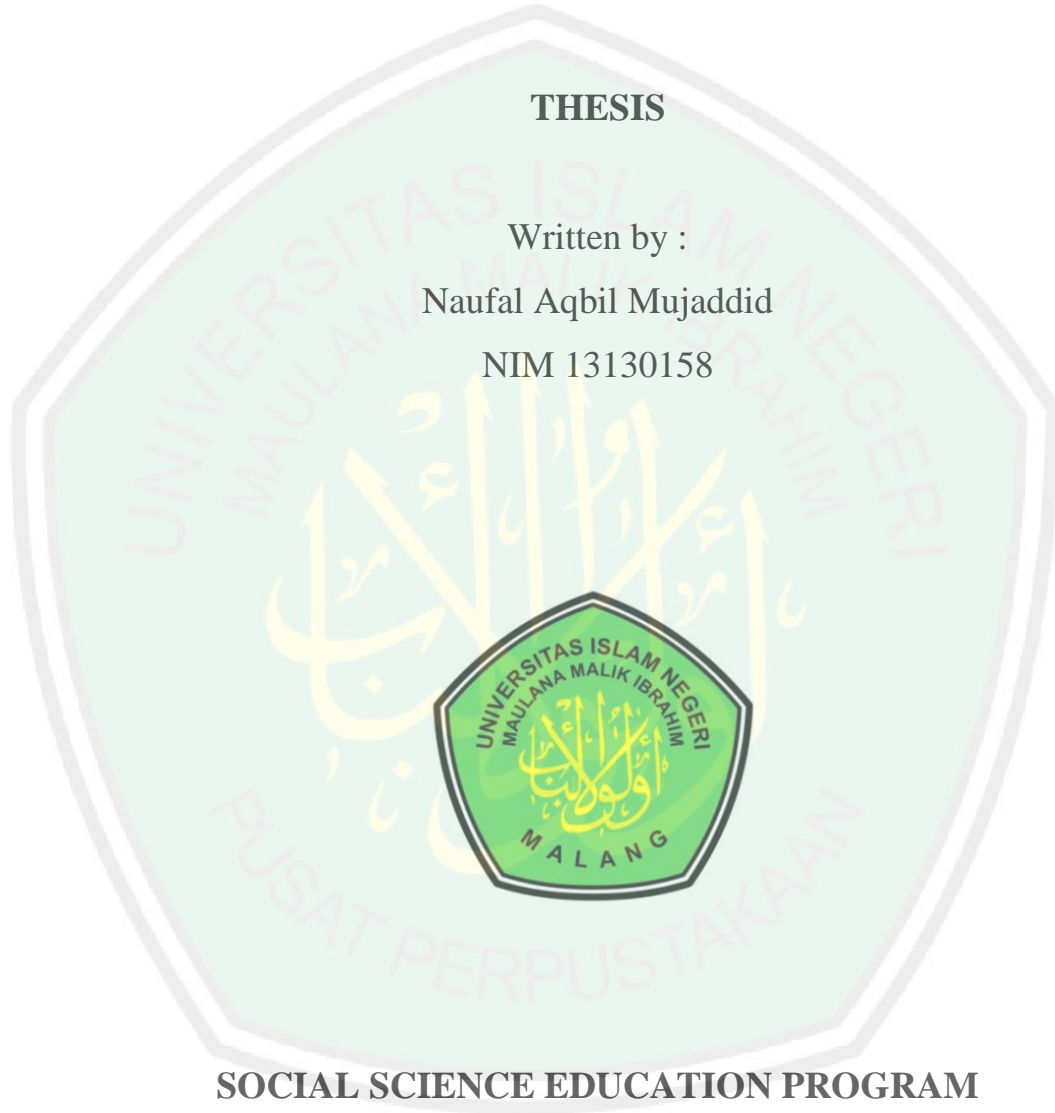# STREET CHILDREN AND FORMAL EDUCATION
IN MALANG
(Case Study at Sabilul Hikmah Cottage and Save Street Children Malang Community)

THESIS

Written by :

Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid

NIM 13130158

SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION PROGRAM

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

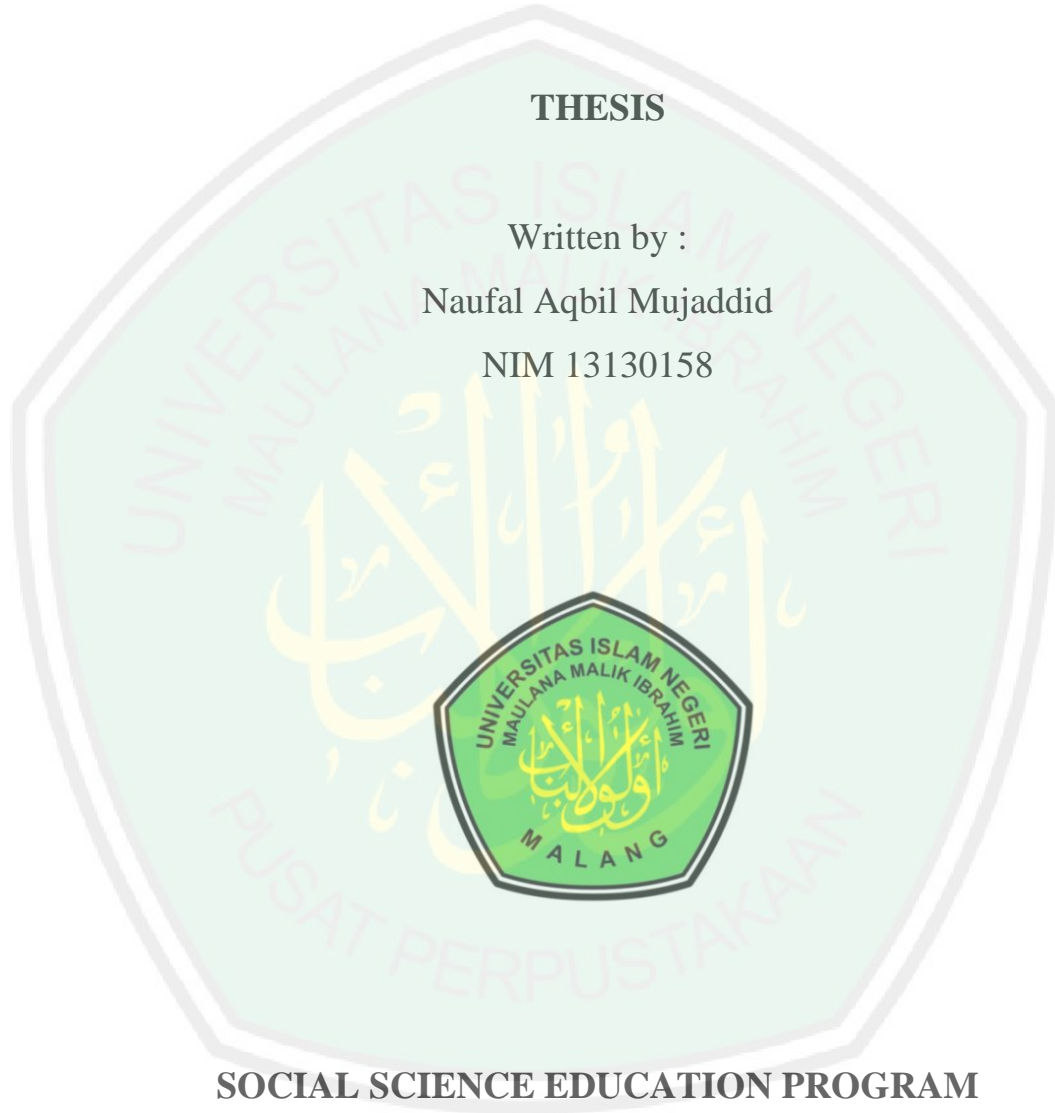**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY**

MALANG

2019

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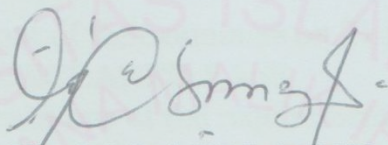
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

MALANG

2019

APPROVAL SHEET

STREET CHILDREN AND EDUCATION FORMAL IN MALANG

(Case Study At Sabilul Hikmah Cottage And Save Street Children Malang

Community)

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LEGALIZATION SHEET

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(Case Study At Sabilul Hikmah Cottage And Save Street Children Malang Community)

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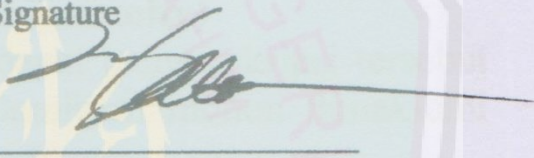
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Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid (NIM 13130158)

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DECLARED PASS
As well as being accepted as each one of the requirements for degree holders of undergraduate education (S. Pd)
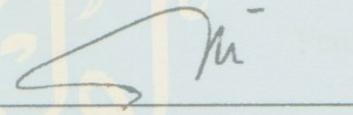
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Dr. Alfiana Yuli Efiyanti, M.A
Dosen Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan
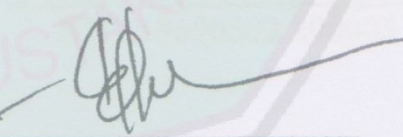Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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NOTA DINAS PEMBIMBING   Malang, 30 November 2018

Hal   : Skripsi Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid
Lamp : 4 (Empat) Eksemplar
Yang Terhormat,
Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Maliki Malang
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

     Sesudah melakukan beberapa kali bimbingan, baik dari segi isi, bahasa, maupun teknik penulisan, dan setelah membaca skripsi mahasiswa tersebut dibawah ini :

Nama   : Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid
NIM   : 13130158
Jurusan   : Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial
Judul Skripsi:**Street Children And Education Formal In Malang (Case Study At Sabilul Hikmah Cottage And Save Street Children Malang Community)**

Maka Selaku Pembimbing, kami berpendapat bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah layak diajukan untuk diujikan, Demikian mohon dimaklumi adanya.
Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Pembimbing,

Dr. Alfiana Yuli Efiyanti, M.A
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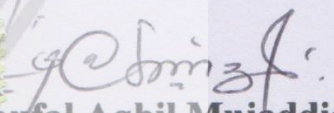
AFFIDAVIT OF ORIGINALITY OF RESEARCH

I hereby declare that this Thesis is originally written by Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid, student of Social Science Education Program (P.IPS) as the requirement to acquire (S-1) first degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd), Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Sciences of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This research writing does not incorporate any material previously written or published by other parties to achieve the other sarjana status of other Higher Tertiary Education, except those which are indicated in the notes, quotation, and bibliography. Therefore, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 30 November 2018

Pembuat pernyataan,

Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid
NIM. 13130158

MOTTO

"THE REQUIREMENT FOR SUCCESS IS AGAINST LAZINESS"

(Syarat untuk menjadi sukses adalah melawan kemalasan)

PAGE OF DEDICATION

With the blessing of Allah SWT and His mercies,

I am grateful and I want to thank to :

My beloved mother and father, who support me with their great efforts,

Robb, irhamhuma kama Robbayani shoghiro . .

My brothers and sisters, there are the second support for my life

My sweetheart, who support me in daily activity

All of the teacher who sincerely educated me,

Thanks for the priceless knowledge

All of my best friends in UKM Jhepret Club Fotografi, Ma'had Al-Ghazali,

PPBA class, Group of KKM, Group of PKLI, specially are my coffee friends

(Nofi, Bendot, Weteng, Lalai, and Pocong),

Sido Pictures and everyone who knows writer.

My little family, ICP program of social science education Class periode 2013,

Thank for your support and love, you all are my spirit during my study in this

University

And all of the parties who support me in this thesis finishing process,

Thank for your time in helping me during the process.

PREFACE

Praise and great gratitude submitted to Almighty God, Allah SWT who always gives His gracious mercy and tremendous blessing that has help the writer finished this thesis, entitled : "Street Children And Education Formal In Malang (Case Study at Sabilul Hikmah Cottage and Save Street Children Malang Community)" . In this opportunity, the writer give so much say thank you and appreciation for the respectable :

1. Prof. Dr. H. Abd. Harid, M. Ag. as the Rector of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, who has given me a opportunity, so that this thesis can be well finished.

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5. My beloved Mother and Father who always supports me and pray for me, hopefully Allah SWT always guard them.

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7. All of my friends of Social Science Education Program 2013 who have struggled in this four years. Joy, fun, laugh, motivation and experiences that came from you all is unforgettable.

8. All of the parties who has help me, both directly and indirectly who have great contribution in this thesis finishing process.

The writer is aware that, this thesis is still far away from perfection. Therefore suggestion and critic are expected from any parties so that it can be an improvement in the future. As thankful expression, the writer just able to pray, hopefully all of your good deeds are accepted by Allah SWT.

Finally, the writer just expected from this thesis so that it can be a benefit for readers in general and especially for the writer self. Amiin Ya Robbal'Alamin

Malang, November 2018

Writer

Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid
NIM. 13130158

TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES OF ARAB LATIN

Translation of Arab Latin in this Thesis utilize in translation guidelines based on the agreement between Religion Minister and Education and Culture Minister of Indonesia number 158, 1987 and number 0543 b/U/1987. Those are:

A. Letter

ا	=	a	ز	=	z	ق	=	q
ب	=	b	س	=	s	ك	=	k
ت	=	t	ش	=	sy	ل	=	l
ث	=	ts	ص	=	sh	م	=	m
ج	=	j	ض	=	dl	ن	=	n
ح	=	<u>h</u>	ط	=	th	و	=	w
خ	=	kh	ظ	=	zh	ه	=	h
د	=	d	ع	=	'	ء	=	'
ذ	=	dz	غ	=	gh	ي	=	y
ر	=	r	ف	=	f			

B. Long Vocal

Vocal (a) long	=	â
Vocal (i) long	=	î
Vocal (u) long	=	û

C. Diphthong Vocal

أوْ	=	aw
أيْ	=	ay
أوْ	=	û
إيْ	=	î

TABLE OF CONTENT

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ABSTRACT

M. Aqbil, Naufal. *Street Children And Education Formal In Malang (Case Study at Sabilul Hikmah Cottage and Save Street Children Malang Community),* Thesis, Department Of Social Sciences Of Education, Faculty Of Tarbiyah, Islamic University (UIN) Negri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Was Unfortunate. Supervisor: Dr. Alfiana Yuli Efiyanti, MA

Keywords: Perception, Street Children, Formal Education

Education is important for humans, because with education can improve them. Islamic view of education can also be seen from the Hadith, Muhammad that is the duty of every man to study from within the womb until the grave, it means that every human being is required throughout his life pursuing an education. No exception on street children, most of the street children are not obtained school education due to a number of things so that the street children could not attend school attends as formal education is. Poor education is experiencing social problems, namely the problem of street children. In generally the children become street children in Poor caused by internal factors of poverty, street children, and were put to work by his parents in order to supplement the family income The background of the emerging research on the perception of street children about the Formal education in Malang.

Based on the background the purpose of this research is to know the conditions of the street children in General in the city of Malang, to know formal education conditions of the street children in the city of Malang, and to know the perception of street children to education formal street children in the city Malang.

The type of research that researchers use in this research is qualitative research. And research purposes relating to matters that are practical. While this research approach uses qualitative descriptive, since in this study are either re-purposed inductive, deductive approach which is a began of the framework of theories, the idea of experts, researchers and understanding based on the experience, which was then developed in order to get the truth in the form of empirical field data support.

Street children in Unfortunate perception of formal education or school that is positive. Based on data obtained most street children have ever schooling and some are still in school, for which they already have experience of formal education so that have knowledge of formal education as well as the functioning of the school. Their opinion about formal education has some similarity that attends it is important for the individual to the future because with education can achieve high goals. The perception of street children in the city of Malang on the school already leads to positive things need for support in order to survive and not lead back to things that are negative. From the perception of street children about education that considers that education is important to their lives so that it has an interest and expectations to formal education for him.

Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid, تصور الاطفال الشوارع عن التعليم الرسمى في مالانج, اطروحة تخصص في تعليم العلوم النقاءق كلمة التربية جامعةالدولة الاسلامية مولنا مالك ابراهيم مالانج, مستشار الدكتورة Alfiana Yuli Efiyanti ماجستر

الكلمة تصور, الاطفال الشوارع, التعليم الرسمي,

التعليم مهم للبشر لان التعليم يمكن ان يزيد من مستواه يمكن رؤية وجهة نظر الاسلام من حديث النبي الذى هو واجب علي كل انسان ان يطلب العلم من المهد الي اللحد هذا يعني ان كل انسان مطلوب للحصول على التعليم طوال حياته باءستثناء اطفال الشوارع لايحصل معظم اطفال الشوارع على التعليم بسبب العديد من الاشياء بحيث لا يشتطيع اطفال الشوارع الذهاب الي المدرسة مع اخذ التعليم الرسمى مالانج هي مدينة تعليمية تعاني من مشاكل اجتماعية و هي مشكلة اطفال الشوارع بشكل عام يصبح الا طفال الاطفال الشوارع في مالانج بسبب العوامل الداخلية من الا طفال الشوارع الفقير ويعمل قبل والديه لزيادة دخل الاسرة ولكن اكثره بشبب الفقير و يعمل من قبل والديه على الرغم من ان بعض هذه الاسباب يرجع الى الطفل الداخلى مثل البانك فمن هذه الخلفية هناك بحث حول نظرة اطفال الشوارع للتعليم الرسمي في مالانج

على اساس هذه الخلفية من هذه البحث يمكن صياغة المشكلة التي هي كيف حالة اطفال الشوارع في مدينة مالانج ما هو شرط التعليم الرسمى لاطفال الشوارع في مدينة مالانخ وكيف يتم فهم اطوال الشوارع تجاه التعليم الرسمى في مدينة مالانخ الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو معرفة حالة اطفال الشوارع بشكل عام في مالانج

نوع البحث الذي يستخدمه الباحث في هذا البحد هو البحث النوعى هذا البحث له حصائص طبيعية كمصدر بيانات مباش و صفيا فالعملية اكثر اصم من النتائج وتوكد على المعنى و التفكير ووضعا معينا في سياقات معينة مزيده من البحوث في الحياة والتى ثم تطوير ها للحصول على الحقيقة في بيانات تجريبية في هذا المحال

يتم ردع تصور اطفال الشوارع عن التعليم الرسمى او المدرسة وعو امر ايجابى استاذا الى البيانات التى تم الحصول عليها ذهب معظم اطوال الشوارع المدرسة ومازال بعضهم يذهبون الى المدرسة لذالك لديهم بالفعل حبره تعليمية رسمية لديهم بعض التشابهان المدرسة مهمة للافراد في المستقبل لان التعليم قادر على الحقيق اهداف عالية تصور اطفال الشوارعفي مدينة مالانج عن المدرسة فعندما يؤدى الى اشياء ايجابية يجب ان يكون هناك دعم عن اجل البقاء وعدم العودة الى الامور السلبية من وجهة نظر اطفال الشوارع حول التعليم الذى يعتبل التعليم مهما لحياتهم بحيث يكون لديهم اهتمام وامل في التعليم الرسمى لانفسهم مثل اطفال الشوارع الذين هم في مد رسة سبيل الحكمة لديهم مصالح وامل جيدة حول التعليم يتم تنفيد اهتمامهم بالتعليم من خلال اتباع برناميج حزمة المطاردة التى يتم استيعابها من فيل سبيل الحكمة من اخر تعليم للحصول على شهادة صالحة والتى بدورها ستستمر في التعليم العالى لمتابعة الحزمة ا يليها دانى ادم و يودى بينما لمطاردة الحزمة ب يليها سوجفطا و مطردة حزمة ج يليها انجل مصلحة اطفال الشوارع في هم متحمسون للدراسة اشقاء الاكبر سنا كل يوم جمعة مساء يكون اطفال الشوارع موضوع بحث لديهم اخلام جيدة مثال ادم و دانى الذان يريدان ان يصبحا مدرس للقران كذالك عن الاخرين مع اهداف مختلفة

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of Research

Education is important for human beings, because with education can increase its degree. As has been Allah says in the Qur'an, namely:

... يرفع الله الذين امنوا منكم والذين اوتواالعلم درجات, والله بماتعملون خبير.

"... Allah will exalt those who believe among you and those who were given some degree of knowledge.And Allah knows what you do" (Surah Al-Mujaddalah / 58:11).

The view of Islam in education can also be seen from the hadith of Rasulullah is the obligation of every human being to study knowledge from the womb to the grave, it means every human being is required to receive education throughout his life. Education can transfer knowledge as an insight enhancer to the individual. In that case every individual is entitled to get education to improve his life. No exception on street children, most of the street children do not get school education due to some things so that street children can not go to school as a formal education. In Indonesia, formal education is important to improve the ability of professionalism in certain fields of science[1]. It is set in the Law No. 20 of 2003 article 6 which states "Every citizen aged seven to fifteen years must attend basic education"[2], the Law does not mention the specific requirements of citizens to participate in the educational process, the mere mention of citizens aged seven to fifteen

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[1] Agus Dariyo, *Dasar-dasar Pedagogi Modern,* (Jakarta: Indeks, 2013). Page. 44.
[2] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan.

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years is not based rich or poor, smart or dumb, because education is supposed to develop their potential, that means every street child is required to follow basic education which in the Act explains the level of basic education, secondary education, and top education. But the irony of many street children who dropped out of school and not continue anymore, many of them choose to spend their time on the streets to fulfill the needs of his life and family. Indeed responsibility in the implementation of education is addressed to all citizens around the educational environment[3] , but in practice the government was also very influential in the case of education experienced by street children in general.

The role of government as policy holder in street children problem is very influential. It is stated in the 1945 Constitution article 34 that "Needy and neglected children are maintained by the state", therefore abandoned children or street children must be maintained by the state, in this case the state is the government as the holder of state governance. In the maintenance of street children tent itself is not limited to physical needs, in the fulfillment of spiritual needs are also fulfilled as formal education. The regulation on education is also clear in Law No. 20 of 2003 on Article 11 that the Government and the Regional Government are obliged to provide services and facilities, as well as ensure the implementation of quality education for every citizen without discrimination. The importance of education for street children needs to be considered because street children are also a part of the

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[3] Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia, *Ibid*..

next generation of the nation, although in the field there is already a shelter for street children would not be enough in the potential development of children, so the need for formal education because it is more structured and organized in its implementation. For that education for street children become a serious discussion as the fulfillment of their rights especially formal education. With education can improve the lives of street children as a process of improving the quality of their ability to think. Already many non-formal education made by the community to accommodate street children such as shelter, orphanages, and others. But that is not enough considering that non-formal educators do not have a clear structure in teaching and learning activities.

The phenomenon of street children seen in various big cities caused by several factors, in general one of them is poverty. Centralized urban economic growth provides an appeal to people to urbanize under the pretext of trying to fate in urban areas, with unequal capacity and competitiveness that will lead to unemployment and poverty problems because they are reluctant to return to their homes and choose to have families in towns located on vacant land like under the bridge, the edge of the river, the outskirts of the railways that eventually became slums. Every year they give birth to children and increase the number of family members, to fulfill their daily needs to look for a simple job because of the limitations of their skills, such as scavengers, singing beggar, beggars. They empower their children to supplement their family income. Here comes a new problem of street children, because most of their

activities are on the streets to supplement family income such as singing beggar, begging, newspaper delivery, scavenging even negative ones such as picking pocket or stealing. Raksagan and Sutarso added in general the causal factors of street children are 1) Micro level, which is the simplest level caused by the relationship between the child and his family. In family life there must be a problem lies, there is also the relationship between parents and children such as physical and psychological conflicts that result child being run away or forced from their homes so confused to find a place to stay and eventually children make the streets as a place to stay. 2) Level messo, namely the factor of a friend, such as *peer groups* play group / peers and classmates. In cases like this a friend is very influential on the behavior of children, friends invite to skip school for adventure or just playing in the streets so that some of their activities on the road. 3) The macro level, which covers a wider circle in the community including policies related to street children. This factor can be identified to the community at the level of poverty, where to increase the income of poor families by employing children so that children do not have time to get education.[4].

In general, children become street children in Malang caused by internal factors of street children, poverty, and employed by parents to increase family income. But the most common cause is poverty and is employed by their parents, although some are caused by the internal of the child like Punk. Some of the street children are in school and have family but still took to the

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[4] Didin Saripudin. *Interpretasi Sosiologis dalam Pendidikan.* (Bandung: Karya Putra Darwati,2010 page. 154.

streets to earn money by begging, monger, and singing beggar. Income that street children get on a day is usually used for their parents, but also for their own purposes such as playing games in internet or the negative things like buying alcohol and drugs. The most widely used in the activity are in crowded places such as *trafict lamp* at the intersection Arjosari and Rampal, street children shelter not far from the place of work.

According to Save Street Child Malang (SSCM) explained that the actually street children need to approached periodically to handle because of the orientation of street children is money earned on the same day, so if they get wrong understanding about the school, it will result in interest in street children that will fall and they stay on the streets. As Amin who became one of the built SSCM, initially Amin in street activity to make money, with the state as it was the SSCM reconcile with her parents so want to go back to school after dropping out when becoming street children. For the perception of street children on school needs to know the public as information is expected to have a positive impact.

From the background above, the author intends to conduct a study entitled: **Street Children And Education Formal In Malang (Case Study at Sabilul Hikmah Cottage and Save Street Children Malang Community)**

B. Focus of Research

Based on the background, the focus of this research are formulating as follows:

1. How is the description of street children generally in Malang?

2. How is the description of street children formal education in Malang?

3. How are the perceptions of street children associated with formal education in Malang?

C. Objective of Research

Based on the research focus above, the purposes of this study are :

1. To describe condition of street children generally in Malang.

2. To describe condition of street children formal education in Malang.

3. To analyze the perception of street children associated with formal education.

D. Benefits of research

The usefulness / benefit study that the authors expect is as follows:

1. Benefits of the subjects studied

   a. The results of the research are expected to change the mindset and the condition of the subject of street children in Malang.

   b. As information about formal education or school for street children in Malang.

2. Benefits to other researchers

   a. As an information material and reference for other researchers.

   b. This research can be continued as a developmental material for other researchers.

  3. Benefits for the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

    As an addition to the library for the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

  4. The benefits of theoritis

    This research can give contribution to social problem solving to society especially education which become right for street children.

E. Limitations of Research

  This study focused on how the picture and the percentage of types of street children in Malang as well as their participation in formal education and how perceptions of street children on formal education who are around them.

F. Originality of Research

  This study will address street children perceptions about formal education. Therefore, this study is limited to how the street child's perception about formal education. There are some previous research that examines the perception and education, for the originality of the research conducted, the researcher would explain previous research as follows:

1. Himayatun Nisa' (2016)

  The study, titled "Perception of fishing communities to higher education: A case study in the village of East Legung District of rods

Sumenep, Madura". The aim of this study (1) To describe how the picture of the family of fishermen in the village of Legung Timur Batang-batang District, Sumenep, Madura (2) To describe how fisherman society perceptions toward higher education is viewed from social stratification, (3) To describe how much is the percentage of education fund spent by fisherman household for education fund of his child.

The results showed that: (1) The family circumstances of the fishing community in the village of East Legung District, Sumenep, Madura are diverse that there are families who have economic level upwards and families in a down economy. (2) Perception of fishing communities to higher education in terms of social stratification is higher education that almost all respondents said it was important that his son does not end up like their parents, but partly they do not need that, they also said as long as they can read and write that is enough. (3) The percentage of education funding issued by domestic fishermen to fund their children's education is for fishing skipper revenue sail for the cost of education is still exist lot and even they can be stored, while individuals fishermen remaining only be used to fulfill the basic needs, and for the workers fishermen is not enough and even have to be debt to finance children education.

The equation of this study with research from Himmayatun Nisa 'is to examine the perception of the subject to education. The difference is the subject and study case in the research itself, in the previous research focus

subjects on fishing communities whereas in this study subjects are street children.

2. Eny Rosyidah (2007)

The title of the research is, " *Perceptions of rural communities to higher education: A case study in the village Bangelan Wonosari Subdistrict Malang.* "Which aims to find out the public perception in Bangelan Village about higher education.

The *formulation* of the problem in the study of Eny Rosyidah is the review of the state of higher education in the village community Bangelan of higher education as well as perceptions of higher education of the community itself.

The results of this research showed good perception of the higher education of the community who despite the educational background of community college education of 0.36%.

Equation of previous research with this research is about the subject's perception of education, the difference lies in the subject and type of education in previous researchers more specific on higher education.

3. Odi Alfajar (2017)

Research of Odi Alfajar entitled "Influence Skills Development Against Independence Street Children Foundation Insan Concerned Neighbor (YASIPA) in Bandung," discusses the influence of the development of street children in Yayasan Insan Child Care in Bandung,

which focuses on two variables, namely coaching skills against independence .

This research uses quantitative method. The problems described are on the Program Implementation Skills Development Foundation Insan Concerned Neighbor (YASIPA) in Gumuruh, Bandung, Independence of Street Children Foundation Insan Concerned Neighbor (YASIPA) in Gumuruh, Bandung, the effect of the guidance program skills in the Foundation Insan Concerned Neighbor (YASIPA) in Gumuruh, Bandung. The results of this research have a positive relation, namely coaching skills in Insan Foundation Concerned Neighbor (YASIPA) very helpful against the independence of street children, where they can benefit from the implementation of the empowerment program that can create street children who have the ability and skills.By having the skills of both the art of music and the art of drawing, they can change their lives towards the better.It can also be a source for making a living for its life without being dependent on the help of others.

This research equations with research to be carried out is the subject under study is aboutstreet children.While the difference lies in the method used is on previous research using quantitative methods and in the current study is qualitative.

4. Dyah Rachmawaty Utami/Christina Rochayanti/Edwi Arif Sosiawan Prodi Ilmu Komunikasi FISIP UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta (2012)

This study entitled "Interpersonal Communication Between Builders and street children in motivating in education and behavior change In Guesthouses, self-catering Children (the study On street children In the child's Independent Guesthouses Yogyakarta) discusses about "how do the interpersonal communication between the founder and the street children in the field of education motivation and the attitude changing at Guesthouses, self-catering Yogyakarta Child?". The aims of o this research were to know the interpersonal communication between the founder and the street children in Guesthouses Children independently. The subjects of this research were co-founder, street children, and the manager of Guesthouses Children Independently. This research was descriptive qualitative design. [5]

The result of this research shows that interpersonal communication between the founder and the street children in motivating them in the education field and changing the children's behavior is not effective enough.

5. Aristiana P Rahayu PGPAUD Universitas Muhammmdiyah Surabaya (2017)

Aristiana's research with Anti Social Behavior title street children early childhood in the city of Surabaya (case study of street children in the early childhood area of Red Bridge), the research aims to describe antisocial behavior that appears at an early age street children and the

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[5] Dyah, Christina, Edwi, *Komunikasi Interpersonal Antara Pembina Dan Anak Jalanan Dalam Memotivasi Di Bidang Pendidikan Dan Mengubah Perilaku Di Rumah Singgah Anak Mandiri Yogyakarta,* (Studi Pada Anak Jalanan Di Rumah Singgah Anak Mandiri Yogyakarta).

factors that cause. This research uses qualitative descriptive method with approach case studies. Field data taken through observation and in-depth interview data support and documentation. The data is measured through the rating scale which is then analyzed in descriptive.

The results of the research show that the behavior of the dominant emerging to antisocial street children early childhood is threatening, hitting, swearing, temper tantrum, maudlin, dishonest, can not (wait) queued. Factors that encourage such antisocial behavior is the wrong parenting and anti-social behavior of people in the neighborhood children good Playmate as well as adults are seen everyday[6].

6. Tjutjup Purwoko (2013)

The title of this research is the analysis of the factors Cause the existence of street children in the city of Balikpapan, the goal of researchers is to find out the factors cause the existence of street children in the city of Balikpapan and analyze the activity of life everyday street children in the city of Balikpapan. By using qualitative research approach, where the research was more emphasis on meaning and disclosure process is emotional, natural background (natural setting) is used as a data source directly from researchers as a key instrument of this research is often referred to as research hooked (embedded qualitative research) or more popularly called as a research case studies.

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[6] Aristiana P Rahayu, *Perilaku Anti Sosial Anak Jalanan Usia Dini Di Kota Surabaya,* (Studi Kasus Anak Jalanan Usia Dini di Kawasan Jembatan Merah).

The research results obtained in this study, the factors that cause the condition of street children are economic factors, low educational factors from both the parents and the son of the personal self awareness, the child who wants to help people old.

7. Amin Hidayat/ UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang (2007)

Research of Amin Hidayat called Model of Moral construction of street children Through Guesthouses discusses the role of the home as a place of transit for moral repair street children that is considered negative by the community. The methods used in this research is a descriptive, qualitative with three subjects namely housekeeper layover flamboyant, street children, and neighbors drop by the House.

The results of this research are not all street children has a negative, there is also the moral of those moral good and want to be amoral, internal factors that affect the morality of past trauma street children from parents and family as well as the lack knowledge of religion, while external factors derived from the environment and peers, model construction of morality of street children conducted in Guesthouses Flamboyant IE: individual guidance, the guidance of social groups, the guidance of parents, guidance through the master class for street children who are still in school, religious guidance and education for leisure.

