

## Research article

# The Economic Prospects of the Chicken Slaughterhouse Industry in Residential Environments

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## Abstract.

The activity of the chicken slaughterhouse industry has a significant impact on the community's socioeconomic conditions; and various changes in economic activity have opened up opportunities for the community's industrial businesses to grow, particularly in the livestock sector. The growth of community economic activities in the livestock sector, particularly in the chicken slaughterhouse industry as a home industry with a business location in a residential area, has created its own set of challenges. The purpose of this study was to describe community perceptions, collaboration among poultry industry stakeholders, and Government policies regarding the presence of a chicken slaughterhouse home industry in the middle of a residential neighborhood in the context of local community economic development. The study was carried out using qualitative descriptive methods. Interviews, focus groups, observations, and documentation analysis were used to gather information and the inductive approach was used to analyze the data. The researchers gathered data on citizens, businesses, and Government perceptions. The study's research locus was Makassar City's chicken slaughterhouse industry, with Serang City and Bogor City serving as comparison loci. The findings revealed that the residential chicken slaughterhouse industry is a traditional micro-scale operation. These businesses have both advantages and disadvantages because, on the one hand, they have the potential to cause environmental and health problems, but as a local business, they also have the potential to support the local economy. It was found that the development of the chicken slaughterhouse home industry has resulted in numerous positive benefits for the community, both economically and socially, such that the positive impacts outweigh the negative impacts. According to the findings, the Government should develop a policy that protects residents' business activities while minimizing their negative impact. It is critical for the Government to return to reviewing licensing policies and community empowerment, especially given the Government's difficulties in implementing economic recovery for the community, particularly in dealing with unemployment and other social issues.

**Keywords:** chicken slaughterhouse home industry, local community economy, local government policies

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## OPEN ACCESS

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Economic development is one of the most important sectors in determining the welfare of the wider community and influences the development of a region. With the support of the government, the current economic development process has given hope for the community to actively contribute to the economic development of the community, where economic development means managing resources or establishing cooperation with the involvement of the private sector, which is carried out in a synergistic manner. Various studies related to the chicken slaughterhouse industry, as written in research journals, have shown that the existence of the chicken slaughterhouse industry has a significant influence on the socio-economic conditions of the community [1], [2]. This is a reference that in developing the community's economy, it is necessary to open up opportunities for the growth of residents' home industries in various sectors.

Hasmawati (2018) suggests that the people's economy can be said to be a system based on the economic power of the people [3]. Because the people's economy itself is an economic activity or business carried out by the common people who independently manage economic resources that they are able to cultivate and control, they hope that the basic needs of their families can be fulfilled and not interfere with the interests of the surrounding community.

TABLE 1: Processes of Labor Absorption Rate in the Chicken Industry.

Location	1998	2000	% / Year
Barut Village	11	94	71
Bartim Village	31	243	65
Other's	-	-	-
Quantity			

Source's : Slaughter Chicken Entrepreneurs Forum, 2000.

From the data above, it shows that the existence of the Beef Chicken Industry has made a positive contribution in overcoming labor problems, with a significant absorption rate in overcoming some labor problems, this is evidenced by the annual percentage rate.

From the data that the researchers obtained, from the beginning of 2000 until most of the workforce was laid off due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, and only drivers and processing machine operators were retained. Previously, the average employed 4 to 5 workers, but currently only 1 and 2 workers are left. Due to the pandemic situation and the quiet chicken market.

Situations like this related to the laid-off workforce, due to the covid.19 pandemic, apparently also hit the beef chicken business in Bogor City and Serang City, as stated by nars umber when researchers conducted interviews.

The opening of various opportunities in current economic development has opened up opportunities for the development of community industrial businesses, one of which is in the livestock sector. The development of community economic activities in the livestock development business, including the chicken slaughterhouse industry as a home industry whose business location is in a residential area, has had a positive impact as well as a negative impact on the community. The rapid growth of this industry, in addition to being followed by community economic growth which made the regional situation more conducive, was also followed by an increase in the amount of waste released. This condition then creates quite complex problems both for the environment around the residents' housing (such as causing odors in the middle of the residents' villages) and for the health of the residents themselves. Ideally as a place for slaughtering animals in the provision of chicken meat, this activity must of course pay attention to factors related to sanitation both in terms of health and the impact on the surrounding environment.

