

Implementation of Farm Animal Control Policy in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency

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Abstract

This research aims to analyze the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency. The focus is to evaluate aspects of communication, disposition, resources and bureaucratic structure in implementing the policy. This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data collection was carried out through observation, direct interviews and documentation. The selection of informants used purposive techniques. The research results show that Regional Regulation number 6 of 2009 concerning Livestock Control has made a positive contribution in reducing the number of wild livestock. However, its implementation still faces several obstacles. The government's consistency in law enforcement needs to be improved, resource support, especially in terms of finance, is still lacking, and public awareness in the Bungku Tengah District area needs to be increased. In implementing livestock control policies, it is necessary to increase government consistency, increase resource support, and increase public awareness. Without optimal handling of these obstacles, livestock control cannot be implemented effectively.

Keywords | Implementation, policy, control of livestock, Bungku Tengah, Morowali.

INTRODUCTION

Public policy does not emerge from a vacuum; from its inception, it involved human interactions within communities and with the surrounding environment. This interaction forms social beliefs about goodness which must be fought for in ways that are considered good. This ongoing effort to achieve social good creates the values and cultural norms that characterize the community. Communities that achieve good through power structures tend to develop the view that a state approach or an elite/patronage approach is more effective, while communities that achieve good through individual effort will tend to hold the view that individual freedom or laissez-faire is more effective. (Nugroho, 2017).

These cultural values crystallize in political institutional choices that are established as formal mechanisms to achieve these goals. The next challenge is how politics operates within the institution called the state. The political process determines the form of state governance, and one of the concrete manifestations of this governance is public administration institutions, one of which is a government organization. Public policy directs interactions within and between communities, in the interest of the community being able to achieve the expected good effectively (Nugroho, 2017: 70-71).

The main task of public administration is to create an environment that allows every actor, both business and non-profit, to develop into a competitive actor, not only domestically, but also globally. This environment can only be created effectively through public policy. Effective public policy is a policy that encourages every member of society to build their own competitiveness, not plunge them into dependency. This understanding is



important before entering three key aspects of public policy: policy formulation, policy implementation, and policy evaluation.

Policy implementation is basically a way for a policy to achieve its goals. Nothing more, nothing less. To implement public policy, there are two steps to choose from: directly through programs or through policy formulation derived from that public policy. Public policy in the form of laws or regional regulations is a type of policy that requires explanation or implementing regulations. Public policies that can be directly implemented include Presidential Decrees, Presidential Instructions, Ministerial Decrees, Regional Head Decrees, Service Head Decrees, and so on (Nugroho, 2003).

The livestock subsector is still a priority in developing livestock businesses, considering its important role in meeting animal protein needs. Improving the quality of Indonesia's human resources can be achieved by meeting protein needs. Livestock development in accordance with the potential of the community and region needs to be considered. Efforts to develop cattle livestock in Central Sulawesi, especially Morowali Regency, are considered appropriate considering the potential and supporting characteristics of the region. Regional governments have an important role in issuing policies or regulations regarding livestock management to ensure livestock potential is managed well.

Based on data from the Directorate General of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture in 2020, Central Sulawesi, including Morowali Regency, has a large contribution to population and beef production. Morowali Regency, which ranks third out of 12 districts in Central Sulawesi, has a significant cattle population. Therefore, the role of local governments in issuing policies that support the development of cattle farming is crucial for the welfare of the community (Dahli Masahuri: 2021).

Table 1. Livestock Population by Regency/City and Type of Livestock in Central Sulawesi Province, 2015

Regency/City Regency/Municipality		Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle/ Beef Cattle	Buffalo Buffalo	Horse	Goat/Goat	Sheep	Pig/Pig
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Regency/Regency								
1.	Banggai Islands	-	14.753	-	328	21.011	-	18.421
2.	Banggai	-	73.805	2	121	85.743	-	53.125
3.	Morowali	-	6.598	183	8	11.645	-	3.414
4.	Poso	10	17.864	2.216	109	7.295	-	76.394
5.	Donggala	-	38.346	30	46	30.980	207	9.267
6.	ToliToli	-	14.506	129	184	31.093	263	2.887
7.	Boo	-	16.250	-	-	27.387	-	1.272
8.	Paris Moutong	-	27.477	17	216	36.223	-	28.985
9.	Tojo Una Una	-	25.967	-	452	30.883	-	4.483

