Characteristics of Poverty in Rural Communities of Gold Mining District Area West Sumbawa

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Abstract. This research is conducted in rural areas of gold mining with the aim to find out the characteristics of poverty in the rural area of gold mining in West Sumbawa regency. The survey method is used in this study, focusing on the rural mining area. Sample of respondents are 167 households, selected by purposive sampling from four villages, which are determined based on the first slope. The data analysis uses cross tabulation and frequency tables. The results showes that the poverty rate in the research area is still low. The results of the combined value of the characteristic size of the hilly topography of poverty are 84 percent and 83.7 percent flat topography caused by low levels of income, quality of houses, agricultural land ownership, livestock ownership, ownership of valuables

Keywords: Poverty, Rural and Mining

Introduction

Characteristics of rural communities are synonymous with poverty. This condition has a level of economic support from agricultural businesses that can not provide added value in improving the welfare of the household. Poverty faced by rural communities is a complex issue because of the low level of income, education, geographic location, and the condition of the rural environment. Various government and private do some efforts to reduce poverty. West Sumbawa Regency is located in the province of West Nusa Tenggara is one district that has a Natural Resources of gold and minerals and has a contribution to national economic development. The poverty situation is still influenced by the rate of inflation, and supply and demand for commodities, so that the poverty rate remains high in West Sumbawa (sumbawabaratkab. go.id, 2014).

The poverty situation in the rural area with various deficiencies and environmental needs of society with the state of life is still far from prosperous. The research result Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center (2014) that a common characteristic of poor households are (1) have low education; (2) eat three times a day; (3) frequently communicate with the friends; (4) frequently requested economic aid from family; (5) have low level of community mobility; (6) have poverty as a family legacy.

Some of the causes of poverty in order are (1) lack of business/ less creative, (2) are poor, (3) low education/ skills, (4) lack of capital / land, (5) other (disabled, sick, and elderly).

While Desmawati et al (2015) states that poor profile is basically divided into physical and non-physical. Physically poverty in the form of home ownership status, both their own and others' (contract); status of land ownership, property rights and property of the state; condition of the house is worthy and unworthy, and assets held in the form of tables and chairs, cabinets, as well as television. As in non-physical are in form of income, employment, potential, needs clean water, basic needs, health and leisure.

While Giyarsih (2014) in his study assesses that there is a very close link
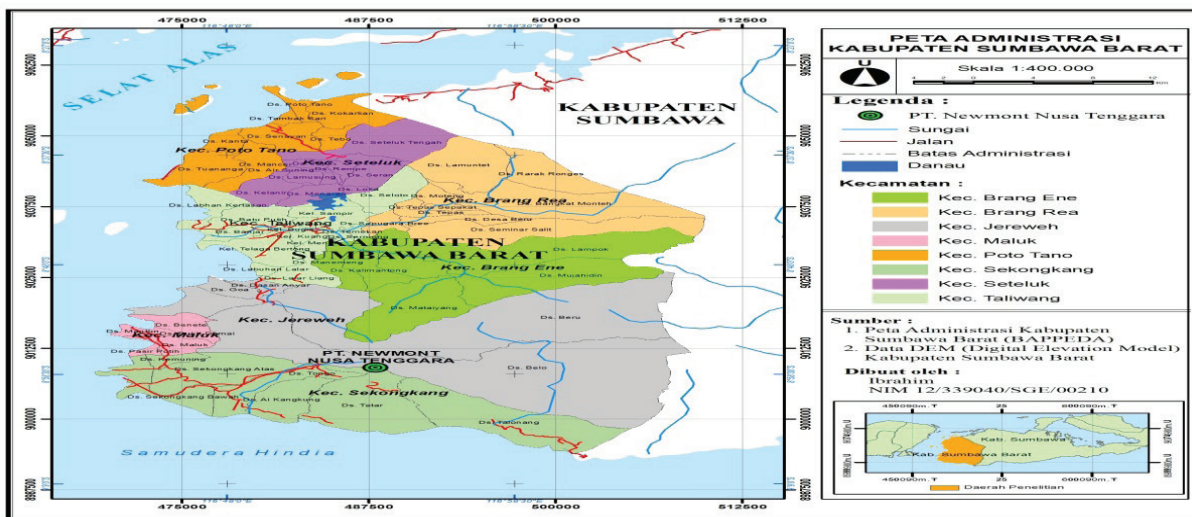
Figure 1. Adminitration Map West Sumbawa

between education and poverty. It is that poor education is one of the variables that significantly affect poverty. Furthermore Widodo (2011) states that the causes of poverty is lack of access to capital, especially financial capital. Limited access to financial capital puts the fishermen are not able to access capital in the form of fission capture technology is more modern. This condition is further exacerbated by conflict over resources by fishermen from other areas.

