

The Impact Of Oyster Waste On The Social Environment Of The Community And Government Policies On Oyster Tree Control In Coppo Village, Barru District, Barru Regency

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Oysters, Waste, Environment, Society.	This study aims to find out the impact of oyster waste on the social environment of the community and to find out the policies of the village government on oyster waste. The method used is a qualitative research method, a source of data obtained by means of interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis uses data collection, data reduction, data preparation and conclusion extraction. The results of this study show that the negative impact of oyster waste in Deae on oyster sellers is the impact on the coral reef environment and the impact on humans such as being scratched by the skin of oyster shells if not wearing footwear, and the positive impact of oyster waste can be used as a landfill, cement mixture, and can be used as fertilizer. And the oyster waste control policy in Deae has not made specific rules for oyster waste control, and the results of this study show that this oyster waste can be used by remanaging it.
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INTRODUCTION

Coral reef ecosystems and all life in the sea are one of the high-value natural resources. Corals as an essential ecosystem in marine waters have a pent-ing role for the survival of marine life such as fish and other biota. Maximum coral reef growth requires clear waters, warm temperatures, wave movement, smooth circulation, and avoidance of sedimentation processes. The shellfish development phase is a critical period where the influence of extreme changes in temperature conditions occurs in a short period. Apart from that, the community only focuses on their income through processed food, so that oyster shells are wasted and become oyster waste which will have a bad impact on the environment. For this reason, what can be done to overcome oyster waste and the government needs to issue a solution that can overcome this oyster waste, so that the surrounding environment can improve.

Initially, Oysters were known through an area called Deae, in the 19th century Oysters were processed into a typical food and widely consumed by most of the working people so that these marine animals began to be cultivated for a long time in the city of Barru and developed until now (Ajeng, 2016). Indonesia has a variety of coral reefs. One of the potential be-sar in Indonesia waters, especially in Barru, South Sulawesi which has bright prospects

for cultivation is oysters. Shellfish cultivation, namely oysters, began to be looked at by neighboring countries so that its production increases every year. Its promising economic quality and potential attract the interest of Japan investors. Japan is collaborating with one of the oyster farmers in South Sulawesi province. The Barru Regency Government made a cooperation agreement with one of the investors from Japan, PT Timor Otsuki Mutiara, which invested its shares, in the development of the marine sector through oyster cultivation (Wadrianto, 2011).

Waste is production waste that contains materials that can cause pollution and can interfere with health. In general, some people say that garbage is a useless and non-reusable material that must be disposed of immediately. If the disposal is carried out continuously, it will cause a buildup of garbage. This accumulation of garbage can cause diseases and cause pollution if not controlled immediately. Policy can be defined as a series of program plans, activities, actions, decisions, attitudes, to act or not to act carried out by the parties (Actors, as a stage to solve, the problems faced. Policy determination is an important factor for organizations to achieve their goals, Iskandar, in (Ramadhani 2017:2).

According to Ramadhani (2017:2), policy has two aspects. First, policy is a social practice that is not isolated or standalone; Rather, it is the result of the government's formulation based on events that occur in society, which grow in the context of social life and not as events separate from people's lives. Second, policy is a response to events to create harmony among parties to a conflict or provide incentives for joint action among parties who experience irrational treatment. Thus, policy functions as an effort to achieve certain goals and solve problems by using certain means within a certain period of time, and is generally fundamental by outlining general guidelines as a foundation to achieve the goals that have been set.

Public Policy is a dinographic process, where policy implementers carry out an activity or activity, so that in the end it will get a result that is in accordance with the goals for the policy goals themselves. The implementation of public policies occurs because of the government's actions in overcoming problems that arise in society so that these decisions are born. This policy is seen as a process of policy formulation that is implemented, implemented and evaluated through stages (Hayat 2018:85)

The purpose of Public Policy is to achieve the welfare of the community through regulations made by the government. Aspects that affect public policy according to Edwards III in (Ramadhani 2017:5), policy implementation can be interpreted as part of the policy process, which is positioned between the stages of policy preparation and the consequences caused by the policy (output, outcome).

According to Edward (quoted by Wahyudi, 2016), there are several main aspects that affect the implementation of policies, both directly and indirectly, and affect each other. First, bureaucratic authority or structure is the authority owned by policy implementers, which is related to the position or strata in the bureaucratic organization. This authority is related to work procedures or Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and organizational fragmentation, which affects the effectiveness of policy implementation.

