

Social Behavior of The Children of Newspaper Sellers in Kupang City to Defend Existential at School

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Abstrak:

Eksistensi anak di jalanan sebagai penjual koran dianggap sebagai hal yang tidak edukatif karena dapat mempengaruhi perilaku anak. Sementara itu, anak harus berkerja di jalan sebagai penjual koran agar mereka dapat membiayai pendidikan dan memenuhi kebutuhan sehari-hari. Dalam penelitian ini, perilaku sosial anak menjadi kajian utama karena penting untuk membandingkan perilaku anak ketika di jalanan dan sekolah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perilaku sosial anak penjual koran dan eksistensinya di sekolah. Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan teknik purposive sampling dalam memilih subjek penelitian yang terdiri anak penjual koran dan guru. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan catatan lapangan. Data kemudian diolah dengan teknik analisis Creswell, yaitu proses analisis bergerak dalam lingkaran di antara pengumpulan data, pengorganisasian data, pembacaan, memoing, deskripsi, klasifikasi, penafsiran, dan penyajian. Diperoleh hasil analisis data bahwa anak penjual koran di Kota Kupang menunjukkan perilaku ekspresif dengan cara melanggar peraturan sekolah seperti tidak mengenakan baju seragam dan kaos kaki serta sering menggunakan tas kresek untuk tempat buku-buku dan alat-alat tulis lainnya. Selain itu, anak-anak ini juga menunjukkan perilaku sosiometrik di jalanan, yaitu mereka berbohong apabila ada yang bertanya “apakah kamu masih sekolah?” Mereka akan menjawab, saya sekolah pagi jika ditanya di waktu sore dan malam, sebaliknya mereka akan menjawab sekolah sore jika ditanya di waktu pagi.

(Children existed on the road as a newspaper seller was considered as uneducated because it made deviant behaviour, while children should work on the road as newspaper seller for tuition fee and daily needs. In this research, children's social behaviour is the main study because it is important to compare children's behaviour on the streets and at school. This study aimed to know the social behaviour of children of newspaper sellers to remain in school. The type of research is qualitative. The subject of the research was determined by purposive samplings such as children of newspaper sellers and teachers. The data was collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and file notes. Meanwhile, the data were analyzed through Creswell method, namely, in one circle among data collection, data categories, memo, description, classification, interpretation, and visualization. The result of this study showed that children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City exist at school with expressive behaviour who was shown on violating school rules such as not wearing uniforms and often using plastic bags for books and other stationery. On the other hand, they also showed sociometric behaviour on the road, namely, they lie when someone asks “are you a student?” Then they will answer learning in the morning if we were asked in the afternoon and evening, whereas they will answer school afternoon if we were asked in the morning).

Kata Kunci:

Social Behaviour; Children of Newspaper Sellers

Introduction

In recent years, selling newspapers in Kupang City was issued with the violence of child rights because it is rather a slavery for children. For a citizen in Kupang City, children of newspaper sellers are a new view. It can be seen from many children who sell newspapers from morning until night in Kupang City. Existences of children newspaper sellers have serious attention from the social organizations in Kupang City. Precisely, the existence of children who sell newspapers every day from morning until night is very pitiable. Negative stigma appears when we saw children of newspaper sellers who come together in the traffic light ¹. Many people said that behaviour is omitting humanism because it has to employ people under 12 years old ². On the other hand, many opinions on buying the newspaper are not to read, but it is empathy for children ³.

The Cristian solidarity in Kupang City said that the existence of children who sell newspapers every day on the road is a victim of children's exploitation under 12 years old. Chief of GMNI also complains that they should get serious attention from the government of Kupang City to get a decent education as a young generation of Timorese. Meanwhile, the chief of PMKRI has gathered with them, and they were afraid when asked them who ask you to sell a newspaper? But they admit that there was someone ask them to sell a newspaper, and they were every day watched from far away. They are also forbidden to tell who is hiring them.

Adeo said that children of the shelling newspaper who were often met with him still a student in elementary school. Activities of children every day were waking up in the morning go to school. Afterwards, they back home at midnight. They take rest just a moment and play the game at home with their friends. At 4.00 PM, their parent takes them to sell newspaper where the strategic traffic light to sell the newspaper ⁴. On the contrary, Kurniawan said that the children have not studied, but their parent pushes them to lie if someone asks a question where you school? They will answer the study in the morning or afternoon to avoid raids. Based on the condition of the children, they

¹ Putri Mareta Sari, Ruffran Zulkarnain, and Izzudin Izzudin, "Aspirasi Orangtua Anak Penjual Koran Tentang Pendidikan Anaknya (Study Kasus Dilingkungan Universitas Bengkulu)" (ut, Universitas Bengkulu, 2017), <http://repository.unib.ac.id/12176/>; Ahmad Hanafi, "Eksplotasi Pekerja Anak Di Bawah Umur Sebagai Bentuk Penyimpangan Sosial (Studi Kasus Anak Penjual Koran Disekitar Lampu Merah Bandar Lampung)," Skripsi (Universitas Lampung: Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, September 27, 2017), <http://digilib.unila.ac.id/28688/>.