Furthermore, regarding this business, on the one hand, the government has an interest in encouraging local economic development programs, which means that these business activities are expected to stimulate, encourage and develop the local community's economy through job creation. With the economic growth will also be followed by the increasing security and public order. As is currently happening in Makassar District, Makassar City, which has changed the environment, which was previously considered a conflict-prone area, has now become a center for poultry farming, in the midst of the community.

The home industry of chicken slaughterhouses in Makassar District, Makassar City, is a fairly large chicken slaughterhouse, this is evidenced by the very large growth of chicken slaughterhouses, in the last 5 (five) years, which started its activities in 1998 with a total of only 4 slaughterhouses and in 22 years reached 124 which can employ a very large number of local residents.

TABLE 2: Percentage of Growth in Chicken Slaughterhouse Industry, Makassar City.

Location	1998	2000	% /Year
Barut Village	5	41	68
Bartim Village	12	63	43
Other's	10	20	16
Quantity	72	124	127

Source : Association of Broiler Chicken Entrepreneurs, 2000

From the data above, it shows that the prospect of the growth of the beef chicken industry around Jalan Abubakar Lambogo, Makassar District, Makassar City, which crosses 5 (five) urban villages, shows very strong progress in the economic growth of the community.

This can be seen from the percentage level from 1998 to 2000 which reached 124 industrial businesses, or about 127% per year, as stated by the chairman of the Association that the prospect is quite good because it is flanked by several traditional markets around Jalan Abubakar Lambogo, Makassar City.

There are three important reasons that underlie the existence of a home industry in Indonesia, as stated by Patria, M. Akbar (2017). First, it is because the performance of small and home industries tends to be better in producing a productive workforce. Second, as part of its dynamics, small and home industries often achieve increased productivity through investment and technological change. Third, because it is often believed that small and home industries have an advantage in terms of flexibility over large businesses.

The home industry is expected to play a role in solving industrial development problems in Indonesia. This is because the home industry has a much larger number of business units than the medium and large industrial business groups. This is because the home industry has a strong resilience in the economy, and is the largest share by contributing about 99.19% of the total business in the industrial sector.

From the description above, the researcher formulates the problem as follows: How are the public and government perceptions of the existence of a chicken slaughterhouse home industry located in the middle of a residential community? This study will describe how the public and government perceptions of the existence of a chicken slaughterhouse home industry located in the middle of a residential community and how the actual positive and negative impacts of the existence of the industry. This research will also explore how the government's response and policy towards the existence of the industry

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

As stated by Hasmawati (2018) that the concept of a people's economy was developed as an effort to prioritize the community to build prosperity by empowering the community [3]. The prosperity of the community is prioritized, not the prosperity of individuals. Therefore, the economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship. The main objective of implementing a people's economic system is to realize social justice for all Indonesian people through increasing the community's ability to control the wheels of the economy.

This is able to reach the main targets of the people's economy, namely the availability of job opportunities and a decent living, a social security system for the poor and neglected children, a relatively even distribution of material ownership of capital, free

national education, and the freedom of the community in establishing the economic sector or become a member of an economic union.

Setyowati (2018) stated that the number of abattoir businesses in the middle of community settlements is quite disturbing to the community and many people complain about the business because of the negative impact it has [4]. This is because entrepreneurs do not pay attention to waste management and cause environmental pollution, although on the other hand these activities have the impact of opening up community employment opportunities, as an additional income for the local community.

The company's activities can be described in the schematic of the input-output system and the possible waste in industrial processes. According to Sumardy (2012) the social impact of industrial development can be felt very broadly and deeply, especially in three areas [5], including:

- (a) Status of workers and workers;
- (b) Changes in the nature and organizational structure of the business/business/institution; and
- (c) Addition of general welfare.

Furthermore, Setyowati (2018) revealed that the impact of the presence of industry on the general public (outside of workers), among others, consumers can enjoy various products from factories and private companies as well as government services [4]. Therefore, there is a lot of improvement in welfare and an increase in human standards in general, which is caused by the many facilities and pleasures that humans can enjoy with various kinds of industrial cultural products in this modern era.