Second, communication is an important activity in policy implementation, where information and ideas must be conveyed clearly and consistently. Good communication can reduce the gap between policy planning and implementation and avoid resistance from target groups. Influential communication dimensions include transmission, consistency, and clarity of the information conveyed. Third, resources are a crucial factor in policy implementation, including adequate staff, information, funding, and other supporting facilities. Without adequate resource support, policies cannot be implemented effectively and will only become documents without providing real solutions to community problems.

Fourth, the disposition or attitude of policy implementers also affects the success of policy implementation. Characteristics such as commitment, discipline, honesty, and democratic nature of the implementers greatly determine the effectiveness of the policy. Implementers with good dispositions tend to carry out policies more effectively, while inappropriate dispositions can hinder the policy implementation process.

According to Ramadhani (2017:06), the implementation of public policies can be evaluated through various dimensions that include consistency, transparency, accountability, fairness, participation, effectiveness, and efficiency. Consistency emphasizes the importance of implementation in accordance with applicable procedures and norms. Transparency is related to access to information that is open and easy for the public to understand. Accountability requires that the implementation of policies can be accounted for administratively and substantively. Justice is related to the balance of rights and obligations between members of society. Community participation is important to accelerate policy implementation, increase control, and minimize abuse of authority. Effectiveness is measured by the achievement of goals and set outcomes, while efficiency assesses the use of resources required to achieve such effectiveness, including time, cost, and other resources.

Robert Eyestone revealed that "Public Policy" is the relationship between the environment and the government where they work, so that the definition can be said to be still broad and has not detailed the supposed Public Policy. Thomas R. Dye also revealed that "Public Policy" leads to the implementation of what the government wants and does not want to do. The definition has indeed led to a precise encompass, but it does not provide a clear distinction between the government and the decisions they make or do not implement.

Richard Rose, an expert in political science, said that "Public Policy" should be understood not only as a policy maker, but also as a matter of thinking about the number of activities that are implemented with many consequences that must be faced by the government rather than just implementing decisions that only affect the government itself. Some of these definitions are actually still unclear to be applied, although they can be used as a foothold to understand the direction of an activity and not only in the form of decisions in determining an activity.

Based on this, Carl Friedrich sees the application of "Public Policy" as an action carried out by certain elements, ranging from an individual, a group, to the government itself in making a policy based on the obstacles and opportunities faced in an environment where they are based on the realization of certain goals. This definition provides a broad explanation

because it not only explains the actions taken by the government, but also the contributions that are under the individual and group level, and even leads to behaviors that can be categorized as adequate to be given attention in implementing "Public Policy", even though the intentions and objectives under the government are not easy to understand (Muhafidin. 2020 : 2)

Based on Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management (hereinafter referred to as UULH), pollution of living environments is the entry or inclusion of living things, substances, energy, and/or other components into a predetermined environment. Environmental quality standards are measures used to determine the occurrence of environmental pollution.

Environmental protection and management in an effort to overcome pollution is carried out based on the following principles: state responsibility, sustainability and sustainability, cleanliness and balance, integration, benefits, prudence, justice, ecoregiance, biodiversity, participation, local wisdom, good governance and regional autonomy. The focus of the research that attracted the attention of researchers was to find out the control of Oyster Waste. By raising the mistakes that occurred in Coppo Village as the object of this research, the author raised the theme of Government Policy Towards Oyster Waste Management in Coppo Village, Barru Regency.

METHODS

This research is a descriptive research with qualitative analysis. Qualitative research is called a new method, because its popularity has not been long ago, it is called the postpositivistic method because it is based on the philosophy of postpositiveism. This method is also called an artistic method, because the research process is more artistic (less patterned), and is also called an interpretive method because the data from the research is more pleasing to the interpretation of the data found in the field (Sugiyono 2019:7). While this type of research is a descriptive formulation of a general problem that guides research that explores and/or photographs the social situation to be studied thoroughly, broadly and in-depth (Sugiyono 2019: 209).



