

Policy Implementation of the Karo District Government in Relocation of Communities Affected by the Eruption Gunung Sinabung in Karo Regency, North Sumatra

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe the implementation of the Karo Regency Government's policy in relocating the community as a result of the Gunung Sinabung eruption which was carried out in several stages. The method used in this study is a descriptive type of qualitative method. The technique of determining the informants used purposive sampling technique, as well as data collection by conducting observations and documentation to the relocation location. Based on the research phenomenon related to relocation, described the factors that are considered to influence the implementation of policies according to the theory of George C. Edward III. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of the policies implemented has been going well, although there are still community complaints and problems regarding delays in the construction of residential houses, insufficient availability of farming land, population administration, facilities and infrastructure are not maximized. Supporting factors in the implementation of this policy are standards and targets as well as good relations between organizations and related institutions. Factors that hinder policy implementation are: budget constraints, inadequate relocation land, social conditions and invalid population administration. Recommendations resulting from this research are for the Government to be more active in disseminating policies; propose additional budget to the Central Government, and as soon as possible propose a land use permit for relocation locations to the Central Government

Keywords

policy implementation;
relocation; impact of gunung
sinabung eruption



I. Introduction

Indonesia is a vast archipelagic country located between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean. Geographically, Indonesia is located on the equator so that it has a tropical climate and two seasons, namely the dry season and the rainy season. Geologically, Indonesia is located at the confluence of three main tectonic plates, namely the Indo-Australian plate, the Pacific plate, and the Eurasian plate. This condition makes Indonesia vulnerable to natural disasters. Potential disasters that can occur include earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes, and landslides

The disasters that have occurred in Indonesia have resulted in various damages and losses, including damage to settlement facilities and infrastructure, changes in social and economic conditions in the community, and even fatalities. The damage to the facilities and infrastructure of community settlements has resulted in the paralysis of the economic system in the community. In the post-disaster recovery phase, a policy aimed at improving housing and restoring the social and economic conditions of the community is urgently needed.

The government's still minimal role in the pre-disaster to post-disaster stages has resulted in fatalities and material losses to the community. Various natural disasters have repeatedly occurred in Indonesia, such as earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions and other disasters. For example, during the disaster and tsunami in Padang City in 2009, according to (Leofano, F 2013) the implementation of disaster management policies carried out in Padang City used four policy implementation model variables, namely: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. However, the fact is that the results of the implementation of the policies that have been made have not gone well because the government bureaucratic structure is considered still not serious in achieving the objectives of the policy.

Bantul is one of the regencies in the Special Region of Yogyakarta, when the 2006 earthquake caused damage to infrastructure and material losses in the area. According to Kusumasari, B. (2014) in a study related to the ability of government resources to manage disasters, explained that in Bantul Regency there is no strategic framework for disaster management, lack of disaster preparedness and mitigation programs, limited knowledge of local government which results in paralysis of mobilization and government organizations. Although Bantul Regency had never previously handled an earthquake disaster, the local government's ability to show good results in terms of institutions, human resources, appropriate and effective policies, budget availability, technical capacity and leadership. There is trust between the local government, the community, the private sector and non-profit organizations that contribute to the success of disaster response and recovery in Bantul Regency.

Not only in Indonesia, other countries also experienced disasters, one example of the earthquake in Manipur, India that occurred in 2016, according to K. Kishore and C. Ghosh (in Amitha Singh, et al., 2017) at least eight victims lives and more than eighty people were injured when an earthquake hit parts of Manipur, India. The earthquake caused extensive damage to buildings in several locations. Based on the experience of the earthquake in Manipur, the existing traditional building forms were replaced with more modern buildings. The earthquake that occurred in Manipur represents a transition process that requires effective regulation and a supportive environment.

Karo Regency is an area prone to volcanic earthquakes, because there are Gunung Sinabung and Gunung Sibayak. Gunung Sinabung last erupted around 1600, since 2010 Gunung Sinabung has been active again, beginning with a volcanic earthquake and an eruption. The eruption of Gunung Sinabung lasted quite a long time, until 2021 the eruption of Gunung Sinabung still occurs, the eruptions that occur have an impact on the people who live around Gunung Sinabung, this incident causes people to have to evacuate to safe areas. The villages located in disaster-prone areas with a radius of 3 km from Gunung Sinabung are: Bakerah village, Simacem village and Sukameriah village. Villages located in disaster-prone areas with a radius of 5 km are: Guru Kinayan village, Berastepu village, Gamber village, Kuta Tonggal village, and Sibintun hamlet.

