

# The Development of Mining Potentials in Karst Area in Pacitan District

Abdul Malik Gusmida

## **ABSTRACT**

*Karst area is an area that is composed by limestone which is rich in biodiversity and mineral resources. Karst Area in Pacitan District is “Pegunungan Sewu Karst” that is proclaimed as a Karst Area in the World or World Heritage 2004 by President (Kompas, 2004), thus its management requires special attention. This research will examine how the development of the mining area in Pacitan Karst area, while the goal is to know the physical characteristics of Pacitan area, estate land area of mining potential in Pacitan karst areas, class of Pacitan karst area, mining activities in Pacitan karst area, sustainable development of the mining area and Pacitan area zoning, and karst area management policies for the mining area. The approach used in this study is quantitative and qualitative approaches with paradigmatic positivistic. The process of analysis used in this study is a combination of quantitative and qualitative that are scoring and overlay (superimpose). Based on this research, it can be concluded that Pacitan various physiographic conditions has caused the variability of geological structures which result on the presence of the numerous mineral potentials. There are three classifications of karst area, namely Class I Karst Area which occupies 1457.05 ha, Karst Area Class II which occupies 10578.81 ha and Karst Area Class III which occupies 18040.09 ha. There are 6 types of total potentials and cultivated mining, that are: calcite, germs stone, bentonite, feldspar, limestone, and marble.*

*Keywords : karst, zoning, GIS, mining*