10.	Sigi	-	29.186	684	220	26.026	2.723	12.309
11.	Banggai Laut	-	3.546	-	114	97.177	-	17.936
12.	North Morowali	-	22.310	459	1	4.417	-	10.091
City/Municipality								
1.	Hammer	-	8.877	3	837	108.818	4.803	-
Central Sulawesi		10	299.485	3.723	2.636	518.698	7.996	238.584

Source: Central Sulawesi Regional Government, 2015

These data indicate that the potential for developing cattle livestock in Central Sulawesi, especially in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency, is very large. This aims to improve the economy of the local community and at the same time make a significant contribution to the population and beef production nationally.

In this context, livestock agribusiness opportunities are very open, not only in meeting food consumption needs but also as a challenge and opportunity for the regional government of Morowali Regency to develop the livestock sector. Because the majority of the population of Morowali Regency, especially in Bungku Tengah District, works in the livestock sector, regional government intervention as executive is needed through the issuance of policies, rules and regulations related to livestock management. This aims to ensure that livestock potential can be managed efficiently, meet food needs, and support economic growth both on a small and large scale.

With the authority granted by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, the government sector can play a broad role in creating a good governance system, or what is known as good governance. One of the institutions that plays an important role in creating a clean and safe environment from roaming livestock is the Department of Agriculture and Livestock.

Infrastructure development continues to increase in various regions, including increasing development centers in urban areas, creating small towns with orderly urban governance. This requires strict regulations on the lives of livestock that previously could roam freely.

Wild livestock, such as buffalo, cows, goats, and others, which are not regularly looked after by their owners, often become a nuisance in public places such as highways. This can disrupt order and comfort for people who are active on the road, and even cause accidents. These livestock can also enter agricultural land, plantations and residents' yards, causing conflict between residents and livestock owners.

Even though the Morowali Regency regional government has issued policy regulations related to controlling livestock through Morowali Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2009 concerning Livestock Control, its implementation still faces obstacles. Existing regional regulations have not been socialized evenly in all sub-districts, especially in Bungku Tengah Sub-district. In fact, the regulation stipulates the role of the sub-district head in supervision, assisted by the Civil Service Police Unit, and provides criminal sanctions for violators.



However, in reality, there are still many livestock roaming the streets, indicating that an evaluation of the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency is very necessary. Therefore, this research aims to analyze problems related to controlling livestock animals in the sub-district and discuss the implementation process of Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2009 concerning Controlling Livestock Animals in Morowali Regency with a focus on the Bungku Tengah sub-district. Based on the description of the background to the research problem above, So the author formulates the problem to be researched as: Why is the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah sub-district, Morowali district not effective?

The aim of this research is to find out, analyze and evaluate the implementation of the policy of Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2009 concerning Control of Livestock in the Bungku Tengah sub-district, Morowali Regency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

To strengthen this research from an academic perspective, previous research is needed. The discussion in the literature review aims to avoid plagiarism and also as a reference and guide in developing research, especially in the field of evaluating the implementation of public policies. The results of previous research are as follows:

Syamsiar I. Mahmud, 2022 Journal, with the title "Management Handling Policy for Controlling Livestock Animals in Gadung District" Researcher's conclusion: Determining factors for the implementation of regional regulatory policies regarding controlling livestock animals in the District. Boo. studied from: a). Policy standards and targets, b). Resources, c). Inter-organizational communication and strengthening activities, d). characteristics of the implementing agent organization, e). The attitude of the implementers, f). The socio-economic conditions have been implemented but are still not optimal from the policy standards and targets which are not in accordance with the contents of the policy because there are still inconsistencies in giving fines to livestock owners who violate as stated in the contents of the policy, the lack of human resources related to civil servant investigators (PPNS) so that procedures Action only stops at the stage of implementing sanctions, and implementing agents at the village level only have an elementary school education background, so that what the superiors instruct cannot be understood by implementing agents, apart from that, in the aspect of communication, coordination between related departments is still lacking, especially at this level. Districts that are not running well so that the elements of clarity and message content of the livestock control policy still lack clarity, the attitude of the implementers is still not serious about implementing this policy because the budget support capacity is still minimal in providing honorariums to the team implementing the animal control policy. the livestock. (Syamsiar: 2022).