Figure 1. Research Flow Diagram

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

In this section, the researcher will present a systematic description of the data obtained through field research using the research methods that have been presented in the previous chapter. Likewise, the formulation of the problem to be answered is how the impact of oyster waste on the social environment of the community in Coppo Ka-Barru District, Barru Regency, and what is the Village Government's Policy in Oyster Pollution Control in Coppo Village, Kacamatan Barru, Barru Regency. This study conducted observations, interviews, and documents to resource persons using interview guidelines up to the following research results:

1. The Impact of Oyster Waste on the Social Environment of the Community in Coppo Dea'e Village

The indicators used to measure the impact of oyster waste on the social environment of the community in Dea'e (Oyster Sellers) and the Community (Oyster Consumption) in the categorization of each indicator are as follows:

a. Impact of Oyster Waste on the Environment

In general, waste has a negative impact on the surrounding environment. In addition to damaging the environment and causing the aesthetic value of the environment to be bad, this waste can also cause the death of organisms around the environment. The results of the interview with Mrs. Ida as a Staff at the Coppo village office said that:

"The impact can damage ecosystems in the sea such as coral reefs".

The results of the interview with Mr. H. Sahabuddin as the Head of the Dea'e Neighborhood said that:

"The impact on the environment has not existed so far because the oyster seller community uses it as a material for mud or sand piles". As said by Mrs. Nurmia as RT Lem-bae that: "The people who sell grilled oysters make this tiram waste as a stockpile material near their homes and so far there has been no impact on the environment".

The results of an interview with Mrs. Castina, an oyster seller in Dea'e, said that: *"There is no impact of oyster waste on the environment because here we use it as a mud pile behind the house, he said it can be processed into fertilizer, and a mixture of cement materials".*

The results of the interview with Mrs. Wati, an oyster seller in Dea'e, said that: *"There is no impact on oyster waste because this is not a dangerous waste term".*

The results of an interview with Mrs. Nurdewi, a former oyster seller in Dea'e, said that:

"There is no impact of oyster waste because oyster sellers use this oyster waste as a backyard stockpile".

The results of the interview with Mrs. Ayu, a buyer of grilled oysters, said that: *"I don't know the impact of oyster waste"*

The results of the interview with Mrs. Mustabsirah, a buyer of grilled oysters, said that:

"What I know is that as long as the waste is animal, or food waste, it is not dangerous".

The results of the interview with Mrs. Karila, a buyer of grilled oysters, said that:
"I don't know if this oyster waste can damage the environment".

The results of an interview with Anni's mother, a buyer of grilled oysters, said that:

"Oyster waste does not damage the environment because I know oyster shells can be reprocessed".

b. The Impact of Oyster Waste on Humans

Most of the waste is generated by humans and has an impact on humans. Based on the results of the research, the author conducted an interview stating that:

"Oyster waste does not have much impact on humans because this oyster waste is natural or animal waste that does not cause disease for humans themselves".

The results of the interview with Mrs. Ida as a Staff at the Coppo and Community Empowerment (PPM) village office said that:

"The impact of oyster waste on humans is that if this oyster waste is left unchecked, it can be scratched by oyster shells if you don't wear footwear".

The results of the interview with Mr. H. Sahabuddin as the Head of the Dea'e Neighborhood said that:

"The impact of oyster waste on humans has not existed so far, but if it is allowed to accumulate oyster waste, it will be unpleasant to look at because what we know is that the more people who are interested in burning oysters, the more oyster waste will be banned".

The results of the interview with Mrs. Nurmia as RT Lembae stated that:

"The problem of the impact of waste on humans so far there has been no information from the community or oyster sellers because the people there make it as a stockpile material".

The results of an interview with Mrs. Castina, a seller of grilled oysters, said:
"Indeed, the impact of oyster waste on humans is not so far, but it would be better if this oyster waste could be used or reprocessed and for now we do not know how to process it".

Similar to the results of an interview with Mrs. Wati, a ba-kar oyster seller said that:

"The impact of oyster waste on humans is not there because we use it as a tim-bunan material, but if it can be used or processed, it will be more useful and can make money".

The results of an interview with Nurdewi's mother, a former seller of grilled oysters, said that:

"What I see is that the average oyster seller throws it next to or behind the house by making it a stockpile material if the impact of oyster waste on humans is the most affected by oyster shell scratches".

The results of the interview with Mrs. Ayu, a buyer of grilled oysters, said that:

"The impact of oyster waste on humans is currently unknown to me, but if you see an oyster seller throwing away his oyster shells next to the house and near the place to eat grilled oysters, it can be scratched by oyster shells".

The results of the interview with Mrs. Mustabsirah, a buyer of grilled oysters, said that:

"The impact of oyster waste on humans is also less mature because I also don't often eat grilled oysters, I have also never received information about the impact of oyster waste on humans".