² Hari Harjanto Setiawan, "Mencegah Menjadi Anak Jalanan Dan Mengembalikannya Kepada Keluarga Melalui Model Community Based," *Sosio Konsepsia* 12, no. 2 (April 10, 2017): 44–53, <https://doi.org/10.33007/ska.v12i2.631>; Fepti Tri Wulandari, Zulkarnain Zulkarnain, and Irma Lusi Nugraheni, "Anak Usia Sekolah Yang Bekerja Sebagai Penjual Koran Di Kota Bandar Lampung," *Jurnal Penelitian Geografi* 6, no. 1 (February 16, 2018), <http://jurnal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/jpg/article/view/14880>.

³ Maghfirah Maghfirah, "Anak-Anak Penjual Koran Di Kota Pekanbaru (Analisis Tentang Pemeliharaan Anak Dalam Islam)," *Kutubkhanah* 14, no. 1 (June 2, 2011): 70–87, <http://103.193.19.206/index.php/Kutubkhanah/article/view/281>; Febrian Kurniaji, Tommi Yuniawan, and Ahmad Syaifudin, "Pilihan Bahasa Anak Jalanan Penjual Koran Di Kawasan Tugu Muda Semarang," *Jurnal Sastra Indonesia* 7, no. 2 (2018): 148–54, <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jsi/article/view/29837>; Fadil Mas'ud, "Implikasi Undang-Undang Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Pekerja Anak (Suatu Kajian Sosiologi Hukum Terhadap Anak Penjual Koran Di Kota Kupang)," *JPK (Jurnal Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan)* 4, no. 2 (August 8, 2019): 11–19, <https://doi.org/10.24269/jpk.v4.n2.2019.pp11-19>; Nur Fadilah, Zulkarnain Zulkarnain, and Nani Suwarni, "Profil Anak Di Bawah Usia Kerja Yang Bekerja Sebagai Penjual Koran Di Simpang Pramuka," *Jurnal Penelitian Geografi* 6, no. 2 (February 27, 2018), <http://jurnal.fkip.unila.ac.id/index.php/jpg/article/view/14953>.

⁴ Arnold Adeo, "Sepenggal Cerita Anak Penjual Koran di Kota Kupang," Kompasina, January 1, 2017, <https://www.kompasiana.com/arnoldasyeradoe/58ff6f06f57e617540f61565/sepenggal-cerita-anak-penjual-koran-di-kota-kupang>.

should not in the road to sell newspaper, but the condition of their family are pushing them to sell newspaper because the profession of their parent generally works as a newspaper seller⁵.

This is the establishment of social behaviour of the children of newspaper seller that can be seen through three kinds and system of interpersonal response, namely: (1) Role disposition is a tendency to duty, obligation, a position which has individual such as courageous, cowardly, powerful, obedient, social initiative, passive, independent, and dependent⁶. (2) Sociometric disposition is a tendency that relates with interest and trust to other individuals, such as accepted by others, sociable and unsociable, friendly and unfriendly, sympathy and no sympathy⁷, and (3) Expressive disposition is a tendency that relates with self-expression to show characteristic behaviour, such as competitive and uncompetitive, aggressive and unaggressive, calm, and existential⁸.

On the other hand, Baron and Byrne said that there were four categories which can make children of social behaviour, namely: (1) Characteristic of other people who were his role model particularly parents⁹, (2) cognitive process such teachers, (3) social-environmental influences such his friend¹⁰, and (4) culture as social behaviour and thinking¹¹. According to Suyanto, social environments that more influential to children of social behaviour, because, generally, children more spend time such play games with their friends¹². As a result, the negative social environment will plunge into negative social behaviour. Finally, it can endanger the children themselves.

Looking the social condition that has done for children of newspaper seller in Kupang City are show that their attitude has not influenced by social behaviour, but it is influenced by other characters who are their role model particularly their parent who was never school and low economies¹³. The problems are very influential for children's behaviour especially the school environment¹⁴. This is evidence of poverty in Kupang City. On the other hand, problems which were found in the research were many children of newspaper seller who said that they were still

⁵ Irvan Kurniawan, "Penjual Koran Di Lampu Merah Eltari, Korban Eksploitasi Anak? | VoxNtt.Com," Merajut Kebangsaan, *VoxNtt* (blog), December 22, 2016, <https://voxnnt.com/2016/12/22/penjual-koran-di-lampu-merah-eltari-korban-eksploitasi-anak/4377/>.