On the other hand Sangadji et al (2015) poverty reduction must be based on the characteristics of the poor and the area. Characteristic region is divided into rural and urban areas. Characteristics of the region including the category of cultural poverty. While Dawn (2009) in Wahyuddin (2012) in addition to accelerating poverty reduction that has been done so far. Because the main source of poverty is the low quality of human resources (HR) caused by the low level of

quality education and mental attitude among the majority of Indonesia known as the mythical "*gemah ripah loh jinawi*" and always waiting to be fed.

While Jajang et al (2013) say that policy should be to reduce poverty is to increase economic growth, developing education, population control and the transformation of labor from agriculture to industry, trade and services. Based on some of the literature supporting the characteristics of rural poverty (TDMRC 2015; (Desmawati et al, 2015); (Giyarsih, 2014); (Widodo, 2011); (Wahyuddin, 2012); (Jadon et al, 2013) mentioned that there is a link human resources and characteristics of poverty. It is that the low level of education as one of the variables have an impact on rural poverty.

West Sumbawa Regency is located in West Nusa Tenggara which has a Natural Resources of gold and minerals and has a contribution to national economic

Table 1
Poverty Line and Percentage of Poor People

Commentary	Line	Persentage	GRDP The Mining Sector
	Poverty	Poor People	
(Year)	(Rupiah)	(%)	(%)
2006	193.913	30,50	95,03
2007	212.859	28,63	95,59
2008	217.218	24,27	93,98
2009	269.356	23,01	95,21
2010	310.586	21,82	95,19

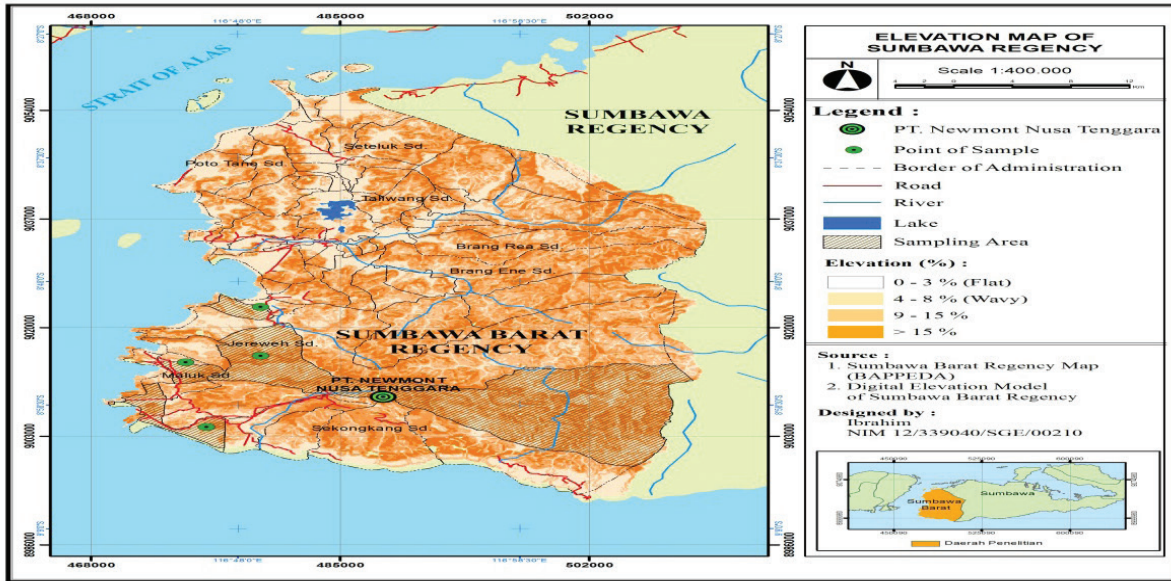Source: Central Statistics Agency of West Sumbawa, 2012

Figure 2 Elevation Map of West Sumbawa Regency

development. The district has 8 districts (Figure 1). West Sumbawa Regency stands in 2003 after the split of Sumbawa Besar with an area of 1,637 km². This study is devoted to the three districts as mining areas among others: Jereweh, Maluk and Sekongkang.

