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Implementation of the Policy for Supervision and Control of Livestock Animals in Pasangkayu Regency

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Abstract
This research is to determine the implementation of policies for monitoring and controlling livestock in Pasangkayu District, Pasangkayu Regency. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. Data types use primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. The informant withdrawal technique uses purpose. The data analysis used is the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana model, namely data collection, data presentation, data condensation and drawing conclusions. Based on the results of the research conducted, the implementation of the policy for monitoring and controlling livestock in Pasangkayu District, Pasangkayu Regency, is relatively ineffective, there are still many violations committed by livestock owners. Several factors cause this regional regulation to be ineffective in its implementation because the agency given the authority no longer carries out supervision, control and outreach to people who own livestock. Apart from that, there are minimal resources prepared, be it financial resources, equipment resources. Another problem is the lack of strict sanctions given to livestock owners who violate the rules. There are no standard operational procedures for implementing livestock policies in the Pasangkayu District area.

Keywords: communication, resources, disposition, bureaucratic structure

Introduction
To provide a stimulus for regional development, the central government held a city planning competition which was assessed in terms of cleanliness, orderliness and orderliness which made various regions compete to organize development, one of which was by controlling livestock that roamed around in urban centers. This makes large and small cities issue policies that can support urban planning. One of them is Pasangkayu Regency which continues to strive to control livestock throughout its territory, which has been strengthened by the issuance of Pasangkayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning Supervision and Control of Livestock Animals. This provides firmness to all relevant regional apparatus to carry out the mandate of these regional regulations.

In memory of the explanation of the Pasangkayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 mentioned above, it is stated that in order to create a clean, beautiful and orderly Pasangkayu Regency and maintain the harmony of the environmental ecosystem and the natural surroundings, it is necessary to organize, maintain and control all aspects of community life by carrying out controlling livestock animals that can disrupt or influence the activities of community life itself. In order to restore natural ecosystems that have been damaged through reforestation, reforestation, agricultural development, and plantations, it requires very large

funds, so it needs to be protected from disturbance/damage by livestock roaming everywhere, thus disrupting traffic order which can harm road users.

Since the implementation of the Pasangkayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Supervision and Control of Livestock Animals, many actions have been taken by the government to promote policy implementation, both formally and informally. However, the fact is that it is still not implemented optimally, this is because the indigenous people of the region still have a traditional mindset. Where in raising livestock, they have the habit of raising livestock by simply releasing their livestock, this is because the native people of the area maintain the way they raise livestock which has been done for decades. This is also what makes the general public question the government's consistency and commitment in implementing livestock monitoring and control policies in Pasangkayu District. Order is one of the goals of establishing regional regulations and order is an atmosphere that is a dream in social life and making this happen is not as easy as turning the palm of your hand. However, there must be a systematic structure carried out by the government, especially the Pasangkayu District government, and assisted by community support.

The phenomenon of large numbers of livestock roaming around in the Pasangkayu District area is due to the low awareness of the community as livestock owners regarding confining their livestock. This is of course a crucial problem, because if these livestock roam freely on public roads, it will certainly cause disruption to the orderliness of traffic flow, aesthetics and cleanliness of the area as well as disrupting the safety and comfort of road users. In accordance with what Harlanudin (Head of the Operational and Control Section of the Paming Praja Police Unit of Pasangkayu Regency) stated, this operation to monitor and control livestock was a direct instruction from the Regent of Pasangkayu. Livestock such as cows and goats are roaming around the city again, making the face of the capital of Pasangkayu dirty. That's why the Regent ordered to control livestock that are found wandering on the roads, they will be immediately arrested and will not be returned to their owners, until the person concerned is willing to sign a statement stating that the livestock owner is willing to look after the livestock well and not let them roam. As long as the livestock has not been taken by the owner, the government will impose a fine of Rp. 100,000 per day per head of livestock.http://www.ekspossulbar.com/2019/01/23/sebulan-full-satpol-pp-pasangkayu-tertibkan-ternak-liar/.