According to Rachman (2006) in addition to the positive impacts previously mentioned, there are also detrimental impacts (harming and damaging), for example as a result of the over-production process, including the following symptoms :

- (a) Lust - a strong desire for industrialists to expand power, expand marketing areas and colonies, which results in the development of global competition, monopoly, expansionism, imperialism, colonialism, war, and colonialism;
- (b) People are becoming more consumptive, unproductive and only able to consume/spend;
- (c) People like to pursue material luxuries by buying the latest and latest expensive goods, so that humans experience an insatiable material thirst; be extravagant and like to squander their wealth;
- (d) Humans become weaker physically and mentally by indulgence with material facilities;
- (e) The problem of pollution (dirt, pollution) of air, water, rivers, and soil or agricultural land is getting worse [6].

### 3. RESEARCH METHODS

Researchers use inductive thinking methods in analyzing data, which is a method of thinking that departs from specific and concrete facts, concrete events, then from specific and concrete facts or events that are drawn in generalizations that have general characteristics. That is, from the fact or individual that is specific then the researcher concludes it into a general conclusion. That is to find out the perception of the community and local government towards the existence of a chicken slaughterhouse in a residential area.

The study took the locus in Makassar City where at that location there was a home industry of chicken slaughterhouses in the midst of community settlements that grew and developed quite rapidly. In order to enrich the results of the analysis, especially on aspects of local government policies, assumptions of residents and stakeholders as well as beef chicken entrepreneurs, regarding the existence of this industrial business, the data from research in Makassar City will be compared with data taken in Serang City and Bogor Regency where in two This area is also growing and developing a chicken slaughterhouse home industry in the midst of community settlements.

Comparisons are needed to get a more comprehensive understanding of this policy aspect, because it is this policy aspect that is actually a determining factor in determining the existence of a chicken slaughter house industry business in the midst of community settlements.

### 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 4.1. Residents' Perceptions of Home Industry Activities of Chicken Slaughterhouses in Settlements

One of the centers of community economic growth that has developed rapidly since 1990 in Makassar City is the emergence of home industry activities for chicken slaughterhouses in residential areas/community settlements. This is quite a concern because the activity is growing very rapidly and is located in the middle of a residential area. The area is located in the center of Makassar city, precisely in the Bara-Baraya Timur sub-district, Makassar District, which passes along Jalan Abubakan Lambogo and its surroundings.

This activity, since its inception until now, has been followed by the dynamics of pros and cons, for example, there was a call from members of the Makassar City DPRD to immediately control it until there were complaints from several community members who were disturbed by the smell of chicken waste waste generated from these activities.

But on the other hand, the community's economic activities have also made a positive contribution to both the citizens and the government, so that up to now, the broiler business activity is still ongoing.

Bara-Baraya Timur Village as a center for cutting chickens for residents is located in the center of Makassar City, which historically was an area that was formerly known as the Red Region. The location is known by the residents of Makassar City, as a very vulnerable area, and with this nickname makes the activities of the residents very limited and isolated from the dynamics of the community. This stigma, from the 1970s to 1990, was dominated by brawls, thuggery and other crimes that were always correlated with the activities of the Bara-Baraya residents. This is caused by a very high population density and community activities, which are mostly dominated by a low community economy coupled with a fairly high unemployment rate. Various government activities have been carried out with the PNPM program but have resulted in many failures, due to inappropriate approaches and guidance systems, so that citizens' activities are still minimal.

Seeing the potential and strategic position of the Bara-Baraya village, which is in the center of Makassar city and flanked by a number of traditional markets, since 1990, some residents have opened a chicken slaughter business, which is distributed to traditional markets and culinary centers in Makassar City, With very high growth due to the increasing demand, some residents began to look at this activity, and since then, the business activity of beef chicken has increased sharply. But interestingly, along with the development of this business, it was also followed by the decreasing level of vulnerability in this area. The development of the broiler business has made the economic condition of the community better and this in the end has an impact on the more conducive this area.

A chicken slaughter business managed by residents/home industry of a chicken slaughterhouse, in the Bara-Baraya Timur sub-district, is in the heart of Makassar City, and stands along Jalan Abubakan Lambogo. This condition is not new for residents, because it has been managed since the 1990s, and these activities take place every day, along with other activities, such as schools, houses of worship and other residents' businesses, blending in with their daily activities.