Public Policy Concept

In essence, there are many meanings or definitions of public policy that can be found in various literature on public policy. Each of these definitions has different emphasis. This

difference arises because of differences in background or point of view in understanding public policy.

The term policy in English is differentiated from the word wisdom which means wisdom or discernment. Policy is a general statement of behavior of an organization. In the opinion of Alfonsus Sirait in his book *Management* defines policy as follows: "Policy is a guideline for decision making" (Sirait, 1991: 115). Policy is something that is useful and is also a simplification of the system that can help and reduce problems and a series of actions to solve certain problems, therefore a policy is considered very important.

William N. Dunn mentions the term public policy in his book entitled *Public Policy Analysis*, the meaning is as follows: "Public Policy is a complex pattern of interdependent collective choices, including decisions not to act, which made by a government agency or office" (Dunn, 2003: 132).

Public policy according to what Dunn put forward implies the existence of collective choices that depend on each other, which includes decisions to take action. The public policy in question is made by a government agency or office. Once a policy has been created, it must be implemented by administrative units that mobilize financial and human resources, and evaluated so that it can be used as a monitoring mechanism for the policy in accordance with the objectives of the policy itself.

Edward III and Sharkansky stated that public policy is: "What the government says and does, or not to do, it is the goals or purpose of government programs. (what is said and done, or not done. Policy is a series of goals and targets of government programs)" (Following Widodo, 2001:190).

The opinions of Edward III and Sharkansky indicate what was done or not done. This is related to the goals and objectives of the money contained in the programs that have been created by the government. Miriam Budiardjo stated that the definition of policy is a collection of decisions taken by an actor or by a political group in an effort to choose goals and methods to achieve those goals (Budiardjo, 2008: 56). Based on the definition above, policy is a collection of decisions. This decision is taken by an actor or by a political group, namely the government. This decision seeks to choose goals and ways to achieve the goals you want to achieve.

Public Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is a further process from the policy formulation stage. At the formulation stage, strategy and policy objectives are determined, while actions to achieve the objectives are regulated at the policy implementation stage. In developed countries, policies are generally debated at the formulation stage in parliament, involving the public. So, after the policy is issued, there is no longer any debate in society. In developing countries, debates generally occur during implementation because the community is not included in policy formulation. According to Tachjan (2006), implementation of public policy is a complex process involving organizational, leadership and managerial dimensions of the government as the authority holder. Agustino (2006) stated that policy implementation is a complex process and is often politically charged due to intervention from various interests.



Eugene Bardach, quoted by Agustino, stated that making policies that look good on paper is not difficult, but implementing them to everyone's satisfaction is more difficult.

Policy implementation, according to Van Meter and Van Horn (in Agustino, 2006), are actions carried out by individuals, officials, or groups from both the government and the private sector to achieve the goals outlined in policy decisions. Daniel Mazmanian and Paul Sabatier (in Agustino, 2006) define policy implementation as the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws or executive decisions.

Policy implementation is a dynamic process in which policy implementers carry out activities or activities to achieve results in accordance with policy objectives. In policy implementation, there is an interaction between setting goals and the means of action to achieve those goals (Sulaeman, 1997). Policy implementation also involves factors such as resources, relationships between organizational units, bureaucratic levels, and certain political groups (Koswara, 2001). Wahab (2001) explains that policy implementation is an understanding of what happens after the program is declared effective or formulated. The focus of policy implementation is on events and activities that arise after the adoption of state policy guidelines, including efforts to administer them and cause problems.

In the context of policy implementation, Jones (1991) identified three main activities: organization, interpretation, and application. Organization involves establishing or reorganizing resources, units, and methods to carry out programs. Interpretation involves translating the program language into an acceptable and executable plan. Application is the routine provision of services, payments, or achieving program goals.

In the perspective of policy implementation, Anderson (1979) looks at four aspects: implementers, the nature and process of administration, compliance with policies, and aspects of policy implementation itself. Policy implementation requires coordination, formation of organizational units, establishment of SOPs, allocation of resources, and strict control over implementation.

In an effort to increase the effectiveness of policy implementation, Muchsin (2002) emphasized the importance of four elements: formation of organizational units, determination of SOPs, resource coordination, and resource allocation. Strict controls are also needed to prevent violations, especially in the allocation of aid funds.