Based on initial observations made by researchers in Pasangkayu District, it shows that there are many problems, namely the lack of socialization carried out by the government to people who own livestock, as well as a lack of coordination between related institutions. Apart from that, there is no draft regional regulation regarding the supervision and control of livestock that has been distributed to the public. Another thing is related to sanctions in the form of fines given to livestock owners who deliberately release their livestock, which have not been implemented optimally, resulting in livestock owners not getting a deterrent effect. Apart from that, there were disputes between the community and livestock owners which resulted in the torture of livestock by injuring them with sharp objects, resulting in mutual complaints between the community and livestock owners.

Starting from the problems above, by looking at the situation and conditions in the field, the author is interested in conducting research with the title Implementation of Livestock Control Policy in Pasangkayu Regency, Research Study in Pasangkayu District.

Public Policy Concept

Basically, policy is the result of an in-depth analysis of various alternatives which leads to a decision about the best alternative. Meanwhile, wisdom always contains the meaning of breaking everything that has been established for certain reasons. Policy is the embodiment of rules that have been determined according to local situations and conditions by authorized officials. With the differences in the definitions above, the implementation should also be different, so it is hoped that in everyday use the two terms must be used appropriately according to the context.

Public policy according to Parker in Kusumanegara (2010: 4) is a certain goal or series of principles or actions carried out by the government in a certain period in relation to a subject or response to a crisis.

Policy can also be expressed as purposive behavior, although a statement of purpose can be a mask for true intentions and rationalization of policy initiatives and results can be present after decisions are made and actions are taken. Policy can also be seen as the result of the construction of a number of people, and we need to understand their behavior. Therefore, we appreciate the multi-actors involved in policy.

Public policy according to James E. Anderson in Sugandi (2011: 78-79), that "Public policies are those policies developed by governmental bodies and officials." The above tends to refer to technical and administrative issues only. Anderson defines public policy as a series of actions that have certain objectives that are followed and implemented by an actor or group of actors in order to solve a particular problem.

David Easton's view quoted by Islamy (2009:19) gives the meaning of state policy as: the authoritative allocation of values for the whole society (the forced (legal) allocation of values to all members of society). Easton emphasized that only the government can legally do something to society and the government's choice to do something or not is a form of allocating values to society.

Concept of Public Policy Implementation

In principle, policy implementation is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. Nothing more and nothing less. To implement public policy, there are two steps available, namely implementing it directly in the form of a program or through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of the public policy (Nugroho, 2008: 432). Meanwhile, Udoji in Agustino (2012: 140), said that implementing policies is something important, perhaps even more important than policy making. Policies will just be dreams or good plans stored neatly in the archives if they are not implemented.

Thus, policy implementation is a very important stage in the overall policy structure, because through this procedure the overall policy process can influence the level of success or failure in achieving goals.

Policy implementation according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Winarno (2008: 146) states that policy implementation is actions carried out by individuals (or groups) of the government and private sector which are directed to achieve the goals set out in decisions. previous policy. These actions include efforts to convert decisions into operational actions within a certain period of time as well as in the context of continuing efforts to achieve large and small changes determined by policy decisions. What needs to be emphasized here is that the policy implementation stage will not begin before the goals and objectives are determined or identified by policy decisions.

The policy implementation model introduced by Edward III in Indiahono (2009:31-34), points to four aspects that play an important role in achieving successful implementation. These four aspects are communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

1) Communication, namely indicating that each policy will be implemented well if there is effective communication between program (policy) implementers and the target group (target group). The goals and objectives of programs/policies can be socialized properly so as to avoid distortion of policies and programs. This is important because the higher the target group's knowledge of the program, the lower the level of rejection and mistakes in applying programs and policies in the real world. In communication, there are three important aspects, namely transmission, clarity and consistency.
   a) Transmission (transmission). Before a public official implements a decision, he must be aware that a decision has been made and an order for its implementation has been issued.
   b) Clarity (clarity). If policies are to be implemented as desired, then implementation instructions must not only be accepted, but must also be clear. The clarity of the information conveyed will minimize the possibility of distortion or deviation of the information from what the information provider should or desires. Through clear information and communication processes, it is hoped that misinterpretations will not arise so that the policy implementation process can be carried out more easily in achieving its goals.
   c) Consistency (consistency). If policy implementation is to take place effectively, implementation orders must be consistent and clear. Several factors that produce unclear communication also cause inconsistent communication, namely: (1) complexity of public policy; (2) difficulties in starting a new program; (3) the many objectives of various policies (multiple objectives of many policies).
2) Resources, namely indicating that every policy must be supported by adequate resources, both human resources and financial resources. Human resources are of sufficient quality and quantity of implementers to cover the entire target group. Financial resources are sufficient investment capital for a program/policy. Both must be considered in implementing government programs/policies. Because without the reliability of the implementer, policies will be less energetic and run slowly and haphazardly. Meanwhile, financial resources

guarantee the sustainability of programs/policies. Without adequate financial support, the program cannot run effectively and quickly in achieving goals and objectives.

