Prof. Irwandi, Institut Teknologi Bandung Development on Geotechnics in Indonesia 10.30-11.00 Keynote Speaker 2: A/Prof. Sue Vink, The University of Queensland New Dimensions In Mine Water Management: How Measurement, Modelling And Recognition Of A Shared Resource Are Influencing Mine Water Manae:ement And Re1mlation 11.00-11.30 Keynote Speaker 3: Dr. Irdika Mansur, M.For.Sc Source of Organic Matters to Support Mine Rehabilitation in Indonesia 11.30-12.00 QA Session Moderator: Joni Safaat Adiansyah, Ph.D (UMMATI 12.00-13.30 Break 13.30-14.00 Keynote Speaker 4: Prof. Chew Tin Lee Closing The Loop for Food Waste: From Sustainable Waste Management to Soil Management and Quality Crop Production 14.00-14.30 Keynote Speaker 5: Dr. Datu Buyung Agusdinata Sustainable MininR of Renewable Enerev: Assessment of Socio-Environmental Impacts 14.30-15.00 QA Session Moderator: Kusnadi, M.Sc (IAGI) Parallel Session Venue Ruang Gili Meno Ruang Selaparang RuangSangkareang MiniDI? Operation Environmental Strateev MiniDI! and Societv Moderator Radjali Amin, Ph.D/IAGI Jorina Waworuntu, Ph.D/UMMAT Khatib Syarbini, ST., M.Eng. IPM/ AMNT/IAGI 15.00-15.1S Rippability Assesment using Seismic, Hydrometallurgical High Pressure Acid Kampoeng Reklamasi: A Case Study Graphic and Grading method at Leach, a new technology in Indonesia of other Designation

Reclamation Samarinda Sandstone Mines Type of An Ex-Tin Mine in Bangka Island, Indonesia Ashabul Kahfi, Ferlien, Daud MS, Tanny H Gu/tom Ahmad Syauqi, Jajat Sudrajat and Tommy T and Shalaho Nur Anbiyak, Benny Hutahaean, R. Rahendra Adnis

15.15-15.30 Characteristic of Pro Delta The impact of tailings flow on the Danau Seran, a Pit Lake in ex- Enviroment on Coal Seam PAF and abundance of deep sea meiofauna in Mining Area as an Opportunity for NAF, Warukin Formation, South Sumbawa waters Sustainable Tourism Kalimantan Idham Abdullah, Andyono Broto Susetiono, Yunia Witasari, Windy Prayogo, Hanny Maria Caesarina and Fariz Santoso and Reynaldo Novian Adiputra Muha mad Salamudin Yusuf and Jorina Primadi Hirsan Waworuntu .

15.30-15.45 The Decreasing of The Ash Coal and An Application of Taguchi Experiment Optimizing the unused surface Sulphur Contents Of Sawahlunto Sub Design Methods on Optimization of mined lands as an alternative for Bituminous Coal By "Minyak Jelatah" Mortar Mixture Composition with Silica tourism destination: The case of Fume As Partial Substitute For Cement Lombok Island Heri Prabowo, 1/ep Prengki Gagassage Nanaluh De Side, Ni Nyoman Er,y A{Jutriani, Juraedah Dwi Kencanawati and Harivadi Ana_araeni and Meliawati Ana

15.45-16.00 Application of Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Air Dispersion Modelling For Emission The Impact Of The Fonner Mining Inference System (ANFIS) for Slope Mitigation of Power Plant Technology Land Change Into The Tourism and Pillar Stability Assessment Area Of Socio-Economic Conditions Syamsul Hidayat, Alpiana and Diah Bernaded Oka Anggarani, Prasetyo Adi A{Jus Kurniawan, Febrita Rahmawati Wibowo and Faris Aditama Susanti and Sri Rahmi Yunianti