When a disaster occurs in an area and causes damage and loss and disrupts the wheels of the economy in the community, the local government, provincial government and central government are responsible for disaster management. The disaster that occurred in Karo Regency, the local government provides guarantees in fulfilling the rights of the displaced community affected by the eruption, which is carried out fairly in accordance with service standards to anticipate more casualties.

Since the eruption of Gunung Sinabung occurred, the Karo Regency Government has coordinated with the central government to carry out emergency response and post-disaster management by establishing this event as a natural disaster. In handling this disaster, the

Karo Regency Government uses APBD funds, North Sumatra Province APBD funds, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Grants (RR), Ready-to-Use Funds (DSP) or Central Government Funds through BNPB.

The Karo Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency was formed on January 22, 2014. Before the Karo BPBD was formed, disaster management was carried out by the TNI, North Sumatra BPBD and local governments. After the Karo BPBD was formed, regional disaster management was carried out by the regional government and in coordination with the central government.

Since 2014 (the author has been a member of the Karo Regency DPRD until now (2021) many complaints and problems have been submitted by the Sinabung refugee community to the DPRD and Karo Regency Government, including:

1. The population administration of communities affected by the eruption of Gunung Sinabung is unclear. This was conveyed by the people affected by the eruption of Gunung Sinabung through hearings and letters, including a letter to the chairman of the Karo Regency DPRD regarding the request for re-verification of housing assistance for the relocation of residents of Sukanalu Village in Siosar, a letter to the chairman of the DPRD regarding the submission of the names of the suspected Sukanalu people. does not have a house in Sukanalu Village but has a house in the relocation of Sukanalu in Siosar, Letter from the Simpang Empat sub-district head regarding the Deletion of Data for the residents of Berastepu Village from the Recipient of Land Assistance and Phase III Relocation Houses. This leads to continuous data changes as well as policy changes.
2. The number of relocation problems and the slow pace of the relocation process has resulted in the community affected by the post-Gunung Sinabung disaster submitting demands to the Karo Regency Government to accelerate the implementation of the relocation and requesting a proposal for renting houses and land leases before the relocation can be completed and followed up by the Regional Government of Karo Regency with the Proposal for Rent of Houses and Land through Ready-to-Use Funds. In 2021 the refugees submitted a letter to the DPRD and followed up with a letter from the Karo Regent to BNPB c/q. Deputy for Emergency Management Regarding Applications for Land Leases for Victims of the Gunung Sinabung Eruption Disaster and also followed up with a letter from the Karo Regent to the Governor of North Sumatra regarding Applications for Recommendations on Proposals for Advanced Phase III Relocation.
3. There are affected communities around Sinabung who did not evacuate but their land and agricultural crops were damaged and also damaged zinc in their houses due to continuous exposure to volcanic ash. This was conveyed to the Karo Regency Government and to the Karo Regency DPRD regarding the request for assistance in the procurement of house zinc, plant seeds and fertilizers and followed up with the Karo Regent's Letter Regarding the Request for the Preparation of an Action Plan for Handling Residents Outside the Red Zone of the Sinabung Volcano Eruption to the Head of BNPB RI , Head of BPBD of North Sumatra Province.
4. Social facilitation and public facilities are not complete and there are many problems in the relocation location of the Sinabung Eruption refugees, such as the provision of clean water, drainage, environmental management, electricity supply. This is evidenced by the presence of the community conveying their aspirations to the DPRD and Karo Regency Regional Government regarding social facilities and public facilities that have not been completed so that they cannot be occupied by the community at several relocation points. and also a letter from the Commitment Making Officer of the Karo Regency

Regional Disaster Management Agency in 2018 to the Chief Executive of the Karo Regency BPBD regarding the Kutambelin III Overlay Problem.

The Karo Regency DPRD has also received several hearings and public hearings regarding the discussion of the slow pace of the Karo Regency Government in dealing with Farming Land for the Relocation of Sinabung Refugees Phase III, Discussions on Continuing House Rentals and Agricultural Land Leases for Sigarang-Garang Village, Sukanalu Village, Marwall Village and Kuta Gugung Village, Discussion on the Relocation of the Gunung Sinabung Community in Guru Kinayan Village who are not domiciled in Guru Kinayan Village, Discussion on Sinabung refugees who were not recorded in obtaining assistance and relocation.

