

Community of Homeschooling:

How to Success?

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Abstract—This article presents the results of research on the community of homeschooling. Currently, homeschooling is increasingly recognized by the general public and its development continues to expand. Homeschooling is sometimes also referred to as home education or home-based learning. The research used is descriptive qualitative. The object of research is focused on two homeschooling organizers who currently have good outputs regarding the development of the potential of students. Data collection was carried out by means of an observation, questionnaire, and documentation to measure the management of the potential development of students. It can be seen from the management function which consists of planning, organizing, implementing, and controlling, in the model homeschooling community. The results of this study indicate that the community of homeschooling to be successful is that good management for planning, organizing, implementing, and supervising need to be improved and improved, especially in terms of planning, and organizing for community homeschooling to succeed can further improve the quality of homeschooling. The conclusion of this community homeschooling using this type of planning with the type of allocative participant planning, organizational forms used are organic organizational models, the shape of the implementation of the homeschooling community with partnership, and controls used to use internal functional supervision. As for future researchers, it is necessary to deepen in other aspects which researchers have not examined in this study.

Keywords—*home-based learning, community, success, homeschooling*

I. INTRODUCTION

Currently homeschooling is increasingly recognized by the general public and its development continues to expand. In 1996, America had more than 1.2 million children homeschoolers with 15% growth annually [1]. Homeschooling as an alternative route education is increasingly in demand by the community [2-4]. In Indonesia homeschooling seems to be a trend, especially in big cities. According to Kurniasih at least the existence of homeschooling is about 10% of the total number of children in Indonesia [5]. Reich states that homeschooling is no longer a "fringe" phenomenon [6].

Homeschooling is sometimes also called the term home education or home-based learning. Homeschooling is sometimes interpreted as a school independently. Homeschooling independently of the family provides education to children according to their interests, talents, and their needs. The curriculum can be made according to the needs and the ultimate goal of learning for children [7]. Homeschooling is also said as "independent schools" because students are not depending on the existing formal school system, however decide for yourself what to learn, how study, study time and where is the learning process" [8,9].

In developing the learning process so that the potential of students in homeschooling is achieved, a good management guide for the homeschooling community is needed because from the planning, vision and mission of parents, targets are formed in the activity application and the type of homeschooling chosen by the parents. Rudjane Engchun suggests four guidelines, namely the management of the learning process [10] family, networks homeschool and regional education service offices, developing curricula, and establishing independent home education centers; 2) the organizing body collaborates to facilitate continuous learning among family communities; 3) families must be assisted and encouraged to access and share learning resources for educational institutions through a memorandum of understanding; and 4) the education administrator must assess the needs of the family homeschool and maintain communication. Mazama results show children homeschool that they study at home are determined by the main values of their parents [11].

Opinions about management cannot be separated from benchmarks of the quality of education from its relationship with popular concepts that contribute to efforts to improve the quality of education services. Known as the circle concept of plan, do, check, act which is simplified to become the acronym PDCA. This concept has also been implemented in the education service discipline, especially in improving the implementation process. Benbow cycle or cycle plan, do, check, follow up, is a four-step problem-solving process commonly used in quality control [12].

Several studies have shown success homeschooling students in academic achievement, social and psychological, until they become adults [13,14]. One of its successes is because of the freedom to choose the model and time learning that is suitable for students. This system is not just changing the way of teaching and learning but also improving the ability of students as learner's lifetime [15]. Choosing the homeschooling path, students are able to develop self-study skills. In homeschooling, the role of parents is very involved even as a determinant of success, as well as a learning model depending on the commitment and creativity of parents/students in design as needed [8,16,17]. This research aims to reveal the community management model homeschooling that can drive success cognitive and non-cognitive development of children?

II. METHODS

In conducting a scientific process is not independent of methods or techniques that will be used to solve the problems examined. The research used is descriptive qualitative. Case study data can be obtained from all parties concerned, in other words, this study was collected from various sources [18].