Table 1

Table of Similarities and Differences of Past Research

No	Empirically	Title of the study	Similarity	Difference

1	Himayatun Nisa, State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim	Perception of fishermen community towards higher education: Case study in East Legung Village Batang-batang Sub-district of Sumenep Regency of Madura	• Researching about the perception of the subject of education, in a previous study examining in higher education. This study examines the formal education	• The subjects studied were fishing communities • as well as the object that earlier researchers were more specific in higher education
2	Eny Rosyidah State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim.	Perceptions of rural communities on higher education: Case study in Bangelan Village, Wonosari District, Malang Regency.	Examining the perceptions of education in the community.	• In this research the object is higher education • The subject of this research is rural community in Bangelan Village, Wonosari, Malang.
3	Odi Alfa jar University of Pasundan Bandung	Influence Skills Development Against Independence Street Children in Care Insan Foundation Fellow (YASIPA) in Bandung	on the subject under study isabout street children	the method usedin the earlier study using quantitative methods and the current research is qualitative.
4	Dyah Rachmawaty Utami/Christina Rochayanti/Edwi Arif Sosiawan Prodi Ilmu Komunikasi FISIP UPN "Veteran"	Interpersonal Communication Between Builders And Street Children In Motivating In Education And Behavior Change In Guesthouses,	The equations in this research is having the same object, namely street children. Method that is used also have in common	The difference of this research is from a discussion that leads to communication between Builders and street children

	Yogyakarta	Self-catering Children (The Study On Street Children In The Child's Independent Guesthouses Yogyakarta)	that is qualitative research methods.	and street children motivation
5	Aristiana P Rahayu PGPAUD Universitas Muhammmdiyah Surabaya	Anti Social behaviour early age street children in the city of Surabaya (case study of street children in the early childhood area of Red Bridge)	The research of equation have the same research subjects as well as the methods used.	The difference in this research is the focus of research in anti social behaviour of street children.
6	Tjutjup Purwoko	Analysis Of Factors Cause The Existence Of Street Children In The City Of Balikpapan	The equation of the research on the subject of street children and the discussion however focused on the factors the causes of street children. Moreover also has the same research method that is qualitative research	The difference of this research on a discussion that focused on the cause of street children.
7	Amin Hidayat/ UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang	The Moral Construction Of The Model Of Street Children Through Guesthouses	These research have in common on the subject, namely street children as well as research methods.	Previous research on this excellent difference in the focus of the discussion on the model of moral construction of street children.

G. Definition of Terms

1. Perception

   Perception is a process that preceded by sensing, which is a stimulus received by the individual by means of receptor that senses. The sense device is the link between the individual and the outside world. Perception is a stimulus that perceived by the individual, organized and then interpreted so that the individual realizes and understands about what perceived is.

   Perception for street children is the interpretation or assessment of street children after receiving the stimulus through the sense of the object.

2. Street Children

   Children aged are between 6-18 years who all his life on the streets, such as subsistence living on the streets even as in Malang.

3. Formal Education

   Formal education is the educational path that is pursued officially in a structured and tiered institution or organization consisting of primary, secondary and higher education.

H. Systematic of Discussion

   To facilitate the explanation and discussion of the issues that will be studied, then compiled systematics as follows:

1. The face, in this section has the cover page, title page, introduction and table of contents.

2. The contents section, in this section contained:

Chapter I This chapter is a preliminary chapter, in this case discussing globally, including: background issues, research focus, research objectives, research benefits, originality of research, definitions of terms, and systematic of discussion.

Chapter II This chapter is a chapter which contains a framework of thinking and literature review which discusses, 1) about the perception that includes understanding, processes and factors that affect the same perception. 2) about street children which includes the definition of street children, factors, and characteristics of street children. 3) explain about the meaning of formal education.

Chapter III In this chapter describe about research methods, which include: the approach and the type of research, the researcher's attendance, location of research, data and data sources, data collection techniques, data analysis techniques and research procedures.

Chapter IV This chapter discusses the exposure of data and research results.

Chapter V This chapter contains the results of research which answered the problems of research.

Chapter VI This chapter is the last part of the thesis contained there are conclusions and suggestions.

4. The last section, this section included: literature, attachments and biography.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Concept of Perceptions

a. Definition Of Perception

The term of perception is often used in the language of society because it is so popular. The meaning of the perception itself is put forward by the experts in his understanding, in his book Josep A. Devito explains that perception affects stimulus (stimulus) or messages are absorbed and the definition which is given when achieve of awareness[7].

Desiderato explains the perception of experience of objects, events, relationships obtained by gathering information and interpreting messages.[8]

Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono believes perception has a person's ability to organize an observation, that ability is the ability to differentiate, the ability to group, and the ability to focus[9]. Therefore, each individual sometimes has different perceptions caused by the ability to distinguish and organize in receiving different stimuli from individuals with their respective perspectives.

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[7] Josep A. Devito, *Komunikasi Antar Manusi edisi Lima.* 1997. Page. 74.

[8] Rakhmat, Jalaludin. *Psikologi Komunikasi.* (Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya, 1985), Page. 51.

[9] Fauzi, Ben, *Gambaran Persepsi…* 2009. (thesis), Page. 7.

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According to Robins, perception is an individual process in organizing and interpreting the sense impression to give meaning to the environment. And according Thoha perception is essentially a cognitive process experienced by each person in understanding any information about their environment through sight, sound, appreciation, feeling, and smell.[10]

Some of the above understanding can be concluded that perception is the process of receiving stimulus from the environment around individuals in the form of information, events, objects through the senses of individuals and then interpreted, organized and giving meaning or interpretation on the stimulus received by individuals.

b. *The Process of Perception*

Individual in giving meaning to the stimulus through some processes experienced by individual. The process of perception occurs from two directions of action and reaction or reciprocity of stimuli to the individual. Bimo Walgito suggests the occurrence of perception through some processes, namely:

1) Stimulus, that is the stimulation of the object or event of the individual environment is captured through the senses naturally and related to the physical. This process is called experience process.

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[10] Fauzi, Ben, Ibid, Page. 9.

2) The stimulus received by the senses then transferred to the brain through the sensory nerve. This process is called the psychological process.

3) Furthermore, the brain processes the stimulus until the individual is aware of the object received by his senses. This process is called perception, because the individual realizes and knows the object based on the stimulus captured by its senses.[11]

Schermerhorn explain perceptual processes are generally divided into four, among others:

1) Attention and Selection

Selection of information selectively makes the existing information has a small proportion of all information available. This process comes from a controlled process, that is, the individual consciously selects the selected or ignored information.

2) Organization

All information that has been entered into the selection will be organized efficiently through shcema, a cognitive framework that describes the knowledge that is organized with the build-up of stimuli built through experience.

3) Interpretation

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[11] Walgito, Bimo. *Pengantar Psikologi Umum.* (Bandung: Andi, 1981). Page. 71.

In the next process the individual will try to obtain answers about the meaning and information. At this stage the causal attribution is very influential is an experiment to explain why something happens with it.

4) Search Back

The information stored in memory can be searched for when it is used. Individuals will be easier to remember if they are well schemed and organized.

The process of perception in general begins with individual selection of information as a stimulus that will be organized by using the scheme, after that the individual tries to get answers about the meaning of the information and then stored in the memory that at any time re-use.

c. *Factors Affecting Perception*

There are several opinions about the factors that affect the formation of one's perception towards the object through his senses. The factors of perception advanced by Walgito there are two factors, namely the internal factors and external factors.[12]

1) Internal factors

In the internal factors affecting perception with regard to the needs of the individual as psychological needs, educational background, senses, nervous composition, experience,

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[12] Walgito,Bimo, *Bimbingan dan Konseling (Studi dan karier),* 2000. Page. 54.

personality, and individual conditions at a particular time that with regard to feelings.

In addition, Gibson argued about the internal factors that influence perception i.e. factors that exist within the individual, consisting of::

a) Physiologically, the stimulus that goes through the senses then makes this information will affect to give meaning to the environment. Different sensory ability between individuals gives the diverse perceptions so that interpretation of the environment is also different..

b) Attention, when paying attention to the physical and mental shape on which there is an object on each individual need a certain amount of energy. Each individual has different attention thereby causing a different perception towards the object.

c) Interests, perceptions against an object will vary depending on the number of energy or perceptual vigilance that is moved to perception. It is the tendency of a person in a certain type of stimulus to pay attention or interest.

d) Direct needs, factors that can be seen from how powerful individual searching object or message that can give an answer in accordance with the experiences and memories

related to strong because experience can be expressed depends on the extent to which individual memories can recall the events of the past to figure out its sense in terms of the broad.

e) The mood, this relates to the emotional state that affect individual behavior, mood it shows the feelings of individuals at the time which may affect someone when received, react and remember to receive stimuli from the object. [13]

2) External factor

The external factor is used for objects that are perceived over the individual and the State, the intensity of the stimulus, the environment, the strength of stimulation will decide based on whether or not the stimulus or the influence of perception of the individual. Easy to understand is factors posed by the physical form of the object or of its nature so that the individual can perceive the object through the sensory.

Other opinions presented by Thoha, as for the factors that influence the perception of the individual that is [14]

a) Psychology

The psychological state of affairs greatly affect an individual in receipt of objects perceives through his senses.

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[13] Gibson at.all, *Organizations, Behavior Structure Processes,* 2003.

[14] Thoha. Miftah, *Perilaku Organisasi Konsep Dasar dan Aplikasinya,* 2004 Page. 147.

As an example of good food will taste delicious when no psychological state of being sad.

b) the family

The family is a major influence in the formation of perception regarding the development of the individual. Older people who have developed a special way in an understanding in view of the fact will lower the perception of perception to his son. like example if parents have an understanding of NU will then lose to his son about the perception of NU look at all aspects.

c) Cultures

Culture and certain neighborhoods is also one of the factors influencing the attitudes, values, and way of sword and an understanding of an individual against a State. An example is the people of Papua eat Sago in everyday life is different with the Javanese food anyway is rice.

According to David Krech and Ricard crutcfield divides into two factors, namely:

a) Functional Factors

Functional factors namely the factors derived from the needs, experiences and the things that are included as personal factors. That determines perception is characteristic of people who provide a response on the

stimuli. These factors influence the perceptions is often referred to as a frame of goal.

b) Structural Factors

factors that comes from the nature of the physical stimuli against neurological effects caused on the nervous system of the individual. Structural factors which determine the perception of Gestalt theory, according to which if you want to understand the events cannot examine when factors that separate but looked at it in the overall relationship.

Functional and structural factors more shows on the needs and experiences of experienced by individuals who are perceived through senses against surrounding objects.

d. *Aspect of Perception*

Allport explained that attitude is a interelasi of various components and is divided into three, namely:

1) Cognitive Component is part composed of basic knowledge or information belonging to individuals about his attitude toward the object. This knowledge will then be formed a specific belief about the attitude object.

2) Components, namely Affective component that is associated with a sense of happy and unhappy. Evaluative in nature related to cultural or value system.

3) Konatif component that is a component of the individual's readiness for action that is associated with the object.

Through these three components, the indivisu usually try to surmise how a stance against the State that is being faced. The components of this attitude (cognitive, Affective, and Konatif) are generally closely connected. But, the experience is pleasant or unpleasant obtained the individual within the community led to the relationship between components are not in line. When these components are in line, then it can be predicted that behavior can indicate an attitude.

2. Street Children

a. *Understanding of Street Children*

Street children are first introduced in Brazil, South America under the name *Meninos de Ruas* as predicates group of children living on the streets and have no family ties. Each place has a different mention of street children, as in Rio de Jeneiro street children are called "pa'jaros frutero" which means little robbers, in Honduras is "Bui Doi" meaning child, and in Colombia called "Gamin" has the mean ugly and "Chinces" mean bed bugs. The position of street children in the places mentioned is an interpretation of the street children's street position in society.[15]

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[15] Inggar Saputra, *Anak jalanan dan penyakit sosial* (GEnmuslim_100@yahoo.com, acces in 12 Agustus 2010 at 15.41 Wib).

Definition of street children according to the United Nations is a child who spends most of his time on the streets for work, play or other activities. Generally street children work as scavengers, monger, buskers, beggars, and scavengers in the final waste disposal. Many of them take risks on the streets like traffic accidents, fights, and violence from other stronger street children, they are very easy to follow the negative associations and street culture like drugs and free sex.

UNICEF explained that street children are children under 16 years of age who have no family, school, and community relationships. The mobilization of street children is so fast, because they are always moving and spending time to earn a living or wander about spending time on the streets or other places. Being a street child is not a choice of a child, but a compulsion that must be accepted by a child as a victim of a condition for a certain cause.

Pudastin Kesos Department of RI explained that street children are children whose most of their time is spent on the streets or public places from the age of 6 years to 21 years who perform activities on the street such as hawkers, buskers, and others. Activities of street children can endanger themselves such as traffic accidents, extortion or may disrupt public order such as traffic jams and the tranquility of driving for others. They roam

around without having a clear purpose so that some of the street children are out of school and some go to school.

Mulandar suggests street children are marginalized children in urban areas undergoing the process of *dehumanization.* They are marginal because they do a job that is not clear career ladder, less appreciated and does not guarantee in their future. Street children are also vulnerable to physical violence and long working hours.[16]

From the understanding of experts have similarities in the sense of street children are children between the ages of 6 years to 16 years most of the time spent on the streets with the aim of working for a living, wandering, or looking for experience. Some of them are still in school and tied with families and some do not attend school and separated from their families.

b. *Factors Being a Street Child*

Most of the street children who jump in the streets on the basis of their own will. Besides, there are several factors that make children into the streets to become everyday activities: *first,* the family economy in general poverty underlined main factor of street children living on the streets. *Second,* violence in the family. This can happen when a family has a big problem, so the children become victims. Not just economic factors as the cause of the problem, children can only get the problem that made them

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[16] Dinas Sosial Propinsi Jawa Timur, *Pedoman Penanganan Anak Jalana,* (Surabaya: Dinas Sosial Propinsi Jawa Timur, 2001), Page 7.

expelled from their families or parents do not want the child's presence because of a burden and resulted in the child was forced to live on the streets. *Third,* is the environmental factor. Undeniably the environment is very influential in human development, as well as street children. The poverty environment forces them to live as street children. In addition, the invitations of his friend to the streets is very easy because the same psychological so that enter into street children, some of them are interested in adventure or seek association.

c. *Characteristics of Street Children*

There are some characteristics of street children. Based on the intensity of street children on the streets grouped into three characteristics, namely: [17]

1) Children of the street

A child whose whole life is on the streets to work and live. Street children are looking for the necessities of life in the streets with busking, begging at traffic signs, scavenging through garbage, and delivering newspapers, while their residence is in public facilities such as terminals, in the town square, at the station, and other public places. Not having a

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[17] Bagong Suyanto dan Hariadi Sri Sanituti, *Krisis dan child abuse kajian sosiologi tentang kasuspelanggaran hak anak dan anak-anak yang membutuhkan perlindungan khusus* (Surabaya:Airlangga university press, 1999), Page 41-42.

family relationship, most of them are independent and cooperate with their friends.

2) Children on the street

A child part of his life is on the streets to work. In general they have dropped out of school and still have a relationship with family. Due to the poor family's condition of making the child work to work to help his parents, this street child periodically goes home to his family.

3) Vulnerable children to be street children

Children who are vulnerable to street children. Some of them are still in school and some have dropped out of school. Their lives on the streets are few and have regular family relationships. Street children in this category work on the streets when they come home from school to help their parents, and they still hang out with their parents every day. Vulnerable to street children because when the neighborhood street children who fully affect the child then they will become a child who works on the streets and even become street children.

3. Formal education

Education is a basic human need as an individual self-development, all learning activities that are continuous throughout the ages in all life activities to be better.Education can develop the human

self into adulthood, intelligent and mature.So education is a system of human change towards maturation, intelligence, and self maturation.[18]With the human physical education is able to change into adults, and intelligent in thinking as mental development and maturity in doing an act for himself and others.

Universally national education system in the form of formal education, informal education, and non-formal education.Generally as national education is its implementation of formal education structure has several levels and in its implementation have a benchmark curriculum may change periodically.

Formal education is a kind of education that is held in stages with the aim of preparing students as a professional in a particular field of science.[19] In a society there is some need to assist each other, as an example of each sick person needs a doctor, or community members who will make the house needs architecture. Therefore to print the required doctor or architectural science education as a professional such as a doctor or architect with tiered.

Formal education starting from primary education, secondary education until higher education.[20] From public basic education given basic knowledge in thinking, as the foundation of thinking before continuing on spsifikasi different disciplines that will be on the next level there is plenty of choice as a discipline to be mastered.

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[18] Suparlan Suhartono, *Filsafat Pendidikan.*(Yogyakarta: Ar Ruzz Media.2007), Page. 80.
[19] Agus Dariyo, *Dasar-dasar Pedagogi Modern,* (Jakarta: Indeks, 2013). Page. 44.
[20] Agus Dariyo, *Ibid,* Page. 45.

Implementation of formal education carried out by systematic and purposeful, the application is set up in the national curriculum nationally all educational institutions should refer to the curriculum which has been agreed. Periodic national curriculum can be changed according to the times in accordance with the needs of today's society, such as educational needs technology or IT continues to grow so that the curriculum periodically develop according to the development of technology and the demands of the times.

The national education system is set up in Act No 2 of 1989 and article 12 of the Act of 2003 which provides that formal education was organized by the school consists of three levels including elementary education, secondary education, and higher education.

1) *Basic Education*

Understanding of basic education is an education to provide the basic capabilities implemented over 6 years of age 6-11 years, in order to proceed to the middle level education. At this level learners are given the ability by learning basic writing, reading, arithmetic, and natural science and social science. Periodically learners belahar read and write at a rate of 1 Sampa 2 then count on level 3 and science to level 6.