⁶ Lonnie Embleton et al., "The Epidemiology of Substance Use among Street Children in Resource-Constrained Settings: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis," *Addiction* 108, no. 10 (2013): 1722–33, <https://doi.org/10.1111/add.12252>.

⁷ Khaled H. Nada and El Daw A. Suliman, "Violence, Abuse, Alcohol and Drug Use, and Sexual Behaviors in Street Children of Greater Cairo and Alexandria, Egypt," *AIDS* 24 (July 2010): S39, <https://doi.org/10.1097/01.aids.0000386732.02425.d1>.

⁸ Krach, *Individu in Society* (Tokyo: McGraw-Hill Kogakasha, 1962).

⁹ MacAlane Junel Malindi and Nyika MacHenjedze, "The Role of School Engagement in Strengthening Resilience among Male Street Children," *South African Journal of Psychology* 42, no. 1 (March 1, 2012): 71–81, <https://doi.org/10.1177/008124631204200108>.

¹⁰ Levi Njord et al., "Drug Use Among Street Children and Non—Street Children in the Philippines," *Asia Pacific Journal of Public Health* 22, no. 2 (April 1, 2010): 203–11, <https://doi.org/10.1177/1010539510361515>.

¹¹ Rusli Ibrahim, *Pembinaan Perilaku Sosial Melalui Pendidikan Jasmani: Prinsip-Prinsip Dan Metode* (Jakarta: Departement Pendidikan Nasional, 2001).

¹² Bagong Suyanto, *Pekerja Anak Dan Kelangsungan Pendidikannya* (Surabaya: Airlangga University Press, 2003).

¹³ Catherine L. Ward and John R. Seager, "South African Street Children: A Survey and Recommendations for Services," *Development Southern Africa* 27, no. 1 (March 1, 2010): 85–100, <https://doi.org/10.1080/03768350903519374>; Anselm Crompton and Thomas Elbert, "The Benefits of Aggressive Traits: A Study with Current and Former Street Children in Burundi," *Child Abuse & Neglect* 38, no. 6 (June 1, 2014): 1041–50, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2013.12.003>.

¹⁴ Adhila Ayu Puruhita, Suyahmo Suyahmo, and Hamdan Tri Atmaja, "Perilaku Sosial Anak-Anak Jalanan Di Kota Semarang," *Journal of Educational Social Studies* 5, no. 2 (2016): 104–12, <https://journal.unnes.ac.id/sju/index.php/jess/article/view/14073>; Donisius Yoris, "Perlindungan Anak Berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Kubu Raya Nomor 1 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perlindungan Anak," *Jurnal NESTOR Magister Hukum* 4, no. 4 (February 11, 2020), <http://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/nestor/article/view/39419>.

student, but they have not student, and they should lie for follow their parent instruction¹⁵. Therefore, question research which is answered in this study is “how social behaviour of children of newspaper sellers to exist in school?”

Research Method

The research is qualitative which was based on interpretation and sense (*verstehen*) of subjects. In this study, I used technic of purposive samplings such as children of newspaper sellers and teachers. Children's criteria of newspaper sellers were adjusted with necessary, such children of newspaper sellers who were still a student. Data of the research was collected through deed interviews, observation, and file notes. *First*, I observed the social condition of several roads and traffic light in Kupang City where the children sold newspapers. Moreover, I did observations to see several children of newspaper seller who have been studied and drop out of school. *Second*, I interviewed the teachers to know the social behaviour of a newspaper seller at school and children of newspaper seller to know their perspective about education, their condition during selling newspaper and the reason why they became newspaper seller. *Third*, I noted several of my experiences when I visited children selling newspaper on the road and traffic light. The research has found much information and has reached a saturation point, so it will be selected much data to be analyzed as well as Creswell said the research that will develop completely the theory¹⁶. Data validity is done by crystallizing the source, method, and theory.

Data of research was analyzed by qualitative analysis that moves in a circle among data collection, organization, reading/memo, description, classification, interpretation, and visualization, namely: (1) I organized data observation, interview, and documentation in a file and convert the files to a text such as making a word, sentence, and paragraph. (2) I made a memo into a data organization, and I carried on analysis using the database overall. Then I read repeatedly and interpreted deeply the transcripts before I divided it into several paragraphs. (3) I described the data using code and theme, and I developed and interpreted on literature. I tried to saturate the data collected through the interview repeatedly. (4) I classified the data using code and theme, namely, classifying into a single category as central phenomena to have a character concept, and using code in database to make central phenomena. This phenomenon has a causal condition to influence central phenomena. (5) I interpreted the data collection and made code selectively which was arranged into a theme to use and appeared large theory. In this theory, I made a hypothesis to connect and categorize a paradigm. (6) I visualized data or theory invention, namely arranging data invention into paragraph, table, and picture.