The determination of the sample in qualitative research is based on the research objectives or purposive sampling, which means that the sample size is adjusted to the research objectives. Likewise, sample members are emergence sampling, not permanent, and constantly undergo changes during the study, until the data needed to answer the research questions are fulfilled. The object of research is focused on two organizers homeschooling who currently have good outputs regarding the development of the potential of students. The research location in the district Karawang and Bogor.

Every data collection technique, be it questionnaires, interviews, observation and documentation, both have advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, to minimize the possibility of inaccuracy in this study, researchers used several techniques at once in the hope that each other can complement each other. The techniques used by researchers include observation, interviews and documentation study.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The Community homeschooling is a model of planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring as a management function according to Terry and Rue [19]. Makri-Botsari's research supports that the role of parents is very important in determining children's character [20]. The results with a sample of 396 high school students indicate that: (a) parenting style is not a statistically significant predictor of cyber victimization adolescent; conversely, it appears to be significant in cyberspace, because adolescents with authoritative parents show the levels of behavior cyberbullying lowest while adolescents with authoritarian parents tend to be high; (b) adolescents with authoritative parents tend to communicate with them more often, while their experiences are compared cyberbullying to adolescent parents who are permissive,

careless or authoritarian; (c) the level of gender education and parents do not significantly differentiate the behavior factors bullying. Neuman homeschooling is a general term in literacy that describes the phenomenon in which children (of all ages) do not attend school, usually entrusted to their parents [21]. So for children's education, this is done mainly at home, in accordance with the direction of the curriculum determined by the parents. In line with the opinion above, homeschooling is a learning process in which families, especially parents working together, are responsible for the education of their children. Korkmaz and Duman thus parents teach their children at home. Apart from parents, tutors can be asked to come to the house and give instructions to the children at home [4].

It can be concluded that activities homeschooling need a management system to be organized and well-directed in terms of planning, organizing, implementing, and monitoring because to achieve maximum results it requires synergy between students, parents, and tutors who teach them about values in the family or to boost it. the potential of students, because homeschooling itself considers each child to be unique, so the treatment must be different by applying an individual curriculum and so on, therefore researchers are interested in discussing the management of potential management of students in homeschooling.

Interviews were conducted using a purposive technique with 6 participants in the Community Homeschooling ABhome Participants who were successfully interviewed intensively with their initials were SB, RU, VV, DA, AR, and HM. The data that were not revealed through interviews were complemented with data from direct participatory observation which was carried out from June to September. To expand the substance of the data from interviews and observations, a search was carried out on existing documents and archives. All data from the results of this study are described based on the focus of the research questions as below.

A. *Planning for the Development of the Potential of Students in the Community Homeschooling ABhome*

Planning is detailing the goals to be achieved and deciding the appropriate actions needed to achieve these goals Terry, & Rue [19]. Good planning will meet the requirements of the requirements and planning steps properly so that it will provide benefits to users of the planning [22]. Planning at ABhome consists of long-term and short-term planning, short-term planning which is routine and activities are socialized at the parents meeting to parents, to equalize and know the targets of parents and students. Based on the observations of researchers prior to the process of meeting parents and management to discuss planning for next year, ABhome prepared an activity calendar containing a one-year program. The planning stages carried out by the community homeschool are:

- Student acceptance.
- Test Talents mapping.
- Interview

- Consultation
- Work meetings compile a calendar of activities
- Parents Meeting
- Implementation of activities with several approaches
- Evaluation.

Planning is also prepared with a focus on the role of students, local potential, and potential in the future. The planning reference at ABhome is a calendar of activities created by ABhome management which is based on the existing agenda in the Education Office calendar. Based on the results of observations and research, researchers state that the type of planning used is allocative planning. Where according to Sudjana type planning includes [23]: 1) allocative planning. 2). Innovative Planning; and 3). Strategic Planning, meanwhile principles non formal education planning (PLS) are: 1) prepared based on agreements, policies, the interests and needs of the party you wish to meet (eg the community) 2) consider the planning already exist, in order to be sustainable, 3) must be oriented utilization of materials and potentials owned by society itself. 4) thoroughly implemented considering all the factors that will influence implementation of the PLS program, such as: input factors, process factors, expected outputs, and impacts.