To follow up on the demands of the community, the Karo Regency Government through the Karo Regent coordinated with the central government and made a policy to deal with communities affected by the eruption.

II. Review of Literature

Discussing and establishing public policy is one of the duties, responsibilities and authorities of the government. If a disaster occurs in a country that has a wide impact and causes an imbalance in the government, the state makes a national policy. Likewise, if a disaster occurs in an area, the local government will make a regional policy with the aim of solving problems that occur as a result of the disaster. The policy issued by the government is a decision or regulation and has a specific purpose for the community. In the formulation of policies, various stages are carried out, starting from the preparation of the agenda, policy formulation, adoption of policy implementation policies to evaluation of policy results.

Various opinions related to public policy are explained by the authors regarding public policy. Each opinion provides a different explanation, but all opinions have the meaning that policy is a direction to carry out actions in realizing certain goals.

According to Robert Eyestone (in Winarno B, 2014: 20), states that "public policy can be defined as "the relationship of a government unit with its environment".

Robert Eyestone's statement has an understanding that public policy is the government's relationship with its environment. A very broad understanding from Robert Eyestone but less certain because what is meant by public policy, we know has several processes that will be carried out.

Another opinion related to public policy is explained by Thomas R. Dye (in Winarno B, 2014: 20), stating that "public policy is whatever the government chooses to do and not do". Opinion explained by Thomas (in Winarno B, 2014: 20), that public policy is a choice of what the government needs to do and what it doesn't need to do. It can be interpreted that the outcome of a policy is largely determined by the government or the policy implementer.

According to Udoji, (in Wahab, 2004: 15) policy is defined as "a sanctioned course of action addresses to a particular problem or group of related problems that affect society at large". affect society at large."

III. Research Method

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method to explain the phenomena that occur by collecting data and information at the research location. Descriptive research tries to describe and describe a situation based on facts that actually happened, so that

researchers are expected to be able to understand the phenomena that are the focus of research (Nawawi, H, 1993: 63). Techniquedata collection is done through observation, interviews; and documentation.

IV. Result and Discussion

The information obtained is related to the background of the use of the Siosar pine forest area as a relocation area, the researchers conducted interviews withThe Regent of Karo Terkelin Brahmin, SH.MH, stated as follows:

"The background of using the Siosar area as a relocation site for the eruption of Gunung Sinabung is in accordance with the recommendation of the Center for Volcanology for Mitigation and Geological Hazards (PVMBG) around the end of 2014 that 3 villages within 3km of Gunung Sinabung must be relocated because they are in the Disaster Prone Zone or Red Zone. The Center for Volcanology, Mitigation and Geological Hazards recommends the Karo District Government to find a place to relocate the people of 3 villages (Bakerah, Simacem and Suka Meriah). In this regard, the Karo Regency Government is looking for land that is possible to be used as a relocation location. The first policy proposed by the Karo Regency Government is the Other Use Areas (APL) in Kuta Kendit and Rimo Bunga, However, because the climate in Kuta Kendit and Rimo Bunga is not the same as the climate around Gunung Sinabung for farming, the relocated people did not agree with the location provided by the government. After looking for a relocation location according to the wishes of the community, the Karo Regency Government was looking for a last resort to the Siosar Sibuat expansion area because this location is a production forest status. Around the Siosar Sibuat expansion area there are ± 250 hectares which is APL which is the authority of the Karo Regency Government. Where the area of ± 250 hectares is intended for the development of the North Sumatran Highlands Agropolitan which is planned for eight districts around Lake Toba, However, because the problem of Agropolitan from 2004 to 2014 has not been utilized, Siosar is the right location choice to accommodate the community affected by the eruption of Gunung Sinabung". (TB, March 17, 2020, at 2:35 pm).

After setting Siosar as the location for the relocation of the community as a result of the eruption, the researchers continued to interview how the community's farming land was available.He stated as follows:

"After the determination of the relocation location has been agreed with the relocated community, then the Karo Regency Government makes an application letter to the Minister of Forestry and Environment of the Republic of Indonesia to obtain a permit for agricultural land covering an area of ± 416 hectares. The Karo Regency Government's application with the refugee community to obtain a borrow-to-use permit from the Ministry of Forestry for 20 years and if the permit expires, it is still given the opportunity to be extended. With an area of ± 416 hectares, the Karo Regency Government provides land for cultivation of ± 0.5 hectares per family in the form of borrowing and use. (TB, Interview, March 17, 2020 Tuesday at 2:55 pm).

