

Community Participation In Housing Development Relocation Of The Eruption Of Mount Sinabung, Karo . District

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Abstract – The aims of this research are: 1). explain the phases of relocation in the eruption of Mount Sinabung and 2). Explaining community participation in decision making and planning, in implementing activities, in monitoring and in utilizing the results of the construction of the Mount Sinabung eruption relocation house. The type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. This research was conducted in Karo Regency. Data collection techniques used are field research and library research. The results of this study indicate that: 1). The implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the eruption of Mount Sinabung was carried out in 3 phases: phase 1 is relocation to Siosar, phase 2 is independent relocation and phase 3 is returning to Siosar. 2). The participation of the community affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung is defined as community involvement in the development of themselves, their lives, and their environment not fully getting wider opportunities and authority, this is because in general the housing development program for the relocation of Mount Sinabung eruption is a government program carried out which is still top down so that all phases of implementation must follow the mechanism set by the government.

Keywords – Community Participation, Housing Development, Phases Relocation of Mount Sinabung Eruption.

I. INTRODUCTION

The eruption of Mount Sinabung in Karo Regency, which began on August 27, 2010 until now, has forced at least 25 thousand people to flee to refugee camps. The damage caused by the eruption of Mount Sinabung had an impact on the residential, infrastructure, social, economic and cross-sectors which resulted in disruption of activities and public services in disaster-affected areas. - evacuation post. The apprehensive condition of refugees from the eruption of Mount Sinabung in Tanah Karo Regency, North Sumatra, has caused the government to be responsible for implementing disaster management which includes relocation and rehabilitation after the eruption of the mountain.

The management of the disaster risk of the Mount Sinabung eruption is not like the concept of disaster risk management of another Mount eruption, the government has issued various disaster management policies and relocated the refugees of Mount Sinabung which was issued in Surat Keputusan Presiden Nomor 21 Tahun 2015 tentang Satuan Tugas Percepatan Relokasi Korban

Terdampak Bencana Erupsi Gunung generally. This is because the emergency period is so long that the relocation and rehabilitation phases are carried out concurrently with the handling of the affected communities in the refugee camps. To overcome the conditions from the impact of Sinabung in Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province. The Karo Regency Government (Pemkab Karo) then followed up on President Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) instructions through the relocation phase.

As for the relocation of Mount Sinabung refugees: in 2015 Phase 1 (Siosar) relocation of 370 head of families was completed using the Dana Siap Pakai (DSP) Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB); Phase 2 relocation (Independent Relocation) of 1,683 head of families has been carried out, but there is still a process of completing activities in the field; and phase 3 relocation activities in Siosar as many as $\pm 1,038$ head of families, have not yet been implemented starting from land problems and still require more accurate technical justification.

The research location is in Karo Regency because the erupted Mount Sinabung is in this area. Research on the eruption of Mount Sinabung is not the first research, but unlike previous studies, the author focuses on the participation of the Karo people affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung in housing development as their settlement relocation. The reason for choosing community participation in handling the construction of housing for the relocation of the Mount Sinabung eruption is because the participation of affected communities or active community involvement in joint decision making with the government is important so that people affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung feel they have a program in the construction of relocation housing so that they are more responsible and accountable serious in carrying out and maintaining the houses and land that have been given in the relocation stages that have been mutually agreed upon. While the reason for researching housing development as the relocation of communities affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung in Karo Regency is because the construction of relocation housing is inseparable from various problems because the relocations carried out although most of them look successful, but have not completely touched all the people whose villages were affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung. Besides that, the level of damage to villages is also different.

II. METHODS

The research outlined in this thesis is a descriptive analytical research type with a qualitative approach. The understanding of the analytical descriptive method is a method that serves to describe or provide an overview of the object under study through data or samples that have been collected as they are without analyzing and making conclusions that apply to the public. According to Sugiyono, (2009:29) the main characteristics of the analytical descriptive method are to focus on the problems that existed at the time the research was carried out or actual problems and describe the facts about the problems investigated as they are accompanied by rational interpretations. With a qualitative approach, it is expected to be able to provide a complete and detailed explanation of the participation of the Karo people affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung in their housing development.