2) *Medium Education*

After completed at the basic of the education participants continued the secondary level. At the first intermediate (JSS) is a

transition between the basic education level with upper secondary education, at this level learners to take three years of study. Learners are equipped with basic concepts such as: English, mathematics, natural sciences, social sciences, and the arts. In addition they also exist outside talent development and learning activities such as scouts, sports, arts[21](photography, theater, painting, etc.).

Upper secondary education (SLTA) is a continuation of the first medium, long this level is 3 years. Schools at the senior secondary level in generally known as the school level (SMA / SMU), Madaras Aliyah (MA), vocational schools (SMK). SMA prepared for continuing on higher education by studying the theories of science as a destination into force certain professionalism in the field of science. In SMK students more vocational students hone the skills as they prepared for skilled workers in certain occupations such as mechanic, automotive, and others. As for all the preparation of students to continue in higher education. But at SMK after graduation can plunge into the community to fill a specific job.

3) *Higher Education*

Although the Act explained that compulsory education is 9 years old, higher education is also very important to continue. Higher

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[21] Agus Dariyo, *Ibid.,* Page 46.

education is a continuation of the secondary level and focused on the scientific field. As time secondary education focused on the natural sciences at higher education level can continue in the medical field as professionals. Higher education that includes diploma, bachelor, master, doctoral held open by a higher education. This means that all secondary education graduates (SMA, MA, SMK, and MAK) can continue in higher education according to the field experts.[22]Long journey of higher education according to the educational program that is chosen is D2 (2 years), D3 (3 years), D4 (4 years), Bachelor (5 years).

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[22] Agus Dariyo, *Ibid,* Page. 46.

B. Research Frame Work

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│   Important of Education for │
│     Indonesian Society       │
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│  Street children are dropping out │
│         of school            │
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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│         Perception           │
│    • Internal Factor         │
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│  Perception of Street Children │
└─────────────────────────────┘
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│  Education experience of Street │
│          Children            │
└─────────────────────────────┘
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┌──────────────────────┐   ┌──────────────────┐
│ • Street Children definition │   │ Formal Education │
│ • Factor of Street Children │   └──────────────────┘
│ • Characteristic of Street │
│   Children in Malang  │
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│  Education Condition of Street │
│       Children in Malang     │
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│ Perception of Street Children to │
│   Education Formal in Malang │
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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Types of research

The type of research that researchers use in this research is qualitative research, approach did the study have natural characteristics as a direct source of data, descriptive, the process is more at stake than results, emphasis on meaning, reasoning, devinisi a particular situation (in certain contexts), more researching in everyday life. And research purposes relating to matters that are practical. While this research approach uses qualitative, descriptive, since in this study are either re-purposed inductive, deductive approach which is a began of the framework of theories, the idea of experts, researchers and understanding based on the experience, which was then developed in order to get truth in the form of empirical field data support. Researchers describe the depiction of street children in the city of Malang that include characteristics and factors affecting street children. Researchers participated in the process plays a role in the study of joint blending come directly with street children in the hut Sabilul Hikmah and Save Street Children (SSC) Malang. In addition, in this study also presents about street children's perception towards formal education from the viewpoint of their vision.

B. Attendance of Researcher

The presence of researcher in qualitative research is very important and serve as a key instrument of data collection, while the other instruments as supporting, together with direct peniliti street children especially street children that are in the cottage Sabilul Hikamh and SSC community Poor to

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dig the data required. Researchers also followed the activities of street children in a particularly as they study together at the place of sojourn.

C. Research location of street children

The location of the research conducted at the cottage Sabilul Hikmah in Blimbing, Malang that housed street children in Malang. In addition, in the community of Save the Children (SSC) Streen hapless guide street children are learning centered in several places in Muharto, Kebalen, Malang. In addition researchers observing street children at some point crowd in Malang where street children engaging in activities such as Soekarno Hatta street, the traffic lights in Blimbing..

D. Data and Data Sources.

The collecting of information that validitasnya can be accountable, then researchers in conducting research is based on the pure data source from the words and actions as a primary source, namely street children as well as a caregiver or supervisor from institution or community that houses street children, resulting from observation and in-depth interviews. As supporting also uses references from books and the rest through extras such as photos and written documents. Therefore the source of the data in this study are:

a. Primary data

Primary data were obtained directly with the subjects involved in the study. In this study the primary data were obtained from interviews to street children in Malang and street children's views by the Save

Street Children (SSC) Malang community as a forum for people who care about street children in Malang.

Primary data that are already collected through interviews with some of the street children as a source of information obtained. Street children are accommodated in Cabin Sabilul Hikmah consists of 6 children named Dani (15 years), Adam (17 years), Angel (17 years), Sucipto (16 years), and Yodi (18 years). Further data from the street children assisted SSC Malang in Muharto, best named Budi and Rizal..

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is supporting data in the form of documents such as the number of street children in Malang or data of street children who attend school. This data is obtained from several institutions related to subjects such as the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS), Malang City Social Office, and data from the Save Street Children (SSC) community with its Chairman named Ilma Daniar and Taufik, as well as data from the caretakers Cottage Sabilul Hikmah named Ubaidillah

Data collection techniques in qualitative research are interviews, observation and documentation. The use of such techniques in this research become the basis for qualitative research investigators that the phenomenon can be understood if it is carried out interaction with the subject of in-depth interviews and observed on the background of street children in Malang. Besides that, to complete and required documentation.

1) Data from a number of internet sources of documentation and books

   Observation

   That is by observing the behavior of street children and their daily life in filling with jest, activity, how to wear, language communication, and their education around street environment of Malang than place cottage Sabilul Hikmah and SSC Malang.

2) Interview

   The process of gathering information by conducting direct communication between researcher with objects or informants. In this study, interviews were conducted to street children in Sabilul Hikmah and SSC Malang. Interviewees in this interview are used to obtain information on the perceptions of street children in Malang on formal education. In this case researcher conduct in-depth interviews.

   The interview was done with source i.e. Taufik as the founder of SSC Malang, Ilma Daniar as coordination of SSC Malang, Ubaidillah as caretakers Cottage Sabilul Hikmah. The interview was also conducted with street children assisted under the SSC Hapless named Budi and Rizal, as well as street children under the auspices of the cottage Sabilul Hikmah named, Dani, Adam, Angel, Sucipto, and Yodi.

3) Documentation

Documentation is a way of collecting data by recording data or documents that exist. In this research, documentation method is used to dig data about life, profile speakers, vision and mission, their purpose, the psychology of street children, economic conditions, and the students and the infrastructure used to survive life. The documentation is in the form of photos and videos of the process of life, the interaction of street children and others.

Data from the documentation in the form of a family card and the results of study street children for the school. Shooting from the everyday activities of street children was also taken as the amplifier data from research. In additional relating to the research.

E. Data analysis technique

Techniques Data analysis in this case uses qualitative data analysis following the concepts given by Miles and Huberman. Miles and Huberman: suggests that activities in qualitative data analysis are conducted interactively and continuously at each stage of the study until the completion and the data until saturated[23]. Activities in data analysis include *data reduction, data display,* and *conclution.* The analysis steps are shown in the following figure:

1. Data *reduction* is summarizing, Data reduction is to encapsulate, select it – the staple thing, focus on it – the important thing, making the

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[23] Miles and Huberman, *The Qualitative Researcher's Companion,(London: Sage Publication. 2002)*

category, thus data – data that reduction provide a clearer picture and facilitate researchers to conduct data collection Next.

Researchers after doing data mining on the subject later in the reduction on chapter IV with categorizing street children based on existing data. Like giving a matrix on the explanation of research results in order to be easily understood clearly and precisely by the reader.

2. Presentation of data (data display) process of preparing complex information into a systematic form to make it more simple and understandable meaning after the data is reduced, then according to the pattern in a narrative description. In the presentation is done systematically and interrelated for easy-to-understand narrative description of the arrangement of the data obtained.

3. Conclusion is the conclusion and verification.

F. Checking Data Validity

1. Test Credibility

Same as non-qualitative research, the credibility test is used instead of the validity test. The function of the credibility test is to 1) carry out the examination in detail so that the degree of confidence of the invention can be achieved. 2) describe the results of the invention by double proof under

investigation[24] . The techniques that will be used by researchers in the credibility test are:

a) Extension of observation

Extension Extension of the observation is necessary as a step to minimize interference there is on research. According to observations by extension Sugiyono means have to plunge back in the field doing interviews and observations with data sember ever found or a new data source. Search data is not only done once, it is done so that the approach between researchers with subjects that would both become truth by siberikan data subjects be trusted, because the absence of any suspicion of subjects with researchers. So the data provided be real and no lies.

In this research as a researcher doing excavation data continuously on the subject, namely street children. The nature of the street children who do not easily accept new people, then require approaches to street children so that tidakada feeling suspicious of street children to peniliti. Researchers undertook several visits in the place of the cottage Sabilul Hikmah and SSC community and Hapless in doing data mining primary or secondary. Researchers conducting the observation at the beginning doing research at the intersection of road traffic lights Soekarno-Hatta, JL. Gajayana and Blimbing, Malang. The researchers observed the behaviour of street

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[24] Prastowo, Andi, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. (*Jogjakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media. 2011), Page. 266.

children who are engaging in activities to earn money during school hours to take place.

b) Increase perseverance

Sugiyono describes the technique is intended to test the level of confidence data by doing a careful observation and continuous. It needs to be checked repeatedly in research data to detect whether there is any error or is correct. The way used as described Sugiyono is by reading other references such as books, research results or documentation-documentation related to the subject to be studied.

Researchers reviewed the data back research with results from other studies as a reference for the validity of the data about the street children of Malang, since the characteristics of street children different from other cities. In addition, other references were used was the discussion about education that exists in Malang. References made reference such as education for street children (the sociological analysis of street children in the village of Holy Kaligelis Social) by Irzum and Khoiri Hundred Farihah Saidah, in addition there are also street children Themselves about the concept by the UIN Surakarta.

c) Triangulation

Triangulation in qualitative research is used as checking the validity of data with something else outside the data as a comparison of the data. Mudjia Raharjo argues basically triangulation is a multimetode approach done by researchers at the time of data

collection and analysis[25] . It can be interpreted that triangulation is used to see the existing phenomenon from some point of view so that the data obtained valid because the data source can be compared from other sources. The techniques used according to Denzin there are four kinds, namely:

1) Triangulation of Resources

Triangulation of resources is needed to test the credibility of data through data obtained from several sources studied. In this research, the source used as a credibility test is data from street children in Malang, parents of street children, institutions or communities related to street children, and Malang Social Service Office. Some data from different viewpoints are compared in truth to get credible research results.

2) Triangulation Technique

Triangulation techniques are done by testing data sourced from the same subject, but using different techniques. In its application, researchers will collect data on street children in the process which uses several techniques: first by interviews with street children in Malang, then the validity of the data will be performed using in-depth observation and documentation through data from some institutions dealing with street children.

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[25] Mudjia Raharjdo, *Triangulasi Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif,* (http://www.uin-malang.ac.id/r/101001/triangulasi-dalam-penelitian-kualitatif.html, access Jumat 15 Oktober 2010).

3) Triangulation of Time

Implementation of time triangulation is extracting data performed at different times though with the same or different subjects to test the credibility of research data. This is done because the answer from the source may differ from the different times. Subjects of the research ie street children will be interviewed at different times, in the morning where on street children activities, during the day and night.

The presence of researchers in data mining is done at a different time from some time in order to get valid data. For the first obeservasi done on SSCM on 07 September 2017 as the first data mining, namely by observing the activities of street children in the street alley Muharto 3. Extracting data to the two in the same place, namely on March 23, 2018 with an interview to the street children who are in the street alley Muharto 3.

Extracting the data in an existing data source in the Sabilul Wisdom, namely on 5 August 2018 by observing the kagiatan street children that exists in such a study and the Koran. Extracting data to a hut two Sabilul Wisdom by doing an interview to street children who are in the lodge on 15 August 2018. Extracting data to three carried out in Sabilul the wisdom to do the interview to the caretakers cottage Sabilul Wisdom and observations back on the activities of street children in the cottage.

4) Triangulation Theory

The data credibility test uses several theories to examine research findings for data validity. A theory that became reference is theory advanced by Walgito related to perception and Bagong pertaining to street children.

2. Transfebility Test

According Sugiyono said that transfebility value is the result of research that can be applied or used in other situations. Therefore the results of the study are explained in detail, clear, systemical, and reliable so that other researchers can understand so that research can be applied elsewhere. So in this study will be explained in detail about the perception of street children to education in Malang from the process until the results that later other researchers can understand and use at different places related to street children.

a. Test Depandability

As a test of reality on quantitative research, in qualitative research called deparity test with which done by conducting audit on the whole process of research. From the initial process to achieving results in the audit for the validity of the excavated data, often the researchers get results without using the process, this causes the subjectivity of researchers to the data that reduce its validity.

In this depandability test, the researcher is monitored by supervisor lecturer in each process by guidance on each completed data mining in the field and preparation of report. Therefore, the validity of the data can be trusted by the research examiner. In the first process, the researchers conducted a pre-research to determine the problem formulation through field observation of street children around crowded streets in Malang city and interviewed the Save Street Child Malang community (SSCM) as an observer. For further researcher conduct guidance with supervisor to monitoring or audit of research process for validity of data obtained.

b.   Test Confirmability

Confirmability tests are similar to dependability tests, and therefore often coincide in the tests. Research is said objective if many people agree on the research, for that confirmatory test used for research is objective. Sugiyono said if the results of the research is a function of the research process which has conducted then the research has met the standard of confirmability.

CHAPTER IV

EXPOSURE OF DATA AND RESEARCH RESULTS

A. Data Exposure of street children in Malang

1. Street children in Malang

In general the street child is a child who is alive and its activities mostly on the road despite only finding pleasure in the streets or to make money. According to Taufik as the founder of the Save Street Children Malang (SSCM) argued that the street children that is the child who went down on the road, there are several factors that influence, there are economic factors, family, and internal factors of its own as it did on Punk kid.

The age that is categorized as a street child, namely children under 19 years of his life were in the streets. The majority of street children in the city of Malang to become street children since childhood due to the background of parents who've been on the streets as beggars or scavengers. Beside that, also because of the environment that is close to the road as the Blimbing area close to Traffic lamp so dense vehicle and then utilized for busking and street children begging to road users. As Ilma Daniar as Chairman of SSCM explains street children i.e. minors who took to the streets looking for money because the State of the economy, in addition it is also because of the environment that is close to the street.

According to Both expose that street children was the screams of children who do not receive with form or destiny that they cast on the

streets and make the road as impingement is also the residence of refugees from the State. Street children in ibaratkan like coal fire if in let it die but when on hold will burn, it is defined because of street children is a State that psikologinya was being shaken due to circumstances that are not supposed to happen to him and result in behavior and thought are labile and making street children more aggressively than their surroundings especially new people. Such conditions should there be serious handling of another party because the average street children in the city of Malang became the victim of his parents of broken home or diekploitasi. Need affection from parents who lost because of the lack of family harmonisan must be replaced to keep them awake in Pb.

The spread of street children in Malang there at every point the crowd that if it is easy to get money for the needs of street children. There is no definite figure of the number of street children in Malang due to the increase and reduction of the dynamic street children make the Census isn't always right, exit sign in the city of Malang that easily create street children from other towns came to the unfortunate to find life the new street. But data from the Sabilul Hikmah as cottage of street children with the number of 300 children and about half of the numbers are not returned to the streets. The average age of vulnerable street children in elementary school until age i.e. the hapless high school but there are some who are almost adults, and their average education only up to SD doesn't even pass.

That's the street children in Malang who are in the city of Malang from several overlapping viewpoints directly with street children in their lives.

2. Factor Of Street Children

Street children choose his life on the streets as the land they work have diverse backgrounds. Neighborhood streets also influenced their viewpoints towards the street as a place to make money, because on the way they easily get money from road users.

From observation and interview conducted on the streets of Malang does away with other cities who have the problem of street children, some of the factors that make children and adolescents become internal factors namely street children or street children of it own, peers, parents, economic factors. However from some of these factors suggests that Taufik in Malang at most street children caused by economic factors and family. As for the following is an explanation of some of the factors that cause children and teens become street children in the city of Malang..

a. The self factor of street children

Street children become psychologically basic factors that make children took to the streets to look for fun or money. Copy it also search identity from a child who wanted them found on the streets is one of the reasons the street children in the city of Malang, as claimed by Adam (17 years)

I want to find my identity because I want to know who exactly I, when I am at school are often ridiculed and ordered, it makes me want to look for life on the streets[26].

The statement also indicated the school environment or peers do not provide a sense of comfort that resulted in the streets became a fugitive from the State of the environment.

b. Friend factor

Of the few street children interviewed, they claimed to be interested in living on the street because of their friend's invitation. They are seduced by money that their can get from singing or begging on the road so they are interested in participating in the activities of friends who have become street children. The results of the interview are :

Dani (15 years old) answered

I have been a street child since grade 4 because I was invited by friends to make money on the street[27].

In addition from other subjects named Angel (17 years)

Becoming a child walking together with friends, singing and hang out on the street[28] .