Based on the results of interviews, it is known that one of the main obstacles in the community relocation policy due to the impact of the eruption is due to the difficulty of

obtaining land for relocation. As a last resort, the Karo Regency Government must make a policy of borrowing and using forest areas with the approval of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. The results of observations of researchers in the field, the relocation location that has been determined is in the Brand District with a distance of about 17 km from the city of Kabanjahe. The same opinion was also conveyed by informant MS, regarding the background of the Siosar area as the location for relocation, he stated:

“This area is a pine forest that has been given a permit by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry to be used as a relocation area for displaced people. In accordance with the policy set by the Karo Regency Government, seven villages (1,511 families) as a result of the eruption of Gunung Sinabung will be relocated to Siosar in stages, namely the first stage of 370 families from Bekerah Village (112 families), Sukameriah Village (128 families), Simacem Village (130 families), and in the third phase, 1,038 families came from four villages (Marwall, Sukanalu, Sigaranggarang, and Dusun Lau Kawar). The Karo Regency Government has provided relocation land for settlements located in the APL (Other Use Area) area in Siosar covering an area of 250 Ha. Meanwhile, the land for agriculture comes from production forest in the Siosar forest area with a borrow-to-use permit from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry covering an area of 416.44 hectares. The agricultural land is intended for residents of three villages that were relocated in phase I (370 families)”. (MS, Interview, 24 March 2020 Tuesday at 16.30 WIB).

The Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: SK.107/MenLHK-H/2015 was issued on April 6, 2015 regarding the permit to borrow-to-use forest area for the construction of settlements in the area of Other Use Areas (APL) covering an area of ± 200 Ha, so that the total land area for need for relocation area of ± 616.44 Ha. After the application for a borrow-to-use permit was received by the Karo Regency Government, informant MS explained the implementation of the stages of the relocation implementation, he stated as follows:

“The first phase of relocation of 370 families has been completed by the TNI using the 2015 BNPB Ready-to-Use Funds (DSP).) in each sector (infrastructure, economic, social, and cross-sector). For the third phase of the relocation activity in Siosar, which was originally 648 families to 1,038 families, carried out in 2019, the implementation was delayed because it started with land problems and technical justification is still needed due to changes in the number of relocation housing units.”(MS, Interview, March 24, 2020 Tuesday at 16.50 WIB).

From the explanation given by the informant MS that some of the rehabilitation and reconstruction needs set out in the previous action plan are no longer relevant to be implemented due to policy changes and problems/obstacles in the field, besides the timeframe for the rehabilitation and reconstruction action plan after the 2015 Gunung Sinabung eruption disaster – 2017 ends in July 2017.

In order to follow up on the above problems, MS informant conveyed that a document was needed in the implementation of relocation handling for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities after the Gunung Sinabung eruption in 2017-2018. MS informant explained The Rehabilitation Action Plan and Recommendations for the post-disaster eruption of Gunung Sinabung in 2017–2018 are prepared as a program and activity plan in the following contexts:

- a) Updating the post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction activities of Gunung Sinabung eruption in accordance with existing developments;
- b) Align all rehabilitation and reconstruction planning activities after the eruption of Gunung Sinabung prepared by the Government (Ministry/Agency), North Sumatra Provincial Government and Karo Regency Government;
- c) Provide a clear picture to other stakeholders regarding the implementation plan for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction, so that there is no overlapping of rehabilitation and reconstruction activities;
- d) Develop systems and mechanisms for mobilizing funds from APBN, APBD and other legitimate sources in an effective, efficient, transparent, participatory and accountable manner, in accordance with the principles of good governance

Related to policy the rehabilitation and reconstruction action plan after the 2017–2018 Gunung Sinabung eruption disaster prepared by the Karo Regency BPBD, from the results of interviews with informants MS related to the implementation of the relocation policy, the required budget and the funding sources made by the Karo Regency BPBD, he stated:

"The implementation of community relocation as a result of the eruption of Gunung Sinabung we carried out through several stages, this is because the budget from the Central Government was disbursed through several stages and the availability of land had to wait for permission from the Central Government".

The policies issued in connection with the stages of implementing community relocation due to the eruption of Gunung Sinabung, he stated:

"Phase I relocation of 370 families in Siosar using Ready-to-Use Funds (DSP) in 2015; Phase II relocation of 1,682 families (Independent) using RR Grants in 2015; Relocation of Advanced Phase II as many as 181 families (Independent) using RR Grant Funds in 2017; and Phase III relocation of 1,038 families in Siosar using the RR Grant Fund in 2018". (Interview, March 24, 2020 at 4:55 pm).