In collecting data, the authors conducted field research and library research.

1. In the field research, the researcher performs:

- Observation or making observations at the research site to obtain the necessary data and information.
- The author also conducted direct interviews with informants, namely people who are directly involved in the management of the disaster management agency in Karo district and communities affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung

2. Library research

Researchers obtain data and information that is very important and relevant to the eruption of Mount Sinabung stored in newspapers, journal papers, magazine documents, decision letters, archives about the events that occurred in the form of documents, notes, profiles, official archives and other written data obtained by researchers from Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD), the Unit for the Acceleration of Disaster Victims Affected by the Eruption of Mount Sinabung, Karo Regency, the Central Bureau of Statistics of Karo Regency and data obtained through mass media and news from internet related to the author's research.

The research location is focused on Siosar as a relocation site for phase 1 and 3 as well as 2 of the 28 expanses of relocation sites for phase 2 in Kabanjahe. The reason for choosing this research location is because this is where the people affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung were relocated.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Relocation Phases in the Eruption of Mount Sinabung

The damage caused by the eruption of Mount Sinabung has an impact on all sectors of life, both residential, infrastructure, socio-economic and cross-sectoral. For this reason, serious disaster management and management are needed both from the central government and the Karo Regency government. In the context of restoring the lives of rural communities affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung, the decision taken to handle the people affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung is to relocate, meaning resettling refugees from temporary shelters to a new place or location where they will settle down next. The people affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung were relocated by the Karo Regency Government in 3 phases which can be seen in the following table, sourced from BNPB. 2019: Laporan Pelaksanaan Monitoring Penanggulangan Pascabencana Erupsi Gunung Sinabung Di Kabupaten Karo Provinsi Sumatera Utara:

Table 1: Phase 1 Siosar Relocation

Village name of relocated village	1. Suka Meriah village 2. Bekerah village 3. Simacem village
Benefit recipients	For 473 head of families: (house and land 370 head of families, land only 103 head of families)
Activities	- Fixed residential development - Farming land - Basic residential Infrastructure: environmental roads, drains, drinking water, supply systems, wastewater treatment plants, solid waste, houses of worship, government office, <i>jambur</i> , public health center, and schools
Source of funds	Dana Siap Pakai (DSP) BNPB TA 2015

Table 2: Phase 2 Independent Relocation

Village name of relocated village	1. Guru Kinayan village 2. Berastepu village 3. Gamber village 4. Kutatonggal village
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Benefit recipients	- Relocation Phase 2: 1.682 head of families - Relocation Phase 2 (continued): 220 head of families and 169 head of families for housing assistance
Activities	- Bantuan Dana Rumah (BDR): 1.655 head of families - Bantuan Dana Lahan Usaha Tani (BDLUT): 1.679 head of families - Basic residential Infrastructure: environmental arrangement, drainage construction, clean water supply, communal wastewater treatment plants, access road to the expanse
Source of funds	Hibah Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi (RR) TA 2016 dan 2017

Table 3: Phase 3 Siosar Relocation

Village name of relocated village	1. Sigarang-garang village 2. Sukanalu village 3. Mardinding village 4. Lau kavar hamlet
Benefit recipients	For 1.083 head of families
Activities	- Fixed residential development - Farming land - Basic residential Infrastructure:

	Phase 3 Land relocation maturation, permanent residential development, relocation environmental infrastructure, drinking water supply system, relocation basic infrastructure development, farming business land mapping, farming business land management
Source of funds	Hibah Rehabilitasi dan Rekontruksi (RR) TA 2018

3.2. Community Participation in Housing Development for the Relocation of Mount Sinabung Eruption in Karo Regency

Isbandi in Pemberdayaan Masyarakat dan Partisipasi Masyarakat (2012: 22) states that community participation is often considered an inseparable part of community empowerment efforts. Yadav (in UNAPDI, 1980) quoted in the book Pemberdayaan Masyarakat by Totok Mardikanto and Poerwiki Soebiato, 2013, suggests that there are four kinds of activities that show community participation in development activities, namely:

1. Participation in Decision Making.

Community participation in development in their area needs to be fostered through forums that allow the community to participate directly in the decision-making process on development programs in the local area.