In the context of the research "Implementation of Livestock Control Policy in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency," attention must be focused on the implementation process, the actors involved, administration, compliance with the policy, and aspects of the implementation of the policy itself. By understanding these factors, research can provide deeper insight into the success or failure of implementing livestock control policies in the region.

Policy Implementation Model

Implementation of public policy is a complex process and is influenced by various factors. Grindle (1980) identified two major variables that influence the success of policy

implementation, namely the content of policy and the implementation environment (context of implementation).

The policy content variable includes the following aspects:

1. **Target Group Interests:** The extent to which the interests of the target group are included in the content of the policy.
2. **Types of Benefits:** The type of benefits the target group receives from the policy.
3. **Desired Changes:** The extent of the desired changes to the policy.
4. **Program Location:** Is the location of a program appropriate in the implementation context?
5. **Implementor Involvement:** Does the policy mention the implementer in detail?
6. **Resource Support:** Is the program supported by adequate resources?

Policy environment variables include:

1. **Actor's Power and Interests:** How much power, interests and strategies do the actors involved in implementing the policy have?
2. **Institutional and Regime Characteristics:** Characteristics of the institutions and regime in power.
3. **Target Group Compliance and Responsiveness:** Level of compliance and responsiveness of the target group.

According to Ripley and Franklin (1986), there are two approaches to assessing policy implementation, namely the compliance approach and the results approach. The compliance approach assesses the extent to which implementors comply with established procedures, schedules and restrictions. Meanwhile, the results approach asks about what achievements have been achieved and why this happened.

Ripley and Franklin (Tangkilisan, 2003) put forward three perspectives for measuring the success of policy implementation:

1. **Bureaucratic Compliance:** The level of bureaucratic compliance with the bureaucracy above it.
2. **Smooth Routine and No Problems:** Smooth routine and minimal problems in implementation.
3. **Performance that Satisfies All Parties:** Satisfactory performance, especially for the beneficiary group.

Jones (Tahir, 2015) states that policy implementation involves three activities, namely organization, interpretation, and application. Organization involves the formation or arrangement of resources to support the program, interpretation to make the program appropriate and acceptable, and application related to the implementation of routine activities.

Weimer and Vining (Subarsono, 2011) mention three large groups of variables that influence the success of implementing a program, namely policy logic, the environment in which the policy is operationalized, and the ability of the policy implementer.

Bardach (Tahir, 2015) put forward the theory of implementation as a game, which includes bargaining, persuasive maneuvers, and control over the desired results. Meanwhile,



evolutionary theory emphasizes that implementation always requires changes and adjustments to the goals and impacts it produces.

Edwards III (1980) stated that policy implementation is the stage between policy formation and its consequences for the affected communities. The four variables in the Edwards III model that influence implementation success are communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure.

1. **Communication:** Transmission, clarity and consistency of communication are essential to avoid distortion and minimize the possibility of errors in implementing policies.
2. **Resource:** Adequate human and financial resources support the sustainability of programs/policies.
3. **Disposition:** Implementor characteristics, such as honesty, commitment, and democratic attitudes, influence implementation success.
4. **Bureaucratic Structure:** Implementing organizational mechanisms and structures, including SOPs and uncomplicated organization, support smooth implementation.

This policy implementation model provides an illustration that successful implementation does not only depend on one variable, but is the result of the synergy of various interrelated factors. In the context of research regarding the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency, these models can be used as an analytical framework to evaluate the factors that influence the implementation of these policies.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach to understand the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency. The writer is the main instrument in collecting and determining data, with a focus on exploring and understanding the meaning of social or humanitarian problems. The qualitative method was chosen because livestock control policy is an abstract issue that requires a search for meaning.

The type of research used is descriptive, with the aim of describing the social phenomena that occurred when the research was conducted. This research focuses on the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency. The research location was chosen because it was considered ineffective in implementing the policy.

The research will be carried out starting in 2023, including data collection, data processing, data analysis and thesis writing. Informants were selected purposively and snowballing, involving parties such as the Regent of Morowali, representatives of Regional Council Members, the Head of Bungku Tengah District, the Head of the Civil Service Police Unit, and the general public and cattle breeders.

Data types are divided into primary and secondary. Secondary data was obtained from literature in libraries and government documents. Primary data was obtained through direct interviews with selected informants. The main data source is the Morowali Regency Government Office.