Regarding budgeting, the researcher also conducted interviews with informants IT as the Chairperson of the Karo Regency DPRD, the role of the Karo Regency DPRD as a Budgetary and Oversight Function in the implementation of the Relocation (Rehabilitation and Reconstruction) of the community due to the eruption of Gunung Sinabung, he stated:

"The Karo Regency DPRD Agency as a budget function has approved the budget for residential environment infrastructure funds from the APBD, - in 2018, 2019 and 2020 which is used for the development of relocation areas" (Interview, 17 June 2020 at 16.15 WIB).

In carrying out their duties and responsibilities as members of the Karo DPRD, the researcher together with other DPRD members have several times received the arrival of the relocated community and held hearings related to community complaints that occurred in the field. In the hearing, the village head as a community representative stated the following:

"There are some people in our community who have not received the remaining land rent, the construction of residential houses for independent relocation that has not been completed by the developer, at the location of our new house there are no public facilities and social facilities available, the

administration of community population is not clear, it is difficult to get a Certificate of Rights. Owned by. (Interview, June 30, 2020 at 5:45 pm).

All problems and complaints from the community are scheduled and scheduled to be discussed at work meetings and hearings with the Karo Regency Government to resolve community problems and complaints as a result of the eruption of Gunung Sinabung.

4.1 Implementation of the Eruption Impact Community Relocation Policy

Policy implementation is one of the stages in public policy, in other words, policy implementation is an implementation aimed at overcoming public problems. The Karo Regency Government's policy for handling the community affected by the eruption of Gunung Sinabung was issued in the form of a Decree and a Regent's Regulation. that is:

1. Karo Regent Decree No. 361/377/BPBD/2014 regarding Determination of Names of Residents Recipient of Houses and or Agricultural Land on Relocation Land Due to the Impact of the Gunung Sinabung Eruption Disaster.
2. Karo Regent Decree No. 361/139/BPBD/2016 concerning Determination of Recipients of House Funds (BDR) and/or Farmer Land Funds (BDLUT) for Independent Relocation of Residents of Guru Kinayan Village, Berastepu Village, Kuta Tonggal Village and Gamber Village Victims Of The Gunung Sinabung Eruption Disaster In Karo Regency.
3. Karo Regent Decree No. 361/90/BPBD/2017 concerning the Determination of Names of Recipients of House Funds and/or Assistance for Advanced Farming Land Funds,
4. Karo Regent Decree No. 361/130/BPBD/2018 concerning Names of Recipients of Housing Funds and/or Farming Land Funds for Relocation of Residents of Sukanalu Village, Sigarang Garang Village, Mardingding Village and Lau Kawar Hamlet In Kuta Gugung Village Victims Of The Gunung Sinabung Eruption Disaster In Karo Regency .
5. Karo Regent Regulation No. 07 of 2020 concerning the Karo Regency Disaster Management Plan for 2020 – 2024, Karo Regent Regulation No. 08 of 2020 concerning the Karo District Disaster Contingency Plan, and
6. Karo Regent Regulation No. 13 of 2020 concerning the Post-Disaster Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Plan for the Gunung Sinabung Eruption in Karo Regency in 2020-2023.

The implementation of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the eruption and cold lava flood of Gunung Sinabung was carried out in three stages, namely: phase I relocation in Siosar for 473 families for the three affected villages, namely Bakerah, Simacem and Sukameriah villages; Phase II relocation was carried out independently for four villages, namely Guru Kinayan, Berastepu, Gamber and Kuta Tonggal villages as many as 1,682 families; the second phase of independent relocation of 220 families; the third phase of relocation for Sigarang-garang, Sukanalu, Mardingding and Lau Kawar villages as many as 1,038 families in Siosar; evacuation (non-relocation) 1,100 families; and the impact of 9,590 households in 5 sub-districts.

Based on the results of research and data obtained from the Karo Regency Government through the Disaster Management Agency, the implementation of the relocation policy and the realized budget is as follows:

a. Realization of Phase I Relocation Activities in Siosar

From the results of field observations, the construction of residential houses has been completed as many as 370 units for the community affected by the eruption. The information is in accordance with what was stated by the MS informant, namely:

"The relocation phase I in Siosar is for 370 permanent housing units (huntap) and 357 Farmer Business Land (LUT) for the villages of Sukameriah, Bekerah and Simacem. The construction of shelters and land preparation for 370 families was carried out by the TNI. For the construction of Utilities Infrastructure (PSU) of Rp. 76,576,423,500,- The budget used for this activity is sourced from the 2015 BNPB Ready to Use Fund (DSP), the implementation period is from 2014-2015. At that time, the construction of shelters was immediately carried out because the condition of the refugees in the refugee camps was very worrying."

