Regional development planning is aimed at achieving harmony and balance in development between regions in accordance with their natural potential and utilizing this potential in an efficient, orderly and safe manner. The purpose of this study was to see the role of socio-economic impacts on the planning of the Siosar tourism village area. This research method is a quantitative study by testing the hypothesis of the socio-economic influence of the community on regional planning in Siosar Village, Karo Regency. By involving 559 samples of family heads to be distributed research questionnaires and data processing using SEM-PLS. The results of the study stated that there is a Socio-Economic influence of the community (X) on Regional Development (Y) because it has a P value of 0.009 which is smaller than the significant level of 0.05.

Keywords: Socio-Economic Role, Regional Development, Siosar Village

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relocated to several locations such as the Siosar production forest area. The Central Government and Karo Regency through the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number: SK.107/MenLH-2/2015 granted a borrow-to-use permit for a forest area for agricultural land for victims of the Mount Sinabung eruption in a permanent production forest area on behalf of the Regent of Karo, Karo Regency, North Sumatra Province covering an area of 414.44 Ha (Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia, 2015). The construction of new settlements for victims of the Mount Sinabung Eruption was completed and the handover of residential houses was carried out on May 5 2015 for 103 heads of families by the Head of the National Disaster Mitigation Agency (BNPB); Minister of Environment and Forestry and Chairman of Commission VIII DPR RI. and following the transfer of 267 heads of families from refugee camps to new locations in January 2016.

In the first phase, there were three villages that were permanently relocated with a population of 1,212 people or 370 households consisting of Sukameriah Village with 436 people or 136 families; Simacem Village has 445 people or 131 family heads and Bekerah Village has 331 people or 103 family heads. Meanwhile, the second stage of relocation consisted of 7 villages and 1 hamlet, namely Guru Kinayan Village, Berastepu Village, Gamber Village, Kota Tunggal Village, and Sibintun Hamlet, with a total of 2,053 households. This second phase of relocation has not been carried out because the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia has not granted a borrow-to-use permit for a forest area of 975 hectares based on a request letter from the Karo Regent Number: 522/0964/Dishut/2015 concerning Borrow-to-Use Forest Area Permits for agricultural land victims of the Mount eruption Sinabung Phase II on June 1, 2015 (BPBD Karo District, 2016). This relocation of residents was carried out in addition to overcoming the problem of housing damaged by the disaster, it is also expected to improve the welfare of the community after the disaster. Residents who are entitled to receive houses and/or agricultural land at the relocation site are residents who own houses and live in villages that are included in disaster-prone areas and who have agricultural land but do not live in villages that are included in disaster-prone areas (Decree of the Karo Regent No. : 36/311/BPBD/2014). The Siosar Forest Area is one of the Upper River Areas (DHS) and River Basin Areas (DAS), which has great potential for economic and social development in North Sumatra. Watersheds whose carrying capacity must be restored (Priority I watershed) cover five districts/cities, namely Simalungun and Karo districts in the upstream, Langkat and Karo Regencies in the central part and Langkat, Deli Serdang and Binjai Municipalities in the downstream part (BP-DAS Wampu Sei Ular, 2015). The relocation area for Mount Sinabung refugees in the Siosar area is considered to have the potential to become a tourism village. The topography of the relocation site has predominantly undulating topography (65.19%) with a slope of 8-15%, flat to sloping topography (33.9%) and hilly topography (0.82%) with a slope of 15-25%. Based on the topographical conditions, this area is suitable for residential and cultivation areas as well as agricultural land (Rauf et al. 2015). As a form of post-disaster disaster management program, the Mount Sinabung refugee relocation village can be developed into a Tourism Village that carries the theme of ecotourism, which empowers disaster victims in its implementation. Ecotourism options that can be offered are, for example, agrotourism, culturetourism or volcanotourism activities. Several areas in Indonesia that were hit by the disaster have succeeded in developing tourist villages and have been able to improve the economy and restore the psychological trauma of disaster victims.

North Sumatra is a province in Indonesia which is located in the northern part of the island of Sumatra where this province is geographically located between the Malacca Strait and the Indian Ocean. It is inhabited by various well-known ethnicities, namely Malays in the western lowlands, Batak tribes in the highlands and there are Nias tribes on Nias Island in the
Indian Ocean. One of the tourist destinations in North Sumatra that has been known since the colonial era is Karo Regency in the Karo highlands. This research creates a regional development model that was originally a relocation area for victims of the Mount Sinabung eruption to become a tourist area.