3) Disposition, namely designating characteristics that are closely attached to policy/program implementers. The important character that an implementor has are honesty, commitment, and democracy. Implementors who have high commitment and are honest will always survive the obstacles encountered in the program/policy. Honesty directs implementers to remain within the program levels outlined in the program guidelines. His commitment and honesty made him even more enthusiastic in implementing the program stages consistently. A democratic attitude will increase the good impression of the implementer and the policy before members of the target group.
4) Bureaucratic Structure, which indicates that bureaucratic structure is important in implementing policies. This aspect of bureaucratic structure includes two important things, first is the mechanism and structure of the implementing organization. The program implementation mechanism is usually determined through standard operating procedures (SOP) which are included in the program/policy guidelines. A good standard operating procedure (SOP) includes a framework that is clear, systematic, not complicated, and easy to understand for anyone, because it will be a reference for the implementor's work. Meanwhile, the implementing organizational structure, as far as possible, avoids things that are convoluted, long and complex.

The four aspects above are related to each other in achieving program/policy goals and objectives. Everything synergizes with each other in achieving goals and one aspect will greatly influence other aspects. This implementation model from Edward III can be used as a tool to image program implementation in various places and times.

Method

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. According to Sulistyo and Basuki (2006:24) that qualitative research is research that relates to the ideas, perceptions, opinions, beliefs of the people to be researched and their wishes cannot be measured or numbered. In qualitative research, tools that represent number, intensity or frequency are not used. The researcher uses himself as a research tool, seeking closeness and familiarity between himself and the object or subject of his research. The type used in this research is descriptive (description), namely research that describes what is happening at the moment. It contains efforts to describe, record, analyze and interpret conditions that are currently occurring or existing. Meanwhile, descriptive research itself is a search for facts with appropriate interpretation. The aim of this research is to create a systematic, factual, and accurate description, picture or painting of the facts, properties and relationships between the phenomena being investigated (Nazir, 2003:54)

Data types use primary data and secondary data. Data collection techniques are carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. The informant withdrawal technique uses purpose. The data analysis used is the Miles, Huberman, and Saldana model (2014: 12-14), namely data collection, data presentation, data condensation and drawing conclusions.

Implementation of the Policy for Supervision and Control of Livestock Animals in Pasangkayu Regency

The principle of broad, real and responsible Regional Autonomy stipulated by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014, basically provides movement for regions to implement and develop autonomy and democratization. To be able to realize the implementation of broad, real and responsible Regional Autonomy, the regional government is expected to be able to realize the Pasangkayu District into a clean, beautiful and orderly area and maintain the harmony of the environmental ecosystem and the natural surroundings, it is necessary to organize, maintain and control all aspects of community life including Prohibition of releasing livestock in the Pasangkayu District area which can disturb or influence damaged natural activities through efforts in a more beneficial direction, so that livestock needs to be protected from disturbance or damage by livestock which roam everywhere and often harm road users.

Based on the above, it is time for the Pasangkayu District government, especially sub-district, sub-district and village government officials, to implement the rules and prohibit livestock owners from releasing and grazing livestock that are not in their proper place which can have a negative impact on the social environment, both the government and the government. region and community. Therefore, with the existence of regional regulations related to controlling livestock animals, researchers have high hopes that these regulations can be realized and implemented as fully as possible. The theory used by researchers as a tool for analysis is Edward III's theory, which consists of communication, resources, disposition and bureaucratic structure. These four aspects will be explained through a research study, namely as follows:

1. Communication

Communication is defined as the process of conveying information from the communicator to the communicant. Policy communication means the process of conveying policy information from policy makers to policy implementers. Public policy information needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can know, understand what the content, objectives, direction, target groups of policies are so that policy actors can prepare correctly what must be prepared and done to implement public policy. so that the policy goals and objectives can be achieved as expected. Therefore, the communication dimension includes policy transformation, clarity, and consistency. The transformation dimension requires that public policy can be transformed for implementers, target groups and other parties related to the policy. The dimension of clarity (clarity) requires that policies transmitted to implementers, target groups and other parties who have a direct or indirect interest in the policy can be received clearly so that they know what the aims, objectives and targets are as well as the substance of the policy. the public. If it is not clear, they will not know what should be prepared and implemented so that policy objectives can be achieved effectively and efficiently.