The results of the interview with Mrs. Karila, a buyer of grilled oysters, said that:

"I don't know the impact of oyster waste on humans at this time, but the impact of waste must exist and the result of the existence of waste is from humans themselves".

Similar to what the previous interviewer said from the interview with Mrs. Anni, the oyster buyer said that:

"The impact of waste on humans is not clear because I am not a local community here, but we can see that there are remains of oyster shells found at tiarm sellers".

2. Village Government Policy in Controlling Ti-ram Waste in Coppo Dea'e Village.

The village government's policy in controlling oyster waste in Coppo Dea'e Village is that the village government has not made an oyster waste control and there is still a lack of socialization for oyster sellers, the lack of knowledge of the oyster seller community about the impact that will occur in the future. This is evident from the results of the author's research conducted an interview with a government agency, namely Mrs. Ida S.Sos as the Head of Economy and Community Empowerment said that:

"We have held socialization, especially oyster shells can be managed as a mixture of cement materials by grinding oyster shells, and later in the future we can socialize about the benefits of oyster shells so that the oyster selling community can develop it and can make money, because the oyster selling community only makes it as a stockpile material".

The results of the interview with Mr. H. Sahabuddin as the head of the Dea'e ward said that:

"Regarding the problem of oyster waste control, there is no government yet, because the impact is still minimal, but it is better that there must be a policy from the government immediately so that in the future it will not have a bad impact on the environment and humans".

The results of the interview with Mrs. Nurmia As RT Lembae said that:

"Here there has been a socialization about oyster waste processing training, precisely on Dutungan Island".

Discussion

How Does Oyster Waste Impact on the Social Environment of the Community in Coppo Village, Kacamatan Barru, Barru Regency The impact of oyster waste is divided into two parts.

a. Negative Impact of Oyster Waste

As we know, waste is basically this type of waste is generated by human activities or activities, be it from industrial or domestic activities or activities (households) and has a bad impact on the environment and also for humans. Based on Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management (hereinafter referred to as UULH), environmental pollution is the entry or inclusion of living things, substances, energy, and/or other components into the environment that has been determined. Environmental quality standards are measures used to determine the occurrence of environmental pollution.

The results of the research conducted related to the impact of oyster waste on the environment of the Deae community, Cop-po Village, Barru District, Barru Regency showed results where the impact of oyster waste can damage the environment such as coral reefs, while the impact on humans for now is still small, such as being exposed to oyster shell skin if you do not wear footwear.

b. Positive Impact of Oyster Waste

We already know that waste can damage the environment and mostly arises from human activities. The impact of oyster waste is currently still unknown to many people from the results of this study, researchers have obtained information about oyster shells can be used as a stockpile material, cement mixture material, and can be used as fertilizer material.

What is the Village Government's Policy in Oyster Waste Control in Coppo Village, Barru Regency?

Policy is a dynamic process, where the implementation of policy carries out an activity or activity, so that in the end it will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself. Control can occur when there is planning, supervision and activities that have been carried out by the government in order to know the extent of the activity program that has been implemented. In control, it is necessary to know that there are measures that have been determined based on the planning that has been prepared beforehand, so that in the end it will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself.

The results of the research obtained that the Village Government has not made a regulation on the control of oyster waste to the oyster selling community, which aims to control or process oyster waste produced by the community, whether it is ti-ram sellers or government agencies.

The results of the research obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation studies show that there has been no specific rules for the management of

oyster waste. Based on the results of research from the results of interviews and documentation, it shows that the condition of the environment in Deae, Coppo Village, the oyster waste accumulates behind and next to the oyster seller's house and is used as a material for mud or sand piles.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that oyster waste in Deae, Coppo Village has a negative and positive impact on the environment and society. The negative impacts include damage to the surrounding environment, such as coral reefs, as well as potential risks to humans, such as injuries from oyster shells if not using footwear. On the other hand, oyster waste can be positively utilized as a landfill, cement mixture, and fertilizer. However, the oyster waste control policy in Deae, Coppo Village has not run optimally. This is due to the absence of specific rules from the local government regarding oyster waste control, which results in the implementation of the policy being ineffective. Based on the results of the research, the author suggests that local governments be more serious in holding socialization regarding the impact of oyster waste on the environment and humans. This socialization is important because the negative impact of oyster waste can damage coral reefs and cause the accumulation of waste that has the potential to worsen, even though the waste is used as a landfill. In addition, the author also encourages local governments to immediately formulate and implement specific policy rules regarding oyster waste control, in order to ensure more effective and sustainable management.

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