Peer influences are very strong in some cases of street children because of the same psychological similarities and circumstances so that most of the children prefer to gather and listen to friends

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[26] Interviewed from Adam (17)
[27] Interviewed from Dani (15)
[28] Interviewed from Angel (17)

'invitations rather than parents' advice. This is still related to the factor of parents who, if in a family's basic education is not strong enough to make the closeness of parents and children become less close, resulting in peer relations gives a great influence. Likewise, experienced by Budi who is located in Muharto City of Malang to be a street child because the invitation of his playmate who had been on the streets first with the money earned made Budi plunged into the street to busk and regulate traffic at highway intersections with enough income for him.

c. Parent factor

Parents are the primary education on children, but not a few parents who employs a child into the streets to help the household economy. So in the city of Malang parents become factors of occurrence of street children. As a result of an interview with Yodi, Initially joined a friend, after being discovered is told to Parents looking for money in the streets[29].

Affection of parents also became a factor in the cause of street children, as Angel

I left to become street children by parents and less attention because my mother already does not exist[30].

From the lack of love for saying parents made Angel want to find pleasure in the streets with her friend Punk and busking at traffic

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[29] Interviewed from Yodi (18)
[30] Interviewed from Angel (17)

lamp. The condition of the family that has been in the neighborhood streets like beggars and scavengers also made his sons become joined to the streets to earn money.

d. Economic factors

Almost the same as the factors of parents, but economic factors also occur in the child itself . The inability of parents to care for children or expulsion to children makes the child struggle alone to meet his life's needs and the only place to escape is on the streets to make money and fulfill his needs. As experienced by Sucipto (16 years) who was expelled by his adoptive parents and became a street child in the area of Malang City,

My residence on Jl. Ciptomulyo Gg.2 with my adoptive parents, but I have never gone home, I was even kicked out when I went home, so I went to the road to earn money[31].

Rizal (12 years old) explained that he became a street child because he helped his parents to make a living to fulfill their daily needs by busking on the street around the Lavalet Hospital in Malang City, usually in a day he got an average of 50 thousand rupiahs. The money he got was then given to his master and for his own needs such as school snacks.

e. Environmental factors

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[31] Interviewed from Sucipto (16)

The environment everywhere influences the surroundings and in the environment. Rural and urban environments are also different. lonely rural environments are rarely found by street children, almost nonexistent, in contrast to a crowded city environment providing opportunities for street children to earn money and other activities with their peers.

Likewise with the City of Malang which has a lot of tourism makes poor attractiveness for people from outside the city of Malang to come and vacation, this causes the density in the city of Malang especially on the highway to become congested and used by children around the streets to get money like picking up , singing, begging or picking up. Habits like that make them comfortable in the streets to become daily activities.

f. Cyber Cafe and Online Game

Nowadays since the internet began to circulate widely even worldwide making everyone can access them as street children. Internet kiosks or online gaming can be a forerunner of the occurrence of street children because operational there are no time restrictions at an affordable price. As described Ubaidillah as caretakers Cottage Sabilul Hikmah says that street children who initially had normal children who play games online on the internet or Internet cafe to make opium that is hard to get it, there are even cases of children who died in the cafe. The addict of these kids need

a lot of money to play take to the streets to make money because they don't allow the asking for money to his parents that the economic background to the less able. The presence of night package and there is no limit of age to access the internet and online games make kids have forgotten the time because things are good, is evident from some of the research subjects such as Dani, Adam, and her activities are on Thing Cafe from afternoon until the morning while the afternoon they look for money in the streets.

The Cafe has also become street children resting place for those who don't own a home in transit so that they make the cafe as a home to sleep and eat and make them rotate at such activity. The price offered is very cheap and easy to reach street children as well as providing facilities for street children to still be street children even adds a number of new street children in the city of Malang. For an institution that houses street children also became difficult to control because of his protégé kid still often run into the Cybercafe. In addition, the number of Internet cafes in Malang that already makes many of the hard to find back the existence of street children who fled.

3. Characteristics of street children in Malang City

Of some of the subjects interviewed had a different background to become street children. This is because the environment and different goals among individuals with each other. As for the characteristics of

street children in the city of Malang, based on some of the subjects are interviewed are:

a. Street children completely

Street children fully discrete throughout daily activities are on the road starting from searching for money to live on the street or in the store overhang the edge of the street. In Malang there are street children who all his life on the road with the money as a busker, beggar, and hustle to meet the needs of his life. Moreover is the relationship with the parents of children who are much even was cut off with his family. As experienced by Sucipto that all his life on the streets after being expelled by the adoptive parents from home. Daily activity of busking, hustle and begging on the streets from noon to night then evening Sucipto play games on Internet Cafe until the morning.

Never go home make apologies, while on the Court alone is expelled by the parents in order away from home[32].

Sucipto was expelled from the House as they often were in the street and never attend school and eventually released by the school. Relationship Sucipto and her parents cut off and never communicate again after he expelled that makes Sucipto became street children completely and apply on the other street children scattered in the area of Malang.

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[32] Interviewed from Sucipto (15)

b. Vulnerable to be a Street Child

Children who are vulnerable to being street children are still close to their families and on the street just playing or just gathering with friends. But this child is very susceptible to being a street child if the family's control is lacking in supervision, because activities with friends on the road can make children more comfortable on the road than at home.

Angel became a Punk boy just playing and hanging out with his friends, because the lack of attention of parents at home makes Angel more comfortable on the road and becomes half street children.

c. Half Street Children

Children who move on the streets some of them still have a relationship with their parents and at some time they go home his parents just to meet or give results from making money on the streets. Their activities are not entirely on the road, they only use part of it to make money and other times are used for school or other activities outside the streets. In Malang City street children are often found in villages close to busy traffic lights such as at the red lights under the flyover at Blimbung. Because their homes are close to the streets so they make money on the road to help the family economy or for their own needs.

Economic and family factors influence the existence of half street children, this is because children are forced to take to the streets to cover economic shortcomings, on the other hand the lack of parental attention to children also results in children taking to the streets in search of their pleasures and needs. Yodi said she was making money on the streets to help her mother's economy because her father was no longer there, so she was looking for money every morning through singing, begging, even picking up with her friends when there was a big event in Malang. Unlike the case with Dani, who is still in contact with his parents in Kebalen Wetan, Kota Lama Malang. He still has good relations with his parents, sometimes Dani goes home to meet and communicate with his family. But Dani has dropped out of school so his activities are only on the road and at home.

B. Research Results Of Street Children Formal Education In Malang

1. Formal education of street children

   Street children have a variety of educational backgrounds, from those who graduated from elementary school or up to junior high school, even seldom complete until 12 years of education. Of the few subjects interviewed, they explained that on average they had received education but dropped out of school with various reasons.

The reason for this was the invitation of friends to live on the road until they did not want to attend school because of problems with the teacher. As explained by Dani (15 years old)

Becoming a street child since grade 4 because he joined a friend and left 6th grade because he often missed school[33].

From Dani himself, when he was a street child, his time was spent making money by busking and picking up later in the evening Dani played games at the cafe until morning so that his study time was reduced and nothing even made Dani get expelled from his school.

While Adam (17 years) is different from the case with Dani,

I almost graduated from elementary school, before I wanted to be released but there were several teachers who maintained it, but when I finished the School Final Examination I didn't participate because I wanted to be on the street. Finally I didn't graduate, I'm sorry[34].

Adam, who wanted to find identity in the streets, put aside the school which was almost the final stage because at that time Adam did not know about the importance of school. When the National Examination continued, there was a choice on the road even though his schoolmates had previously told about the Examination. From Adam, the school's problems were due to internal factors from Adam himself, thoughts that were still turbulent wanted to find his identity.

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[33] Interviewed from Dani (15)
[34] Interviewed from Adam (17)

There are still more formal education problems for street children as faced by Angel,

My school until graduating from junior high school, I became a Punk child since grade 1 junior high school but still came home. I left school in grade 1 vocational school because the teacher was killer, more evil than my parents. At that time, I was told to leave, I just left[35].

Unlike the others, Angel had reached the junior high school level and had continued the high school stage. However, because of the educational environment which according to him was less comfortable than the environment in the streets, Angel chose to leave school and become a street punk child in the area of Malang City.

One of the problems that most street children experience is being a street child for making money on the road to fulfill their daily needs for their families and themselves which results in them having to drop out of school because there is no time to study in class or at home as explained by Yodi (18 years old) ,

School is up to 6th grade because of making money on the road to be given to mothers and to play in Warnet[36].

Yodi's daily life of singing and even picking up money to make her leave school until 6th grade, and her friends who do the same thing with Yodi so she prefers to make money on the street rather than having to go to school.

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[35] Interviewed from Angel (17)
[36] Interviewed from Yodi (18)

2. Perception of Street Children about Formal Education in Malang

b. Perception of Malang Street Children

The perception formed from viewpoints street children in the city of Malang, through the senses is dominated by environmental stimulus streets where they lived. The interaction is done with regard to everyday streets forming the mindset they become hard, aggressive, and not easy to control. The formation of perception through a few factors according to Walgito is the internal factors and external factors on the subject or the object. Internal factors contained on the appropriate observation of street children has been done i.e. factors related to the needs of street children as street children who are psychologically labile and easily change his feelings fit the circumstances at the time. This is because the thought of street children themselves easy to despair so his feelings easily changeable with initially do well can turn bad in a short time. Other factors such as the background of the education of street children of Malang that notabennya only graduates of the elementary school to junior high school even not until graduation or dropping out of school to make way for their thinking with short term due to the knowledge limited. Beside that also some external factors related to the environment of the street children of Malang. The physical condition of the neighborhood streets are hard to form the mindset which becomes a way to interpret

from the stimulus or stimulus from the object that he received in the way of forming a perception of street children.

The opinion of other sociologists explain about the factors that influence the perception of the individual i.e. from Thoha explaining that factors exist three among others are:

a. Psychological

Psychological street children in the city of Malang in price depending on the circumstances. Sometimes the street children it becomes aggressive when feeling threatened by new things or from his enemies as well as vice versa.

c. Family

The condition of the family being the most important factor in the formation of perception because the family is the Foundation of education of the parents and the environment of its relatives. Family background forming the framework of thinking about the response of the rangsnagan object in the vicinity. The families of street children in the city of Malang has an average with the low economy besides the family circumstances also broken home, from family background like that form the street children's thinking about how to get the money, and living with whatever was going to do.

d. Culture

This cultural context means as a community environment that existed on the street children about values, attitudes, and the way the perspective of street children or understanding of a situation. The doctrines taught by the neighborhood children give way of looking and thinking that making money was the streets with the system that's been formed long before the street children falls on the street by their own friends even senior.

Some of the exposure above can be understood that the perception of street children was formed from the existing factors on itself and its surroundings which include the conditions of the street children who have psychological easily despair with the circumstances that make it doing the things she wants even deviate from the norm of the existing provisions on the environment. Likewise with the harsh external factors in the streets caused by other street children make the children living on the street should strive hard and strong that the emotion that is formed into a brutal, arrogant, even not easy in control.

e. The view of street children about education

View of street children in the city of Malang on education that is very nice, most of them attended even though only a few of the street children could not have completed their formal education. There is some background they dropped out of school or formal education

because of becoming street children. Not just economic factors that made them dropping out of school, but there are several other factors outside of these factors that become problems their education background. As one of the factors that is internal factors of street children themselves, the desire of seeking pleasure in the streets with money or play with her friend, they usually look for other than money and the proceeds are used to buy food, smoke, in addition also liquor. This affects the thinking about the education of street children. In addition, with the Internet Cafe was the place they look for entertainment such as games and other so they do not go to school.

According to the author of one of Her Hapless SSC argued about the perception of street children toward school in adolescent street children or Junior High School and elementary level need stimulation with the nice thing about education then interested in learned and educated, but street children came of age in the adult or High School levels are given different stimulation, not with a pleasant stimuli but stimulant given i.e. money, they are going to school when given pocket money .

An overview of the education of street children especially in Sabilul Hikmah to those enthusiastic in education program which funded such as madrasah diniyah, packages: Carlos, reading the book, and other programs that will provide a positive impact on street children. It indicates that interest them about good education but with

mentoring and guidance on an ongoing basis. Although most street children ever school though not until finished, not easy to hang back to them about education.

Of the street children of Malang that an interview explained about education that they know based on their experience in school give a different response. Dani (15 years) makes it clear that education was important through his experience as a street child and school. When choosing become street children made him dropping out of school because of the often truant and spending his time on the road around the old town, Dani regretted because dropouts he contended he had done was wrong and wants to fix it, he also want to attend school at the sight of his school friends used to be already graduated and went on to the next school. Dani says to achieve goals need to school in order to understand about science that support his ideals.

Adam has the same opinion about formal education, she said that education is important because there are lessons for the future in order to be smart. According to him to reach goals not necessarily with school because Adam important assumed the child was smart then it can achieve his goal, he presented himself to the dreams of wanting to be the teacher do not require formal education or school but with the Koran every day with diligent and studious.

Angel is also the case, according to her school it was important but it depends on the individual itself is interested or not if school.

Based on experience that never happened when his teacher scolded Angel always attend school so that make him lazy in school and hanging out with her friends to get drunk and other negative things. When you see the circumstances that now this Angel argues that the school becomes a human needs to get a decent job, he thinks the job is as an Office and a teacher. For that he wanted to return to school.

Of the number of street children who interviewed have a similar opinion with Dani, Adam, and Angel i.e. formal education or school until high level is important to the individual. From the experience and what they see is currently making their views with education changed towards the positive. At first they thought the school was boring, the school does not provide benefits for him because they know the streets can provide more money from the school, but over time they were aware of the experience of their peers that the school already pass and move on to a higher level, making her realize that formal education is important for him to be able to change a life and get the goals that they have planned.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

A. General Conditions Of The Street Children In The City Of Malang

1. Street Children Of Malang

The child is the asset of the family and the nation as a generation to carry on the role of a public order. When children do not experience growth as appropriate in terms of physical or psychological affect pattern formation way of thinking in children. Similarly happens to the street children, they suffered undue growth occurs at themselves in terms of physical e.g. lack of psychological or family economy such as lack of love for saying elderly people because of harmony a family and make this vent kids on the streets. In the understanding of the street children interpreted the child as his life on the streets that have the vulnerable age between 6 to 19 years old and have activities like scavenge, busking, begging, and hustle, even the negative activities of Raja kea like pickpocketing, burglary, and Rob to others. Just like in General, according to data that are already collected that street children in the city of Malang can be interpreted as the child aged under 19 years that his life is on the road with the activities of work or earn money as do by Dani, Yodi, Budi, and Rizal with begging, busking, or regulating traffic at the intersection of the city, or just simply glad-happy and fulfill all his life on the road as done by Adam, Angel, and the Thing passed thatch on the road to discover his true identity on the streets. From the difference of both activities but still have

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in common that is living on the streets although with diverse backgrounds. Maintenance Department Kesos RI explained that street children namely children aged between 6 years to 21 years that most of his time moving in the streets or public places to make money such as busking, hustle, and begging. Such statements are appropriate in describing the definition of street children in the city of Malang that have characteristics such as data described above.

Mulandar said that street children were sons of a marginal living in urban areas with experienced the dehumanizing because it does the job that has no succession, less regained the respect of others and there is no guarantee at the time of ahead of them[37] if equated with street children in the city of Malang, then the unfortunate who has become the town has tourism potential and have many universities make Malang becomes solid and growing residents each year, on the other hand the State vulnerable families the harmony or economic circumstances are not sufficient daily needs make the streets as the farm for income by requesting money through busking or begging because utilizing human density passed thatch from the outside or from within the city of Malang and they do it on an ongoing basis so that impact homeless and beggars who are marginalized from the city side. This applies to children who are having problems on himself and vent on the road as a place to escape and then experienced the dehumanizing because their existence by the majority of society is viewed

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[37] Dinas Sosial Propinsi Jawa Timur, *Pedoman Penanganan Anak Jalana,* (Surabaya: Dinas Sosial Propinsi Jawa Timur, 2001), Page. 7.

in our daily activities due to negative they are considered to be bullies by becoming beggars, Buskers, scavenger, even pickpockets. A job like that most people are not appreciated and is not considered a promising future for street children in the city of Malang.

Thinking of the street children that is easy to causes the State of despair which left her so hard and difficult of problems with herself or her family and their surroundings making street children thought of giving up with that State. When in these circumstances if it is not heeded then the street children will do anything and may change the nature or the feeling quickly and be anything, e.g. street children so will do anything they want without looking role, values, and norms that apply in the community such as stealing, drunkenness, and other deeds as an impingement of desperate thought so without thinking about the repercussions of his actions, the nature of the changes that occurred in the child's psychological i.e. the originally mood changes are good will turn into aggressive and brutal forms of self defense to protect him from physical violence and risk that will be received.