Based on interviews with several informants in this research, it is known that in implementing policies for monitoring and controlling livestock, especially in the Pasangkayu District, it turns out that there are two agencies that always coordinate to carry out control, namely the Plantation and Livestock Service for supervision and the Civil Service Police Unit Office for

control. Order is an atmosphere that is a dream in social life, making this happen is not as easy as turning the palm of your hand. There must be a systematic structured effort carried out by the authorized government and assisted by community support and getting intervention from stakeholders, namely private parties in the region. There are many things that become obstacles in realizing order in people's lives, one of which is because Indonesian society is pluralistic in nature or heterogeneous in nature and has a variety of different cultural characteristics.

The problem here is that based on the results of research conducted, there are still many animals such as cows wandering around in public yards and this is causing unrest in the community even though these two agencies have coordinated in controlling livestock, where livestock that are kept and released have entered people's yards. other things and destroying local people's plants and gardens, and not only that, based on the results of interviews with local people conducted by researchers, traffic accidents often occur caused by livestock wandering on public roads. Livestock waste scattered in public spaces disrupts the health and beauty of the city layout.

According to researchers, the communication referred to here indicates that every policy will be implemented well if there is effective communication between policy implementers including the target group (society) so that the policy leads to success. The argument above regarding livestock control is part of a problem that may be small in the policy implementation process. However, this smallest thing should not be ignored because it will become a habit for people to let their livestock roam anywhere. Free-roaming livestock can also damage farmers' crops. Not only does it give a dirty impression due to livestock waste, but it also damages the plants belonging to the people in this area. If livestock destroy people's crops, the impact could be to cause conflict between farmers and livestock breeders.

Analysis of the implementation of policies regarding livestock control in the Psangkayu District area has not been effective in its progress because there are still many livestock roaming around. This is proven by the large number of cattle roaming everywhere, including roaming freely on roads, traditional markets and entering the yards of people's homes and offices. Regulations for implementing regional regulations regarding livestock management are still weak in their implementation due to the lack of government commitment to implementing these regulations and the low level of human resources owned by livestock breeders.

However, from the research that has been carried out, it is also known that the socialization that has been expected by the public is very rarely carried out, in fact in recent years there has never been any socialization, so there are still many people who do not understand this policy. Researchers also saw that sub-district officials and sub-district officials still rarely carry out outreach via notice boards, in the form of information related to livestock control policies. To create a clean and peaceful area requires extra effort. Apart from the socialization efforts carried out by the Pasangkayu Regency government, there needs to be control efforts so that the implementation of regional regulations can run well. Although some people argue that the control efforts are not a good step taken by the Regency government itself.

But on the other hand, the government must firmly implement regional regulations because the government is considered to have a lot of tolerance so that people do not obey a regional regulation. Even though the government of Pasangkayu Regency has taken firm steps in

controlling livestock roaming on the highway to monitor traffic order and disruption and for areas green areas, then the management of livestock businesses and livestock maintenance needs to be monitored through government policies, namely regional regulations (PERDA) regarding the control of livestock as the legal basis.

In contrast to what researchers know, socialization about livestock control is rarely carried out, in fact the monitoring and control of livestock that is carried out is seasonal or only temporary, when there are large events or activities. For example, controlling livestock is carried out when there is a celebration of Independence Day on August 17 or when there is a visit from the Governor or Minister who visits Pasangkayu Regency. According to researchers, the lack of socialization carried out by the relevant authorities has resulted in previously set targets and objectives not being achieved. One of them is the failure to register livestock by their owners, even though Article 4 of the Regional Regulations concerning the supervision and control of livestock states that every owner of livestock is obliged to register. We often encounter the problem of roaming livestock along the road, where herds of livestock often occupy the highway and even lie down on the road and this really disrupts motorists' activities which can result in unavoidable traffic accidents, not the least of which is the result of roaming livestock. on the side of the road which claimed victims, especially two-wheeled riders. As a result, they have to suffer losses both physically and materially.