The eruption of Mount Sinabung is often followed by damage to the area around the volcano. One of them is the settlements and plantations of residents around the mountain. The damage is often so severe that these areas are no longer habitable, therefore a relocation settlement is needed for residents. One of the locations chosen as the relocation area is Siosar Village which is a hilly area that has the potential to become a tourist area.

The Siosar relocation village was born through Presidential Decree Joko Widodo No. 21 of 2015 concerning Management of Sinabung Eruption Disaster Victims in Karo District, North Sumatra Province. After the letter was circulated, the establishment of a shelter for victims of the Sinabung eruption was carried out immediately. One of the contents of the presidential decree was to issue a lease-to-use permit for the Siosar Protected Forest Area, Brand District, Karo Regency, as a new residence for the victims of the Sinabung eruption.

The development of Siosar Village is intended for refugees. As a new village, it is necessary to know what are the potential development areas for the Siosar relocation area which will be used as a tourism village. The development of the relocation area for Siosar Village, Karo Regency, requires support from relevant stakeholders, namely the Karo Regency Government, the Karo DPRD and Entrepreneurs. It is hoped that this will further strengthen the development of the Siosar Village relocation area into a Tourism Village.

This research generally aims to develop the development of a relocation area for refugees from the eruption of Mount Sinabung Siosar into a tourism village in Karo District, North Sumatra Province. In particular, this research aims to:

1. Analyzing the influence of village development relocation of victims of the Mount Sinabung eruption on the Socio-Economy of the Siosar Village community from social, economic, cultural and policy aspects.
2. Analyze The influence of the development of the relocation village of Mount Sinabung eruption victims into a Tourism Village on the Socio-Economy of the Siosar Village community from social, economic, cultural and policy aspects.

**Socio-Economic Community**

The socio-economic community is an increase or decrease in the community's economic social status with the following indicators (Wahyuningtyas, 2018):

a. Increased revenue
b. Increasing children's access to education
c. Increased access to health
d. Ownership of houses and agricultural land
e. Increasing social status in customary/cultural activities

**Regional Planning**

Regional planning certainly requires a feasibility study so that the direction of development is in accordance with the aspirations and mandate of the law, namely for the welfare of the community (Sumantri, 2018). Natural resources and human resources are important elements in regional planning. The social condition of the community is the basis for setting government policies, thus the policies taken by the government will provide benefits to the community. Regional development planning must also refer to central government laws so that they do not conflict with regional government policies.
II. METHODS

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework of this research is as follows:

- Tata Kelola (X1)
- Sosial Ekonomi (X2)
- Budaya (X3)
- Cerita Rakyat (X4)
- Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat (X)
- Pengembangan Wilayah (Y)
- RIPPDA (Y1)
- Geografis (Y2)
- Sarana dan Prasarana (Y3)
- Bencana Alam (Y4)
- Daya Saing (Y5)
- Isu Global (Y6)
- Ekonomi (Y7)

![Figure 1. Research Conceptual Framework](image)

Research Approach

The research approach that will be used in this research is a quantitative approach, namely testing the hypothesis of the influence of the development of the disaster relocation village of Mount Sinabung into a tourism village on the socio-economic community in Siosar Village, Tiga Panah District, Karo Regency (Nazir, 2019).

Research sites

The research location was Karo Regency which included phase 1 relocation, namely Sukameriah Village, Simacem Village, Bekerah Village and the second phase of relocation consisted of 7 (seven) villages and 1 (one) hamlet, namely Guru Kinayan Village, Berastepu Village, Gamber Village, Kota Tunggal Village, and Sibintun Hamlet.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were 2,793 heads of families, namely 370 heads of families consisting of Sukameriah Village, 136 heads of families from Simacem Village, 131 heads of families and Bekerah Village 103 heads of families while the second stage of relocation consisted of 7 (seven) villages and 1 (one) hamlet. namely Guru Kinayan Village, Berastepu Village, Gamber Village, Kota Tunggal Village, and Sibintun Hamlet, with a total of 2,793 households. The sample technique used was the slovin method and a total of 559 households.

Data analysis technique

The statistical data analysis method used in this study is the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) application with statistical modeling techniques that are highly cross-sectional, linear and general with factor analysis (factor analysis), path analysis (path analysis) and regression (regression). Researchers use the parameters to be estimated that can be identified, so they can obtain unique estimates of these parameters. When all the parameters in a model are identified, the model is said to be identified. This identification problem is like an equation in algebra which is used to find out whether there is an adequate independent equation to solve for variable X and variable Y (Moleong, 2012).