Allocative planning has three characteristics Sudjana planning is carried out comprehensively or thoroughly [23], where the three models homeschooling studied were demanding there is a close relationship between goals and activities to develop the potential of students who will be developed. The type of planning carried out by the three homeschooling is planning based on the interests of participants or participant planning based on the opinion of Sudjana planning based on participant interests occurs when the decision-making process regarding plans to solve national problems and/ or to carry out national tasks is offered or offered by national level institutions to social institutions that are formed by the community and spread throughout the community [23].

Participant planning is classified as allocative planning. Why can it be said that planning participant in planning and organizing is returned to community institutions without orders or interference from the government, everything is returned to community needs which basically aims to solve educational problems experienced by the community. The basic things are:

- The purpose of homeschooling is developing because each participant has different potentials to be developed.
- The vision of the homeschooling community is more on human resource development.
- The role of parents homeschooling in community planning is more dominant in the managers of the homeschool.

- A potential observer in the homeschooling community of parents and tutors.
- The planning stage of the homeschooling community is more structured.
- There are programs homeschooling more community because each potential development is supported by a variety of activities.
- Homeschooling community maximizes potential, interests and talents.
- Costs are homeschooling Community very flexible, even more so than formal schools.

Allocative planning according to Pavlovna [24] is quoted by Sudjana can be categorized into four types [23], namely: planning based on orders (command planning) planning based on policies (policies planning) planning based on partnership (corporate planning) and planning based on the interests of participants (participant planning):

- Command planning, planning with this type has strong bureaucratic characteristics where specialists are required as this planning and planning consultant saw targets from the central government. Examples of the Education Office, Youth and Sports have established mandatory programs learned by holding packages A, B, and C programs at the whole area with targetan, budgeted, and conditions predetermined At the command type planning is closely tied with the bureaucracy.
- Policies planning, this planning is more of a need in the area in accordance with the policies, and Indonesia Economic community example is Group Education Enterprises (KBU) where in development of Developing more to the economic, health, and Education that are to be developed in the region.
- Corporate planning involves cooperation between planners and planners, examples of cooperation between the private sector and the Government for community development activities help each other.
- The fourth is participant planning used in the third institutions currently researched, where this planning has the first three general characteristics of authority to making decisions is left to the institutions community, this happened in all three institutions studied policy of compiling their own calendars, self-financing, own curriculum, and other targets that don't binding. Both experts act as planning organizing activity and as an advisor there is active participation of each participant in it in the decision-making process. Third supervision voluntary by community institutions and society itself. Both institutions studied the driver once planners, implementers, and supervision.

In principle, there are no drawbacks and advantages to using the type and type of planning because each plan is made

according to the needs of the government, region, or community so that the planning described in this study can be adjusted according to the place, type of institution, or policy under study. It can be concluded that the homeschooling community uses a type of allocative planning with a type of participant planning.

B. Organizing the Management of the Potential of Students in the Community Homeschooling ABhome

ABhome introduces the objectives of the institution to prospective students before joining by socializing activities to develop talents, while for parents who will join the community it is understood with workshops, parenting or open mind about education, and for educators and management personnel to be deployed first in activities -abhome activities so that prospective employees can draw a common thread from the purpose of ABhome's existence. Orientation for employees must pass the period volunteer first. ABhome also applies talents mapping in the recruitment of management teams, which are called core talents by looking for a maximum of 3 talents which are the same as HR who previously joined in management. Differences Organizing in formal education and homeschooling is involving parents with the tasks of educating children where this position is also a stage of regulation by management involved in homeschooling.

Makri Botsari supports that the role of parents is very important in determining the character of children, who play a more active role in assisting children are parents who are involved in the community because not all of the personal targets can be met by the manager, as for the organization carried out by three models homeschooling [20]:

- Division of tasks in the community homeschool 50% of managers, and 50% of parents
- In the homeschooling community, the duties of the father and mother are the counselors, the tutor's job is to direct the interest and potential.
- In homeschooling the community, activities are designed in detail by community institutions to develop aspects of the overall potential.