Gold mining operations in West Sumbawa regency has a degree of positive contribution to national economic development. The existence of mining investment has accretion of foreign exchange to the viability of sustainable development, but on the other hand have an impact on communities around the mining companies' operations.

The formation of West Sumbawa regency under Law No. 30 Year 2003 has many fundamental problems as it falls under the category of lagging District 199 (Decision of Rural Development of the Republic of Indonesia, 2005). Since the operation of PT. NNT in West Sumbawa has an average rate of percentage distribution of GDP reached 94.47 percent. This means that the mining sector has an advantage in its development. This condition is contrary to the reality as a golden area, yetthe number of poor people remains high (Table 1).

Based on Table 1 above shows that the level of poverty in West Sumbawa regency has increased from year to year. Proven in 2006, the highest number of poor people reached 30.50 per cent to the GDP the mining sector higher by 95.03 percent.

Various efforts sre done by the local government to overcome poverty and by community development, PT. NNT, but the poverty rate is still high. Against this backdrop, the research aims to study the characteristics of poverty of the rural population in the gold mining areas in West Sumbawa regency based on the location of topographic.

Research Methods

The scope of this study includes the meso level which include counties, and

Table 2
Distribution of Population and Household Sample Rural And Regional Research

classification	Plain	Terain	Wave	Hilly	Number
Sub District	Jereweh	Maluk	Jereweh	Sekongkang	3
Village	Goa	Maluk	Belo	Sekongkang Bawah	4
Number of / Village	410	450	390	420	1670
Number of RT Sampel	41	45	39	42	167

Source: Socendary Data Analysis 2013

every administrative village in the area of gold mining in West Sumbawa regency as the unit of analysis and micro level using the household as the unit of analysis. This study uses survey research methods. Data for the analysis villages meso level using secondary data. Micro analysis uses primary data with the household as the unit of analysis. Primary data is collected from a sample of households were determined using the proportional sampling.

This research is conducted in Jereweh, Maluk and Sekongkang. Provisions of this area as a sample case study area region, carried out deliberately with due consideration to including and adjacent to the area around the mine. Gold mining sites adjacent to the village include: the District Sekongkang is Sekongkang Lower Village, District Maluk Maluk village and sub-district is Jereweh is the village of Belo.

Selection of the sub-district (Jereweh, Maluk and Sekongkang) as the location is done in purposive sampling, and selection adapted to the purpose of research showes that the sample villages in the study site are taken by purposive sampling. Selection is based on the results of the topography map (Figure 2).

Samples determined as 4 villages, among others: (1) the District represented Maluk Maluk village with wavy topography; (2) the District Rural Sekongkang represented Sekongkang Down with the hilly topography; (3) the District Jereweh represented two villages including: Goa village included in the flat slope and the village of Belo included in the undulating topography.

Based on Table 2 shows that the population of each sample village elected on proportional sampling. Determination of the sample households by 10 per cent of the total population. Distribution of the sample households in the study area as much as 167 respondents with flat topography details as much as 41 Neighborhood Association, Wavy Neighborhood Association 45, Neighborhood Association 39 Corrugated and Hilly 42 Neighborhood Association.

This analysis is used to determine the distribution of the causes of poverty in each of the different villages by topography. The analysis used in quantitative analysis and cross tabulation Frequency Table. To accelerate and simplify the calculation of the value of using the software SPSS version 22.

Socio-Economic Conditions

Household conditions include several factors, especially age, family size, education level, occupation and household income. Measurement characteristic of households in the study area are used to determine the level of poverty. This condition can know poverty rate variety in rural communities around the gold mine in West Sumbawa regency.

This study uses poverty characteristic data obtained from the community through direct interviews. Result Analysis of characteristics of poverty shows variation both between and among space (Table 3).