Results and Discussion

Social Behavior of Children of Newspaper Sellers in Kupang City

Sociologically, the existence of children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City is caused by parental expressive behaviour who lake of care with their children, such parent like their children

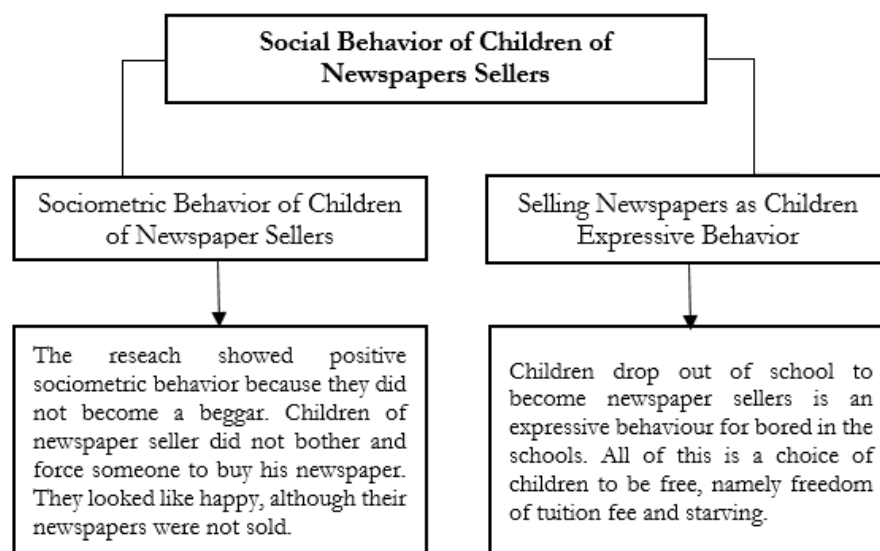
¹⁵ Phillip Mizen and Yaw Ofosu-Kusi, “Asking, Giving, Receiving: Friendship as Survival Strategy among Accra’s Street Children,” *Childhood* 17, no. 4 (November 1, 2010): 441–54, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0907568209350511>; Kate McAlpine et al., “A Survey of Street Children in Northern Tanzania: How Abuse or Support Factors May Influence Migration to the Street,” *Community Mental Health Journal* 46, no. 1 (February 1, 2010): 26–32, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10597-009-9196-5>.

¹⁶ John W Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design* (New Delhi: SAGE Publication, 2013), <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=Ykruxor10cYC&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>; Lexy J. Moleong, “Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif,” 2019.

work than study at school. It was seen when taking a school report card, the parent did not come to school, because they chose to sell the newspaper on the road. Sometimes, they ask someone to represent taking their child report card. If their parent has no money, they push their children to leave school to ask him to sell the newspaper on the road.

On the other hand, children becoming newspaper sellers in Kupang City was influenced by parental behaviour. It is caused by the parent who taught roughly their children. The children are unfamiliar with the disciplinary rules at school, such rules in the school were not appropriate with children. As a result, children did not care with their teachers when they learn in class. The teacher also has no idea to help them become discipline with the rules at school. Although they were advised by their teacher, tomorrow they did not come to school. As a result, the social behaviour of children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City can be shown in two categories such as sociometric behaviour and expressive behaviour.

Chart 1. Social behavior of children of newspaper sellers to exist at school in Kupang



Sociometric Behavior of Children of Newspaper Sellers

Sociometrics behaviour of children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City was showed with positive action¹⁷. It can be seen from Dino behaviour who was newspaper sellers in one of Café in Jl. El Tari.

When holding the newspaper, he offered several people who eat in the cafe. Meanwhile, the time showed at 10.00 pm, several reactions were accepted Dino such as raising a hand as rejection, pretending do not hear, and ignoring the offer. Dino came back on beside the road to walk around Jl. El Tari¹⁸.

This observation showed that Dino has positive sociometric behaviour, and he did not become a beggar. He did not bother and force someone to buy his newspaper such I often found. He looked happy, although his newspaper was not sold. Moreover, interviewing with Dino while

¹⁷ Jayanti Owens, "Relationships between an ADHD Diagnosis and Future School Behaviors among Children with Mild Behavioral Problems," *Sociology of Education*, March 4, 2020, 0038040720909296, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0038040720909296>.

¹⁸ Dino, Anak Pernjual Koran di Malam Hari, interview by Maria Lusiana Roja, Oktober 2019.

sitting on the sidewalk in front of NTT Bank who talk that he has been a student at grade 6 elementary school. He sells a newspaper to help his parents and to fulfil school needs.