16.00-16.30 Coffee Break

16.30-16.45 The Process of Tin Ore Separation of Riverine biota as environmental Good Mining Practices Toward a Gangue Minerals and Optimalization indicators of artisanal small-scale and Good Mine Management: a Case of of Processing of Rare Earth Mineral large-scale gold mining impacts on Mining Business Permit Issuance (Monazite) As a By-Product of Tin riverine ecosystems in Brong Ahafo Mining in East Belitung Regency Region, Ghana Reynaldo Novian Adiputra, Friska Karunia Fajarrini Macdonald Oheokh Haris, Tatiek Agustin, Asti Sulastri, Cha/id Jdham Sridjatmiati and Joni Safaat Abdullah, Ivan Nugraha, Rian Adiansyah Andriansyah and Mulyono Hadioravitno

16.45-17.00 Hydrogeology Estimation Using Geo- Mercury Contamination in Groundwater Improving The Understanding Of electric Survey in Sekotong, Lombok from Artisanal and Small Scale Gold Mining Licensing Owners for Paying Barat Mining Activities: A Case study in The Reclamation Insurance Fund in Southern Lombok Coast, West Nusa NTB Province Tenggara Province Aiun Hayatu Rabinah, Kusnadi Harry Irawan Johari, Diah Rahmawati and Juraedah Dwi Anggraeni, Eny Kusnadi and Juraedah Dwi Anggraeni Hidayati Agustriani, Yusuf Palimbong and Yuniar Pratiwi

17.00-18.30 Break

18.30-19.00 Transporting all participants to UM MAT for Gala Dinner Bus will be prepared and parking at the Hotel Lombok Rava

19.00-21.00 GALA DINNER

21.00-21.30 Transporting all participants to The Hotel (Day2) Venue Selaparang Ballroom

07,30-08.30 Registration Parallel Session Venue Ruang Gili Meno Ruang Selaparang RuangSangkareang Minin2

Operation Environmental Stratel!V Mining and Societv Moderator Radjali Amin, Ph.D/IAGI Joni Safaat Adiansyah, Ph.D/UMMAT Khatib Syarbini, ST.,M.Eng.IPM/AMNT/IAGI 08.30-08.45 Quantitative Mapping of Limestone Overview of Remediation Technology for The Impact of Mining Activities Reserve Using Cross Section Method Mercury-Contaminated Sediment in Toward Behavioral Change of Social in Mangkung Village, Western Praya, Sekotong Sub District Lombok Indonesia Aspects at Mine Circle Area West Nusa Tenggara Hidavati, Rima Rahmaniah, Alpiana, Muhammad Ilham, Irwan Muhammad Fauzi Bafadal, Irwan and Bedy Matrani Diah Rahmawati and Joni Safaat Muhammad Hudri and Irwandi Adiansyah 08.45-09.00 Interpretation of the Surface Structure Green Growth for Achieving Education The role of the Federal Trade on Artisanal Mining Areas with and Technology in the Mining Industry Commission for Supervision of Geoelectric Resistivity Method of Mining Business Companies on the Schlumberger Configuration in Internet Sekotong.