The number of street children in the city of Malang found no definite figures. This is because their vast distribution as well as new entrants could come at any time made a quantity of street children in the city of Malang, as does the reverse with street children who have been returned to his family and not be on the road again. But from an earlier journal research mention in year 2014 there are 685 children, besides the

data from the Social Service of Malang mentions in the year 2016 there 104 children, while according to Both as a nanny agencies that deal with street children independently said had assisted 300 children and 80% already returned home but with supervision and coaching so as not to return to the road. The distribution in Malang Raya at any point in the crowd that if they get a lot of money with respect to that point, from here the one influence quantity of street children are fickle because of one street child will invite other children for the money in the hustle points.

2. Factor of street children in the city of Malang

There are several factors that affect the children become street children in the city of Malang. Most of the factors are the cause of street children in the city of Malang is of family factors i.e. stormy family relations make children become disorganization of the family which resulted in lack of affection to the child and parents impact children looking for impingement his feelings one is on the streets. As was the case at Angel who choose to become street children because it did not receive the affection of his parents, his parents split up which eventually made Angel participated with his grandmother. Lax supervision of her grandmother make Angel followed her friend into street children as a Punk and began dropping out of school. Both say that the cause of street children in the city of Malang on average because of the broken home that is 80% and the rest from other factors. Next is a dominant factor in economic factors, with the State of the economy of the family enters the

low line or poverty lines made the family's needs are met, so it's less of their children are forced to join his family's role in to meet the needs of the economy by working. Jobs that require special skills to make the child find a job with the ability of those with jobs according to their merit is the bustling streets because they can easily get money from passers-by at the pity and the streets. As Rizal (12 years) who became street children because it helps the parents to meet the necessity family who worked as a busker on the streets of the area around the Lavalet hospital Malang with earnings in one day an average of 50 thousand the rupiah started after school until the late afternoon, from the earnings he gave to his parents for daily necessities.

The activities of Rizal was held since she was 3 SD but has been rarely performed since his father was already working. This is evident as delivered by Taufik as senior of the unfortunate and the SSC Community Both as caretakers Cottage Sabilul Hikmah that has the same opinion about the factors that most causes of the presence of street children in the city of Malang.

But from these two factors above, there are still some factors again that the cause of the presence of street children in the city of Malang finding when the data search process is done. As for factors the causes of street children in the city of Malang as follows:

a. The self factors of street children

Most street children of age is the age of the adolescents between 9-16 years at the time of the development of his thought with a large ego, self inquiry to know himself. With the children on the streets, looking for more experience from the road. In the city of Malang case occurred to one of the subjects interviewed named Adam, in the age of teenage make Adam thought to find adventure as his experience in the discovery of identity he wants. In this case it actually could happen due to the development of thought influenced by the environment in which he lived when. Although Adam also attended but not completed until elementary school, his experience while in school less enjoyable as in bully his friends make Adam thinking to leave it with in the streets.

This kind of mindset can be overcome if an education of his master's powerful people as well as supervision and affection of his son. An understanding of child development needed by the parent or the child's environment to help children understand about herself and her environment, so a big ego can be formed from such understanding.

b. Factors Friends

The next factor is the factor of peers that is friends with the average age of the same even with the distance that is not much different, the association with peers influence greater than families, because a friend had a way of thinking and the same feeling because the same biological

growth phase, then sometimes the word friend is more persuasive than his parents.

. With a plea to get a lot of money at an early age as it can attract the attention of for followed him, so his friend to follow Dani streets to seek money by busking, hawking, and clean the glass of the car in an intersection red light and street children. In addition to the activities of making money, there are some who took to the streets to follow his friend just for fun like hanging out on the sidewalk, being the son of Punk as do Angel one of Punk and are on the streets to hang out and wait for the his friend busking then proceeds to pleasure tend to things that are negative.

Attention parents give children low against an adverse effect on the development of the psychology of the child. As experienced Angel gives examples of less attention parents made him seek affection from others who mainly have a thought and the same fate, namely street children who were in the city of Malang. To that end the need for control of parents and family about his children through supervision and affection can prevent children to drop to the street.

c. environmental factors Around

Malang as a tourism city makes a lot of people to come on a trip that came from other cities so as to make the city of Malang. This is evidenced by the large number of such Mosques Turen, nature tourism row of South Beach, waterfalls, even of Malang also be access to a tourism city of stone which resulted in overcrowding on the streets

especially during holiday time. This density also becomes dense environment as well as opportunities for children in the city of Malang that have the economy to descend into the streets looking for money from the density with works like hustle or begging and busking in each the density of dots of Malang as in traffic lights Blimbing, JL. Soekarno-Hatta, Rampal, and another solid way. Not only that, the density is also caused due to Poor City has several universities such as the University of Brawijaya University, Malang, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, and many other universities every year receives thousands of Student makes Malang increasingly dense, the unfortunate student culture and every night was hanging out at the coffee shop are also utilized by the street children for busking at the coffee shop, not only is it well even as the graduation procession takes place makes the city of Malang the more densely populated by newcomers from out of town.

These factors can be solved with the awareness of the public at large about giving money to the children in the streets. Because by giving money to them equal to support them to continue being street children, this is due to the street children who earn money easily and with a number of street children will make many repeat the activity in her every day. For that with awareness not to give money or goods of any kind in the way of indirectly can help resolve in handling street children because when street children do not get any on the streets would stop and the activities others.

d. Factor in the Cafe and Online Games

Internet cafes now began to grow and flourish in the city of Malang, the average Cafe provides online games as one of the features that is served to visitors. Most of the Cafe provided night package starting from night till morning at affordable prices. Therefore, with night package provided by Internet Cafe is sometimes exploited by street children as its activity after a morning of looking for money. From an interview subject that most of them make the cafe as a place of residence or sleeping, because the price that can be reached by street children.

The opinion is proven by the vast majority of the subject said in its activity during nighttime is located in the Cafe by night package as the Dani, Adam, Yodi, and Sucipto.

Adam incomes average 75 thousand to 50 thousand rupiah can pay the package price of the night in the Cafe which is affordable for online gaming until the morning, even to fall asleep in the booth Internet kiosks. When in the supervision of Both put forward are hard to find for the street children who play Cafe, because the number of cafes that make many street children can move into the Internet cafe.

The Cafe is a form of enterprise that runs a few Unfortunate citizens as economic growth, making its existence cannot be eliminated or banned in the city of Malang. But on the other hand the impact of the Internet Café there is also a negative as street children a place even for their beds. As a countermeasure the need for clear regulations to regulate

the presence of the cafe in the town of Malang, therefore reducing the potential negative impact especially for child development. E.g. from the regulation set out in the Internet Cafe business entities need boundaries age in operational, or allowed to all age given there are benefits of the Cafe but at the moment the curfew is not for all ages.

3. Characteristics of the street children of Malang

Street children of Malang has some characteristics which becomes the background of the child down and work on the streets. When are reviewed with the opinion of the Bagong Suyanto about the characteristics of street children, then the street children in the city of Malang has similarities of opinion. As for Sameness is as follows:

a. street children Fully

Street children fully in terms of according to Bagong i.e. child that her whole life was in the streets to work and live. Street children searching for the needs of his life on the streets with busking, begging at traffic signs, litter, and scavenge, deliveryman newspaper, as for the shelter they are in public facilities such as terminals, in the town square, at the station, and places of public others. Have no family relations, most of them independent and interdependent partners with his friend. Street children of Malang is also the characteristics as described by the cumbersome, i.e. children who live entirely on the streets of activities of living in

overhang stores, on the sidewalk and look for money by begging, hustle, scavenge, or ancestry the streets. This happened on the completely Sucipto him living on the streets, already broke up with her family because her parents had been expelled from home and had no fixed abode.

Cases such as this the necessity of understanding between children and parents to build communications back in order to return the child arrives in the family, the breakdown of communication and relationship with your family makes children want to vent the circumstances that happened to him, not There's a place for you met so that the only place to vent are on the streets, of course with the same friend well met resulting in comfortable children on the street and become street children. Understanding cannot make a unilateral solution, for it needs to be rebuilt relationships between children and parents.

b. *half of the street children*

Children who are part of his life on the streets to work. In general, they have dropped out of school and still has a relationship with the family. Due to poor families to make children work to help working parents, with periodic street children returning to his family. In the first half mostly street children still had good relationships with parents and family, since children half the streets despite sometimes dropped out of school but help to supplement

the income of working families. On the other hand, sometimes the parents forcing her son to work to make money on the streets, as well as in the city of Malang also found children working on the street to earn money to help their master, they are often found at the junction near The Church of Kayu Tangan for regulating traffic or at traffic lights in Blimbing and Rampal. Usually they work apartment with his parents until the afternoon by then they go home together. The time from these kids are taken to work making money while on their age should get the right to education and play with peers as a form of self development in order to think forward. In the case of Yodi is the same as the theory described above, i.e. He was employed by his parents looking for money on the streets of the crowded city of Malang. Income from work Yodi given to his parents and partly used for own needs, even Both as handler in Sabilul the Hikmah to say at the time was at the cottage and Yodi Yodi not to the streets then parents together with his thugs came to his cottage to picked up Yodi back to finding money in the street was unfortunate.

The need for guidance or training among families with children in the settlement of these problems. Parents were forced to pay his son because of several factors, one of which is the family income is low so it can't be fulfil daily necessities and eventually the child was forced to join the instrumental in earning a living. As

in General when the family needs would be sure then his son could be met and their rights as well as vice versa. Little bit skill and lack of education that parents make it difficult finding decent jobs, for it required job training to parents and employment in order to improve the economy of the family.

Public awareness is also important in cases such as this, from small things like not giving anything to the street children or beggars as they are on the road so that they stop on the road because the income there is not even a little bit, so make them thinking of where to find a job to another

c. *Vulnerable street children*

Become vulnerable children become street children. Some of them are still in school and there are already dropping out of school. Their life on the streets is still a little bit and had a relationship with the family regularly. they are still living at home with his parents while vulnerable children become street children go looking for money in the street when it's came home from school until the afternoon and then they go home again. Although the parents did not force them to street but they were vulnerable once become street children find comfort when on the streets along with their friends, even to dropouts.

In Malang there are still cases of vulnerable children become street children because of their environment which is close

to the street or because of other factors. Sample that represented from these are Rizal (12 years) and its activities down to the street when it's came home from school with busking in the streets around the Lavalet hospital, which she did to help her parents add to the family income since his father haven't got a permanent job. However, Rizal remained in school even worth meet the standards of the KKM. Rizal street children could just be completely when she finds comfort with her girlfriends on the road, beside that, attention and control parents are less well will be one factor in Rizal street children become completely.

Attention parents become important factors so that Rizal did not become street children fully, when control of the family off guard so it could be going to make Rizal became street children as fully as the cases of the other street children. As well as family responsibilities as the fulfillment of the needs of especially the needs of the child should attempt to meet all the needs of children in periods of growth.

The above is the description of the exposure conditions of street children in the city of Malang that occur at this time. Many of the factors that give rise to the existence of street children, among other factors, economic factors, family factors themselves street children, peer factors, and environmental factors. Some of these factors makes the street children into a certain classification or the characteristics of street children in the
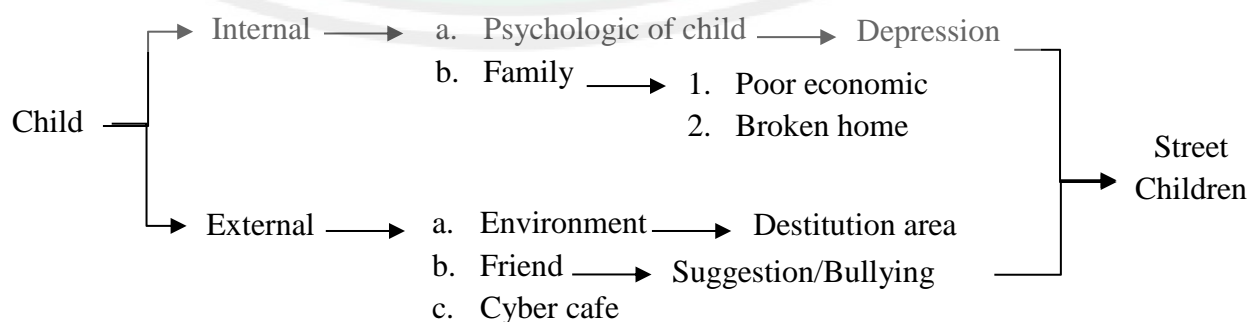
city of Malang, namely first street children the activity entirely in the streets, the second is half of the street children namely activities on the road but some time he still went home to meet her family, the third is prone to become street children that is the child who still lives with his parents or his family and still attend school with activity on the streets to help people her parents earn a living on the streets.

Therefore necessary number of parties in the handling of street children in the city of Malang as the parents of the child, the Government, the environment, the public at large in the consciousness of seta and it's against street children.

Table 2. Condition of Street Children in Malang

NO	Characteristic of Street Children In Malang	Factors of Street Children in Malang
1	Street Children Fully	a. Self factor of street children
2	Half Of The Street Children	b. Friend Factor c. Parent factor d. Economic factor
3	Vulnerable Street Children	e. Environmental factor f. Cyber café and online game

Matric From Child Process Become Street Children

Internal → a. Psychologic of child → Depression

b. Family → 1. Poor economic

2. Broken home

Child

External → a. Environment → Destitution area

b. Friend → Suggestion/Bullying

c. Cyber cafe

Street Children

B. Conditions of The Street Children In The Formal Education Of Malang

Formal education in the specify by regulation the legislation i.e. the age education in Indonesia Smart vulnerable between the ages of 6-21 years, which reached a 12-year compulsory education[38]. As for the level of formal education that exists in Indonesia is regulated in Act No. 20 year 2003 article 14, namely basic education, secondary education, and higher education[39]. The poor have the title as one of the city's education in Indonesia already have of the Act that are set to have a level of formal education from basic education up to higher education as an example of Islamic University The land of Maulana Malik Ibrahim was unfortunate, University of Brawijaya University, and many other public and private.

A complete formal education level does not make all the unfortunate citizens can feel the formal education, as examples of Poor street children that are still not fully get a proper formal education in General. Many of those who dropped out of school with a wide background of the problem that is causing the dropouts who are already described in the previous chapter. Analysis of formal education of street children of Malang that comply with law No. 20 year 2003 as follows:

a. Primary Education

Basic education is the educational level, the underlying level of secondary education, a form of basic education such as primary school (elementary school) or Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (MI) as well as with the

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[38] Dasar Hukum Wajib Belajar 12 Tahun, https://hp3342.wordpress.com/2018/05/26/dasar-hukum-wajib-belajar-12-tahun/

[39] UU RI No 20 tahun 2003, Sistem pendidika nasional,

education of middle school (Junior High) or Madrasa Tsanawiyah (MTs)[40], the age of the learners on a level of basic education between 6-14 years which is the age with the high memory. In addition, the age of street children according to the Maintenance Department Kesos RI i.e. between 6-16, of the subject can be seen on the basic level of education are prone to become street children because of his friends as well as a high ego can be affected in the surrounding environment e.g. neighborhood streets. Of the subjects examined most of them dropped out of school at the age of basic education level. Subjects who dropped out at the level of elementary education i.e. Dani who become street children since 4th grade and get out of school at 6th grade elementary school, and this is also experienced by Adam and Yodi the dropouts at the time when the age of basic education level, i.e. elementary, in addition also Sucipto also dropping out of school time in the secondary because it often was in the streets.

b. Secondary Education

Civic intermediate is a continuation of the basic education level, form of general secondary education shaped high school (High School) and Madrasah Aliyah (MA) or secondary vocational education, Secondary Vocational-shaped (CMS) and MAK (MAK) [41]or other shaped akin, age at this level is between 15-19 years. Similar to the previous level, but on the level of education is less the case because at this age the child can already think is good for himself, did not even

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[40] UU RI No 20 tahun 2003, *ibid*
[41] UU RI No 20 tahun 2003, *ibid*

cover the possibility of street children stop to the streets at age level secondary education.

Of the subjects on the research undergone by the Angel who dropped out of school in grade one CMS because it follows her friend became a son of Punk and feel discrimination by their environment at school.

c. Higher Education

Higher education is a continuation of secondary education which includes a diploma, Bachelor, specialist, and megister, doctor held by the College. At this level, someone already said with adulthood having already exceeded the age of 20 years, but its mention being not being street children again and become a bum.

