ABSTRACT

Pumice mining has been carried out since the 1980s and has brought about environmental damage. Selengen Village is one of the mining areas that suffer from considerable environmental damage, yet not subjected to any reclamation efforts. The environmental damage takes the form of air pollution, dust, noise generated by mining trucks, and waste from mining applications which is dumped directly into the river. To deal with the problem, non-technical mitigation is to be taken by drawing upon local wisdoms through community empowerment program.

The research identified the impact of the environmental damage by means of questionnaires in order to find out the degree of concern of the local community and government functionaries for the mining activity. The research also employed SWOT Analysis to optimize mitigation efforts through a management system which would take external and internal conditions of environment into consideration.

The results of analysis conducted using three parameters indicated that the degree of concern of the miners for mining identification and activity was 57.78%, for environmental problems and conservation efforts 34.91%, and for programs of dissemination of information 67.67% while the degree of concern of the government functionaries for mining identification and activity was 42.22%, for environmental problems and conservation efforts 65.09%, and for programs of dissemination of information 32.33%. Optimization of management system to deal with environmental damage is to be performed in a non-technical manner aiming for mitigation which undergoes stages of planning, organization, execution, monitoring, and evaluation built upon self-reliance of the community as well as responsibility of the stakeholders involved.

Keywords:
Environmental Damage, Pumice, Mitigation, Questionnaire, SWOT