2. Participation in Development Implementation.

This means that in the implementation of development activities, it is necessary to have an even distribution of community contributions in the form of labor, cash, and or other forms of sacrifice commensurate with the benefits that will be received by each citizen/community

3. Participation in Development

Monitoring and Evaluation.

The form of community participation in monitoring and evaluating development programs and activities is very necessary, in order to find out whether the goals achieved are in line with expectations. In addition, to obtain feedback on problems /constraints that arise in the implementation of development that is being carried out.

4. Participation in Utilization of Development Results.

Often people do not understand the benefits of each development program directly, so that the results of development are wasted. Thus, there is a need for community participation with the willingness and voluntarily to take advantage of the results of development, for example: using pedestrian bridges, etc.

Moving on from this, it will be known that the Karo people who were affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung, are truly aware that development activities are not only obligations that must be carried out by the government, especially the Karo Regency government, but also demand the involvement of communities affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung which will improved quality of life.

To find out the participation of the Karo people affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung in housing development as their settlement relocation, it was obtained by examining their forms of participation: decision making and planning, implementation of activities, monitoring and utilization of the results of the development.

3.2.1. Community Participation in Decision Making and Development Planning Rehabilitation and Relocation Program on Mount Sinabung Eruption Disaster.

To accelerate the recovery of people's lives in post-disaster areas, local governments set priorities for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities in post-disaster areas based on an analysis of damage and losses due to disasters by taking into account the aspirations of the people affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung. Given the state of emergency that is quite long and the condition of the community exposed to the disaster is very concerning, the Government cq. Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) determined to carry out emergency management and rehabilitation and reconstruction. The activity plan at the post-disaster stage in the memorandum of agreement contains proposals for organizational/institutional activities in the work area, both in the form of repairing and restoring all aspects of public or community services to an adequate level as well as rebuilding all infrastructure and institutions in post-disaster areas. These activities include:

1. Post-disaster needs assessment and preparation of post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction action plans.
2. Improvement of the environment, public facilities and infrastructure, and provision of assistance for house repairs.
3. Health services, as well as social psychological and socio-economic recovery of the community.
4. Redevelopment of environmental and social facilities and infrastructure for the community.
5. Improvement of social, economic and cultural conditions.
6. Monitoring the implementation of the post-disaster reconstruction rehabilitation action plan for the target group.
7. Other activities in the form of emergency recovery, repair and restoration of all aspects of public or community services to an adequate level as well as rebuilding all infrastructure and institutions in post-disaster areas.

From the research, it was found that especially in the relocation of phases 1 and 3, it is known that the 7 activities in the community involvement process to participate in making decisions on the implementation of disaster management in a planned, integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive manner in order to provide protection to the community from the threat of risks and impacts. There was no disaster at all, but in general, especially the people who were relocated in phase 1, they agreed that they would be relocated to Siosar on the grounds that their lives in the refugee camps were very poor and they wanted to return to normal life and be able to work in the fields because their main job was usually farmer.

Other reasons that underlie them agreeing with the relocation activities set by the government include: Their home village can no longer be lived in, their source of livelihood has been lost and the community is afraid of future dangers. From the results of interviews with informants at Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah (BPBD) of Karo Regency, it was stated that there were 10 villages that were relocated with different handling so that community participation related to decision making on the implementation of rehabilitation and relocation was also different. Community participation is not the same for all. Phase 1 relocation is a government decision. Meanwhile, in the relocation phase 2 and phase 3, the community was actively invited to participate by forming a forum which in Karo language is called *runngu*.

People who were relocated in phase 3 stated that they participated in making the decision to agree to be relocated to return to Siosar. This is because they learned from the reality in the relocation of phase 1 and phase 2 that they considered phase 1 to be more successful, especially in maintaining the cultural, spiritual and emotional values of kinship, this is indicated by they still use the name of their village of origin.

3.2.2. Community Participation in the Implementation of Housing Development Activities for the Relocation of the Mount Sinabung Eruption.