Data collection techniques involve observation, interviews, and documentation. The research instrument involves the author as the main instrument, interview guide, and observation guide. Data analysis follows an Interactive Model which involves condensing data, presenting data, and verifying or drawing conclusions.

The data analysis process is an iterative cycle, involving reduction, presentation and verification activities. Conclusions are drawn and verification is carried out to ensure the validity of the meaning that emerges from the data. The entire research process aims to provide a systematic, factual and accurate description of the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Bungku Tengah District was formed after the formation of Central North Sulawesi Province through the Decree of the Governor of the Head of the Level I Region of Suluteng No. 122/162 dated 28 February 1962. On 10 January 1963, the Kewedanaan of Bungku was separated from the Kolonodale Government Region, forming four Kewedanaan Regions in the Poso Level II Region, namely the Kewedanaan of Poso/Lore, Tojo/Una-Una, Kolonodale, and Bungku. After the expansion of the sub-district area in 1964, the Bungku Tengah area included Solonsa to Bahomotefe villages with 36 villages and 6 sub-districts.

In 1997, Bungku Tengah District was divided into two sub-districts, namely Bungku Tengah District (covering Lanona Village to Bahomotefe) and Bungku Barat District (covering Solonsa to Bahoea Reko-Reko). Based on Law no. 51 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of Buol, Morowali and Banggai Islands Regencies, Bungku Tengah became the capital of Morowali Regency.

In 2011, Bungku Tengah District was again divided into two, namely Bungku Tengah District (covering Lanona to Puungkoilu) and East Bungku District (covering Lahuafu to Onepute Jaya).

The area of Bungku Tengah District is 725.57 km², or 13.26% of the area of Morowali Regency. This region has 13 villages and 6 sub-districts, with the northern border bordering Bungku Barat District, the southern border with Bahodopi District, the eastern border with the waters of Tolo Bay, and the western border with the South Sulawesi Province.

The topography of this sub-district is mostly in coastal areas (78.95%), followed by slope/ridge areas (5.26%) and plain areas (15.79%). Along with the development of time, socio-economic developments and community needs, Bungku Tengah District has experienced regional changes to provide better government and development services.

Edward III stated that the policy implementation stage has an important role in the entire public policy process. Often, implementation is considered only as the implementation of what has been decided in the policy, and is considered to have no significant influence on the decision itself. However, in fact, the implementation stage is very crucial because a policy will have no meaning if its implementation is not carried out effectively according to established procedures.



Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency, has issued a policy regarding animal husbandry and its control through regional regulations. This regional regulation provides provisions regarding the control of livestock in the administrative area of Morowali Regency, especially in Bungku Tengah District. Therefore, it is important to implement these policies well to achieve the main objectives set out in regional regulations.

In this research, the author uses Edward III's theory as an analytical tool to look at the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District, as regulated in Morowali Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2009 concerning Livestock Control. Edward III identified four variables that are indicators of successful implementation of public policy, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic structure, and disposition. Therefore, the author will provide a description of the research results related to the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District based on these four indicators according to Edward III's theory.

Implementation of the Farm Animal Control Policy in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency Seen from the Communication Aspect

Communication has a central role in policy implementation, where information conveyed poorly can hamper the implementation process and cause problems in the future. Therefore, policy makers have the first responsibility to convey policy information to policy implementers who will implement the policy.

According to Edward III, the factors influencing policy implementation work simultaneously and interact, and the ideal approach is to take this complexity into account by discussing all factors simultaneously. Communications relating to policy decisions must be conveyed to appropriate personnel before they can be implemented. However, obstacles often arise in the transmission of implementation communications, and this can hinder policy implementation.

According to Edward III, policy communication has three dimensions, namely transmission (distribution of good communication), clarity and consistency. In the context of implementing livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District, Morowali Regency, policy transmission has been implemented well, especially in communication between policy makers and implementers. However, obstacles arise, especially in conveying information regarding the risks of not complying with policies, which can result in public misunderstanding.

In the aspect of clarity, it is important to ensure that the instructions passed on to implementers are very clear and not vague. Unclear communication messages can lead to wrong interpretations and affect policy implementation. Even though information regarding the rules for caring for and controlling livestock animals has been clearly conveyed to policy implementers and the public, there are still violations, indicating that unclear messages can be an obstacle.