Although based on field observations, the construction of residential houses and PSU has been completed, but there are also community problems and complaints submitted by the SS informant as the village head at the relocation location, namely;

"The house where they live is ready but the clean water that comes to their house is not enough, there are some people who expect compensation whose status is domiciled outside the villages of Sukameriah, Bekerah and Simacem but owns a house and land in the village, there are also demands to rent a house for one year. year out of 103 families of residents who did not get a house in Siosar in 2015, because the new residents got a house from the assistance of the Provincial Government in 2018".

The problem and demands were also conveyed by the informant KS as the village head, he stated:

"We want the church to be built because there is only an Ecumenical church, the community asks for a Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS) and Smart Indonesia Card (KIP), and many people to be included in the Family Hope Program (PKH)"

The same thing was conveyed by a YG informant, he stated:

"The house that is ready to be built for us is too narrow, the water that comes is small and not clear. Our land for farming is not large, so the results from farming are not enough for living expenses, we hope that there will be assistance from the government to increase the people's living costs".

From the results of field observations, the complaints and problems submitted by the community are very reasonable, because the people who were affected by the eruption of Gunung Sinabung when they were still living around Gunung Sinabung had a large area of land for farming. Meanwhile, at the Siosar relocation site, they only got half a hectare.

b. Realization of Phase I Continued Relocation of Siosar (103 families)

Data and information obtained by researchers, in 2018, 103 households receiving Farmer Business Land who did not receive shelters in Siosar demanded the construction of shelters and were accommodated by the North Sumatra Provincial Government along with Environmental and Drainage Roads. The data obtained are in accordance with the information submitted by the IMS informant, he stated:

"The first phase of rehabilitation and reconstruction in Siosar for 103 families consists of 3 villages (Bekerah Village, Simacem Village and Sukameriah Village). The location of this relocation is in the Other Use Area (APL) land.

which has been determined by the Karo Regent covering an area of 250 hectares in Siosar, Mark District, which previously carried out Phase I relocation only 370 families, after being recorded again the number of 473 families.

On that occasion the informant also explained related to the budget used in the implementation of the relocation, as follows:

"The total need for the housing sector (103 families) is Rp. 12,233,500,000,- which consists of the housing sub-sector needs of Rp. 954,500,000, - with the activities of making site plans, land & clearing and connecting electrical power. Meanwhile, for housing construction needs, Rp. 7,519,000,000,- with a unit price of Rp. 73,000,000,-/unit, and the need for environmental infrastructure is Rp. 3,399,500,000,- for the activities of building environmental roads, settlement troughs, drinking water facilities and infrastructure (SPAM), wastewater treatment plants (IPAL) and environmental street lighting, have been fulfilled through the North Sumatra Provincial Spatial Planning and Settlement Service, sourced from the Provincial APBD, while house contents assistance of Rp. 360,500,000 will be provided by the Ministry of Social Affairs. The total budget requirement for the post-disaster housing sector for the first phase of relocation in Siosar (103 families) totals Rp. 32,151,300,000, -.

Implementation of the Karo Regency Government Policy in the relocation of phase I and the continued phase I relocation of affected communities in Siosar for the construction of residential houses, farm land and infrastructure facilities and infrastructure.

V. Conclusion

From the results of research and observations in the related field In implementing the Karo Regency Government's policy in relocating communities affected by the eruption of Gunung Sinabung, the authors conclude as follows:

1. The implementation of the relocation policy issued by the Karo Regency Government in handling the community affected by the eruption of Gunung Sinabung, the government has been quite serious in achieving the policy objectives. The implementation of the relocation policy is evidenced by the implementation of the relocation process, the participation of the relocated community to carry out deliberation (runggu) with the government. During the deliberation, all complaints and needs of the community can be conveyed properly, where the stages of relocation begin with the determination of the relocation location, the fulfillment of the basic rights of the community (clothing and food), as well as the rehabilitation of the social and economic conditions of the community.
2. The implementation of the Karo Regency Government's policy in relocating the community as a result of the eruption of Gunung Sinabung is quite effective and good in accordance with the policy implementation approach proposed by George C. Edward III.

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