2. Resource

Resources are positioned as input in the organization as a system that has economic and technological implications. Economically, resources relate to direct costs or sacrifices incurred by an organization that reflect potential value or utility in their transformation into output. "Technologically, resources are related to the transformation capabilities of the organization." (Tachjan, 2006:135).

a) Human Resources

Based on the results of the research carried out, it is known that the capabilities of the authorities are basically quite good and very well prepared, it's just that the outreach that should have been carried out to livestock owners has never been carried out. Apart from that, there is no assistance in the form of facilities provided by the civil service police to arrest livestock wandering on the roads. Thus, the effectiveness of policy implementation is very dependent on the human resources (apparatus) responsible for carrying out socialization. Even if the rules for implementing policies are clear and policies have been transformed appropriately, if human resources are limited in terms of both quantity and quality (expertise), policy implementation will not be effective. However, in order to obtain effective policy implementation, one must not only rely on a large number of human resources, but one must have the skills necessary to carry out the main tasks and functions for which one is responsible.

The success of a program is not only measured by the quality of officers/employees, but the number of personnel also greatly determines the success of a program, so it is hoped that the two complement each other, so that the objectives of the regional health insurance program can be implemented optimally. Human resources are no less important than other resources.

These human resources must be available in order to expedite the administration of implementing a policy. These resources consist of people, funds or other incentives that can facilitate the implementation of a policy. The lack or limited number of reliable human resources in implementing policies is a major contribution to the failure of policy implementation.

b) Budget Resources

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it is known that limited financial resources (budget) will influence the success of policy implementation. In addition to the program not being implemented optimally, the limited budget causes the disposition of policy actors to be low, and there will even be goal displacement carried out by policy actors towards achieving the stated policy goals and targets. The budget in question is for all costs required for controlling such as petrol costs for patrol cars, costs for the controlling team, costs for transporting captured livestock and other costs needed during the controlling process. The budget provided by the Pasangkayu Regency government to control livestock is not enough every year. These costs include petrol costs for patrols, field member costs and other costs for arrest purposes. The lack of budget also causes a lack of facilities and infrastructure to support carrying out arrests, such as transportation owned by Satpol PP. Satpol PP in carrying out control, only has one patrol car. There is only one patrol car, which means that the Satpol PP can only carry out patrols around office complexes and cannot go out to reach several villages in the Pasangkayu District area.

c) Equipment Resources

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, it is known that the availability of facilities and infrastructure such as operational vehicles and livestock holding pens is completely non-existent, so that livestock that will be caught by colleagues from the civil service police do not know where they will be penned. So the main responsibility for implementing policies is the policy implementer, and generally they must be provided with a number of facilities and infrastructure. So that obstacles that will occur can be anticipated in advance, and fast and appropriate action can be taken immediately. Therefore, without the support of adequate equipment and resources, it is impossible for policy implementation to be achieved in accordance with the organization's wishes.

3. Disposition

Disposition according to Edward III in Indiahono (2009:33) refers to characteristics that are closely attached to policy/program implementers. The important characteristics an implementor has are honesty, commitment and democracy. Implementors who have high commitment and are honest will always survive the obstacles encountered in the program/policy. Honesty directs implementers to remain within the program levels outlined in the program guidelines. His commitment and honesty made him even more enthusiastic in implementing the program stages consistently. A democratic attitude will increase the good impression of the implementer and the policy before members of the target group.

The disposition or attitude of implementers will create real obstacles to policy implementation if existing personnel do not implement the policies desired by higher officials. Therefore, the appointment and selection of policy implementing personnel must be people who are dedicated to the policies that have been established, more specifically to the interests of community members. This disposition is the will, desire and tendency of policy actors to implement policies democratically, honestly, fairly and transparently so that the policy objectives can be realized in accordance with the interests of the target group, especially the implementation of policies for monitoring and controlling livestock in the Pasangkayu District.