In the aspect of consistency, it is important that the orders conveyed to implementers are consistent and not contradictory. Consistency makes it easier for implementers to carry out their duties. The results of the research show that the information conveyed by the sub-

district head and the Civil Service Police Unit and the Regional Fire Department of Morowali Regency is consistent and does not change.

Effective communication is the main requirement for policy implementers. However, the research results show differences in views regarding the effectiveness of communication in implementing livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah District. Even though communication has been carried out in two directions, there is a view that communication is still far from expectations. Obstacles such as lack of resources and lack of public understanding of policy risks are inhibiting factors.

In an effort to improve communication, consistency in conveying information to implementers and the public is very important. Government commitment, availability of resources, and diverse communication approaches can help achieve effective communication. Despite obstacles and differences in views, implementation of livestock control policies can be improved through better understanding, more effective coordination and more open communication.

Implementation of livestock control policies is seen from the resource aspect

In implementing the livestock control policy in Bungku Tengah sub-district, resources are crucial, such as oil which ensures machines function properly. According to Nugroho (2012:22), resources consist of Human Resources, Financial Resources, Authority Resources, and Infrastructure. Van Meter and van Horn (1983:22) divide resources into human resources, material resources and method resources.

Recognition of district DPRD members. Morowali, Syahrudin, pointed out that the implementation of animal control policies in the Bungku Tengah sub-district is still not supported by enough resources. Especially, human resources need further improvement and preparation to improve performance.

However, the Head of Bungku Tengah Subdistrict believes otherwise. According to him, human resources have met the requirements, and the government is responsive to public complaints. They have also implemented the stages according to regional regulations.

The head of the Satpol PP service said that resources, especially public awareness, knowledge and expertise of implementers, influence the success of policies. However, financial support is still lacking, causing problems in handling livestock.

From a policy perspective, the head of the department, Heriyanto, stated that human resources were adequate, involving experts, field officers and administrative staff. However, financial support is still minimal, affecting policy implementation.

The community's response shows that socialization of the regulations has been carried out, but there are still people who are not aware of them, so livestock are still roaming around. Even though the government has implemented services related to this regulation.

Overall, the implementation of livestock control policies in Bungku Tengah sub-district still faces obstacles, especially in terms of financial resources. Human resources are considered adequate, but without sufficient financial support, these policies are difficult to implement effectively.



Implementation of the Farm Animal Control Policy in Bungku Tengah District is viewed from the disposition aspect

In policy implementation, disposition by Edwards III refers to a shared understanding between policy implementers and direction from the leadership. This disposition can be reflected in several indicators, such as the role of direct implementers (in this case, the civil service police unit and task force) which are the main motor in taking action against violations related to livestock abandonment. The aim is to prevent confusion regarding the authority possessed.

The Bungku Tengah Subdistrict Head gave instructions to the Village Head and Village Head to continue to provide knowledge or warnings regarding livestock control policies. This is done to ensure that there is no confusion regarding the division of authority that has been regulated in the regional regulations.

Even though the disposition of authority in implementing livestock control policies is clear, public awareness is still the main obstacle, as stated by member of the Morowali DPRD, Syahrudin. The Head of Bungku Tengah Subdistrict also stated that some components of society still do not understand regional regulations regarding the control of livestock, perhaps due to the level of education.

The Regional Government of Morowali Regency has shown its commitment to implementing regional regulations regarding the control of livestock. However, there are challenges on the ground that affect law enforcement and policy implementation. Lack of coordination between implementers and varying understanding are obstacles, as stated by the head of the Satpol PP service, HM Syahrul Amin, SE.

Head of the Enforcement of Legislative Regulations and Investigators, Heriyanto, SH, outlined the government's commitment in the form of drafting regulations, outreach to the public, monitoring the care of livestock, and providing sanctions for violations.

The community has responded positively to regional regulations regarding control of livestock, considering it a useful step to reduce livestock wandering on roads and reduce traffic accidents.

Even though the disposition of authority in implementing livestock control policies has been carried out in accordance with regulations, the main obstacle still lies in public awareness and lack of understanding of policy regulations. Therefore, more intensive outreach efforts and a more inclusive approach may be needed to increase public understanding and awareness regarding this policy.