West Lombok Meidi Arisa/wadi, Erry Agustriani, Etika Ariyani Abdul Sakban, Andi Kasmawati, Heri Juraedah Dwi Anggraeni, Yusuf Tahir and Sahrul Sahrul Palimbong and Kusnadi Kusnadi 09.00-09.15 The Gold Mining Exploration using Environmental Feasibility of Settlements Development of Subjects Specific Geoelectrical Method in Mt. Suge, in the Mining Circle Area Pedagogy For Build the Student Sekotong Region, West Lombok Environmental Awareness Character in Mining Areas Irwan and I/ham Ima Rahmawati Sushanti, laylanjauhari Nanang Rahman and Ivan Adie/ Abedne110 09,15-09.30 Analysis of Accuracy Parameters of Suitability analysis of non-metal mineral Analysis of Community ANN Back Propagation Algorithm and rock mining sites with spatial Understanding on the Risk of Class Through Training and Testing patterns based on Central Lombok C Mining for The Community Hydroclimatology Data Based on GUI Regency spatial planning Environment at Karang Sidemen Matlab Village North Batukliang District Central Lombok Syaharuddin, Dewi Pramita, Toto Sri Apriani Puji lestari Agus Herianto, Nurin Rochayati, Nusantara and Subanji Subanji Baiq Harly Widayanti Ibrahim, Mas'ad and Mahsup Yusril Ihza Mahendra 09.30-09.45 Coffee Break 09.45-10.00 Seismic risk for Sumbawa Island Carbon footprint comparison of three Community Understanding and based on seismicity and peak ground different mine tailing managements using Attitude Levels on The acceleration a life cycle assessment approach Implementation of Illegal Sand Mining in The Induk Beach Lombok Catur Bejo Santoso and Didi S Joni Safaat Adiansyah Nurin Rochayati, Harry Irawan AtJustawijaya Johari, Ibrahim, Mahsup and Anus Herianto 10.00-10.15 Influence of the earthquake force The Analysis of Correlation Between Identification Of Supporting Factors directions on building construction in Regime's River Coefficient and Runoff Of Tourist Village Development In Lombok Island: a case study of Coefficient: A Case Study of Sidutan and The People Area OfSekotong Pandanduri dam in East Lombok Reak District Ministry Ferry Afriza/ and Didi S. AtJustawijaya Satia Cahya Noviadi and Ayu Rizki Dedy Iswanto

and Ramayanto Ramavanto 10.15-10.30 The Application of Industrial Hygiene The Effect Of Amalgamation process **A Case Study of** Community for Improving Working Environment Locationon Mercury Content At Deep- Empowerment Patterns Through at Owned State Electrical Company Well Water In The Pelangan Village, Village Owned Enterprises Strategy Mataram City Sekotong, Lombok In The Gold Mining Area West Sumbawa, Indonesia Lukman, Intan Dwi Hastuti, Asbah, Muhammad Puspaedi Putra, Erry Ibrahim Ibrahim, Mintasrihardi Iskandar, Arsyad Abd Gani AtJustrian **and Juraedah Dwi Anggraeni** Mintasrihardi, Kamaluddin Kamaluddin and Mas'Ad Mas'Ad 10.30-11.30 Break 11.30-12.15 CLOSING Best Paper Award Best Presenter Award Pre-Conference A2enda Arran2ement: Lombok Tour & LCA Introduction 12.15-13.30 Lunch and Break 13.30-17.00 Post Conference #1 Introduction on Life Cycle Assessment /oni Safaat Adiansvah., P.Hd (DAY3) LOMBOKTOUR Trip to Kuta Beach, Batu Payung Beach, Sade Traditional Village, Sukarara Traditional Village and Mayura Tample Nomor Lampiran Perihal Kepada Yth.

Di- Tempat UNNERS TT AS MUHAMMADIYAH MATARAM STATUS TNSTTTUST TERAKREDITAST B Jin. KI-I.Ahmad Dahlan No I Tdp. (0370) 633723 Fax. (0370) 64 1 906 Websi le: \l'l'l'1 1. w11111at.a c. id E-mail: um. ma u11 ·r1111 ~1, 11m 11 w1. rte. id Mataram Nusa Tenggara Baral /Il.3.AU/ANll/2019 : Undangan Pembukaan Mataram, 8 Dzulqaidah 1440 11 Juli 2019 Dengan hormat.

Sehubungan dengan akan diselenggarakannya **The 2019 International Conference on Mining and Environmental Technology** (ICMET): Good Mining Practices and Its Application oleh **Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat** (LPPM) Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram bekerjasama dengan Ikatan Ahli Geologi (IAGI) Nusa Tenggara, maka kami mohon perkenan menghadiri acara pembukaan yang insya Allah akan dilaksanakan pada: Hari/ Tanggal : Senin, 15 Juli 2019 Waktu : 08.30 WITA Tempat : Hotel Lombok Raya, Mataram Ada lima Pembicara kunci yang telah bersedia untuk hadir yaitu Prof.Dr.Ir. Irwandi Arif, M.Sc (Institut Teknologi Bandung, Indonesia), **Dr. Datu Buyung Agusdinata** (Arizona State University, Amerika Serikat), Dr. Irdika Mansur.,M.For.Sc (SEAMEO BIOTROP, Indonesia), Dr. Sue Vink (The University of Queensland, Australia), dan **Prof. Chew Tin Lee** (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia).