On the other hand, the observation showed that there was negative sociometric behaviour in children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City, namely, they were taught by their parents to lie when someone asks about education. "They said the study in the afternoon when we ask in the morning, whereas when we ask them in the afternoon they said a study in the morning". The parents prepare their children to lie to avoid raids. They were also prepared to finance their parent, whereas their parent only guides on the road. In the morning, the parent only stays at home waiting for their children for taking them to sell the newspaper and to control in the afternoon.

Negative sociometric behaviour was also shown by children aged 4 to 15 years who gathered on Jl. El Tari, Kupang City.

While taking a newspaper on the sidewalk, the children cross the road to offer newspapers to several drivers who stop in the traffic light. Because of pity, several drivers gave them money, such as gave Rp 5.000, Rp 20.000, Rp 2.000 and also there was given Rp 50.000 when asking questions with them; why do not you go home? Where do you live? Where are your parents?¹⁹.

In this location, many children sold newspapers until midnight. Moreover, according to the chief of the DPD Indonesian Youth National Committee (KNPI) NTT that there was someone who controlled the traffic light in crossroad Jl. El Tari Kupang to sell newspapers²⁰.

Selling Newspapers as Children Expressive Behavior

Children drop out of school to become newspaper sellers is an expressive behaviour for bored in the schools²¹. The expression was done by several children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City.

Rando sat on the sidewalk under traffic light at El Tari Square. The times show at 11.30 pm. While holding the newspapers, he almost fell because he was sleepy. When the red light, Rando rose soon from the sidewalk and directly offering newspaper to every driver. Many drivers bought his newspapers amount 20 copies and now only 3 copies. If yellow light, Rando also back on the sidewalk to rest²².

This behaviour is the existential choice of children. There was no prohibition and coercion for children to choose whether they exist in school or street. All of this is a choice of children to be free, namely freedom of tuition fee and starving. Therefore, they became newspaper sellers because of the low economies of the parents who are not enough to fulfil tuition fees and pocket money like his friends at school.

On the other hand, there was a newspaper seller for children who live a hundred per cent on the street because they do not go to school. There are several reasons why the children do not go to school, namely: (1) They assumed that school was institution only for a rich family and smart children, whereas children of newspaper sellers were not entitled; (2) They were desperate and hopeless for the challenge because they more accept their destiny that children of newspaper sellers only work on the street to fulfil they daily life and no to study, and (3) children of newspaper sellers

¹⁹ Ria, Anak Penjual Koran di Jalan El Tari, Kota Kupang, interview by Maria Lusiana Roja, November 16, 2019.

²⁰ Sigiranus Marutho Bere, "Bocah Ini Jual Koran di Depan Kantor Gubernur hingga Tengah Malam," KOMPAS.com, October 30, 2014, <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2014/10/30/14552501/Bocah.Ini.Jual.Koran.di.Depan.Kantor.Gubernur.hingga.Tengah.Malam>.

²¹ Jennifer Candipan, "Choosing Schools in Changing Places: Examining School Enrollment in Gentrifying Neighborhoods," *Sociology of Education*, March 6, 2020, 0038040720910128, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0038040720910128>.

²² Rando, Anaj Jualan Koran di Lampu Merah, interview by Mariatul Kibtiyah, Desember 2019.

more enjoyed as poor people and they do not want to have an educational structure and they were more comfortable getting money from the streets²³.

Children Sell Newspapers to Exist at School

Children of newspaper sellers who have a consciousness that education not only for the rich people exist in school, for the education in school now belongs to all people. They have the same right to gain an education. Although the parent is poor, they still motivate their children to study, because they do not want their children to become poor, marginal, and stupid. Rising the poor people were also disclosed by Tooley in his researches who show there was mass awareness and rising the poor people in several countries particularly developing countries²⁴.

Table 1. The existence of children selling newspapers in Kupang City

No	The existence of the newspaper seller children	Reasons for Children to Sell Newspapers
1	The existence of children on the road	Children leave school and choose to sell newspapers because activities at school interfere with children's time to sell newspapers. If the choice of a child is a newspaper seller, then his existence is on the streets and dies from school. On the other hand, they prefer to be a newspaper seller because they can earn money.
2	The existence of children at school	The child who sells newspapers, who still has the awareness that education is not only owned by the rich, eventually continues to exist in schools because education can belong to all circles of society. Newspaper seller children choose to exist in both school and road because the children are looking for money to pay tuition fee and to help their family. It is
3	The existence of children in the streets and schools	due to the low income of parents, inculcation of a work ethic at an early age, parents do not know and understand the rules regarding child exploitation, and factors that come from within children who want to earn money.

