Application of Child Protection Law in the Context of Formal Education: A Social Anthropology Review

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: *Child Protection Law, Formal Education, Social Anthropology, Legal Implementation, Educational Experience*	*A research article's abstract is a concise synopsis that attempts to give a This study examines the use of child protection law in formal education via the lens of social anthropology. Two crucial facets of children's development are formal education and child protection. Although attempts have been made to safeguard children in formal schooling, little is known about how child protection laws are put into practice and how social and cultural shifts impact this process.* *This study use a qualitative case study methodology to better understand the application of child protection regulations in certain formal education institutions. Data was gathered using a variety of methods, including document analysis, participant observation, and interviews with different stakeholders about institutional policies and procedures.* *An overview of the challenges associated with applying child protection law in formal education is what this study attempts to convey. It will be possible to comprehend how social structures, cultural norms, and values impact how the law is applied through the application of social anthropological analysis. The study will also look at the psychological and social effects that the implementation of child protection laws has on kids' school experiences. It is anticipated that the research will improve knowledge of the challenges and possibilities associated with establishing a formal school setting that is secure, welcoming, and supportive of children's optimal development. This research is anticipated to significantly improve policies, educational practices, and the defense of children's rights in formal education settings by fusing aspects of social anthropology, law, and education.*
Informasi Artikel	**ABSTRAK**
Kata Kunci: Hukum Perlindungan Anak, Pendidikan Formal, Antropologi Sosial, Implementasi Hukum, Pengalaman Pendidikan	Dalam penelitian ini, antropologi sosial digunakan untuk menyelidiki bagaimana undang-undang perlindungan anak diterapkan dalam institusi pendidikan formal. Pendidikan formal dan perlindungan anak adalah dua komponen penting dalam perkembangan anak-anak. Meskipun telah ada usaha untuk melindungi anak-anak di pendidikan formal, pemahaman kita tentang bagaimana hukum perlindungan anak diterapkan dan bagaimana perubahan budaya dan sosial memengaruhi proses ini masih terbatas. Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus kualitatif untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang bagaimana hukum perlindungan anak diterapkan di beberapa lembaga pendidikan formal. Proses pengumpulan data terdiri dari observasi partisipatif, wawancara dengan berbagai pemangku kepentingan, dan analisis dokumen tingkat lembaga terkait kebijakan dan praktik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan gambaran tentang kesulitan penerapan hukum perlindungan anak dalam pendidikan formal. Analisis antropologi sosial akan digunakan untuk memahami bagaimana nilai-nilai budaya, norma, dan struktur sosial mempengaruhi penerapan hukum

tersebut. Studi ini juga akan mempelajari bagaimana penerapan hukum perlindungan anak berdampak pada pengalaman pendidikan anak-anak, baik dari segi psikologis maupun sosial.

Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang kesulitan dan peluang dalam menciptakan lingkungan pendidikan formal yang aman, inklusif, dan mendukung untuk perkembangan optimal anak-anak. Dengan menggabungkan elemen hukum, pendidikan, dan antropologi sosial, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap perbaikan kebijakan, praktik pendidikan, dan perlindungan hak anak di lingkungan pendidikan formal.

1. INTRODUCTION

Formal education and child protection law are two important components in shaping the future of children as the main pillars of societal development. Formal education lays the foundation for children's intellectual, social and emotional growth, while child protection law focuses on safeguarding children's basic rights to grow and develop in a safe and supportive environment. (Mahmudin & Muhid, 2020).

Formal education consists of a number of organized learning activities designed to change children's character, skills and knowledge. The world of education has many issues and dynamics that get more complex as time goes by. Therefore, it is crucial to understand how child protection law is applied in formal education.

The link between formal education and child protection shows that a safe and supportive educational environment is essential (Uno, 2022). To ensure that children's rights are respected and that children can access education without fear or threat, child protection laws must be implemented in the formal education environment. Formal education is where children spend most of their time during their growth and development, the relationship between formal education and child protection is crucial. Many things need to be considered when implementing child protection laws in formal education institutions, including physical and emotional safety, privacy rights and protection from abuse.

A social anthropological review contributes to our understanding of the intricate link between formal education and child safety. This lesson views society as a system that produces norms and practices that influence how children learn. Social anthropology can assist us in comprehending how local values contribute to safe and helpful learning environments and how culture and social structures affect how child protection regulations are applied in formal schools (Muslich, 2022).

Thus, the goal of this study is to get further insight into how children's experiences are impacted when child protection laws are used in formal schooling. Simultaneously, social anthropology serves as a viewpoint that facilitates a more comprehensive comprehension of the intricate interplay of education, law, and society. It is believed that this study will produce insightful data on how to enhance educational methods, legislation, and the defense of kids' rights in formal education.