Seluruh tulisan yang diterima (accepted) dan dipresentasikan (presented) akan dipublikasikan melalui **IOP Conference series: Earth and Environmental Science** (EES) dan terindeks di SCOPUS. **Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian** dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih. Hormat kami, S.Hut. M.Si UNTVERS TT AS MUHAMMADIY AH MATARAM STATUS TNSTTTUST TERAKREDITAST B .lln . KH.Ahrnad Dahlan No I Tdp. (0370) 633723 Fax. (0370) 64 1906 Website: 11·11w.

11111111 w.ac.id E-mail: um.ma1ar m11 (a 11111111wl .ac.id Mataram Nusa Tenggara Baral /II.3.AU/AN II/2019 Mataram, 8 Dzulqaidah 1440 11 Juli 2019 Nomor Lampiran Perihal : Undangan Gala Dinner Kepada Yth. Di- Tempat Dengan hormat, Sehubungan dengan diselenggarakannya [The 2019 International Conference on Mining and Environmental Technology](#) (ICMET): Good Mining Practices and Its Application oleh [Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat](#) (LPPM) Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram bekerjasama dengan Ikatan Ahli Geologi (IAGI) Nusa Tenggara , maka kami bermaksud mengadakan Gala Diner dengan para pembicara seminar yang insya Allah akan dilaksanakan pada: Hari/ Tanggal : Senin, 15 Juli 2019 Waktu : 19.30WITA Tempat : Aula Lt.

1 Gedung Rektorat Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram Kegiatan ini akan dihadiri oleh pembicara kunci yang berasal dari Australia, Malaysia, Amerika dan Indonesia serta presenter yang mewakili berbagai perusahaan dan universitas di Indonesia [Demikian kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.](#) Hormat kami, S.Hut., M.Si [IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science](#) PAPER: OPEN ACCESS Community empowerment pattern through village-owned enterprise strategy in the gold mine area of West Sumbawa, Indonesia [To cite this article:](#) Ibrahim et al 2020 /OP [Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ](#) . Sci.

413 [012036 View the article online for updates and enhancements](#) . The 2019 International Conference on Mining and Environmental Technology TOP Publishing IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 413 (2020) 012036, doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/413/1/012036 Community empowerment pattern through village-owned enterprise strategy in the gold mine area of West Sumbawa, Indonesia Ibrahim^{1*}, Mintasrihardi¹, Kamaluddin³, Mas'ad¹ and Syukuriadi¹ ¹Geography Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Indonesia ²Public Administration Department, Social Science and Political Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Indonesia ³Pancasila and Civic Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, Indonesia ¹E-mail: ibrahimali.gco@gmail.com Abstract.

Village, as one of the centers of administration that has direct contact with the community, mainly has an individual approach in community empowerment. Community empowerment pattern as an effort to improve socio-economic conditions has been carried out. The purpose of this study is to examine the pattern of community empowerment through village-owned companies in increasing joint ventures in [gold mining areas in](#) West Sumbawa. This research uses a qualitative approach.

Research subjects from the community are: village heads, manager of BUMDes

(Village-Owned Enterprises), and recipients who have direct impact on the program. Data collection uses observation, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis uses data reduction, data disclosure, and conclusion. The results of this study indicate that the patterns of community empowerment through BUM Des are 1) through the pattern of partners, 2) community income, and 3) employment.

The presence of the BUMDes program is already running, but it has weaknesses in the field of marketing. Therefore, a sustainable partnership pattern with all parties is required to enable them free from the prolonged poverty. Introduction Villages are the focal point of development with the widest area where most population of Indonesia live.

Various problems in rural life are generally still marked by the level of socioeconomy which is relatively left behind compared to urban areas. Rural development is a strategic problem because it can sustain changes in welfare level and minimize inequality. The success of village development is mostly determined by programs that are supportive to increase capacity through community empowerment.