Based on the existing research conceptual framework, a path diagram of the causality relationship between variables and their indicators is drawn. There are 2 (two) latent
variables, namely tourism village, regional management and community. The community’s social economic latent variables have 4 indicators, namely: governance, socio-economic, culture, and folklore. Regional Development latent variables have 7 indicators, namely: RIPPDA, Geographic, Facilities and Infrastructure, Natural Disasters, Competitiveness, Global and Economic Issues.

Structural Model
This model describes the relationship between latent variables. Parameters indicating the regression of endogenous latent variables on exogenes are denoted by $\gamma$ (“gamma”). Whereas for the regression of endogenous variables on other endogenous variables is denoted by $\beta$ (“beta”). Exogenous latent variables may also be related in two directions (covary) by denoting $\phi$ (“psih”), while the notation for error is $\zeta$.

The structural equation model is the relationship between latent variables which can be written as the following equation:

$$X = \lambda_1 \eta_1 + \lambda_2 \eta_2 + \ldots + \lambda_k \eta_k + \zeta_1$$

$$Y = \gamma_1 \xi_1 + \gamma_2 \xi_2 + \ldots + \gamma_l \xi_l + \zeta_2$$

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Research result
Validity test
The way to find out which indicators meet the convergent validity requirements is by looking at the loading factor values in the output of standardized loading estimates. The loading factor cut-off value should be equal to 0.50 or more and ideally should be 0.70.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1. Validity Test Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z   &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y   &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X11 &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X12 &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X13 &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X14 &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X15 &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X16 &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X17 &lt;=  X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y11 &lt;=  Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y12 &lt;=  Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y13 &lt;=  Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y14 &lt;=  Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y15 &lt;=  Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y16 &lt;=  Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y17 &lt;=  Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 1, it is known that the question items above are stated in the valid category.

Reliability Test
The expected Reliability Test results are above 0.6 so that the data can be considered reliable. Table 2 is the Reliability Test value.
Table 2. Cronbach’s Alpha Value

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Cronbach’s Alpha</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Territory Management</td>
<td>0.716</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td>0.806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2 shows the Reliability value above 0.6 which means that the internal consistency of the dependent (Community) and independent (Regional Management) variables has good reliability.

**Measurement Model Feasibility Test**

Comparison of the goodness of fit construct model for all variables with cut-off values is presented in Table 3 below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test results</th>
<th>Cut-off Value</th>
<th>Model Results</th>
<th>Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chi-Square ($\chi^2$)</td>
<td>156.941</td>
<td>$\leq \chi^2_{table}$</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMIN/DF</td>
<td>1.329</td>
<td>$\leq 2.00$</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probability</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>$\geq 0.05$</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TLI</td>
<td>0.917</td>
<td>$\geq 0.90$</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMSEA</td>
<td>0.061</td>
<td>$\leq 0.08$</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is known that the results of the goodness of fit model meet the evaluation requirements. The chi-square significance level value of 156.941 indicates that there is a difference between the sample covariance matrix and the estimated population covariance matrix.

**Structural Model Feasibility Test**

Structural model feasibility test (full model) carried out with the confirmatory factor analysis meets the requirements, namely identification in the feasibility test of the structural model (full model) through the results of the textual structural model feasibility test. Based on the tests conducted it can be identified whether the indicators have met the cut-off value of convergent validity, namely the loading factor value in the standardized loading estimate is $\geq 0.50$ or more and ideally it should be 0.70 (Azwar, 2007).

Table 4. Standardized Regression Weights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Z - X1 ,655</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y - X1 ,636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X11 - X1 ,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X12 - X1 ,609</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X13 - X1 ,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X14 - X1 ,645</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y11 - Y ,628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y14 - Y ,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y15 - Y ,694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y16 - Y ,548</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y17 - Y ,717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Loading factor values for standardized regression weights The table above shows that there
are no loading factor values below the cut-off. It has met the convergent validity cut-off value.

**Hypothesis testing**

Hypothesis testing is done by observing the value of the critical ratio (CR). The hypothesis is accepted if the CR value is far above the critical value ±, conversely, if the CR value is far below the critical value ±1.96 then the hypothesis is rejected. The following is the result of testing the hypothesis.

a. Test the Direct Effect Hypothesis (Direct Effect)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 5. Regression Weights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y &lt;--- X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the table, it can be concluded several things as follows.