In this setting, the significance of a social anthropological review cannot be overstated. It aids in our comprehension of how societal norms, values, and traditions influence how child safety laws are implemented in official educational settings. Sosial anthropology allows us to explore further the culture and social interactions that influence children's educational experiences.

Previous studies have looked at how child protection laws are applied in formal education institutions (Ahmad, 2019; Basri, 2021a; Sofyan & Gunardi, 2020). Studies reveal

that while measures to ensure children's physical safety at school are effective, there are problems in managing bullying and prejudice within the classroom. Therefore, the purpose of this research is not only to identify the problems and successes of the children's law in formal education but also to understand the socio-cultural context that contributes to this process. In the future, this research is expected to help improve child protection practices, policies and law enforcement in order to create a safe and secure educational environment.

2. METHODE

The research method used in this study uses qualitative research methods with a total of 9 informants and comes from various professions ranging from principals, teachers, committee members and also parents of students. The qualitative approach used through case studies in several schools by paying attention to the process of implementing child protection laws, teacher wars, parent wars and various parties involved. In-depth interviews were conducted to understand the views and experiences of the parties involved regarding the implementation of the law.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Application of Child Protection Law in Formal Education

To guarantee that children are secured by law and are in a secure and steady environment amid formal instruction, different measures have been taken. To keep children secure at school, different directions and conventions have been set up from an early age. These directions cover subjects such as sexual badgering, how to report badgering, and the results of such badgering.

In expansion, instructors are mindful for the usage of child assurance laws. Instructors must get it these laws, join child security concepts into lessons, and make a learning environment that underpins children's needs. In the event that they see threat or conceivable mishandle, instructors ought to too report it instantly to the fitting specialists.

Guardians are moreover dependable, from changing approaches to checking their children's wellbeing. They can offer assistance their children learn by participating in the institution's education programme and talking openly with the school.

Meanwhile, the school, consisting of the principal and administrative staff, is responsible for creating policies that support and implement child protection laws, providing training to staff, and responding promptly to reports or incidents of child rights violations.

To ensure the policy is sound and compliance with it, this implementation process also requires constant monitoring and evaluation. Internal investigations and the implementation of corrective actions are necessary to respond quickly and appropriately to reports or events. To continuously improve the educational environment, evaluation results guide continuous improvement. Therefore, thoroughly involving all relevant parties is essential to ensure that child protection laws are effectively and sustainably implemented in the formal education environment.

Cooperation between all relevant parties is essential to maintain the sustainability and success of child protection laws in formal education. To share information, experiences and difficulties, teachers, parents and school authorities must communicate well. Building an open and inclusive culture among relevant parties is essential to ensure that every voice is heard and every concern gets an appropriate response. This was explained by Mrs. Cica (48 years old), a parent and member of the school committee:

> We consider this collaboration very important. As parents, we often talk to
> teachers to discuss how to look after the child, both inside and outside the

classroom. The school committee and parents often meet to discuss how we can work together to ensure children stay safe at school. This results in an atmosphere where we all feel responsible for looking after the children.

Continuing education for all concerned should also be prioritized. Teachers should be updated on the latest changes in child protection law, approaches to identifying risks and supportive teaching techniques. Parents can get guidance and training to understand their duties in protecting their children's rights in formal education settings. In addition, schools should continue to expand their knowledge and ability to control child protection policies and procedures (Basri, 2021b; Mulyasa, 2021; Poerwanti & Suwandayani, 2020; Rinto Alexandro, Misnawati, & Wahidin, 2021).

Furthermore, a secure and accessible reporting system should be put in place to assist in the prompt disclosure and handling of incidents. This may include facilities to support whistleblowers and anonymous reporting channels. Schools should proactively inform students of their rights and let them know that they can report harassment or threats.

In addition, collaboration with larger groups, such as ministries of education, child protection agencies, and non-governmental organizations focused on children's rights, is essential for educational institutions. One can cooperate with others to improve the implementation of child protection laws. Overall, implementing laws that protect children in formal education is an ongoing effort to create a safe, inclusive and supportive educational environment for all children. With cooperation, continuous education and community participation, we can achieve a future where all children can learn in a safe, inclusive and supportive environment.

A vision of education that not only provides knowledge but also protects the integrity and continued development of every child is needed. Consequently, this is not just the responsibility of educational institutions; it is a collective effort for a fairer and better future for the next generation.

B. Impact of Child Protection Law Implementation

An individual, society and the education system as a whole are greatly affected by the implementation of child protection laws in formal education. Protection of children's rights is the area most affected. Child protection laws provide a strong framework for preventing and addressing harassment, discrimination or violence that harms children. Children's rights are better protected and prioritized when there are clear policies and procedures in place.