Implementation of Livestock Control Policy in Bungku Tengah District Seen from the Bureaucratic Aspect

The mechanism for implementing Regional Regulations (Perda) regarding the implementation of livestock control policies in Morowali Regency has been carried out in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) whose implementation instructions are delegated through Regent's Regulations as a follow-up to the Regional Regulation. According to DPRD member, Syahrudin, this mechanism is regulated in the Technical OPD and Satpol PP, in accordance with regional regulations and other regulations.

Organizational structures, from sub-district, sub-district, to village levels, play an important role in policy implementation.

The Head of Bungku Tengah District explained that the Regent of Morowali as a policy maker and maker gave instructions to related agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, Plantation and Livestock, the Civil Service Police Unit Service and the Regional Fire Department, the sub-district heads in Morowali Regency, especially in Bungku Tengah District, as well as village heads and village head in the area. In his view, the organizational structure is adequate to implement livestock control policies.

Head of the Civil Service Police Unit and Regional Fire Department, Heriyanto, SH, revealed that the Regent of Morowali gave dispositions to the relevant agencies and involved the DPRD as the legislature and policy supervisor. An overview of the organizational structure of implementing livestock control policies in the Bungku Tengah sub-district involving a number of agencies such as the Agriculture and Livestock Service, the Environment Service, the Health Service, the Civil Service Police Unit, the District Government and the community.

Even though the mechanism for implementing the policy has been regulated and the organizational structure appears to be quite adequate, the research results show that the success of policy implementation also depends on the government's consistency in law enforcement, the availability of resources, especially financial resources, and more effective delivery of information to the public. Public awareness of these regulations is still an obstacle, and consistency in law enforcement needs to be improved. Apart from that, insufficient financial resources and information that has not been conveyed optimally are obstacles in implementing livestock control policies in the Bungku Tengah sub-district.

Research Analysis

In dealing with the problem of livestock roaming outside their proper location, it is important for farmers to immediately control their animals and be aware of the legal implications of releasing them into the wild. The negative impacts of this behavior include environmental damage, disruption to society, and potential losses to the government.

The disorder of livestock can cause damage to the environment, such as destroying plants in city parks. This can also result in accidents that are detrimental to road users and livestock owners themselves. Conflicts between residents can also occur because livestock can damage other people's property, triggering disputes if there is no satisfactory resolution.

The Regional Government of Morowali Regency has taken steps to overcome this problem by implementing Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2009 concerning Livestock Control. This policy applies to all livestock roaming on roads and other public facilities. The government involves Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) and civil service police units in taking action against violations related to livestock abandonment.

Even though this policy already exists, its implementation in Bungku Tengah District has not been effective. Some of the barriers identified involve aspects of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucracy. The government's commitment to policy implementation appears to be lacking, communication regarding policies is not yet optimal,



resources, especially financial, are inadequate, and firmness in law enforcement is still limited to discourse. These obstacles contribute to the sub-optimal implementation of livestock control policies in the sub-district.

CONCLUSION

Looking at the various dimensions of policy implementation of the Edwards III model, especially in the context of controlling livestock in Bungku Tengah District, there are several aspects that show that the effectiveness of implementation is still not optimal. Let's review some of the shortcomings that can be identified:

1. Communication and Coordination: Although there are communication and coordination efforts between officials and implementing work units, there is still room for improvement. The synergy between them needs to be improved so that information related to livestock control policies can be conveyed more effectively.
2. Disposition: Although there is consistency in the implementation of regulations related to controlling livestock animals, there are obstacles in enforcing the law against violations. This consistency needs to be improved to ensure that legal action is truly effective and in accordance with established provisions.
3. Human Resources: Human resources, both in terms of quantity and quality, are sufficient for policy implementation. However, regarding financial resources, there are still limitations in budget allocation which can affect the optimization of policy implementation.
4. Bureaucratic/Organizational Structure: Structurally, policy implementation has gone well. However, increasing effectiveness can be achieved by ensuring that every level, from the Regent to the village head and village head, has a deep and consistent understanding of the implementation of livestock control policies.
 - a. In conclusion, although there are a number of obstacles, the implementation of the livestock control policy in Bungku Tengah District reflects the efforts that have been made in various aspects. Concrete steps are needed to improve communication, increase consistency of disposition, allocate financial resources more wisely, and strengthen understanding at various levels of the bureaucracy. Only then can policy implementation achieve optimal effectiveness for the common good.

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