

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas implementasi kebijakan larangan pembunuhan buaya muara di Desa Rantau Gedang dan Desa Teluk Rumbia, Kecamatan Singkil, Kabupaten Aceh Singkil, serta faktor penghambat dalam pelaksanaannya. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh meningkatnya konflik manusia dan buaya muara yang menimbulkan korban jiwa, sehingga muncul dilema antara konservasi satwa dan keselamatan masyarakat.

Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis dilakukan berdasarkan teori implementasi kebijakan Merilee S. Grindle yang mencakup aspek isi kebijakan (*content*) dan konteks implementasi (*context*).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kebijakan larangan pembunuhan buaya muara belum berjalan optimal. Meskipun memiliki dasar hukum dan tujuan yang jelas, kebijakan belum sepenuhnya menjawab kebutuhan masyarakat terkait keamanan. Hambatan implementasi meliputi rendahnya kepatuhan masyarakat, keterbatasan sumber daya, kurangnya sosialisasi, lemahnya koordinasi antarinstansi, serta kondisi sosial-ekonomi masyarakat yang bergantung pada sungai.

Dengan demikian, diperlukan strategi yang lebih komprehensif melalui peningkatan sosialisasi, penguatan pengawasan, dan mitigasi konflik manusia-satwa agar perlindungan buaya muara dapat berjalan seimbang dengan keselamatan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat.

Kata kunci: implementasi kebijakan, buaya muara, konservasi, konflik manusia dan satwa, Grindle

ABSTRACT

This study examines the implementation of the policy prohibiting the killing of estuarine crocodiles in Rantau Gedang Village and Teluk Rumbia Village, Singkil District, Aceh Singkil Regency, as well as the factors hindering its implementation. The study is motivated by the increasing human–crocodile conflicts that have resulted in fatalities, creating a dilemma between wildlife conservation efforts and ensuring community safety.

This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach, with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation. The analysis is based on Merilee S. Grindle’s policy implementation theory, which focuses on two main aspects: policy content and implementation context.

The findings indicate that the policy prohibiting the killing of estuarine crocodiles has not been implemented optimally. Although the policy has a strong legal foundation and clear objectives, it has not fully addressed the community’s need for safety protection. The implementation barriers include low community compliance, limited resources, inadequate continuous socialization, weak inter-agency coordination, and socio-economic conditions of communities that depend on river activities.

Therefore, a more comprehensive strategy is needed through improved public awareness programs, strengthened monitoring, and human–wildlife conflict mitigation efforts, so that estuarine crocodile conservation can be balanced with the safety and welfare of local communities.

Keywords: *policy implementation, estuarine crocodile, conservation, human–wildlife conflict, Grindle*