In addition, child protection laws make education safer. Students feel safe and secure, so they can focus on their learning and personal progress without fear or pressure from harassment or violence. It also contributes to the elimination of educational discrimination. Regardless of their background, gender, or ethnicity, every child. This was explained by Mr. Anwar (55 years old) who is a school principal:

It is very important for our school to implement the child protection law. We see an increased awareness of students about their rights and how they can be protected from harassment. Students are more confident and more likely to report possible incidents. In addition, parents talk more about the child protection policy and participate in school activities. This makes the place of learning safer and more comfortable for all.

Every child has the same right to quality education and to be protected from discrimination. In addition, it was seen that students' psychosocial well-being improved. Since a safe and supportive educational environment poses no threat to students' safety and integrity, the implementation of child protection laws can also increase parents' participation in their children's education because they know that their children are in a safe environment

(Siagian, Kurniawan, Hidayati, & Marasebessy, 2022). This was explained by Mrs. Rara (40 years old) who is a teacher:

There have been striking positive developments since the child protection policy was implemented. Students are more courageous to talk about their feelings and feel secure that offenses will be taken seriously. Because students feel safe in this school environment, I see an increase in social interaction and cooperation among them.

Protecting children's rights is very important because it can change culture and make society smarter. It generates a new habit where looking after children is a legal responsibility and a human value.

In addition, regulations that protect children improve the overall quality of education. In a safe and inclusive educational environment, students are more likely to reach their full potential. Therefore, implementing child protection laws is not just about following the rules; it is also building a strong foundation for the growth and protection of children, which will make for a more just and secure future for generations to come.

The positive impact on students' psychosocial well-being and parental participation shows how important child protection is to support educational development. We can continue to strengthen this foundation with public awareness and cultural change. We can ensure that all children can grow and develop in a supportive and respectful educational environment. To create a better future for future generations, implementing child protection laws is a shared responsibility.

C. Culture And Values In The Context Of Education

Culture and values in education greatly influence how and what an educational institution consists of. Understanding and comprehending the culture of education-which includes the values, standards and practices upheld in the learning environment-is crucial. In this situation, culture consists of both formal aspects, such as school policies and educational programs, and informal aspects, such as relationships between community members and shared expectations (Nuraeni, 2023; Pratiwi, 2022). Research shows that an inclusive, collaborative and values-based educational culture affects students' well-being, their desire to learn and the overall atmosphere of the school.

A culture underpinned by principles such as honesty, responsibility and collaboration provides a strong foundation for student character development. This research emphasizes how important it is to build a culture of lifelong learning where the key principle is a passion for learning and development. This culture encourages everyone in the education community to be innovative, creative and proactive in facing learning challenges. This was explained by Mr. Rezki (35 years old), a counseling teacher:

In our school integrity, responsibility and cooperation are highly emphasized. These values are incorporated into the curriculum and school policies. For example, we have an out-of-class character development program that emphasizes responsibility and honesty, and every student is expected to participate in collaborative projects that encourage cooperation. Our school culture therefore provides a strong foundation for students' character growth

.In addition, this research emphasizes that the sustainability of an educational culture depends on cooperation and collaboration between all parties involved, including teachers, parents and school authorities. Establishing a culture of transparency and effective communication is crucial to guaranteeing that all opinions are heard and that concerns are addressed appropriately.

The study's findings paint a comprehensive picture of the significant roles that culture and values play in fostering a supportive learning environment and advancing kids' general development. These results serve as a foundation for putting into practise instructional practises that uphold good culture and values in order to promote the academic achievement and well-being of students.

4. CONCLUSION

In order to put legislation protecting children in formal education into effect, it is critical that educators, parents, and schools collaborate. A variety of parties and formal policies are actively involved in the implementation process. Enhancing the safety and well-being of pupils has a good psychological and social impact. Furthermore, conversations on culture and values in the context of education demonstrate that a welcoming and values-based culture, with principles like accountability and honesty serving as major pillars, offers a solid basis for students' character development. All things considered, the application of this legislation influences not only the formal legal aspect but also the educational setting that fosters the holistic development of pupils.

In order to improve the application of child protection laws in formal education, it is advised that parents, teachers, and school administrators get frequent training and counselling. An open complaint system, parent participation incentives, and awareness education initiatives can all be included to the curriculum to enhance child protection. Involving non-governmental organisations, keeping a close eye on things, and promoting mutual support by lobbying outside parties are all crucial. In order to maintain children's safety in official education settings, it's critical to keep an eye on the psychological and social effects while also offering emotional support and direction. It is thus anticipated that putting these suggestions into practise would produce an educational setting that is secure, welcoming, and promotes students' overall development.

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