Implementation of Livestock Control Policy
(Case Study of Palu City Regulation Number 6 of 2012)

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Abstract – **This study aims to determine the process of implementing the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012. The method used in this research is a literature study, which in finding research data refers to secondary data (books, scientific articles / journals and other sources from electronic media). The theory used is the theory put forward by Van Meter and Van Horn (in Agustino, 2008) about the factors that influence policy implementation, including: 1). Measures and Objectives of Policy; 2). Resources; 3). Characteristics of Implementing Agents; 4). Attitude / tendency (disposition) of the implementers; 5). Inter-Organizational Communication and Implementing Activities, as well as; 6). Economic, Social and Political. This theory is used because it can see in detail the factors that influence the policy implementation process, starting from the purpose of making a policy, individual / group implementing policies, coordination between parties in implementing policies and external factors that can affect the policy implementation process itself. The results showed that the process of implementing the Regional Regulation of Palu City Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control has not gone well. Of the six indicators, only one indicator is met, namely communication between organizations and implementing activities. The other five indicators, such as the size and objectives of the policy, did not work well because the original purpose of the regional regulations was not in accordance with what was expected during the implementation process, the lack of resources in implementing the regional regulations, the characteristics of implementing agents that were not in accordance with what they were going to do. , the attitude of the implementers who do not implement regional regulations optimally and the economic, social and political environment that does not support the process of implementing the regional regulations.**

Keywords – **Policy Implementation, Local Regulation, Livestock Control**

I. INTRODUCTION

Rules are things that are made to prevent someone or a group from doing things they don't want. In the context of administration, regulations can be called policies. According to Anderson (in Tahir, 2014), policy is an action that has a purpose that is carried out by an actor or a number of actors to solve a problem. The basis for the creation of a policy is caused by existing problems and also the regulations are made to pay attention to existing aspects, as well as by making these regulations to protect the public from unwanted things. Local governments make regulations or policies based on public unrest in the local government environment. According to Dunn (2003), public policy is a complex pattern of interdependence of interdependent collective choices, including decisions not to act, made by local government agencies or work units. This illustrates that regional regulations are made by looking at several aspects and existing provisions.

Each region has regulations that are each made to overcome existing problems, such as problems related to parking problems in the city of Surabaya. The Surabaya City Government made Surabaya City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning Parking Management in the City of Surabaya. This regulation was made because some people park their vehicles inappropriately,

thus disturbing the activities of other people. Even though there are rules regarding the prohibition of parking in the places specified above, there are still many people who do not heed or ignore the prohibition. So that the Surabaya City Government provides sanctions in the form of a fine of Rp. 500,000, - to people who violate these regulations or policies. With the Surabaya government's policy on parking, it is hoped that people who have vehicles park their vehicles where they should be, so as not to disturb other people. Furthermore, Makassar City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2013 concerning Non-Smoking Areas. This rule was made considering that some people are disturbed by the smoke. For this reason, the government makes this rule so that people who smoke can pay attention to areas that are allowed to smoke and which areas are not allowed to smoke. With this regulation, it is hoped that people will not smoke in areas that have been designated as non-smoking areas, and also people who do not smoke will feel comfortable and not disturbed by cigarette smoke made by smokers.

In addition to the Regional Regulation on the implementation of parking in the City of Surabaya and the Regional Regulation on the area without smoking in the City of Makassar, there is one problem that almost all regions in Indonesia have, namely the control of livestock. Some areas that are known to have livestock control regulations include: Sigi Regency (Sigi Regency Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2017 concerning Livestock Control), South Coastal Regency (Nagari Regulation Number 05 of 2015 concerning Control of Freelancing Livestock), Tebo Regency (Tebo Regency Regional Regulation). Number 08 of 2014 concerning Control of Livestock), Parigi Moutong Regency (Regional Regulation of Parigi Moutong Regency Number 25 of 2005 concerning Livestock Control) Polewali Mandar Regency (Regional Regulation of Polewali Mandar Regency Number 6 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 15 of 2007 concerning Livestock Maintenance and Control) and several other areas.