Age

Age is one factor that is potentially great influence on a person's way of thinking and acting, especially in decision-making. Therefore the age of one key element in improving the business, so that life can be more prosperous. Saihani (2011) explains that age has an effect on the ability of farmers to manage his farm and in terms of application development scale and subsistence into commercial enterprises, as well as in terms of the application of new technologies. Farmers are young age with a strong physical state is usually faster and more dynamic in accepting innovation and new technology as compared with farmers who are elderly. Characteristics of age gives an overview of the social economy as it can predict the level of ability population.

Grouping of age in this study distinguishes four categories: 1) less than 30 years as household starters, 2) 31-45 years as an adult household, 3) 46-60 called old household and 4) more than 60 years as households (Table 3). The proportion of life characteristics of the research area highs reaching 88 households or 52.6 percent aged between 46-60 years. Lowest reach 8 households or 4.7 per cent aged under 30 years.

Variations life characteristics based on topography shows that the highest on the hilly topography as much as 23 households or 59 percent aged between 46-60 years. Age lowest on flat and hilly topography flat at the age under 30 years no housekeeping. This variation has a difference in their respective dominant village highest household as much as 23 or 59 percent aged between 46-60 years in the village of Belo District of Jereweh.

Based on the above data shows that

the life in the hilly and flat topography has the same level of longevity. This means that a positive impact on the pattern of people's habits of hygiene, often friendship and lots of eating healthy foods obtained from the estate owned.

Number of Family Members

The number of family members in the study is determined based on four categories which are: 1) less than 3 persons as household was ideal, 2) 3-4 person household as the ideal, 3) 4-5 people as a small family, and 4) above 5 people as a big family. Distribution of the number of family members are presented in table 3. Variations in the number of family

members in top research areas are 97 households or 58 percent of family members between 3-4 people. Lowest on the number of family members are up to 5 people as much as five households, or 2.9 percent.

Distribution of the number of members of the highest topography keluaga by as much as 28 households, or 66.7 percent on a hilly topography with family members between 3-4 people. Lowest number of family members on a flat topography are as much as 1 or 2.2 per cent for the number of family members above 5 people. Variations in the number of family members in the village Penalitian show that the highest reaching 28 households, or 66.7 percent of the number of family members

Table 3
Socioeconomic Characteristics Society Gold Mining Region

Num	Clasification	Flat				Hilly				Total	%
		Goa		Maluk		Belo		Sekongkang Bawah			
		num	%	num	%	num	%	num	%		
1	Age										
	<30	7	17,1	0	0	0	0	1	2,4	8	4,7
	31 – 45	15	36,6	15	33,3	13	33,3	14	33,3	57	34,1
	46 – 60	16	39,0	25	55,6	23	59	24	57,1	88	52,6
	>60	3	7,3	5	11,1	3	7,7	3	7,1	14	8,3
Number		41	100	45	100	39	100	42	100	167	100
2	Number of Family Members (Life)										
	<3	13	31,7	4	8,9	9	23,1	7	16,7	33	19,7
	3 – 4	25	61,0	21	46,7	23	59	28	66,7	97	58
	4 – 5	2	4,9	19	42,2	5	12,8	6	14,3	32	19,1
	>5	1	2,4	1	2,2	2	5,1	1	2,4	5	2,9
Number		41	100	45	100	39	100	42	100	167	100
3	Education										
	No/Copmplate SD	19	46,3	29	64,4	22	56,4	31	73,8	101	60,4
	No/Copmplate SMP	8	19,5	5	11,1	8	20,5	5	11,9	26	15,5
	No/Copmplate SMU	13	31,7	11	24,4	9	23,1	5	11,9	38	22,7
	No/Copmplate PT	1	2,4	0	0	0	0	1	2,4	2	1,1
Number		41	100	45	100	39	100	42	100	167	100
4	Work										
	Parmer	37	90,2	41	91,1	38	97,4	29	69	145	86,8
	Labor	1	2,4	2	4,4	0	0	8	19	11	6,5
	Private	3	3,0	2	4,4	1	2,6	3	7,1	9	5,3
	Government Employees	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4,8	2	1,1
Number		41	100	45	100	39	100	42	100	167	100
5	Assets Livestock *)										
	< 3.750	35	85,4	42	93,3	32	82,1	39	92,9	148	88,6
	3.750 – 7.500	4	9,8	3	6,7	7	17,9	3	7,1	17	10,1
	7.500 – 14.000	2	4,9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,1
	>14.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number		41	100	45	100	39	100	42	100	167	100

*) Asset Livestock (x Rp. 1000)

between 3-4 people. Lowest total number of households 1 households by 2.2 percent.