Various efforts have been made so that these activities do not cause excesses, such as respiratory diseases due to the aroma produced from the chicken waste, and to avoid this, every time the Village and District Governments provide assistance, including the Health Office which performs monthly sanitation, even according to information from the Chairman of the Association of Slaughter Chicken Entrepreneurs, every year the entrepreneurs provide free health services, for all residents of Bara Baraya Timur Village and surrounding residents, in collaboration with the Puskesmas.

Furthermore, it can be stated that the problem faced by entrepreneurs related to their presence in the vicinity of residential areas, is the waste that accumulates to be transported. As stated by the management of beef chickens that they had met with the head of the Sanitation Service, to get special services, transportation of chicken waste, through collaboration between the City Government and the Association of Beef Chicken Entrepreneurs, however, this was never realized, due to the absence of rules that could be used as a reference for provide special services using the facilities of the Sanitation Department, and as a middle way to resolve these problems, special negotiations are carried out, with personal communication, so that transportation can run smoothly and avoid accumulation. The association requested that even if the waste was transported, it would not interfere with the working hours or schedules of the existing officers. This is still ongoing, and according to the entrepreneur, in order to maintain the health of the residents, they are still implementing the waste transportation model to this day.

The results of the researchers' observations and also according to information from broiler chicken entrepreneurs, that a very interesting activity from the chicken business in Bara-Baraya Timur Village, is the increasing population of East Bara-Baraya residents, who are dominated by immigrants from the island of Java and settle in Bara-Baraya Village. -East Baraya, they dominate activities as intermediaries to take chicken pieces and then transport them to traditional markets in Makassar City, restaurants, or to be marketed to houses in the Makassar City area. And almost all of these intermediary traders are immigrants from Java, and there is no data showing why local residents are not interested in being intermediary traders to peddle the broiler chicken products. Some of these delivery vendors are now settled and most of them even have houses in the Bara-Baraya Timur Village area.

Seeing that the broiler business activities managed by the community, especially in the Bara-Baraya Timur sub-district, have led to a wider impact, various community activities have focused on activities that can increase their income, because when you look at their activities, there is almost no time gap. to relax.

From the results of interviews with community members in Makassar City and also the results of interviews with researchers in the cities of Serang and Bogor, it shows the same activities as those practiced by chicken entrepreneurs in Makassar, so the conclusion of the researcher is that the community's beef business activities have received support until now. residents because the level of concern and the significant impact of these efforts have been felt by local residents. So far, their existence has not been made a fuss by local residents, because economically the residents have been greatly helped by this business. For example, they assist the implementation of community activities by helping from the budget side. Besides that, the waste produced is also not too



disturbing for residents. One of the funds donated to residents is from the sale of waste. In terms of marketing, the impact is also directly felt by the community because the target market for this community beef business is only for direct consumption, for example retailers in traditional markets, roadside stalls, and even residents who buy directly for consumption.

Furthermore, from the results of interviews with community members around the broiler business activities, it can be concluded that the existence of this business has provided many benefits to the community, both in economic and social aspects, this should be an important reason for the government to re-examine the licensing policy, and community empowerment, especially when the government is also experiencing difficulties in carrying out economic recovery for the community, especially in dealing with unemployment problems, as well as for other social problems.

#### The Government's Perception and Response (Policy) to the Presence of a Chicken Slaughterhouse Home Industry in Settlements

Since the beginning of the community's activities in the broiler business, there have been pros and cons among the community and the government. This is because the activities of residents who are in the middle of the settlement are feared to cause diseases, especially respiratory problems as a result of waste which smells very pungent, because it is dumped into the sewer in front of the residents' houses. On the other hand, some residents also think that this activity needs to be supported because it is a community economic effort that can have an impact on the handling of labor and the activities of youth in the surrounding area. In other words, this business has great potential in supporting the local community's economy.