1) Socio-economic influence of the community (X) on Regional Development (Y) because it has a P value of 0.009 which is smaller than the significant level of 0.05.

**Discussion**

The development of the relocation village for victims of the Mount Sinabung eruption has proven to have an impact on the Socio-Economy of the Siosar Village community from social, economic, cultural and policy aspects. As an example, we can see this impact on the people of Suka Meriah Village (Priasukmana, 2001). Suka Meriah Village is one of the villages in the red zone, which is located at a radius of 2 kilometers from the peak of Sinabung. Previously, before the Sinabung eruption occurred, Suka Meriah village was a village known for its very fertile arable land for agricultural commodities, especially vegetables. Apart from that, Suka Meriah Village is also known for its very cool air because the surroundings of this village are surrounded by forest, the public bathrooms have fountains flowing all day long without stopping because this village is very close to a spring. Nowadays the village is covered with volcanic ash so thick that now this village is even like a barren desert filled with hundreds of tons of volcanic ash material vomited by Mount Sinabung. There is not a single residential building in Suka Meriah Village (Kartawisastra. 2015).

When the Sinabung disaster occurred, at least there were several main factors that were faced by farmers, namely the condition of damaged housing, the non-production of business land due to land damage, and the malfunctioning of community business institutions, which further worsened the community's economic situation. Therefore, structured efforts are needed not only for relocation villages but also socio-economic improvement programs for relocation communities such as the tourism village program (Ginting, 2007).

From an economic aspect, of course the development of the Siosar relocation village into a tourist village provides many economic benefits. Without the development of tourism in Siosar, Siosar village is just an ordinary relocation village whose income is only from the agricultural sector. However, with the promotion of tourism in Siosar, public opinion does not only come from the agricultural sector, but also from the tourism sector. The existence of tourism in Siosar certainly has an impact on the job opportunities of the relocation community (Hanggraito, 2019). Relocation people who previously lost their jobs due to the Sinabung disaster can now carry out the same jobs as farmers and other job opportunities in the tourism sector. New jobs include those related to the hotel industry, tour guides, art workers, transportation and accommodation services.

With the diversity and many sources of people's livelihoods, the income of local people due to the presence of tourism certainly also increases. The number of visiting tourists is often directly proportional to the income of the Siosar people, especially those directly related to
this sector. When many tourists come to visit Siosar, the local community's opinion also increases. Conversely, if tourists decrease, then people's income also decreases. Therefore, promotional and improvement efforts need to be carried out continuously so that tourists keep coming to Siosar.

With regards to employment, the existence of tourism in Siosar eventually had an impact on migration to the area. Local people are able to maintain their family members who will migrate to other areas to survive in the area because of the many new jobs created in Siosar village this also happened because the relocation people who initially did not want to move to the Siosar location area became willing because they considered the many bigger economic opportunities in Siosar village and considered the many new jobs they could get in Siosar Village (Haryanto, 2014).

The development of Siosar village will of course also have an impact on the price of necessities, especially food needs. The increase in prices in tourist areas is considered normal by the community. This of course causes both losses and profits for the Siosar people. Profits are usually obtained by people who are directly involved with the tourism industry (Indah et.al., 2019). For example, innkeepers in Siosar benefit from this price increase. Profits were obtained not only from lodging, but also from the provision of food which provided great benefits. On the other hand, price increases cause losses to people who are not directly involved with tourism. Because, they have to buy some necessities at high prices without making a profit (Ismayanti, 2019).

Another influence is the impact of dislocations. Tourism wherever it is located certainly has a dislocation impact and generates relatively small benefits or profits for the relocation community. This is because in the development of the tourism industry, usually foreign communities as investors introduce high standard facilities, thus in the construction of these facilities, land is definitely needed, this is where dislocation occurs where community land is ultimately converted to facilities supporting tourism activities. Thus, the benefits obtained by foreign communities will be greater when compared to those obtained by local communities. In other words, the existence of tourism here provides more profit or benefits for foreign communities as investors than for the local Siosar community (Junaidi, 2020).

From a social aspect, the development of Siosar village into a tourism village has made the local Siosar community more dependent on and connected to the wider community. The wider community, in this case, are tourists who come from outside the area. The existence of this tourism makes the relocation community increasingly related to tourists who come to their area and indirectly this makes the local community lose autonomy in their social life. Autonomy meant in this case is the loss of rights and authority to regulate their social life. In this case the community indirectly loses their rights and authority in managing their own lives because indirectly when there are already tourism activities in the area (Latianingsih, 2019).