Concern number of family members have a strong influence on the hilly topography and have the highest ideal of family members than in households with flat topography. Therefore, the number of family members to get to the ideal family households are reached and concerned to the government program of Family Planning (KB) successfully.

Number of family members affect the amount of spending on households. This condition shows that fewer and fewer members of the family means the less they need to fulfill the family, and vice versa. In many families the number of members will be followed by a number of requirements that must be met. Nababan (2013) stated the number of dependents is one of the factors that influence household consumption patterns. The more varied pattern of consumption for each member of the household may not necessarily have the same tastes. Number of family members related to household income will ultimately affect the pattern of household consumption.

Education

Distribution of educational level in the study area are determined based variation among others: (1) do not complete or complete primary school; (2) do not graduate or junior high school graduation; (3) do not complete or complete high school; and (4) do not complete or graduate from college. The level of education obtains variations highest society as many as 101 households or 60.4 percent graduated with no education or elementary school. The lowest variation is as much as two households or 1.1 per cent on the completed education or graduated from college.

Education level in the study area based on the location of the highest topography is as much as 31 households, or 73.8 percent on a hilly topography with the incomplete education primary school or elementary school. The education level of the lowest research areas is equally between the topography of hilly and flat as 0. Taking into account the level of education by the village in the area of research show that the village Sekongkang Downstairs has the highest educational level did not graduate or complete primary school by 31 households, or 73.8 percent. The education level of household

colleges has the opportunity to enjoy the lowest reaches 0 households in the District Maluk Maluk village and sub-district village of Belo Jereweh.

The location and characteristics of the region have an influence on the level of education, The hilly area still has lack education facilities, as well as lack of awareness of parents of the importance of education. The lack of higher education is still high because the cost of education, especially higher education. Impact of education on income level effect, thus providing more value as skills (skills) in the work.

According Amaluddin (2014) the quality of education with the average indicator of the old school and the literacy rate is partially a significant negative effect on poverty levels. The research result is in line with the hypothesis that the higher the level of education it will lower the poverty rate.

Work

Variations occupational groups are measured using four variations among other things: (1) farmer; (2) labor; (3) private and (4) Civil servants. Distribution jobs in the research area highs reaching 145 households or 86.8 percent on the job as a farmer. Works owned by households lows as civil servants as much as two households, or 1.1 percent. This type of work is based on the highest topography shows that as many as 37 households, or 90.2 percent on the job as a farmer. This type of work is the lowest in flat and hilly topography equally nobody has a job as a civil servant.

The spread of this type of work by the village showed that the Village Goa has the work rate as much as 37 farmer households, or as much as 90.2 percent. Type the lowest job in the village of Goa, Maluk village and the village of Belo has equally no housekeeping as civil servants. Based on these data show that rural areas have a level of employment as a farmer is more dominant than as a laborer, sawasta and civil servants as well as the need for employment opportunities in other sectors than in the agricultural sector.

According Ramdan (2015) the government should push the unemployment rate, which by reducing existing unemployment decrearing unemployed population and increasing their incomes. Increased public welfare for their own work, so it will increase their chances of poor people out of the group

because it has a revenue.

Level of Household Welfare in Rural Areas

Welfare of rural households in the gold mining region use the size of revenues as a determining factor.

In addition to income factor to calculate the level of welfare of households using quality house (building, type of flooring, type of wall, roof type, source of light, source of drinking water, the source of water for bathing and washing, a large exhaust and fuel type) that owned by households. In addition to the quality of housing is also of factors of ownership of agricultural land (fields and gardens).

Another factor is as a supporter in knowing revenue mainly related to the ownership of livestock (buffaloes, horses, goats, cattle and poultry), because cattle is the assets used to help the agriculture field and sold in a state of need. Another factor in favor of the income is associated with the ownership of valuables (cars, motorcycles, carts/ cidomo, bicycles, television, radio, communication tools). The existence of valuable items that can be used to sell in order to face the narrowness of life.