Local regulations are made to overcome existing problems. Referring to the explanations put forward by Brewer and deLeon (1983), May and Wildavsky (1978), Anderson (1975), Jenkins (1978), Lester and Stewart (2000) and Dunn (2003) it is known that in the policy cycle there is one a process that aims to find out the results and impacts caused by the policy, this is the implementation of the policy. Policy implementation itself is an effort to create relationships that allow public policy goals to be realized as a result of government activities (Grindle in Agustino, 2012).

In the process of implementing policies, especially on livestock control policies, there are several previous studies that have been carried out. Based on research conducted by Ahmad Firdaus (2019), it is known that the policy for controlling livestock in the Teluk Low Ilir area of Tebo Regency has not gone well, because there are still many violations committed by livestock owners in Teluk Low Ilir village, Kabupaten Tebo Tebo is very far from what is stipulated in Regional Regulation Number 08 of 2014 concerning Control of Livestock, which in the Regional Regulation explains that livestock must be locked up and if released they must be released in the field. But in reality, livestock still roam freely in Teluk Low Ilir village, Tebo Regency. The research conducted by Nella Indriani (2018) shows that the implementation of livestock control in Muara Lembu Village, Singingi District in 2015-2016 has not been carried out effectively and well, as evidenced by until now there are still many livestock roaming the streets, especially on roads. highways that cause accidents due to wild livestock without any firm action from the government due to various obstacles and inadequate supporting factors in the field.

In Palu City itself, Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control was made, which aims to reduce livestock roaming the streets. However, this regulation has not been able to minimize livestock roaming freely on the streets. Like on Juanda Street, a herd of goats is free to roam around looking for food without any supervision from the owner and passing by on the road (JPPN, 2018). In addition, on Veteran Street there are also cattle that roam freely, which is feared to be the cause of accidents (Sutriyanto, 2021).

This study found that there were problems in the process of implementing the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control, for that further research is needed on: Implementation of Livestock Control Policies (Case Study of Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control. This research itself includes a cooperative literature review, which includes studies on controlling livestock that roam freely on the streets, thus disturbing the community in their activities.The purpose of this research is to determine the process of implementing Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 and the expected outcomes of this research are: 1). Can be a source of reference for further researchers related to public policy issues, especially related to policy implementation; 2). Can be used as a reference for the Palu City Government in implementing the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Policy

Policy is one thing that is always there in creating a better government process. Policies are also the basis of the government in doing everything so that it does not become a problem in the future. Nurcholis (2007) provides a definition of policy as a decision of an organization intended to achieve certain goals, containing provisions that can be used as behavioral guidelines in terms of :

1. Further decision-making, which must be carried out by either the target group or the organizational (unit) of implementing the policy.

2. The implementation of a policy that has been determined both in relation to the implementing organization (unit) and with the intended target group.

Meanwhile, Nugroho (2003) argues that policy is a rule that regulates shared life that must be obeyed and is binding on all citizens. Each will be given a sanction in accordance with the weight of the violation committed and imposed in front of the community by the institution that has the duty to impose sanctions. Furthermore, Dwiyanto (2012) explains that public policy should be relevant to the interests of the community, that's why public policy includes a process of selecting and sorting out the best alternatives to solve certain problems in society. Public policy also includes the process of forming problems, how to solve them, how to determine the policy, how the policy is implemented, and evaluated. According to Dunn (in Sahya Anggara, 2014), that there are four main characteristics of policy problems, namely as follows :

1. Interdependence, Policy is not a stand-alone entity, but part of the whole problem system.

2. Subjectivity. External conditions that give rise to a problem are defined, clarified, explained, and selectively evaluated.

3. Nature of assistance. Policy issues are understood, maintained, and changed socially.

4. The dynamics of policy issues. The way people view the problem will ultimately determine the solutions offered to solve the problem.

Another opinion was expressed by Irfan Islami (in Sutrisno 2009), that the policy has several implications, namely as follows :

1. That the public policy is in the form of a regional regulation in the form of stipulating actions from the government.