Tempoh Research Results [1] explain that the empowerment of rural communities is one of the efforts to improve community welfare through several activities including improving community initiatives and self-help, improving the environment and housing, developing village economic enterprises, developing Village Financial Institutions, and events which can elevate the ability of the community to increase their production results.

The economic development of the community through community empowerment involves all stakeholders, especially from institutional parties as program implementers. One effort that can be done is this work by the author concerning the development of the village (111 11111 w1, t\ llr1 hu1 w11 3.0 licnrc . Any further discussion, 111011 **The 2019 International Conference on Mining and Environmental Technology** IOP Publishing IOP Conf.

Series: **Earth and Environmental Science** 413 (2020) 012036 doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/413/t/012036 done is to drive village economy motion through village entrepreneurship, where village entrepreneurship is a strategy in the development and growth of welfare [2] [3] [4] [5].

This village entrepreneurship can be accommodated in the Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) developed by the government and the village communities [6] [7] [8] [9]. Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) is a business entity whose entire or most of its

capital is owned by the village through direct participation derived from village assets which are separated to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the maximum welfare of the village community [10] [11] [12] [13].

The presence of BUMDes as a village economic institution becomes one of the village programs as a means to increase Village Original Income (PADes). The role of BUMDes is as an instrument of strengthening village autonomy and also as an instrument of community welfare. The village administration has the power to develop potentials following the capabilities of the village.

Community involvement in the management of BUMDes will be able to encourage the opening of new businesses and can reduce the level of unemployment [14] [15] [16]. As the most critical district in West Nusa Tenggara Province, West Sumbawa Regency has abundant natural resources and ability to utilize this potential to implement regional development, especially in development and provision of basic infrastructure.

In addition to these potentials, West Sumbawa Regency has the potential that has not been maximally managed to improve the welfare of the community including agriculture (food crops farming, fisheries, and marine, forestry, plantations, animal husbandry), tourism, industry, trade, transportation. The potential of West Sumbawa Regency, especially in the villages around the gold mine areas, is very abundant, however, poverty rate in this area is also high (Table 1). The poverty rate is still high, i.e. 22,330 or up to 15.96 percent.

This means that a community empowerment pattern to reduce poverty rate in rural areas is required. Table I. Number of population and percentage of poverty in West Sumbawa Regency (Year) Poor population (people) Poor population(%)

Year	Poor population (people)	Poor population(%)
2012	21,724	17.61
2013	21,710	17.1
2014	22,040	16.87
2015	22,500	16.97
2016	22,470	16.5
2017	22,330	15.96

Source: Statistic Agency of West Sumbawa Regency The presence of BUMDes is an alternative in developing the community's internal potentials to increase household income.

The BUMDes programs show an essential contribution in increasing access to financial services at the provincial level as a process of breaking poverty chain and ultimately improve rural economic growth and individual welfare. Based on the explanation above, this study aims to examine a case study of community empowerment patterns through the strategies of village-owned enterprise in the gold mining area of West Sumbawa Indonesia. 2. Method Data collection in this study was conducted in the villages around a gold mine areas in West Sumbawa Regency.

The location of this study represents 3 (three) districts included in the areas around the gold mining are Districts of Jrcweh, Maluk, and Sekongkang. Data in this study are collected from three sources; first, the data extracted from direct observations of the processes of BUMDes management activities; second, the data obtained through informants (resource persons) directly involved in the BUMDes programs; third, the data gathered from information on the villages provided by stakeholders who understand the condition of the community and the implementation of the BUMDes programs and related agencies.

Data collection was carried out in this study by using 4 (four) methods, i.e. The 2019 International Conference on Mining and Environmental Technology IOP Publishing IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 413 (2020) 012036 doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/413/1/012036 observation, interview, recording, and note taking.