From another social aspect, the existence of tourism also has an impact on the interpersonal relations of the local community which varies in each region. Sometimes there is tourism that has an impact in the form of waning local community solidarity. This is due to the influence brought by people from outside the area. Tourists who come from outside the area usually bring influence in the form of modernity. For example, in modern life solidarity is no longer an important thing that must be maintained in life. Modern society is considered more individualistic (Zakaria, et.al. 2014). For the people of the relocated village of Siosar, this kind of influence seems invisible. The solidarity of the Siosar relocation community has only increased. With the development of tourism in Siosar, people are increasingly maintaining the values and culture that they have because those values and culture are what tourists want to see. Culture is increasingly being preserved because it is one of the selling points of the siosar relocation tourist village. The community is also becoming more solid because they
feel they share the same fate because they are both victims of the Sinabung disaster (Yuliati, 2006).

From the aspect of social institutions, the existence of tourism indirectly has an impact on social organizations or institutions. Argues that social organization itself is a group of people who have the same goals so as to form a social institution or organization (Sumantri, 2014). The existence of tourism in an area generally has an impact on the basics of social institutional organization in the tourist destination. In general, the basic social organization of the local community pays more attention to the economic aspect. Local people in tourist destinations agree to join the majority social organizations because they are oriented towards economic benefits that they can get later. The same thing also happened in Siosar. Local people who join an organization that manages tourism in the Siosar area join not only because they have the same goal of advancing tourism in Siosar, but also because they consider the economic benefits they can get if they join the organization (Satria, 2009). In addition, the existence of tourism in Siosar causes the community to establish relationships with other individuals or outside Siosar as well as being oriented towards the economic domain. For example, the Siosar people try to establish good relations with tourists and investors from outside the area by considering the economic benefits that will be obtained by organizations and individuals.

Further more, the existence of tourism in general changes the criteria for stratification and social mobility of people in the area. Suwena (2017) explains that stratification itself is the differentiation of residents or communities in an area into stratified classes. These social classes are distinguished from high to low while social mobility is a movement carried out within the social structure. In Siosar, individuals who initially worked as farmers prior to relocation will change jobs to become farmers as well as entrepreneurs in the tourism services sector, so that their income will also increase. The existence of tourism in Siosar generally changes the criteria for stratification and social mobility of the local community to prioritize the economic domain where this economic domain is the main criterion in determining their social stratification. On the other hand, tourism also has a positive impact on the local community’s economy so that indirectly the existence of companies makes it easier for people to carry out social mobility towards a better social class than before (Pandia, 2016).

Finally, from a policy perspective, tourism development for the Siosar relocation village certainly involves a lot of foreigners. The local community and the state as well as foreign investors have their respective financial interests in Siosar. It is this process that often causes the local community to lose control over the tourism industry. This also happened in Siosar, in managing businesses both in agriculture and tourism, local people still have to follow what has been determined by the government, because the land does not fully belong to them. In addition, the policies regarding these two matters must of course be in line with the government's vision and mission for the village of Siosar.

The existence of tourism has given rise to new leaders, in this case in the tourism sector, new leaders have emerged. It is this new leader who usually competes with the existing traditional leaders before the tourism emerges. Especially for the Siosar area, the area is a new village that was deliberately opened for relocation, so traditional/customary leaders do not exist because the village itself has just been created. The relocation community in Siosar also came from various villages around Mount Sinabung, so the traditional/customary leaders did not only come from one village. However, even though they have their own customary leaders, the relocation communities will be managed by a new leader due to a new political interest, namely the tourism sector in Siosar.

IV. CONCLUSION
Based on the data processing carried out, several conclusions were obtained, the results of the
goodness of fit model meet the evaluation requirements. The chi-square significance level value of 156.941 indicates that there is a difference between the sample covariance matrix and the estimated population covariance matrix. The results of testing the estimation parameter (standardized regression weight) between regional management, tourism villages and the community show that there is a positive effect because it has a value of 0.655; 0.469; and 0.038. With a CR value of 4.125; 2,880; and 2,746. There is a Socio-Economic influence of the community (X) on Regional Development (Y) because it has a P value of 0.009 which is smaller than the significant level of 0.05

REFERENCES