The school is one of the places which is very influencing to social behaviour for children. It appears when the children leaving the school to sell newspapers on the road because the children work as newspapers seller can disturb their time studying at home and school. On the contrary, studying at school and home can disturb their job as a newspaper seller. Thus the children should

²³ Jessica Woan, Jessica Lin, and Colette Auerswald, "The Health Status of Street Children and Youth in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Systematic Review of the Literature," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 53, no. 3 (September 1, 2013): 314-321.e12, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.03.013>; Melissa S. Harris et al., "Community Reinsertion Success of Street Children Programs in Brazil and Peru," *Children and Youth Services Review* 33, no. 5 (May 1, 2011): 723-31, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2010.11.017>; Macalane J. Malindi and Linda C. Theron, "The Hidden Resilience of Street Youth," *South African Journal of Psychology* 40, no. 3 (September 1, 2010): 318-26, <https://doi.org/10.1177/008124631004000310>; Anselm Crombach and Thomas Elbert, "Controlling Offensive Behavior Using Narrative Exposure Therapy: A Randomized Controlled Trial of Former Street Children," *Clinical Psychological Science* 3, no. 2 (March 1, 2015): 270-82, <https://doi.org/10.1177/2167702614534239>.

²⁴ James Tooley, *Sekolah Untuk Kaum Miskin* (Jakarta: PT Pustaka Alvabet, 2013).

choose either study or job. If the children choose a newspaper seller, they exist on the road, whereas if the children choose education, they exist at school²⁵.

On the other hand, there were children chosen existence both at school and on the road although selling newspapers on the road was not chosen by the children. They did that for several reasons, namely: (1) the children should work on the road to find the money to pay a tuition fee, (2) the parents are low economic income, (3) the violence perception of parents for the children, (4) the work training for the children in the early age, (5) the low education of the parents, (6) the parents do not know the constitution and education for children, and (7) the children were lazy to study at school because they interested to find the money as a newspaper seller²⁶.

The social behaviour of children formed by the social environment which dominant in their life such as study at school or sell a newspaper on the road. According to Freire, children who spend more time at school will grow inferior behaviour because they oppress by the teachers and obey the structuralism for a long time²⁷. On the contrary, Prasetya said that if the children spend more time on the road as a newspaper seller, they tend to rude behaviour such as saying a negative word for someone, drugs, smokers, gamble, sex abuse and so on. On the other hand, children tend to negative attitudes because of parents who show negative behaviour at home, and the neighbourhood is the slum area²⁸.

This argument shows that children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City will dilemma existence. According to Illich, the solution to solve the problems is alternative education because it is not categorizing among formal, informal, and non-formal education²⁹. He omitted the categorizing to avoid distinguish society in several social classes. As a result, the good education for children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City is alternative education.

Children selling newspapers on the streets are often considered inhumane because they are considered an act of exploitation that employs minors, but confining children to school all day is considered humanistic behaviour. According to Illich, knowledge is not only gained in school, but children can become intelligent if sharpened in an informal environment such as selling newspapers³⁰. Even the children of newspaper sellers, if they graduate from school, can live independently compared to children who sit at school every day listening to the lectures of their teachers.

The results of an interview with the teachers of elementary school teachers in Kupang City revealed that

²⁵ Handayani ?, Adrianison ?, and Ririn Ariesty, "Abnormalitas Nilai Peak Expiratory Flow Rate Dan Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhinya Pada Penjual Koran Di Persimpangan Lampu Lalu Lintas Kota Pekanbaru," *Jurnal Ilmu Lingkungan* 5, no. 01 (November 22, 2012), <https://jil.ejournal.unri.ac.id/index.php/JIL/article/view/344>.

²⁶ Olaf Prasetya and Yoserizal Yoserizal, "Perilaku Sosial Anak Jalanan di Kawasan Simpang 4 Pasar Pagi Arengka" (Journal:eArticle, Riau University, 2016), <https://www.neliti.comNone>.

²⁷ Paulo Freire, *Pendidikan Kaum Tertindas*, trans. Utomo Danandjaya and Mansour Faqih (Jakarta: Pustaka LP3ES, 2013).

²⁸ Demelash Habtamu and Addisie Adamu, "Assessment of Sexual and Reproductive Health Status of Street Children in Addis Ababa," Research Article, *Journal of Sexually Transmitted Diseases* (Hindawi, 2013), <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/524076>; Andrej Naterer and Vesna V. Godina, "Bomzhi and Their Subculture: An Anthropological Study of the Street Children Subculture in Makeevka, Eastern Ukraine," *Childhood* 18, no. 1 (February 1, 2011): 20–38, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0907568210379924>.

²⁹ I. Illich, *Deschooling Society*, reprint, reissue, revised (Marion Boyars, 2002), <https://books.google.co.id/books?id=ZBfp-3Cqdc0C>.