To analyze the well-being based on the values component of total income, quality of housing, ownership of agricultural land, livestock ownership, ownership of valuables. Each component is quantified to make up a composite (composite index), so knowing the level of welfare of rural households gold mining district in West Sumbawa regency. Analysis of household welfare level research areas in more detail as follows:

Revenue

Income households in rural areas varies are mainly concerned with rural characteristics. This condition is affected because of the resources they have rural areas.

Kakisina (2011) some of the factors that have a positive correlation with the level of household income is the level of education, the number of dependency, the cost of production, the land held, the area of land cultivated, income from crops, plant vegetables, revenue from fruit crops and income civil servants.

Broadly speaking, the source of income among the sites was calculated based on the results are obtained from the agricultural and non-agricultural sectors. The structure and the amount of income from the agricultural sector comes from farming, while the non-agricultural sector from its business as employees, laborers and other side jobs. In a study of family income is calculated from the results of a month of income for employees / workers. Income for farmers is calculated based on the harvest done 2 times a year.

Variations in income calculated by the three categories among other things: (1) low with incomes of less than Rp. 10.733 million; (2) revenue is between Rp. Rp. 10.733.000-Rp. 21.466 million; (3) higher income above Rp. 21.466 million. The results show household income come from agriculture and non-agricultural use district standard minimum legal wage (UMK) Sumbawa Barat Rp. 1.335 million per month and Rp. 16.02 million per year. which has been determined by the Governor of West Nusa Tenggara by Decree (SK) No. 561-647 in 2013 and has been in force since the beginning of 2014. The distribution of the income earned in the study area are based on flat and hilly topography (Table 4).

According to Table 5.2 shows that the determination of the lower classifications which is less than Rp. 10.733 million, is between Rp. 10.733 million - Rp. And high above the 21.466 million USD. 21.466 million

Table 4
Total Revenue

Topography	Flat		Hilly	
Clasification	Number	Persen	Number	Persen
Low (>10.733.000)	67	77,9	61	75,3
Moderate (10.733.000–21.466.000)	17	19,8	20	24
High (<21.466.000)	2	2,3	0	0
Total	86	100	81	100

Source: Data Primer, 2014

based on the merging of income among other things: (1) a household income of attempts per season; (2) income as an employee; (3) monthly income as a laborer; and (4) other income per month. The income earned during the month multiplied by 12 months, so as to obtain the results of the overall revenue per year. Determination of annual income based on the standard minimum wage in West Sumbawa regency of Rp. 1.335 million per month and Rp. 16.02 million per year.

Variations in the level of household income shows that the highest are 67 households or reached 77.9 percent. Lowest income households as much as 0 or 0 percent. Distribution of income level based on local topographic highs study are 67 households or 77.9 percent and the lowest income in the hilly topography nothing households earn more than Rp. 21.466 million.

Based on the above data, it's shown that the level of household income the study area is low. These conditions do not provide benefits to the existence of a gold mine in a positive impact on increasing household income, especially in providing skills training useful as a space and an opportunity to improve the quality of life better.

Quality Housing

The quality of housing is related to the level of welfare, since it relates directly to the primary needs as a primary need in life. Suriadi et al (2005) explains that the residence is one of the basic human needs, in addition to clothing and food. Even homes have a strategic role in the form of the character and personality of the nation. It results in the home stay arrangement which is very important for the survival and improvement of human life and livelihood.

Households that meet the needs of housing,means meeting the basic needs in life as well as standard to prosperity. In this study, the quality of housing is obtained incorporation of the value of the land area of the building, type of flooring, type of wall, roof type, source of light, source of drinking water, water for bathing and washing, tempang large water and fuel types.

Variations in the distribution of housing quality household uses three categories among other things: (1) the low quality of housing combined figure of less than 15; (2) the quality of housing was to have a combined value of between 15-20 levels; (3) high-quality housing have a combined value above 20. Distribution The combined value of the quality of housing (Table 5).