2. That public policy is not enough to just be stated but implemented in a tangible form.

3. That public policy, good for doing something, has and is based on certain aims and objectives.

4. That public policy must always be aimed at the interests of all members of society.

According to Heglo (in Abidin, 2012) states that policy is a course of action intended to accomplish some end. This Heglo definition is further elaborated by Jones (in Abidin, 2012) in relation to several contents of the policy, including :

1. The content of the first policy is the goal. What is meant is certain goals that are desired to be achieved (the desired ends to be achieved); It's not something you just want to aim for.

2. A plan or proposal that is a particular tool or way to achieve it.

3. Certain programs or methods that have been approved and approved to achieve the intended objectives.

4. Decisions, namely certain actions taken to determine goals, make and adjust plans, and implement and evaluate programs.

5. Impact, namely the impact that arises from a program in the community.

Hogwod and Gun (in Indiahono, 2009) state that there are 10 policy terms in a modern sense, namely : 1). As a label for a field of activity; 2). As an expression of general goals or expected state activities; 3). As a specific proposal; 4). As a government decision; 5). As a formal authorization; 6). As a program; 7). As output; 8). As a "result" (outcome); 9). As a theory and model, and also; 10). As a process

2.2 Policy Implementation

According to Ripley and Franklin (1982), implementation is what happens after laws are enacted that give authority to programs, policies, benefits, or some kind of tangible output. The term implementation refers to a number of activities that follow a statement of intent about program objectives and desired outcomes by government officials. Lester and Stewart (2000) further explain that policy implementation is seen in a broad sense, as the stage of policy immediately after the enactment of the law. This means that implementation is the implementation of laws in which various actors, organizations, procedures and techniques work together to implement policies in an effort to achieve the objectives of policies or programs. Implementation on the other hand is a complex phenomenon that may be understood as a process, an output or as an impact.

Meanwhile, according to Indiahono (2009), policy implementation is an important stage in policy. This stage determines whether the policies adopted by the government are really applicable in the field and are successful in producing outputs and outcomes as planned. Output is the policy output that is expected to appear as a direct output of the policy. Outputs can usually be seen within a short time after policy implementation. Outcome is the impact of the policy, which is expected to arise after the policy output is issued. Outcomes are usually measured after the output is released or a long time after policy implementation. Policy implementation in principle is a way for a policy to achieve its goals, nothing more and nothing less. To implement public policy, there are two choices of steps, namely directly implementing it in the form of programs or through formulation of derivative policies or from these public policies. (Nugroho, 2004).

Policy implementation according to the opinion above, is nothing but related to the way in which the policy can achieve its goals. Implemented through the form of programs as well as through derivatives. The intended derivative is through intervention projects and intervention activities.

The definition of policy implementation above, in detail according to Nugroho (2004) is an activity in the management process, which can be as follows :

1. Strategy Implementation (pre-implementation)

2. Organizing

3. Mobilization and Leadership

4. Control.

Implementation is very important, because by implementing or implementing the policies that have been made, the feasibility of the policies that have been prepared can be known. This can also be a reference if the policies that have been made will be revised again in order to meet the demands of the people who want the policies to be implemented properly.

2.3 Factors Can Influence Policy Implementation

According to Van Metter and Van Horn (in Agustino, 2008) stated that there are six factors that influence policy implementation :

1. Measures and Objectives of Policy. The performance of policy implementation can be measured for its success if and only if the size and objectives of the policy are realistic with the social culture that exists at the level of policy implementers. When the size of the policy or policy objectives are too ideal to be implemented at the citizen level, it is rather difficult to realize public policies at a level that is said to be successful.

2. Resources. The success of the policy implementation process is highly dependent on the ability to utilize the available resources. Humans are the most important resource in determining a successful implementation process

3. Characteristics of Implementing Agents. The focus of attention on implementing agencies includes formal organizations and informal organizations that will be involved in implementing public policies. This is very important because the performance of policy implementation will be very much influenced by the right characteristics and matches the implementing agents. In addition, the scope or area of policy implementation also needs to be taken into account when determining the implementing agent. The wider the scope of policy implementation, the greater the number of agents involved.