Makassar City Government, in responding to these problems, is also in a very dilemma. This is because in these activities, they actually feel a positive impact, especially the aspect of handling the economic resilience of the residents and the security of an increasingly conducive environment. But on the other hand, it is also regulated in Makassar City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2015 concerning Spatial Planning of Makassar City, as well as Regional Regulation number 4 of 2013 concerning Provisions for Business Licensing in the Livestock Sector and Imposition of Livestock Meat Health Retribution in Makassar City Region, which has mandated about prohibition of business in residential areas and the conditions for permits.

The results of the researcher's interview with the government, in this case the District, did say that until now, all the businesses of the residents around Abubakar Lambogo, do not hold a business license, and for the imposition of levies, until now they have not been imposed, because according to the Regional Regulation, that The levy is only imposed in the market area or facilities provided by the Makassar City Government.

The same thing was conveyed by the Bogor City Government (in this case the Bogor City Food and Agriculture Security Service) that the Regional Government had never issued a Business Permit for Slaughter Chicken Managers, and did not collect user fees, this was because the existence of the residents' businesses was not in accordance with local regulations and no levy is charged for not using the facilities provided by the City Government.

Furthermore, an interview with the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of the City of Bogor stated that if you look at the history of the slaughtering business carried out by the community, it has actually been around for a long time, meaning that the business has been around for a long time and recently housing around it has emerged. Thus, his business was first housing, the latter.

This condition in the end makes it difficult for the local government to control it because the houses that carry out the cutting have been around for a long time and have been passed down from generation to generation. In addition, so far, there have been no complaints from the public regarding the existence of the cutting business that disturbs the community. Furthermore, this animal slaughter community has a strong sense of brotherhood. If there are local people who need help such as illness or celebration, they always help each other. They will even accept if they are required to pay the retribution set by the local government. With this condition, in nurturing them, the effort that can be done is to provide enlightenment to them so that this business does not cause waste such as odors and so on.

The interview with the Department of Food Security and Agriculture of the City of Bogor further stated that in this business the business actors only cut the chicken, while the raw materials were delivered from outside, and the results were distributed to traditional markets and the surrounding community. Furthermore, there has been assistance from the local government for making bio gas for processing waste into fertilizer, this bio gas is managed by the community, but due to insufficient volume of raw materials, this bio gas machine does not function optimally. From a policy perspective, the biggest difficulty lies in the conflict between regulatory and economic interests. The livelihoods of the community are from there so if it is brought into order they will lose their income, this will certainly make the community's situation difficult.

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture of the City of Serang also stated something that was not much different. The levy for residents who manage the beef chicken business was not carried out from the start, because they did not occupy the facilities provided by the City Government. From here they consider it a bit difficult to arrange the licensing of the chicken slaughter business.

Furthermore, in an interview with the Serang City Agriculture Office, it was stated that:

(a) The existence of a chicken slaughterhouse in the community started with a chicken transporting driver who then had a traditional manual motorbike truck, then had a large one, then the person concerned took care of licensing, for a maximum of 4000 pieces of chicken, then the person concerned did a home-based chicken slaughtering business.

(b) This business, from the start, was carried out by involving the surrounding community, empowering the community, so if the community asked for help, it had to be done immediately, because a lot of the workforce came from the surrounding community. The waste itself does not cause odor, because there is guidance on its processing through the Ministry of the Environment, while the crude waste is carried out by ourselves.

(c) The process of fostering the existence of a home-based chicken slaughterhouse is rather difficult because they are a bit closed off even if invited, so the Department of Agriculture conducts door to door guidance. In this case, you have to give in often and go through a subtle approach with acquaintances first and then come back to the houses.

(d) It must be recognized that the economic impact is far more beneficial than the management of the waste. The choice is whether to change the policy or impose an existing policy but it will not have a good impact on society. This is the problem, if the economic impact is good, why not the policy that adjusts?

(e) From the perspective of the RTRW policy, since its establishment, it is permitted as long as the waste does not cause odor to the community.

(f) Although in terms of waste, it is still debated, but the cutting process has been carried out correctly and legally declared legal and halal because the Serang City Agriculture Service carries out supervision.

So the butchers are halal certified, because they have attended training, with the name Juleha (halal sembeleh interpreter). The concern from the Department of Agriculture is more on the health of broiler chickens, so that the chicken meat circulating in the market can be said to be halal and healthy/hygienic.

Home industries are allowed to exist as long as they do not cause pollution to be located in residential areas, while those that cause pollution are directed to industrial designation areas.