³⁰ Illich.

not all children who sell newspapers have poor social performance and behaviour at school. Because newspaper sellers' children spend more time on the road to work so that their time to study and school takes up a lot and ultimately makes their performance at school worse³¹.

However, not all newspaper sellers have bad performances despite working on the streets. Dino, for example, is one of the newspaper seller's children who has good achievements in his school even though he also has to work on the streets until the evening.

Prasetya said that the social behaviour of children selling newspapers is known for its uniqueness even though many of them are at risk, but there are also positive things from them, namely good at reading opportunities, hard-working, having high solidarity with fellow friends, easy to make skills, be open and trust each other³². They generally have hopes to finish school, get a permanent job and enough money, unite with their family, and change lives.

Recently, in Kupang City threatening the existence of children as newspaper sellers on the streets, due to the emergence of protests from several student organizations and NGOs in the city of Kupang. Because the existence of children who sell newspapers every day from morning to night is considered alarming. The head of the Kupang branch of the Indonesian Christian Student Movement (GMKI) said that it was strongly suspected that the children who sold newspapers every day on El Tari Street were victims of a network of exploitation of minors. The same thing was also complained by the Chair of the Indonesian National Student Movement (GMNI) according to him the children must receive serious attention from the government to get a proper education as a future generation of the nation. While the chairperson of the Presidium of the Indonesian Catholic Students Association (PMKRI) said that there were indications of the existence of children who sell newspapers, the fruit of an evil conspiracy involving many parties who deliberately employ children and then eat profits³³.

Seeing the protests above will not only threaten the existence of children on the streets as newspaper sellers but will also threaten the existence of children in schools. This is because some children selling newspapers can go to school because of the profits they get when selling newspapers. Indirectly, the work of children as newspaper sellers is considered inhuman³⁴. Therefore, these children are prohibited from selling newspapers, thus impacting school dropouts because they cannot afford to pay for education and food allowance. It is clear that with the ban the newspaper seller's children will drop out of school, because of the economic conditions of parents who cannot afford to pay for their education.

Impact of the Existence of Children as Newspaper Sellers and Students

Impact of a newspaper seller in Kupang City was showed through existence as a student at school or newspaper seller on the road. Interviewing with the teacher at one of the elementary school in Kupang City express that

³¹ Bria, Pengalaman Guru dalam Mengajar Anak Penjual Koran, interview by Syahrul, November 20, 2019.

³² Prasetya and Yoserizal, "Perilaku Sosial Anak Jalanan di Kawasan Simpang 4 Pasar Pagi Arengka."

³³ Ryan Jenudin, "Penjual Koran Di Lampu Merah El Tari, Korban Eksploitasi Anak," 2016, <http://voxntt.com/2016/12/22/penjual-koran-di-lampu-merah-eltari-korban-eksplotasi-anak/>.

³⁴ Jared Furuta, "Liberal Individualism and the Globalization of Education as a Human Right: The Worldwide Decline of Early Tracking, 1960–2010," *Sociology of Education* 93, no. 1 (January 1, 2020): 1–19, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0038040719873848>; Alvaro Hofflinger and Paul T. von Hippel, "Does Achievement Rise Fastest with School Choice, School Resources, or Family Resources? Chile from 2002 to 2013," *Sociology of Education* 93, no. 2 (April 1, 2020): 132–52, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0038040719899358>; Janice Aurini, Rod Missaghian, and Roger Pizarro Milian, "Educational Status Hierarchies, After-School Activities, and Parenting Logics: Lessons from Canada," *Sociology of Education* 93, no. 2 (April 1, 2020): 173–89, <https://doi.org/10.1177/0038040720908173>.

children of newspaper sellers at school have not disciplinary behaviour, such as leaving school, lazy to do the task and violating school rules such as not using a school uniform, socks, and bags because they usually use plastic bags to put their books and stationaries. From several teachers, they have not consciousness about the importance of education, ignoring school even when they have not money, they chose to sell the newspaper on the road ³⁵.

Even though teachers have given a warning and sometimes gave a punishment, it was not banning the children to sell the newspaper on the road. Precisely, they are become hurt and angry then lazy to study at school. Therefore, they chose to sell newspaper than study at school, and also tuition fee is very expensive, so they cannot pay their tuition fee, whereas they do not get a scholarship at their school. It was caused schools where the study was not favourable, so they did not get an especially scholarship for poor people.