If it is associated with community participation in the implementation of housing development activities for the relocation of the Mount Sinabung eruption, various responses from the community. Some said they participated, and some did not. For relocation in phase 1, participation in development implementation for the relocation of community refugees affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung to Siosar in phase 1, there were around 210 refugees who volunteered and took turns helping soldiers work on the project under the supervision of the Task Force for the Acceleration and Government of Karo Regency. In the second phase of independent, participation in housing development activities for them did not exist because they tended to submit to the chairman of *Aron* (the concept of cooperation with the Karo people), but on the other hand the chairman of *Aron* stated that he had actually conveyed to

the community the model, shape and color of the house, so based on an agreement while the implementation is carried out by the developer. Meanwhile, the informants in the phase 3 relocation stated that they did not participate in building the houses because the model and site plan had been made by the developer. People were only told to go up to Siosar to occupy their houses.

3.2.3. Community Participation in Supervision of Housing Development for the Relocation of Mount Sinabung Eruption.

The most visible participation of the community in development supervision was in the phase 2 relocation of Mandiri. The community is given a role to participate in supervising the construction of their relocation housing, meaning that the government has formed the *Aron* group to represent the refugee community. They are the ones who consult where the location is, who is the construction committee. So the Karo Regency government also expects them to participate in supervising the construction of their housing, assisted or monitored by a government team from Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum (PU) whose name at that time was REKOMPAK (Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi Masyarakat dan Pemukiman Berbasis Masyarakat) while the agricultural land, Dinas Pertanian is the one who sees whether the selected land can be used as agricultural land or produce agricultural land. Meanwhile, in phase 3 of the relocation in Siosar, the community was not involved in anything to supervise the construction of their houses. The community was informed that their house had been completed and were urged to be occupied immediately based on the lottery that had been done previously. For phase 1 relocation, the community is fully occupied, phase 2 independent is spread over 28 stretches, while phase 3 relocation is still very little inhabited by residents. Sukanalu village which has been built for 248 families is still inhabited by 15 families, Mardinding village is still inhabited by 4 families while Sigarang-garang village and Lau Kavar hamlet are not inhabited at all by its residents. When the author asked BNPB and the community why they had not moved, the answer was the same, because they did not have any agricultural land yet.

3.2.4. Community Participation in Utilizing Results of Housing Development for the Relocation of Mount Sinabung Eruption

Ndaraha (1983) says that participation in receiving development results means: accepting each development result as if it were one's own; use or utilize any development results; strive; maintain, maintain regularly and systematically, not let it be damaged with the assumption that in the future there will be no government assistance for new development.

The community participation in utilizing the results of the housing development relocation of the Mount Sinabung eruption in this study shows that the community is involved, this means that the community can take advantage of the results of the development and maintain it, although there are also several requests for facilities related to settlements, such as especially the availability of clean water and also making *jambur* (the building that is used as a place for deliberation and to hold traditional parties Marriage and Death for the Karo tribe).

IV. CONCLUSION

1. The implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the eruption of Mount Sinabung was carried out in 3 phases, namely: phase 1 was relocation to Siosar for 3 villages affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung: Sukameriah village, Bekerah village and Simacem village, the second phase was independent relocation, namely determining the location settlements, infrastructure facilities and land were handed over to communities affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung, the government only supervised and provided funds to group leaders. The villages that were relocated in phase 2 were Gurukinayan village, Berastepu village, Gamber village and Kutatonggal village. Phase 3 is to return to Siosar for 3 villages and 1 hamlet affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung, namely: Sigarang-garang village, Sukanalu village, Mardinding village and Lau Kavar Hamlet.

2. Participation of communities affected by the eruption of Mount Sinabung in 4 forms of community participation in their roles, namely decision making, development implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development and utilization of development in rehabilitation and relocation exist but are different, this is due to the stages of relocation, settlement and policies as well as problems that arise. different at each phases. The housing development program for the relocation of the Mount Sinabung eruption is a government program that is carried out still on a top-down basis so that all stages of implementation must follow the mechanism set by the government.

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