Based on the description above, it can be seen that in Makassar City, Bogor City and Serang City, local governments basically face the same problem, namely in determining the direction of policy, there is a dilemma situation between the interests of law enforcement and the socio-economic interests of the community. The situation is even more dilemmatic in Makassar City because if it is mishandled, the area where the broiler business is developing which was initially conducive may turn back into an area that has high social turmoil.

The existence of a community chicken business in the Bara-Baraya Timur Village has become part of an effort to empower the community who really need activities that can support their needs.

This effort is certainly for the Makassar City Government to be very dilemmatic, but there needs to be a policy that is far more important to understand the real conditions of the residents, because with the existence of these businesses, it has encouraged the economic growth of the surrounding community to get better, social problems are getting better and it is certain that activities This facility can accommodate workers who have been a social burden for the residents of East Bara-Baraya. This is in line with what was stated by the Makassar sub-district head, that the beef chicken business in the Bara-Baraya Timur Village has encouraged the growth of community economic activities and the problems of security and social order according to the report so far are very conducive, compared to the previous one.

The researchers also found the same thing in the city of Bogor. Interviews with the Department of Food Security and Agriculture revealed that the local government's response to the implementation of spatial planning policies, especially with the existence of residents' businesses in broiler chicken activities in the middle of settlements, seemed to no longer exist.

Dispute, especially with the current economic conditions, the government in this case only conducts continuous guidance accompanied by efforts to monitor the development of the health environment of residents, due to the presence of chicken waste in settlements. One of the government's efforts to minimize problems is to provide assistance with a waste processing filter machine to each broiler chicken entrepreneur, in 2014 (until now some of these machines are still functioning) and also every month to carry out environmental sanitation by involving the Health Service together with the Business Association. Broilers.

Based on the description and discussion above, the community's efforts to manage chicken pieces in the Bara-Baraya Timur Village have a very important and strategic meaning because the results of the study show that there is a tendency to have a positive effect on all aspects of the business.

The existence of a broiler business that is close to the community environment will have many impacts, both positive and negative impacts. The positive impact that is most felt is the increase in people's income caused by the existence of jobs and innovations made by the community with the existence of the beef chicken business. The presence of the broiler business is proven to be able to increase employment. This condition is certainly very helpful for the community's economy.

Furthermore, this condition will have implications for the need for the government to make maximum efforts through policies that tend to protect the business activities

of citizens and minimize so as not to spread the negative impact of the residents' businesses. Moreover, at this time the business of these community members must also compete with the presence of large-scale beef chicken businesses. Along with the entry of large-capitalized businesses in the South Sulawesi market, there needs to be government intervention so that large and small businesses can run together and even complement each other.

## 5. CLOSING

### 5.1. Conclusion

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion that has been carried out, in general it can be concluded that the home industry of the chicken slaughterhouse is a business that aims to support the economic life of the family only. However, in the course of this citizen's business, it often creates pros and cons, both in the community and in the government. In more detail, it can be explained as follows :

1. Community members' businesses in the form of a chicken slaughterhouse home industry are basically small-scale business activities that are managed using a traditional management model with the following characteristics :
  - a. Run by the family and passed down from generation to generation;
  - b. Business activities are carried out in residential houses so that they are in the middle of community settlements;
  - c. The workforce comes from family members or people from the same village and residents around the place of business;
  - d. Business activities include slaughtering and distributing chicken pieces;
  - e. The marketing area includes traditional markets, retail traders, restaurants and the surrounding community.
2. Since the beginning, the existence of this chicken slaughterhouse has presented pros and cons among the community and the government. This is because the broiler business activity in the middle of a residential area has the potential to cause environmental disturbances and can be considered as a cause of health problems, especially respiratory problems as a result of waste which smells very strong. However, on the other hand, the broiler business activity also has the potential to become a local economic business that can have an impact on employment, so it is very important in supporting the local community's economy. Meanwhile, in terms of regional government policies, the presence of this business activity has the potential to conflict with regional spatial planning policies and other regional government policies.