Table 5 shows that the quality of housing is determined by the classification among others: (1) The land area of the building, (2) the type of flooring, (3) the type of wall, (4) the type of roof, (5) sources of illumination, (6) the source of drinking water,

Table 5
Quality Housing

Topography	Flat		Hilly	
Clasification	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low (>15)	12	14	11	13,6
Moderate (15 -20)	46	53,5	45	55,6
High (<20)	28	32,6	25	30,9
Total	86	100	81	100

Source: Data Primer, 2014

Table 6
Ownership of Agricultural Land

Topography	Flat		Hilly	
Clasification	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low (>6 Are)	71	82,6	76	93,8
Moderate (6-11 are)	9	10,5	5	6,2
High (<11 are)	6	7	0	0
Total	86	100	81	100

Source: Data Primer, 2014

(7) sources of water for bathing and washing, (8) places to defecate and (9) types of fuel. The classification result is the combination of scores to determine the quality of housing.

Distribution of the quality of housing (Table 5) shows that the highest quality of housing are as many as 45 households, or 55.6 percent, and the lowest with 46 households or 53.5 percent. Variations in the quality of housing based on topography shows that 45 households or 55.6 percent are in the hilly topography. With the lowest quality of housing as many as 11 households, or 13.6 percent.

Based on the above data, it's shown that the quality of housing is dominant on the hilly topography. Household confidence against the tradition of the elders who use wooden stilt house as home to the most good, so the impact of the high price of wood, although the condition of the stone houses have started there.

Ownership of Agricultural Land

Distribution of agricultural land holdings using three variations include: (1) low agricultural land ownership by less than 6 acres, (2) the ownership of agricultural land being between 6-11 acres, and (3) the maintenance of high agricultural land over 11 acres. Variations ownership of agricultural land in the study area in Table 6.

Based on Table 6, it's shown that the highest agricultural land ownership in the lower classifications is less than 6 and as many as 76 households, or 93.8 percent. Lowest measuring 71 or 82.6 percent of households are at ownership agricultural land with a lower classification. Ownership of agricultural land based on the topography shows that the highest on the hilly topography measuring 76 households, or 93.8 percent and the lowest to the ownership of agricultural land over 11 acres there.

The above data shows that ownership of agricultural land is low because many converted as new settlements and infrastructure used office and several sub contractor PT. Newmont Nusa Tenggara. The applicability of other land used for many immigrants from outside the West Sumbawa regency, forcing farmland and orchards used to build new settlements, especially boarding houses and new settlement. In the hilly topography of the land area is used because of the opening of new land from the central government program related to the transmigration program.

Ownership of Livestock

Distribution of livestock ownership in this research area are determined based on the selling price (money). Variations ownership of livestock, among others: (1) pemeilikan lower cattle less Rp. 12,000,000,

Table 7
Ownership of Livestock

Topography	Flat		Hilly	
Clasification	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low (> Rp. 12.000.000)	75	87,2	69	85,2
Moderate (Rp. 12.000.000 – Rp. 24.000.000)	10	11,6	9	11,1
High (<Rp. 24000000)	1	1,2	3	3,7
Total	86	100	81	100

Source: Data Primer, 2014

Table 8
Ownership Valuables

Topography	Flat		Hilly	
Clasification	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Low (>11.000.000)	85	98,8	80	98,8
Moderate (11.000.000 – 18.000.000)	1	1,2	1	1,2
High (<18.000.000)	0	0	0	0
Total	86	100	81	100

Source: Data Primer, 2014

(2) the ownership of livestock was between Rp. 12,000,000-Rp.24.000.000, and (3) the maintenance of livestock high above the price of Rp. 24,000,000.

Ownership of livestock is measured based on the number of livestock owned, among others: (1) buffalo; (2) horses; (3) goats; (4) cattle; and (5) poultry. Distribution of livestock ownership in more detail in Table 7. According to Table 7 shows that the highest livestock ownership by 75 households, or 87.2 per cent are in the lower classification at a price less than Rp. 12,000,000. ownership of farm animals with the lowest price as much as 69 households, or 85.2 per cent are in the lower classification at a price less than Rp. 12,000,000.

Ownership of livestock is based on topographic highs of 75 households or 87.2 percent are in a flat topography with a lower classification at a price less than Rp. 12,000,000. Ownership of livestock lowest in flat topography with high classification as one household, or 1.2 percent, at a price above Rp. 24,000,000.