Data validation was conducted by using source triangulation techniques. While data analysis was conducted using an interactive analysis model that is analyzed with data reduction, data display, and conclusions. 3. Result and Discussion 3.1

Community Empowerment Patterns Through Village-Owned Enterprises Paragraph I of Article 1 of Law Number 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare states that Social Welfare is a condition of fulfilling the material, spiritual and social needs of citizens to be able to live properly and develop themselves so that they can carry out their social functions. Efforts to create social welfare include social rehabilitation, social protection, social empowerment, and social security [17].

The presence of BUMDes in community social empowerment is an alternative to the government policies in improving welfare. In carrying out its programs, BUMDes provides rooms to be free from poverty. Therefore, evaluation as a basis for knowing the level of success of the implemented programs is required.

The characteristics of the Village Owned Enterprise programs in the villages located around the gold mining areas in West Sumbawa Regency focused on savings and loans business sector, and the level of business development was low due to the [low] level of Human Resources and the responsibility of the village in utilizing the program in improving community welfare. BUMDes is a new economic institution in improving the rural economy. This is strengthened by Law No.

6 of 2014 on Villages, which provides a legal umbrella for BUMDes as an economic agent to manage the village's potentials collectively in order to improve the welfare of the villagers [18]. More detail on the presence of BUMDes are found in Government

Regulation No. 72 of 2005 regarding Villages, which is broken down into details in the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs No. 39 of 2010 regarding Village Owned Enterprises.

BUMDes is a village business entity that has a spirit of independence, togetherness, and cooperation between the village administration and the community to develop local assets, provide services, and increase the economy of the village and the community. BUMDes is needed to support rural community empowerment programs. The strategy of implementing the BUMDes programs focuses on the arcac; around the gold mine in West Sumbawa Regency, who has community empowerment pattern that is improving the creative economy of the community. 3.2

Partnership pattern The pattern of partnership in improving the welfare of the community is a form of cooperative ties based on agreement and mutual need to increase capacity, capability, and ability in a particular field, particular objective in order to get better results. Partnership in managing programs can contribute continuously. The presence of BUMDes in rural communities around the gold mine areas in West Sumbawa Regency is a breakthrough in programs development to provide benefits for the surrounding community.

Based on in-depth interviews with AGT (BUMDes manager) in June 10, 2019, it was revealed that BUMDes has been running the programs in partnership with other parties. The programs carried out in our village, apart from the savings and loans program, is selling gasoline and kerosene. Various attempts have been tried but failed mid ways due to various problems encountered in running the program.

Similarly, the in-depth interviews with AGG (BUMDes Manager) carried out in June 15, 2019, found out that the BUMDes has been able to provide direct services for the community by holding a bazaar. This activity certainly requires cooperation with other parties. This program is able to provide convenience in competing with local prices with villages around the mining area.

On the other hand, however, there is no partnership in managing economic potentials in order to develop larger-scale partnerships due to limited capital resources in developing community businesses. Based on the results of the above interviews, it can be concluded that the existence of the BUMDes programs provide the opportunity to partner with other parties in running and supporting economic businesses.

The purpose of doing partnerships is to achieve better results so that all parties involved The 2019 International Conference on Mining and Environmental Technology IOP

Publishing IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science 413 (2020) 012036 doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/413/1/012036 will get the benefits and no one should suffer any losses or be the cause of others to suffer losses [19].

BUMDes development model in this paper uses adaptation to the 5 (five) pillars of creative economic development that are considered appropriate to be implemented because it involves collaboration between government, financial institutions, and academics. In this model, it consists of the government, namely the village and regency administrations, banks, and academics [20] [21] [22] [23]. 3.3

Community income Development of BUMDes programs in improving the welfare of the community is part of improving the quality of life. BUMDes programs are implemented by empowering the community through provision of reinforcement, ability, knowledge in carrying out existing programs in the village. The BUMDes program in rural communities around the gold mining areas in West Sumbawa Regency can provide benefits to the surrounding communities.

Based on in-depth interviews with SWD (Head of Bukit Damai Village) on 15 June 2019, it was stated that the presence of BUMDes in our village brings benefits, especially having direct contributions to the community. In addition to the physical and non-physical programs, the programs are in direct contact with the community. Non-physical programs in the form of providing air tickets.