Table 2. Impact of the Existence of Children as Newspaper Sellers and Students in Kupang City

No	Existential	Impact on Social Behavior
1	The existence of children as a newspaper seller	If the children spend more time on the road as a newspaper seller, they tend to rude behaviour such as saying a negative word for someone, drugs, smokers, gamble, sex abuse and so on. On the other hand, children tend to negative attitudes because of parents who show negative behaviour at home, and the neighbourhood is the slum area
2	The existence of children as a student	Children of newspaper sellers at school have not disciplinary behaviour, such as leaving school, lazy to do the task and violating school rules such as not using a school uniform, socks, and bags because they usually use plastic bags to put their books and stationaries.
3	The existence of children as a newspaper seller and student	The dilemma of a newspaper seller in Kupang City was showed through existence as a student at school or newspaper seller on the road. As a result, they have not disciplinary behaviour, such as leaving school, lazy to do the task and violating school rules.

Most of them have graduated at Elementary School, but Kindergarten has not joined, so they were directly at Elementary School. Founding the children at Jl. El Tari sold the newspaper until midnight. He admits that “I have been studying at Maulafa Elementary School. I sell a newspaper to buy books and snacks at school. My parents are not pushing me to sell a newspaper that is my initiatives” ³⁶.

Based on observation, there were children sell newspapers because they were pushed by their parents, such children sell newspapers at Jl. El Tari, Kupang City. They sold with their parent who was waiting in beside Furniture Store which was near Traffic Light Jl. El Tari. Sometimes the children run to their parents to deposit money which they got on the road. After that, he back again to follow her sister who had still on the roadside to wait for someone and driver giving money. From the interview, their father said that

³⁵ Jeni, Respon Guru terhadap Anak Penjual Koran, interview by Syahrul, November 2, 2019.

³⁶ Mika, Pengalaman Pendidikan Anak Penjual Koran, interview by Syahrul, Oktober 2019.

both his children have been studied at public elementary school. His son has been second grade and his daughter has been first grade. In the afternoon, their parent invites them to sell the newspaper until 10.00 pm³⁷.

This condition shows that in Kupang City, many underage children have dropouts because of the high cost of education. Children who leave school became a newspaper seller in Jl. El Tari, Kupang City. Without burden and shame, they offer newspapers to everyone who travels on Jl. El Tari, such a government that should help them to study at school.

Based on an interview with Tiu (he has been studied at third-grade elementary school) that he dropped out of school because his parents cannot pay tuition fees. According to him that he became newspaper sellers are not too easy, but he should do to buy daily needs such as food and clothes, and he had no other choices. Moreover, although drop out of school, he never gave up. He still studied from a newspaper that he sells to become clever³⁸.

This study showed that children of newspaper sellers in Kupang City have not studied because their parent has not also studied before. Therefore, their parents were not aware of the importance of education. Then it was impacted by difficult children to tuition fees, and they cannot solve the educational problems that they faced. Although schools have provided educational programs and facilities, it will not achieve the maximal result without parental assistance. As a result, children should be demanded to pay their tuition fees from salary as newspaper sellers, and sometime they must buy books and uniforms because the school does not provide it.

Although children have School Operational Aid (BOS), it is not enough to fulfil their school necessity. Not all poor children get BOS at school, because the program was very selective to choose the children. Such children of newspaper sellers who were low achievement were not given School Operational Aid³⁹. On the other hand, the lack of facilities and infrastructures at school became obstacles to the education of children newspaper sellers.

Conclusion

The social behaviour of a newspaper seller's children in Kupang City can be seen on sociometric behaviour: the research showed positive sociometric because they did not become a beggar. Children of newspaper seller did not bother and force someone to buy his newspapers. They looked like happy although their newspapers were not sold, and expressive behaviour: children drop out of school to become newspaper sellers is an expressive behaviour for bored in the schools. All of this is a choice of children to be free, such freedom of tuition fee and starving. They existed at school through lack of discipline, for example, they often play truant, school assignments cannot be completed properly, they go to school when they want to, and these children show their inability to violate school rules such as not wearing uniforms and socks and often using a plastic bag to hold books and other stationery. Conversely, children's social behaviour is also shown through their existence as newspaper sellers on the streets, namely, they lie when someone asks "still in school?" then they will answer the morning school if asked in the afternoon or evening, while they will answer the afternoon school if asked in the morning. They did this so they could still sell newspapers on the streets for the sake of their school fees. As a result, children of newspaper seller are dilemma because they should exist as a student at school or newspaper seller on the road.

³⁷ Marten, Orangtua Anak Penjual Koran, interview by Kibtiyah, Desember 2019.

³⁸ Tiu, Anak Penjual Koran di Kota Kupang, interview by Mariatul Kibtiyah, Oktober 2019.

³⁹ Wahyuddin Wahyuddin et al., "Efektivitas Pemanfaatan Dana Desa dalam Mengentaskan Kemiskinan di Kec Kuala Kabupaten Nagan Raya," *NUANSA: Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Sosial dan Keagamaan Islam* 16, no. 2 (November 28, 2019): 181–93, <https://doi.org/10.19105/nuansa.v16i2.2410>.

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