Ownership of livestock in the area of research is already a step. Due to limited farmland affected as a maintenance, feed and take a long time in maintenance. In this condition the people who used to give the garden its own feed and now need additional feed, thus requiring additional costs in order to be able to maintain his farm animals better.

Ownership Valuables

Ownership valuables discount relation to household welfare level. Ownership valuables in this study is measured by sales value at current exchange research. Ownership of valuables originating among others: (1) asset cars; (2) motorcycles: (3) bike; (4) television; (5) phone/ hp and (6) gold. Distribution of ownership of valuable household goods research area in Table 8 below.

Table 8 shows that the ownership of valuables to the highest research area 85 households or 98.8 percent are in low category against selling for less than Rp. 11,000,000. The topographic highs on the ownership of valuables flat topography as much as 85 or 98.8 percent of households with the lowest sales value of less than Rp. 11,000,000. ownership with the lowest sales value on flat topography hilly equally to the sale price above Rp. 18,000,000 is empty (nil).

Ownership valuable items in the data above shows that possession of valuables are not related to the location of the topography. where the luxury goods gold mining areas in the community are still steps. Although the region is actually a gold mine, the people do not enjoy the natural resources of gold changed the ownership of valuables.

Characteristics Of Poverty In Rural Communities

Measurement of the value of the combined (composite index) is used to determine the characteristics of poverty. Classification among other things: (1) the composite index with a low level of well-being has a value of less than 41; (2) the composite index to the level of welfare being has a value between 41-51, and (3) the value of the composite index with a high level of well-being has a value above 51.

Distribution of aggregated value (Table 9) were obtained from the combined results of among other things: (1) income, (2) the quality of housing, (3) ownership of agricultural land, (4) ownership livestock, and (5) the ownership of valuables. Values above the combined value of the variation in Table 9 below.

Table 9 shows that the distribution of the combined value of the level of prosperity in the gold mining areas of West Sumbawa Regency highs are 68 households or 84

Table 9
Distribution of aggregated value of Poverty

Topography	Flat		Hilly	
Clasification	Number	Persen	Number	Persen
Low (>41)	72	83,7	68	84
Moderate (41 -51)	14	16,3	12	14,8
High (<51)	0	0	1	1,2
Total	86	100	81	100

Source: Data Primer, 2014

percent of the lower classification number is less than 41 combined value. Lows in the low classification by 72 or 83.7 percent of households with a combined value of less than 41. The combined value based on topographic highs on the hilly topography are 68 households or 84 percent. Lowest on the flat topography with a value above 51 scored zero (nil).

Based on data from the combined value of the above, it's shown that the level of welfare of rural population to the gold mining region of West Sumbawa regency low. Distribution of poverty based on topography shows that the topography is flat and hilly topography together have a combined value level is low. The fact above shows that the spread of poverty in the rural areas due to low gold mining area of low levels of income, quality of the home, the ownership of agricultural land, livestock ownership, possession of valuables.

This is consistent with the indication proposed by Riadi (2007) said that the CSR program which is run by PT.Newmont Nusa Tenggara has not been maximized. There are still many local people are poor with an income below $ 1 per day. This is reinforced revelation IRE Yogyakarta (2014) the problem of poverty in the mining industry and the oil and gas should not exist and if there should be a very small number. This is because in addition to the areas of economic growth driven by investment in the mining sector, in the area also launched the CSR programs of the funds. What happens is, the problem of poverty in the mining and oil and gas industry is relatively highly complicated and prone to causing tensions to the socio-economic conflict redistributed (tribe, religion, race and class).

Conclusions

Characteristics of rural poverty across the flat and hilly locations in the rural area of West Sumbawa regency gold mining are vary. This is caused by differences in their levels of social and economic characteristics of people of different age levels, household size, education, and employment. The low level of social welfare of the variable income, housing quality, ownership farmland, livestock ownership and possession of valuables. Merging the value of the level of welfare of rural low gold mining district.

Therefore, it is necessary to have a synergy program at the West Sumbawa Regency done by government and PT. Newmont Nusa Tenggara especially the community empowerment which is more targeted on the poor.

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