In contrast to the implementation of community empowerment programs initiated by BUMDes, other programs have not been able to be implemented. This is due to lack of human resources and management, as well as limited finance. In an in-depth interviews with IKH (recipients of the BUMDes Programs) on 15 June 2019 the participants expressed thank to BUMDes as its presence allow them to get additional capital to develop their businesses and to send children to college. These programs can provide opportunities for mothers to open new markets.

Based on the interview results, it can be concluded that the presence of the BUMDes programs can increase household productivity and income. BUMDes presence, however, has not been able to provide benefits in improving community welfare. This is due to lack of human resources and unsustainable governance. The synergy between BUMDes managers and the community to actively participate starting from planning, implementation to evaluation to the benefits of the presence of BUMDes in the village [24] [25].

Community economic development is an effort to relocate economic activities in the

community to benefit the community and to revitalize the community as well as to improve the quality of life [26] [27]. 3.4 Labor absorption Various efforts to develop the community's economy have been carried out by BUMDes through the opening of several business units, which is also an absolute necessity of the neighborhood (Appendix I).

The programs distribution is still focused more on savings and loans program with sources offunds coming from village funds and village budget funds. Various business programs arc managed, among others: market management, management of productive household business units, and other service units. Some of these units open opportunities for the community to get new jobs.

Based on in-depth interviews with MIK (Head of DasanAnyar Village) in June 12, 2019, **the presence of BUMDes** in carrying out programs through partnerships with various parties certainly absorb local workforce, especially the younger generation. The potential of natural resources derived from coconuts has long existed in our village, but it is still challenging to find markets for the productsaffecting the sustainability of the business.

Based on the results of the above interviews **it can be concluded that the** presence of the BUMDes programs has been able to provide an actual construction of the sustainability of the programs, however, the marketing opportunity remains low. The distribution of the BUMDes programs **in West Sumbawa Regency** can focus more on the savings and loans program compared to other programs.

This program is not yet optimal due to the low level of human resources and entrepreneurs and there is requirement for supporting training, to improve the governance of BUMDes in a sustainable manner [28]. This statement is strengthened by Diartho who explains that: (1). Institutional governance is a crucial determinant of business success for each type of BUMDes.

This is because each BUMDes business type does not stand alone but has linkages with other factors that significantly affect business **The 2019 International Conference on Mining and Environmental Technology** IOP Publishing **IOP Conf. Series: Earth and Environmental Science** 413 (2020) 012036 doi: 10.1088/1755-1315/413/1/012036 sustainability. This linkage is like a chain, and if the chain is broken, then the efforts made by BUMDes will be affected; (2).

The scale **and scope of the** businesses greatly influence the sustainability ofBUMDes. BUMDes that run private companies (serving the needs of the community, such as basic needs, leasing, and hand tractors). BUMDes that operate in local scale and scope

generally face low risks, which allow them to operate healthy and sustainable businesses.

Of course with the note that the BUMDesa is managed with adequate managerial capacity; (3) BUMDes that grows from social solidarity and local wisdom are far stronger and more sustainable compared to that born from government intervention, because local wisdom that is parallel with social capital wealth and political capital, is a very influential factor on BUMDes durability and sustainability [29]. 4.

Conclusion Based on the findings of this study, it is revealed that the pattern of community empowerment through BUMDes programs in improving the welfare of rural communities around the gold mining areas in West Sumbawa Regency has been running but yet to be maximized in implementation. Various empowerment patterns are carried out, namely: 1) through partner patterns, 2) community income, and 3) employment.

The BUMDes programs have been running with a weakness in marketing. Therefore, ongoing partnership pattern with all parties is required to be free from prolonged poverty. References [1] J. Tempoh, "Peranan Hukurn Tua dalam Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Desa Kalasey Ji Kecamatan Mandolang Kabupaten Minahasa," Jurnal Eksekutif. vol. II, no. 1, 2013. [2] B.

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