

ABSTRAK

Tradisi kerapan sapi merupakan budaya masyarakat Madura yang masih dilestarikan di Kabupaten Bangkalan. Dalam pelaksanaannya, anak sering dilibatkan sebagai joki karena dianggap memiliki tubuh yang ringan sehingga dapat meningkatkan kecepatan sapi saat perlombaan. Namun, keterlibatan anak tersebut berpotensi menimbulkan risiko terhadap keselamatan, kesehatan, serta tumbuh kembang anak. Kondisi ini menimbulkan persoalan hukum terkait perlindungan anak terhadap keterlibatan anak sebagai joki kerapan sapi di Kabupaten Bangkalan serta potensi tindak pidana pelanggaran hak anak dalam praktik kerapan sapi.

Penelitian menggunakan jenis penelitian hukum empiris dengan pendekatan yuridis sosiologis. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dan observasi terhadap pihak yang terlibat dalam kegiatan kerapan sapi, budayawan, Dinas Keluarga Berencana, Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (KBPP3A), serta Dinas Kebudayaan dan Pariwisata Kabupaten Bangkalan. Data sekunder diperoleh melalui studi kepustakaan berupa peraturan perundang-undangan, buku, jurnal, dan dokumen pendukung lainnya. Data dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pelaksanaan perlindungan anak belum berjalan optimal karena masih dipengaruhi faktor budaya, keluarga, ekonomi, dan lingkungan sosial. Pemerintah daerah telah melakukan upaya preventif dan kuratif, namun belum terdapat pengaturan tegas mengenai batas usia joki kerapan sapi. Selain itu, keterlibatan anak sebagai joki berpotensi melanggar hak anak karena anak berada dalam kegiatan yang berisiko terhadap keselamatan, kesehatan, dan tumbuh kembangnya.

Kata kunci : Perlindungan Anak, Joki Kerapan Sapi, Hak Anak

ABSTRACT

The tradition of kerapan sapi is a cultural practice of the Madurese people that is still preserved in Bangkalan Regency. In practice, children are often involved as jockeys because they are considered light enough to increase the speed of the bulls during the race. However, the involvement of children poses potential risks to their safety, health, and development. This situation raises legal issues regarding the protection of children involved as kerapan sapi jockeys in Bangkalan Regency as well as the potential violation of children's rights in the practice of kerapan sapi.

This study employs an empirical legal research design with a sociological-legal approach. Primary data were collected through interviews and observations involving parties engaged in kerapan sapi activities, cultural experts, the Family Planning, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection Agency (KBP3A), and the Bangkalan Regency Culture and Tourism Agency. Secondary data were obtained through literature review of laws and regulations, books, journals, and other supporting documents. The data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods.

The findings indicate that the implementation of child protection has not been optimal, as it is still influenced by cultural, family, economic, and social environmental factors. The local government has undertaken both preventive and curative measures; however, there are no clear regulations regarding the minimum age limit for kerapan sapi jockeys. Furthermore, the involvement of children as jockeys has the potential to violate children's rights, as they are engaged in activities that pose risks to their safety, health, and development.

Keywords: *Child Protection, Jockey of Kerapan Sapi, Children's Rights*