C. Street Children's Perception Towards Formal Education In The City Of Malang

Education is basically the fundamental needs of human beings, with education can determine the degree of man in the world and the hereafter. The importance of education in life, making education are compulsory for everyone, in Indonesia the obligation of learning or education can be reviewed from the laws that regulate the regulation of education system mandating education basic level i.e. elementary, junior high, and high school to all citizens. Religion also requires that education for all mankind for all time or commonly called by Long Live Education because of the importance of education for human beings to support life. in this Hadith tells us that:

أُطْلُبِ الْعِلْمَ مِنَ الْمَهْدِ إِلَى اللَّحْدِ

It means: "seek the science since from the cradle to the grave"

The Hadith ordered to seek knowledge in terms of the other is the education of all time, even before the man born in the world were instructed to seek knowledge until the grave or death. The perception of education in most people are fine with their school or follow scientific studies to get science into the need. As well as in the city of Malang city was labelled an education community has concerns both about education formal education, especially in the discussion of these researchers will discuss how education from the perspective of street children in the city of Malang give rise to perceptions about their formal education because the majority of street children dropping out of school that became the basic needs in its growth. The conditions of the street children education in Malang in general i.e. most of them attended from elementary to high school stage although it wasn't until graduating in learning, the street children dropped out of school while already frequently take to the streets makes them often skip school and out of school environment, besides their initial perceptions of formal education is negative, because they thought the school was boring, often at bully his friends, teachers who ferociously, and many rules so they vent into the streets with a search for money from people on the street. But after becoming their new street children aware of the importance of formal education or schooling for him. The need for attention from all walks of life in this, because at the age of 6-19 years require mentoring and guidance in shaping the mindset they are primarily about the importance of formal education for him. As experienced by Adam, she quit

school while still in elementary school because the want to find his true identity on the road until eventually he is aware of the importance of education after seeing his friend who had graduated and was educated to a higher level and make Adam regretted his decision in the past, Adam's minimal background scrutiny of people master makes himself he thought about himself, as well as supported by the school environment is not conducive due to frequent bullying to him who has finally decided to go down to the streets aim to self-discovery. The problems faced by Adam formed its perception of education based on experience he had done in accordance with the understanding of perception itself.

According to the perception of the individual in the process i.e. Robins organizes and interprets sensory impression to give meaning to the environment. [42] Can be defined also as the process of receipt of stimulus interpreted, construed, is organized, as well as the giving of meaning by individuals from the surrounding environment such as information, events, or objects through the senses that form the pattern thought to be used in responding to from its surroundings. The perception of street children created through the stimulus from the environment and events that never took place, the information obtained in their environment through sensors motoric and their senses. The experience of the street children who never attended school and see the condition of the education at this time and the information obtained about education then organized and interpreted in perspectives

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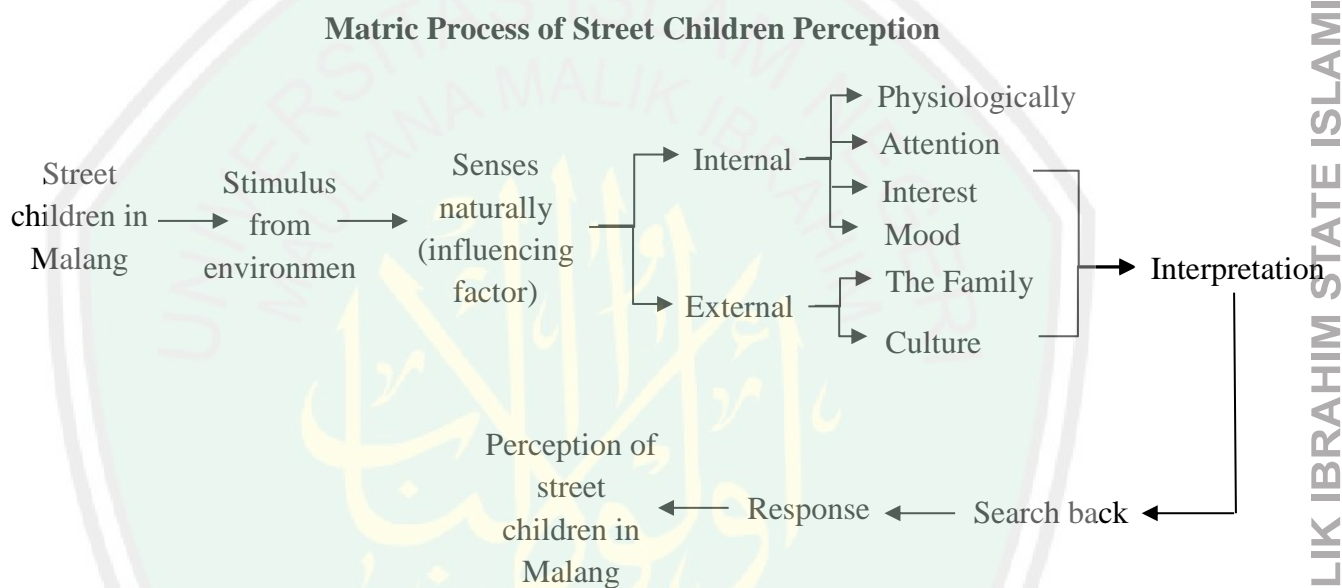[42] Rakhmat, Jalaludin. *Psikologi Komunikasi.* 1985. Hal 51

viewed formal education or school. Information already stored in memory can be searched back if the stimulus were appeared back. As for the internal factors that influence the perception of Gibson, according to the street kids of their physiology perception of street children through the sensory tools such as eye of the beholder lessons as well as concerned and will shape his perception about education that is stored in the memory, as well as be affected in future to take decisions about education. The formation of perception about the education of Adam physiological factors when he sees his friends who had graduated high school and continuing on to higher formal education makes the perception of Adam about formal education is important so that make her regret has been out of school and be street children.

Street children in Unfortunate perception of formal education or school that is positive. Based on data obtained most street children have ever schooling and some are still in school, for which they already have experience of formal education so that have knowledge of formal education as well as the functioning of the school. Their opinion about formal education has some same that attends it is important for the individual to the future because with education can achieve high goals. The perception of street children in the city of Malang on the school already leads to positive things need for support in order to survive and not lead back to things that are negative. From the perception of street children about education that considers that education is important to their lives so that it has an interest and expectations to formal education for him. As street children who were in the Cottage Sabilul Hikmah

has a great interest and expectation about education. Their interest in education done by following a Chase Pack that undertakes program by Cottage Sabilul the Hikmah of get for education diploma is valid, then later will continue the school to a higher level. To pursue A package followed by Dani, Adam, and Yodi, while chasing the packet B followed by Sucipto, a Chase Pack and C followed by Angel. Interest in street children who are in their zeal with SSCM my brothers SSCM every Friday afternoon. Street children who become the subject of research has a great ideals like Adam and Dani wants to be teacher as well as the other tags with different ideals.

Handling the problems of education particularly on dropout children who become street children need special attention by all parties. Not only the Government's responsibility, but also street children is the responsibility of the community especially in the elderly and the family of the child. Both explained that the problem of street children can be overcome in two ways, namely the first with work where street children who have negative perceptions of education can provide training skill of entrepreneurship so that they are able to meet his needs independent in depend and not to other people as beggars and buskers, on the other it also gave employment after training skill so that they can develop with the ability owned. The second way is to have the perception that education for positive, most street children who dropped out of school due to earning a living on the streets still have the desire but no school fees for supported, for that need support and assistance from the public and the Government so that they can resume formal education who

have been left behind. Whereas the majority of street children in the city of Malang caused by economic factors and family and have a perception of a positive formal education, for it needs to be synergy between the community and the Government of the city of Malang in the handling of street children to go back to school and improve the education that will support their future better.

Matric Process of Street Children Perception

Street children in Malang → Stimulus from environmen → Senses naturally (influencing factor) → Internal → Physiologically, Attention, Interest, Mood → Interpretation

External → The Family, Culture

Interpretation → Search back → Response → Perception of street children in Malang

CHAPTER VI

CLOSSING

A. Conclusions

Based on data from the previous chapter we can have an idea of the condition of the education of street children of Malang and perception towards street children formal education in the city of Malang, namely as follows:

1. Conditions of the street children in the city of Malang

    a. Definition of street children in the city of Malang

    In the understanding of the street children interpreted the child as his life on the streets that have the vulnerable age between 6 to 19 years old and have activities like scavenge, busking, begging, and hustle, even the negative activities of Raja kea like pickpocketing, burglary, and Rob to others. Just like in General, according to data that are already collected that street children in the city of Malang can be interpreted as the child aged under 19 years that his life is on the road with the activities of work or earn money as do by Dani, Yodi, Budi, and Rizal with begging, busking, or regulating traffic at the intersection of the city, or just simply glad-happy and fullfill all his life on the road as done by Adam, Angel, and the Thing passed thatch on the road to discover his true identity on the streets.

    b. Factors affecting become street children in the city of Malang

    1) there are several factors that affect the children become street children in the city of Malang. Most of the factors are the cause of street children in the city of Malang is of family factors i.e. stormy family relations make

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children become disorganization of the family which resulted in lack of affection to the child and parents impact children looking for impingement his feelings one is on the streets.

2) Most age street children of teenage age is between 9-16 years at the time of the development of his thought with a large ego, self inquiry to know himself. With the children on the streets, looking for more experience from the road. In the city of Malang case occurred to one of the subjects interviewed named Adam, in the age of teenage make Adam thought to find adventure as his experience in the discovery of identity he wants.

3) the next Factor is the factor peers that is friends with the average age of the same even with the distance that is not much different, the association with peers influence greater than families, because a friend had a way thinking and feeling the same because the same biological growth phase, then sometimes the word friend is more persuasive than his parents.

4) solid surroundings also become opportunities for children in the city of Malang that have the economy to descend into the streets looking for money from the density with works like hustle or begging and busking at every point the density of Malang as in traffic lights Blimbing, JL. Soekarno-Hatta, Rampal, and another solid way.

5) internet cafes now began to grow and flourish in the city of Malang, the average Cafe provides online games as one of the features that is served to visitors. Most of the Cafe provided night package starting from night

till morning at affordable prices. Therefore, with night package provided by Internet Cafe is sometimes exploited by street children as its activity after a morning of looking for money. From an interview subject that most of them make the cafe as a place of residence or sleeping, because the price that can be reached by street children

c. Characteristics of the street children of Malang

Street children of Malang has some characteristics which becomes the background of the child down and moving on the streets, among others:

1) Street children Fully

Street children fully in terms of according to Bagong i.e. child that her whole life was in the streets to work and live. Street children searching for the needs of his life on the streets with busking, begging at traffic signs, litter, and bagging, sale of newspaper, as for the shelter they are in public facilities such as terminals, in the town square, at the station, and places of public others.

2) Half of the street children

Children who are part of his life on the streets to work. In general they have dropped out of school and still has a relationship with the family. Due to poor families to make children work to help working parents, with periodic street children returning to his family.

3) Vulnerable street children

Become vulnerable children become street children. Some of them are still in school and there are already dropping out of school. Their life on the streets is still a little bit and had a relationship with the family regularly.

2. The condition of education of street children in the city of Malang

Street children have educational backgrounds are diverse, of them graduating from ELEMENTARY level or until junior high, even the rare done education to 12 years. As described by Dani (15 years) "become street children since 4th grade due to join friends and get out of the class 6 SD because often skip school". From Dani own him when it became a street children's time is spent to find the money by busking and hustle later that night Dani playing games in the Cafe until the morning until the time of his studies was reduced there isn't even that made Dani issued from his school.

Adam (17) different case with Dani, he said "I am almost graduated elementary school, before I ever want to be expelled but there are some teachers who maintain, but the time my school final exam did not participate because the want in the streets. Finally I don't pass, I am sorry. " Adam wanted to find identity in the street an ignore his school that was almost the final stage because at that moment Adam haven't learned about the importance of school.

One of the problems that most experienced street children is to become street children because finding money on the street to cater for

the daily needs for his family and himself, which resulted in her having to dropping out of school because there are no time to learn in class or at home as explained by Yodi (18 years), he said "the school up to class 6 elementary school because finding money on the street to give to the capital and create a mess in the cafe". Every day the busking Yodi even pickpocketing to get money made him leave school until grade 6 elementary school, as well as her friends who was doing the same thing with Yodi so she prefers finding money on the street than on should the school.

3. Street children's perception Towards Formal education in the city of Malang

Street children in Unfortunate perception of formal education or school that is positive. Based on data obtained most street children have ever schooling and some are still in school, for which they already have experience of formal education so that have knowledge of formal education as well as the functioning of the school. Their opinion about formal education has some same that attends it is important for the individual to the future because with education can achieve high goals. The perception of street children in the city of Malang on the school already leads to positive things need for support in order to survive and not lead back to things that are negative. From the perception of street children about education that considers that education is important to their lives so that it has an interest and expectations to formal education

for him. As street children who were in the Cottage Sabilul Hikmah has a great interest and expectation about education. Their interest in education done by following a Chase Pack that undertakes program by Cottage Sabilul the Hikmah of get for education diploma is valid, then later will continue the school to a higher level. To pursue A package followed by Dani, Adam, and Yodi, while chasing the packet B followed by Sucipto, a Chase Pack and C followed by Angel. Interest in street children who are in their zeal with SSCM my brothers SSCM every Friday afternoon. Street children who become the subject of research has a great ideals like Adam and Dani wants to be teacher as well as the other tags with different ideals.

B. Suggestions

1. Advice to the public about this research was the need for awareness on the environment around to care about the existence of street children in any city, especially the city of Malang, because child is the next generation of the nation. When the next generation of the future with a good quality and the people who will come to be prediction into the nation forward. The action must have been from participating street children problem eradicate IE does not provide in any form to the street children while passing on the street, because by giving to street children the same as street children support will continue on the road. In addition, the community must also support the institutions which address the street children such as Cottage Sabilul Hikmah or SSC Malang with material or non material.

2. Suggestions for Government of Malang, the need for synergy between the Government institutions that houses street children in the city of Malang. With cooperation between the Government and the institutions will be effective and efficient in handling street children especially in the field of formal education of street children.

3. Suggestions for further research that researchers are still far from perfect, said because of the limitations of the method, time and analysis, researchers in this study. For it to next researchers to make this research more fully.
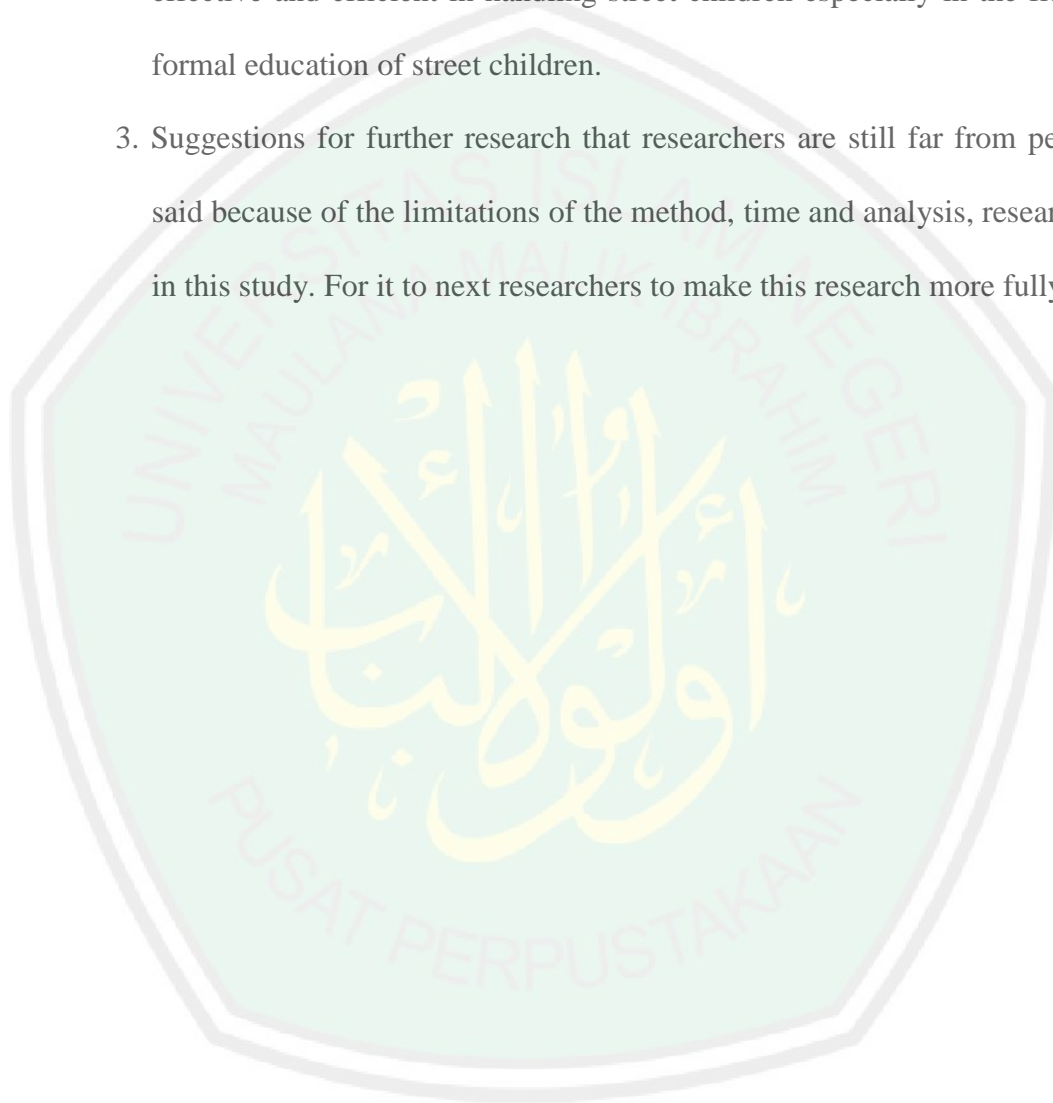
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Attachment 1 Form Interview Data for Institution
Instrument interviewed to institution of shade to street children

1. What opinion you about child the streets in Malang City ?
2. What factor cause child the streets in Malang City ?
3. Where distribution child the street in activity ?
4. How much susceptible age child road in Malang City ?
5. How many total child street in shade when this ?
6. How characteristic child the streets in Malang City ?
7. How picture education child streets in the city Malang?
8. How enthusiasm child the street towards the program on institution you ?
9. How the results or influence to child the street from the program already run ?
10. How role government in handle child the streets in Malang City according to you ?
11. What the right solution for finish problem education child the streets in Malang City according to you ?
12. How according to view you perception child the street to school or education formal?