4. Attitude / tendency (disposition) of the implementers. The attitude of acceptance or rejection of the implementer will greatly affect the success or failure of the performance of policy implementation. This is very likely to happen because the policies

implemented are not the result of the formulation of local residents who are well acquainted with the problems and problems they feel

5. Inter-Organizational Communication and Implementing Activities. Coordination is a powerful mechanism in the implementation of public policy. The better the coordination of communication between the parties involved in an implementation process, the assumption is that errors will be very small to occur and vice versa.

6. Economic, Social and Political. The last thing that also needs to be considered in order to assess the performance of policy implementation is the extent to which the external environment contributes to the success of the public policies that have been set. Therefore, a conducive economic, social and political environment also needs to be considered in the policy implementation process.

Meanwhile, according to Ripley and Franklin (1986) in their book entitled Policy Implementation and Bureaucracy stated that the successful implementation of policies or programs can be addressed from three factors :

1. The compliance perspective that measures the implementation of strect level compliance needs to affect their superiors

2. The success of implementation is measured by the smoothness of the routine and the absence of problems

3. Successful implementation leads to performance that satisfies all parties, especially the expected beneficiary groups

Implementation or implementation of the policy becomes important after the policy has been made. According to Van Metter and Van Horn (in Fadillah, 2001), policy implementation is the implementation and control of the direction of policy actions until the policy results are achieved, which then formulates the policy implementation process as a whole of actions taken by individuals and groups. government and private sectors that are directed at achieving goals and objectives, which are priorities in policy decisions. Cheema and Rondinelli (in Subarsono, 2005) suggest that there are several factors that influence the implementation of decentralized government program policies. These factors are :

1. Environmental conditions. The environment greatly influences the implementation of policies, the environment includes the socio-cultural environment as well as the involvement of program recipients

2. Relationships between organizations. The implementation of a program needs support and coordination with other agencies. For this reason, coordination and cooperation between agencies is needed for the success of a program

3. Organizational resources for program implementation. Policy implementation needs to be supported by resources, both human and non-human resources

4. Characteristics and capabilities of implementing agents. The point is to include bureaucratic structures, norms and patterns of relationships that occur in the bureaucracy where all of it will affect the implementation of a program

Some of the opinions above illustrate that there are factors that influence the process of implementing a policy. The influencing factors can come from internal (the policy itself and the implementation of the policy) or external (environmental factors, be it economic, social and political).

III. METHOD

The research method used in this research is library research. Danial and Warsiah (2009) explain that the study of literature is a research conducted by researchers by collecting a number of books, magazines related to the problem and research objectives. Furthermore, Sugiyono (2014) explained that literature study is a theoretical study, references and other scientific literature related to culture, values and norms that develop in the social situation to be studied. It was further explained that literature study is a data collection technique by examining books, literature, notes and reports that have to do with the problem to be solved (Khaldun et al., 2019). The literature study itself is used to obtain research data (in the form of secondary data) in the form of books, scientific articles/journals and other sources from electronic media

IV. RESULTS

Roads are infrastructure that is intended for the community and is used in general. In Article 1 Paragraph 4 of Government Regulation Number 34 of 2006 it has been explained that: "Public roads are roads designated for public traffic". But what happens

if the roads that should be used by the community are also used by livestock. This happened on the streets of Palu City. With livestock roaming freely on the streets, road users and the surrounding community feel disturbed.

In 2001, the Palu City Government issued Palu City Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2001 concerning the Prohibition of Releasing Livestock and Herding them, so that livestock would not be on public roads which would disturb road users. In Article 3 Paragraph 3 of the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2001 concerning the Prohibition of releasing Livestock and Herding them, it reads: In the area it is prohibited to release livestock so that they roam in the city, streets or other places that can interfere with safety/smoothness. road users. The regulation has clearly prohibited people who own livestock from releasing or herding their livestock to the road, but from 2001 to 2011 there were still many livestock roaming public roads that should be reserved for the community. In 2012, the Palu city government re-issued a regulation on livestock, namely the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control, replacing the previously made regional regulation, namely the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2001 concerning the Prohibition of Releasing Livestock and Herding them.