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that one form of commitment that should be routinely carried out by the parties involved is monitoring and controlling livestock every day and directly arresting them, but this is still far from expectations. Even though in the explanation of Regional Regulation no. 3 of 2010 concerning the Supervision and Control of Livestock Animals states that livestock owners are obliged to bear the costs of compensation for losses suffered by the government, private legal entities or individuals as a result of livestock roaming on public roads or in various public spaces, but the fact is Only a few of the many livestock owners have ever compensated for the losses experienced by victims as a result of roaming livestock. Researchers received information from one of the residents who said that many livestock owners did not receive sanctions for releasing their livestock in residential areas, even though people who deliberately released their livestock and disturbed road users would be subject to sanctions, but the fact is that these sanctions have never been realized. . However, on the other hand, there are residents who have livestock, saying that they will give money as a thank you to the civil service police unit if they can catch their livestock, because all this time the livestock owner has been trying to catch his livestock but has always failed, because his livestock is included wild livestock. Thus, it can be understood that not all residents object to the efforts made by the civil service police unit to arrest livestock, if we refer to the residents' statements above. Apart from that, another problem is the lack of facilities and infrastructure which is an inhibiting factor in implementing this policy by the civil service police unit in carrying out its main duties and functions.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

According to Edward III in Widodo (2010: 106), policy implementation may still not be effective due to inefficient bureaucratic structures (deficiencies in bureaucratic structure). This bureaucratic structure includes aspects such as organizational structure, division of authority, relationships between organizational units within the organization concerned, and organizational relationships with outside organizations and so on. Therefore, the bureaucratic structure includes dimensions of fragmentation and standard operating procedures which will facilitate and standardize the actions of policy implementers in carrying out their duties. The fragmentation dimension emphasizes that a fragmented bureaucratic structure can increase communication failures, where policy implementers will have a greater chance that their instructions will be distorted.

According to researchers, in the absence of standard operating procedures, policy implementers cannot optimize the available time and cannot function to uniform the actions of officials in complex organizations in the context of monitoring and controlling livestock in Pasangkayu District. Clarity of policy substance and standard operational procedures for implementing the policy will make the disposition of livestock control policy actors clearer. The clearer the substance and operational standards of policy implementation procedures, the easier it is for policy actors to accept, not want to know, or reject the presence of livestock control policies, thereby encouraging the emergence of a person's disposition to implement the policy. In accordance with the researcher's observations, standard operational procedures are not visible in the Pasangkayu sub-district office, even in the order section room which has the task and function of carrying out livestock control.

Standard operational procedure guidelines are a fairly clear and detailed description of what is required of employees when carrying out their duties as well as standards for achieving quality and quality assurance processes as well as ensuring the implementation of various rules. According to researchers, the poor performance of livestock control policies is due to the lack of seriousness in implementing them optimally and optimally. In fact, controlling livestock is one of the tasks of sub-district and sub-district officials in providing public services based on regional regulations. Therefore, public services must be implemented transparently and fairly by each service unit, because the quality of public service performance has very broad implications in achieving public peace and order, especially the community in the Pasangkayu District area.

In an organization, so that the policy can achieve maximum success, there must be a division of the main tasks and functions of each organizational unit. Not only that, but it must also be supported by the availability of standard operational procedures in order to provide understanding to officers in the field if they want to impose sanctions on livestock owners who make mistakes. And this is important because if there are no Standard Operating Procedures that serve as a basis for action, it will be difficult for officers/employees to take strategic steps to impose sanctions on those who violate the Pasangkayu Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2010, Concerning Supervision and Control of Farm Animals.

Conclusion

Based on the results of a study conducted by researchers, the implementation of policies for monitoring and controlling livestock in Pasangkayu District has not been effective. Several factors cause this regional regulation to be ineffective in its implementation because the agency given the authority no longer carries out supervision, control and outreach to people who own livestock. Apart from that, there are minimal resources prepared, be it financial resources, equipment resources. Another problem is the lack of strict sanctions given to livestock owners who violate the rules. There are no standard operational procedures for implementing livestock policies in the Pasangkayu District area. By referring to the conclusions above, the researcher sees that no matter how well the policy is implemented in Pasangakyu District, it will never be effective because raising livestock is part of the culture and habits of the local community and is

rather difficult to eliminate because livestock activities are a hereditary business. passed down from their ancestors.

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