Answer by *Ubaidillah as a chairman of Sabilul Hikmah Cottage*

The conditions of the street children have to help, the average street children become victims of parents whether it's broken or in excessive exploitation by the parents, or the other syndicates such as thug or a friend of his own. Syndicate get street children use recruitment that is able to do with its own system.

Factor in the cause of street children in Malang on average because of the broken home, 80% of the broken home and 20% of other invited friends, or thugs.

Spread in Malang City at any point in the crowd that if making money for them. Vulnerable age from elementary school (6 years) until HIGH SCHOOL (19 years) even up to the transition to adulthood.

An overview of the education of street children mainly in Sabilul Hikmah they follow the program BKBN, chasing pack only a fraction. And street children previously attended.

Educational programs in Sabilul Hikmah to street children as madrasah diniyah, pursue the package, reading the book, learning to worship. The impact

of the program is already apparent on street children itself i.e. had stopped on the road.

Government's role in the handling of street children already through annual programs with programs kemenag Diktrapan, kalua in tepak kemensos there and tasya, program for strengthening child and family through the institution with the help of nutrition, strengthening family with children so that they meet, because previously they were indifferent.

Street children's perception towards formal education that is good. Street children can be finished by two factors, namely the first with education so that children can own and mature thinking and can think of her future with science, the second with the job skills of the children belonging to developed in order to shore up its future, but otherwise it should be given jobs so they can work and fruition to form mind about efforts to determine his future.

Street children like coals of fire when removed will be extinguished and when hold the burn. From it's taken Middle Road i.e. we hold and released but are still being supervised, we head off but the tail is still held by the blazing slacking off until they can adapt to the new circumstances.

The number of street children in Sabilul Hikmah contained 20 an assisted child, the child of sabilul Hikmah amounted to 300 children and 80% are already back at home but still with supervision and coaching so that they don't return to the road again. Coaching is done by dissemination to families and street children.

Street children thought it was easy to despair, when no one is watching them will do anything to change anything, let's say good can be brutal. While the criminality which do street children 50% that is on the Poor such as theft, murder, drugs, explained that street children was the screams of children that are not received by the State or Providence that they speak to the streets. Street children likened as the coals if on hold will burn but if released would be quenched, for it to deal with street children in need of special abilities that need to understand about the life of street children.

Answer by *Ilma Daniar as a chairman of SSCM Community*

children who are still minors who took to the streets to make money because of economic circumstances.

Cause factor in General is the economic factor family to help his parents earn a living.

The second factor is the influence of the environment close to the streets.

Many street children into the House, and most live in the street.

The average education of street children in the SSC from elementary-high school, from 19th Street children. Program for street children, namely JARENG (learning together) at some point in the Malang.

Achievement in school either.

Street children are pure life on the road, while the marginal children in Bali to help her family by working in the way of economic

The role of Government less responsive in the handling of the case of street children, the Government and the ranks of the order of the city expected is far from the target. Actions taken to street only cleaning from the road, but the street children is definitely back on the road again.

Answer by *Taufiq as founder of SSCM Community*

Street children that is the child who went down on the road, there are several factors that influence, there are economic factors, family, and internal factors of children themselves as punk.

Economic factors in the family, their destiny already had the backing of the family on the streets, because his parents are beggars and they become street children. The second factor is family, being employed.

In the unfortunate even stronger on these two factors, namely, economic factors and family, and tend to family factors, many children were employed in the streets.

In children, they have the potential, as a community of street children in other cities also have the potential to sink in. Us as SSC became the bridge shortcut to street children reaching for his dream.

Street child if stimulating about education with fun ways they want to learn, but for the street children who have been attending adult stimulation or actions given different, no longer with excitement but with the stimulus money, so given the money he wants for the school.

Attachment 2 Form Interview Data for Street Children
Data Interview of Dani 15 years old

No	Question	Answers
1	What is your name and how old are you?	*"My name is Dani and I am 15 years mas."*
2	What activities are you on the street?	*"My daily singing, hawking, and car glass cleaning at a red light"*
3	How many hours your activities on the street?	*"Usually 3 hours afternoon singing until 9 pm, after that to the Internet Café package night until morning until afternoon sleep in the morning."*
4	How much does the average income in the way of you for one day?	*"On average a day from singing can 50-250 thousand, later used the money made my needs like buy cigarettes, drink, and make pay packages a night in the cafe."*
5	Where do you live? If you are a caregiver or parent? and do you always go home?	*"I live in the cottage Sabilul Hikmah mas, sometimes back home in the Malang Kota Lama parents in the home."*
6	Why did you become a street child?	*"Initially invited friends, play with, smoking, and singing secretly, when my parents know me so expelled from home and being on the street several months and finally hooked."*
7	What are you know about the school?	*"The school is very important because to achieve the ideals in the future"*
8	Whether you attend school? • Why do not you go to school? • What do you do when no school?	*• "because it was already out, shame if schools again. But already inter program package "* *• "if used to be on the road same singing friends, now in the hut only."*
9	What are the goals of yours in the future?	*"want to be a teacher of religion, and is useful in society"*
10	How do you achieve future?	*"Diligent study religion and learn"*
11	What do you think about the school to achieve goals?	*"Agreed mas, because if school later so know the science to achieve goals. "*
12	What are your expectations towards education in Indonesia for yourself?	*"want to be a teacher of religion, and is useful in society"*

Data Interview of Adam 17 years old

No	Question	Answers
1	What is your name and how old are you?	*My name is Adam, I was 17 years old*
2	What activities are you on the street?	*My full activity in the streets ranging from finding money, sleep, and eat. Sometimes I even in the Cafe to sleep ever expelled due to shabby. I am looking for money by busking, take a rubbish, and every night in the cafe.*
3	How many hours your activities on the street?	*"Usually 3 hours afternoon singing until 9 pm, after that to the Internet Café package night until morning until afternoon sleep in the morning."*
4	How much does the average income in the way of you for one day?	*I was on the streets for 24 hours, in fact I've become street children outside the city i.e. Surabaya, Jakarta and Sidoarjo.*
5	Where do you live? If you are a caregiver or parent? and do you always go home?	*I just stayed in the cottage mas, and it rarely came home.*
6	Why did you become a street child?	*"I chose to the streets looking for identity, because when the schools I often made a mockery of by friends in addition also invited friends to the streets to seek money "*
7	What are you know about the school?	*"that school is important because there are lessons for the future in order to be smart."*
8	Whether you attend school? • Why do not you go to school? • What do you do when no school?	• *"no school because it did not follow the national examination because it is in the streets."* • *"are in the streets looking for money for daily necessities."* *"the goals I would like to be the one to benefit the religion such as ustadz or kyai "*
9	What are the goals of yours in the future?	*"Diligent Newspaper every day so that clever religion "*
10	How do you achieve future?	*"Diligent study religion and learn"*
11	What do you think about the school to achieve goals?	*I grabbed the goals should not be school his son's clever, as long as he can achieve goals, like me who want to be school but unnecessary ustadz quran*
12	What are your expectations towards education in Indonesia for yourself?	*I want to become an avid ustadz and want to attend school*

Data Interview of Angel 17 years old

No	Question	Answers
1	What is your name and how old are you?	*My Angel, my age is 17 years.*
2	What activities are you on the street?	*Activities in the way that is assembled in the same Punk friends on the sidewalk and waiting for friend guy singing*
3	How many hours your activities on the street?	*Not sure, sometimes full on the streets, not down the road.*
4	How much does the average income in the way of you for one day?	*Subject to possible friend guy who's singing, I was just waiting from them*
5	Where do you live? If you are a caregiver or parent? and do you always go home?	*Stay home with my grandmother and father, sometimes sleeping in friends kost*
6	Why did you become a street child?	*I am less attention parents after my mother and father divorced, I lived with my grandmother and I were free there*
7	What are you know about the school?	*The school was important, but it depends the person likes it or not because I'm used to the school because his teacher bored ferociously and I often scolded*
8	Whether you attend school? • Why do not you go to school? • What do you do when no school?	*• No school because a bored at school, her teacher grumpy, I was out of school since 1st grade SMK* *• same friends hang out on the street* *Want to be a person that is beneficial and successful*
9	What are the goals of yours in the future?	*"Diligent Newspaper every day so that clever religion "*
10	How do you achieve future?	*Study diligently and pray and seek*
11	What do you think about the school to achieve goals?	*Should the school was important but should be praying and trying, as many people have diplomas but no success*
12	What are your expectations towards education in Indonesia for yourself?	*I want to be able to attend school for reaching goals*

Data Interview of Sucipto 16 years old

No	Question	Answers
1	What is your name and how old are you?	*My name is 16-year-old Sucipto*
2	What activities are you on the street?	*Activities on the road normally singing, ngasong, only the path is not clear (gembleng), ngemper, begging and playing internet until night.*
3	How many hours your activities on the street?	*I am in the streets continues, because it never came home*
4	How much does the average income in the way of you for one day?	*A day can usually be 15-50 thousand, it must play catch-up by satpol PP*
5	Where do you live? If you are a caregiver or parent? and do you always go home?	*living on JL. ciptomulyo gg. 2 joint adoptive parents but has been a breakup and in abandoned*
6	Why did you become a street child?	*was originally invited by a friend to look for money in the street, their words for what the schools looking for money just tasty*
7	What are you know about the school?	*The school was important for the future, and I am sorry first dropped out of school because it is often on the streets and working in go tell parents peeling chilies*
8	Whether you attend school? • Why do not you go to school? • What do you do when no school?	*• No school because it is often on the streets looking for the money, I've been to class 3 junior trus out because often skip school • finding money on the street, sometimes the only way without direction*
9	What are the goals of yours in the future?	*I want to become architecture*
10	How do you achieve future?	*How to grab it by studying really, diligent, and disciplined*
11	What do you think about the school to achieve goals?	*The school was essential for reaching the goals, because they have to know their knowledge, as I want to be a school should let smart architecture*
12	What are your expectations towards education in Indonesia for yourself?	*Hope I want school to achieve goals*

Data Interview of Yodi 18 years old

| No	Question	Answers
1	What is your name and how old are you?	*My name is yodi, and my age 18 years*
2	What activities are you on the street?	*Activities in the way I ngamen and ngepek (regulating traffic on crossroad)*
3	How many hours your activities on the street?	*Start leaving from morning until afternoon, and its play in the Cafe*
4	How much does the average income in the way of you for one day?	*Money can usually be 50-200 thousand from morning until afternoon, later partly for me, then for mom, and partly to the thugs of the ruler of the region on wood Hand*
5	Where do you live? If you are a caregiver or parent? and do you always go home?	*I live in the old City of Malang with his mother and brothers*
6	Why did you become a street child?	*The school was bad, because it's more fun on the road gets money.*
7	What are you know about the school?	*The school was important for the future, and I am sorry first dropped out of school because it is often on the streets and working in go tell parents peeling chilies*
8	Whether you attend school? • Why do not you go to school? • What do you do when no school?	*• school until grade 6 elementary school and then get out.* *• on the road looking for money at the Splindit crossroad, and usually on a Wooden Hand*
9	What are the goals of yours in the future?	*My goals become entrepreneurs*
10	How do you achieve future?	*To achieve it must be working hard and trying as well as attending*
11	What do you think about the school to achieve goals?	*The school was important to support the ideals*
12	What are your expectations towards education in Indonesia for yourself?	*I want to be a successful person*

Data Interview of Rizal 12 years old

No	Question	Answers
1	What is your name and how old are you?	*My name is Rizal, I was 12 years old*
2	What activities are you on the street?	*After school activity of busking in the streets around the hospital Lavalet or in Kaliurang, but rarely busking because his father was already working*
3	How many hours your activities on the street?	*From home school to learn because there are afternoons together here*
4	How much does the average income in the way of you for one day?	*An average day's income gets 50 thousand*
5	Where do you live? If you are a caregiver or parent? and do you always go home?	*I live in Muharto alley 3 Malang along with parents and families*
6	Why did you become a street child?	*Become street children for a living and their own willingness to help parents*
7	What are you know about the school?	*the school was cool, I can follow the lessons are processed and always get a value above the KKM.*
8	Do you go to school?	*My school in the old city of SD 4 and now grade 6 elementary school, the most preferred i.e. Lessons of mathematics*
9	What are the goals of yours in the future?	*Goals I want to become a successful entrepreneur and has his own Office*
10	How do you achieve future?	*to reach become entrepreneurs should learn seriously, not the same wayward teachers and parents then prayed to the Lord.*
11	What do you think about the school to achieve goals?	*The school was important to achieve ideals*
12	What are your expectations towards education in Indonesia for yourself?	*I would like to continue to attend school to become entrepreneurs*

Data Interview of Budi 16 years old

No	Question	Answers
1	What is your name and how old are you?	*I'm Budi my age is 16 years old*
2	What activities are you on the street?	*Rarely take to the streets, the daily activities play in the River in kampong Muharto, Bali Activities start class 2 junior high school because friends are invited to seek money by busking and manage the way around Rampal.*
3	How many hours your activities on the street?	*From home school hours one day until 3 p.m. because the study the Quran*
4	How much does the average income in the way of you for one day?	*Money can usually be 20-30 thousand, I use the money for additional spending money*
5	Where do you live? If you are a caregiver or parent? and do you always go home?	*I live in Muharto alley 3 Malang*
6	Why did you become a street child?	*Because parents are invited along a friend*
7	What are you know about the school?	*the school was cool, I can follow the lessons are processed and always get a value above the KKM.*
8	Do you go to school?	*my school and 9th grade in junior high already darus professorpinch. In all schools can follow the lessons, lessons that favored i.e. skill and artistry, in class can rank 17 of 34 students. School Finance is SSCM*
9	What are the goals of yours in the future?	*ideals want to be religious teachers*
10	How do you achieve future?	*Achieve goals not only with school but rather a hard effort.*
11	What do you think about the school to achieve goals?	*To achieve the goal of becoming a teacher with effort and prayer, learning to do business with*
12	What are your expectations towards education in Indonesia for yourself?	*I don't know*

Attachment 3 Documentation
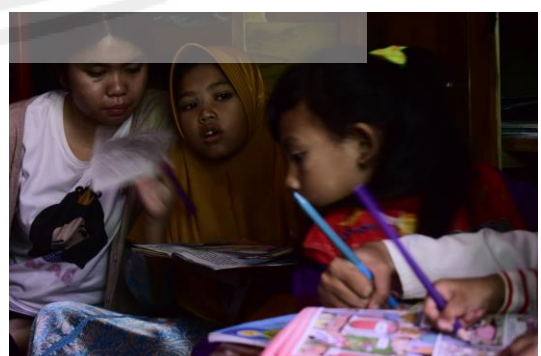
Attachment 4 Later

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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Nomor	: /444/Un.03.1/TL.00.1/05/2018	02 Mei 2018
Sifat	: Penting	
Lampiran	: -	
Hal	: **Izin Penelitian**	

Kepada
Yth. Kepala Komunitas Save Street Child Malang
di
       Malang

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir berupa penyusunan skripsi mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FITK) Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, kami mohon dengan hormat agar mahasiswa berikut:

Nama	:	Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid
NIM	:	13130158
Jurusan	:	Pendidikan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (PIPS)
Semester - Tahun Akademik	:	Genap - 2017/2018
Judul Skripsi	:	**Perception of Street Children on Formal Education in Malang**
Lama Penelitian	:	Mei 2018 sampai dengan Juli 2018 (3 bulan)

diberi izin untuk melakukan penelitian di lembaga/instansi yang menjadi **wewenang** Bapak/Ibu.

Demikian, atas perkenan dan kerjasama Bapak/Ibu yang baik disampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dekan

Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M.Pd
NIP. 19650817 199803 1 003

Tembusan :

1. Yth. Ketua Jurusan PIPS

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Nomor   : 020/SKet/SSCMalang/XI/2018
Hal   : Surat Keterangan

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

     Nama   : Ilma Dhaniar

     Jabatan   : Ketua Koordinator Save Street Child Malang

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa :

     Nama   : Naufal Aqbil Mujaddid

     NIM   : 13130158

     Jurusan   : Pendidikan IPS

     Institusi   : UIN Maliki Malang

Telah menyelesaikan penelitian " *Perception of Street Children on Formal Education in Malang* " sejak bulan Agustus – September di Komunitas Peduli Anak Bangsa Save Street Child Malang.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami buat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Malang, 29 November 2018

Mengetahui,

Ketua Koordinator

Save Street Child Malang

Ilma Dhaniar