The implementation of Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control will be seen using the theory proposed by Van Metter and Van Horn (in Agustino, 2008) which explains the 6 factors that influence policy implementation.

4.1 Measures and Objectives of Policy

The initial purpose of making Palu City Regulation Number 6 of 2012 was to minimize livestock roaming the streets. But in reality, farm animals still roam freely on the streets of Palu City. On Jalan Datu Pamusu, Lere Village, West Palu District, Palu City. A number of animals are still roaming freely in the city, and are free to cross the road until they enter lane two on Jalan Diponegoro and cause traffic flow to be disrupted. Hendra, who is one of the drivers, said that livestock owners should pay attention to their livestock, so they are not left alone, which can disturb road users (bappeda.palukota.go.id, 2015). This not only disturbs the road users, but also endangers public safety while driving. As stated by Andi, who said that it was very dangerous for himself and other motorcyclists (Wahyono M, 2021).

Ripley and Franklin (1986) provide an explanation that the success of implementation is measured by the smoothness of the routine and the absence of problems. Referring to this explanation, it appears that the process of implementing the Palu City Regulation Number 6 of 2012 has not been successful. This can be seen from the complaints of road users who are disturbed by the presence of animals roaming freely on the streets. This Regional Regulation should be used as a basis in order to minimize animals roaming the streets. If you refer to Jones' explanation (in Abidin, 2012) which says that the content of the policy is a goal that is desired to be achieved, then the Palu City Government is currently only limited to having a desire to control livestock on the streets and not trying to make the livestock no longer roam the streets.

4.2 Resources

Resources refer to parties who go directly to the location as well as the tools needed to implement the Regional Regulation. Unlike the Riau Provincial Government, where the Livestock and Animal Health Service is tasked with controlling livestock that roam freely on the streets (Fitriani, 2015), the Palu City Government has assigned a Civil Service Police Unit (SATPOL PP) to address these problems (sultengraya.com, 2021). In addition, in the process of controlling livestock, SATPOL PP only makes an appeal to the community and does not have supporting equipment in moving livestock that roam the streets (sultengraya.com, 2021).

Referring to the explanation put forward by Cheema and Rondinelli (in Subarsono, 2005) that the implementation of policies needs to be supported by resources, both human and non-human resources, it can be seen that the implementation of the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 is not going well. This can be seen from the lack of clarity on who implements the Regional Regulation and the lack of supporting equipment used in securing livestock roaming the streets.

4.3 Characteristics of Implementing Agents

In Article 7 Paragraph 2 of the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control, it is explained that those in charge of implementing this Regional Regulation are the Lurah and his staff, as well as the Civil Service Police Unit (SATPOL PP) and in Article 8 it is also explained that the community can be asked for help to carry out the process of controlling livestock on the streets. According to Van Metter and Van Horn (in Agustino, 2008), implementing agents include formal

organizations and informal organizations that will be involved in the implementation of public policies, which is very important because the performance of policy implementation will be very much influenced by the right characteristics and match the implementing agents.

Referring to the explanation above, it can be seen that the parties involved in implementing the Regional Regulation are still lacking. This is because there is no specific agency for managing livestock such as the Livestock Service Office in Palu City (palukota.go.id, 2021). This causes the implementation process of Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 not going well.

4.4 Attitude / Tendency (Disposition) of The Implementers

This section refers to the attitude or behavior of the implementing agents, in this case the Lurah and his staff and the SATPOL PP as the party assigned the task in the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control. The task force that had been ordered to deal with the problem of livestock roaming the streets had done their job. However, the lack of supporting facilities and infrastructure prepared in implementing the Regional Regulation (sultengraya.com, 2021) shows that they are not carrying out their assigned tasks to the fullest. Referring to the statement put forward by Van Metter and Van Horn (in Agustino, 2008) that the attitude of acceptance or rejection of the implementers will greatly affect the success or failure of the performance of policy implementation, it is seen that the process of implementing the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 has not gone well.