3. Findings in the field indicate that the local community's chicken slaughterhouse business gets quite good support from the surrounding community for the following reasons:

a. This business has been carried out since the beginning by involving and empowering the surrounding community so that many of its workforce are from the surrounding community. Thus, the development of the broiler business has increased the income level of the local community so that it has implications for the improving economic conditions of the community, especially in the midst of increasingly uncertain economic conditions and difficulty in finding work;

b. The existence of a resident's chicken slaughterhouse business has been proven to be able to improve public security and order where the development of this business is followed by a large number of local community workers who can be absorbed and this has an impact on the reduction of social diseases that exist in the local community such as thuggery, brawls and so on. Thus the condition of the social environment becomes more conducive;

c. Slaughter chicken business actors already have an awareness of the importance of managing their business waste so as not to disturb the community around the business location. Efforts have been made, among others, to clean business premises on a regular basis in collaboration with the Sanitation Department, to regularly maintain the cleanliness of ditches or drains where liquid waste is disposed of and at any time to reprocess the remaining solid waste into catfish fodder;

d. In social activities, the perpetrators of this broiler business turned out to have a very high social concern for the local community. This can be seen in the activities to commemorate National Holidays and Religious Holidays, where the biggest support comes from chicken entrepreneurs. Support is provided in the form of a budget, gifts and consumption. Social care is also manifested in the form of providing assistance if there are local communities who need help such as illness or celebration. There are even business actors who annually provide free health services for residents in collaboration with the local Puskesmas.

e. From the marketing side, the positive impact is also directly felt by the community because the target market for this broiler business focuses on direct consumption, for example retailers in traditional markets, roadside stalls, and even residents who directly buy for consumption.

4. Field findings also show that in Makassar City, Bogor City and Serang City, local governments basically face the same problem, namely in determining the direction of policy, there is a dilemma situation between the interests of law enforcement and the socio-economic interests of the community. In this case, on the one hand, the government has an interest in enforcing regulations, but on the other hand, the government

also has an interest in encouraging local community economic development programs, which means that these business activities are expected to stimulate, encourage, and develop the local community's economy through job creation. . With the economic growth will also be followed by the increasing security and public order. As happened in the Bara-Baraya Timur Village, Makassar City,

which has changed the environment that was once considered a conflict-prone area, has now become a conducive area. In this dilemmatic situation, as a middle ground there are several policies carried out by the local government. To minimize negative excesses from the broiler business, such as respiratory disease due to the aroma produced from chicken waste, the Regional Government provides assistance at any time through the Agriculture Service, Hygiene Service and Health Service which carry out regular sanitation at the business location. Furthermore, the Regional Government also routinely conducts guidance by always socializing to business actors so that this business does not cause waste such as odors and so on accompanied by strict supervision measures.

## 6. Suggestion

Referring to the conclusion of the study that the existence of a chicken slaughterhouse home industry has provided many benefits to the community, both in economic and social aspects, it can even be concluded that the positive impacts of this business outweigh the negative impacts, so this study suggests that the government needs to seek the right policy format in responding to the presence of this industry. In this case, the government needs to make maximum efforts through a policy that tends to protect the business activities of residents while minimizing the negative impact of the residents' businesses.

It is important for the government to return to reviewing licensing policies and community empowerment, especially when the government is also experiencing difficulties in carrying out economic recovery for the community, especially in dealing with unemployment problems, as well as for other social problems. As is well known, people's livelihoods are in this industry, so if repressive measures are carried out, they will lose their income and this will make the community's situation even more difficult and of course also prone to social unrest. Therefore, the best way is to continue to allow this business to grow and develop, but of course it must be accompanied by strict guidance and supervision from the government so that the negative excesses of this business can be avoided. The coaching and supervision can be done by:

- a. Provide assistance and training on how to manage business waste in a more professional manner;

- b. Provide facilitation of business waste management such as the provision of waste transport cars and waste treatment equipment;
- c. Ensuring that the meat produced by chicken is guaranteed to be hygienic and halal so that it is guaranteed to be safe for consumption by the public. For this reason, it is necessary to certify all cutting officers and the business houses themselves;
- d. Along with the presence of a large-scale/capitalized broiler chicken industry, there needs to be government intervention so that large businesses and small businesses of the community can run together and even complement each other. Steps that can be done by dividing the reach of the market. There needs to be a clear division of which markets can be entered by each party.

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