4.5 Inter-Organizational Communication and Implementing Activities

Communication between organizations and implementing activities refers to the coordination process carried out in implementing the policies that have been made. According to Van Metter and Van Horn (in Agustino, 2008), that coordination is a powerful mechanism in the implementation of public policy. The better the coordination of communication between the parties involved in an implementation process, the assumption is that errors will be very small to occur and vice versa. The coordination process between the parties is going well, this can be seen from the cooperation carried out with other agencies in controlling livestock on the streets. One of the parties involved in controlling livestock on the streets is the Indonesian National Army (TNI), in which the TNI is intentionally involved by the City Government in providing education and socialization to the community, especially livestock owners (Rifay, 2017).

The collaboration between the City Government and the TNI shows that there is coordination in implementing the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012, which is one of the benchmarks in the success of the implementation of a policy. This is in accordance with what was stated by Cheema and Rondinelli (in Subarsono, 2005), that the implementation of a program needs support and coordination with other agencies, which need to coordinate and collaborate between agencies for the success of a program.

4.6 Economic, Social and Political

Article 6 of the Regional Regulation of Palu City Number 6 of 2012 has clearly stated that livestock owners or herders are prohibited from :

1. Releasing or allowing livestock to roam on public roads and in public spaces in order to prevent disturbances to the orderly flow of traffic, aesthetics and cleanliness of the area, as well as disturbing the safety and comfort of public road users;

2. Releasing or grazing livestock at locations or areas for reforestation, reforestation and nurseries, whether managed by the government, private companies, or by community members in order to prevent disturbance, damage or failure in reforestation and reforestation efforts

3. Releasing or herding livestock in home yards, gardens, tourism locations, sports fields and other places that can cause damage, and, -

4. Utilize livestock in the form of horses, cows as tow trucks, carts and the like without being equipped with a dung shelter.

In addition to the prohibition, Article 31 of the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 also explains the criminal provisions, namely: "Anyone who violates the provisions of Article 6 in this Regional Regulation, is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum Rp. 50,000,000, - (Fifty million rupiah).

With the strict sanctions contained in the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control, it is expected to reduce livestock that are free to roam the streets. But in reality, there are still livestock that roam freely on the streets that should be used by the community in their activities. Livestock roaming the streets can damage public facilities, hinder traffic flow and can endanger the community as road users (sultengraya.com, 2018; Hamzah and Marzuki, 2021). According to Cheema and Rondinelli (in Subarsono, 2005) that the environment greatly influences the policy implementation process, which includes the socio-cultural environment and the involvement of program recipients. The involvement of the community as program recipients / parties who receive the impact of the implementation of the Regional Regulation is very much needed so that livestock no longer roam freely on the streets.

However, the livestock that roam the streets seem to have no owner and it is also as if the owners of these animals feel that it doesn't matter if their livestock roams on public roads that are used by people who are active. If referring to the explanation put forward by Ripley and Franklin (1986) that the compliance perspective measures a policy implementation, it can be seen that the process of implementing the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 is not going well. This is because the public's compliance with the Regional Regulation is invisible, and even the people seem to ignore and assume that the regulation does not exist.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, the authors conclude that the process of implementing the Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 does not seem to work as expected before the regulation was made, this is evidenced by the presence of animals that are still roaming the streets. By using the theory put forward by Van Metter and Van Horn (in Agustino, 2008) as the main basis in seeing the process of implementing the Regional Regulation, it is known that only one indicator is fulfilled from the process of implementing a policy, namely the indicators of Inter-Organizational Communication and Implementing Activities.

Five other indicators such as Policy Size and Objectives did not work well because the original purpose of Regional Regulations was not made according to what was expected during the implementation process, Lack of Resources in implementing Regional Regulations, Characteristics of Implementing Agents that were not in accordance with what they were going to do , The attitude of the implementers who do not implement the Regional Regulation optimally and the Economic, Social and Political Environment that does not support the process of implementing the Regional Regulation. The Palu City Government must socialize this Regional Regulation intensely and provide strict sanctions to livestock owners who violate these regulations by implementing Article 31 of Palu City Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2012 concerning Livestock Control (6 months imprisonment and a fine of Rp. 50,000,000).

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