Thanomwan and Buncha organizing activities consist of drawing people into the organization with a predetermined structure, determining job responsibilities that have been written in documents, grouping jobs into work units, arranging and allocating resources with representatives in each post [25]. activities, as well as creating the conditions that enable people and other things to work together to achieve maximum success through the provision of facilities and infrastructure. Based on the explanation above, in accordance with the community organizing theory, homeschooling parents and tutors help each other.

The form of organization homeschooling is an organic model. It is found from the results in the field that tasks do not always have to be done by one person but can involve many people and assignments can be transferred. This information is

reinforced by the statement of Sudjana that the organic model emphasizes the coordination of all tasks and emphasizes the loyalty of each executive officer [23]. This model is characterized by openness, problem-solving oriented, quick to adapt to circumstances, societal in character, flexible, and the presence of informal relationships.

Mentioned in the discussion section, the researcher concluded that the form of organization used by the homeschooling community studied was an organic organizational model where when the division of tasks had main tasks and tasks that were flexible, they were not rigid and the number involved was less.

C. Implementation of the Development of the Potential of Students in the Community The Homeschooling ABhome

Implementation of the self-potential management program homeschooling is in accordance with the opinion of GR Terry, and Rue which states that the implementation activities consist of [19]: directions from superiors to subordinates about the goals that are achieved, this is carried out with the existence of training that provides material direction as well as training objectives, setting standards of implementation, training and guidance to students so that work is more effective, providing motivation and reprimands, interpersonal communication, and the formation of a work environment.

Implementation on the management side of the Community Homeschooling ABhome refers to implementing a program in the activity calendar that has been agreed from the beginning of the semester, which includes the form of activities, goals, objectives, time allocation, budget sources, and budget amounts, which are approved by the head of the PKBM management. In the implementation process of trends homeschooling community:

- Policies in the homeschooling community exist in two sources: the head of the family and the head of the manager homeschooling.
- Community implementation stages are structured to make it easier to coordinate students because there is more than one student.
- The methods used in homeschooling are more diverse, focusing on projects and internships.
- The motivation given is intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.

In the process of implementing the program homeschooling dominant that involves parents in the program implementation process is homeschooling community, according to Sumardiono in general, the definition of homeschooling is an educational model in which a family chooses to be responsible for their children's education and educate their children by using the house as the basis of their education [26]. According to Andriani learning homeschooling is more independent, students are given the opportunity to

develop themselves in relation to something they are learning [1].

The driving approach used by the homeschooling community is more about driving wants-satisfaction. This can be concluded because the community is more concerned with creating a supportive work situation, not just a mere need but satisfaction for the implementer. This approach is based on the assumption that humans are always faced with needs so that guidance is needed according to their potential. Whereas for compound, it leads to more nursing motivation towards the benefits and benefits for the organization in the organizers.

According to Adilistiono homeschooling has the following benefits [27]: a. Children become learning subjects, b. The object studied is very broad and real, c. Flexible, d. Contextual learning. For the concept of implementing homeschooling at ABhome, it appears that children are the subject of learning. The objects studied at ABhome are very broad in scope because the level at ABhome at the senior high school level has shown a level of independence and courage, while in Mutiara Ihsan it is narrower because what is studied is only one area. Torro Children who are successful in achieving quality education will be able to contend with a wider space [28], by 1) preparing a curriculum flexible, 2) providing varied learning methods, 3) providing children's learning is not limited to certain spaces, 4) prepare an authentic assessment.

D. Supervision of the Development of the Potential of Students in Community Homeschooling ABhome

Supervision carried out by the organizer which is currently running is internal supervision which is routinely carried out by the PKBM manager, carried out on weekends or the 5th week of each month, and managers usually lead *briefings* twice a week on days *flexible* as needed. External supervision has been carried out by the inspectors to check PKBM, it is proposed to hold the Package C exam independently but there has been no follow-up.

Based on the observations of researchers the supervision applied by homeschooling is internal functional supervision where both institutions only involve internal people and internal superiors to control the running of the program and management, there is no outside institution that oversees or assesses current management.

- Internal control is an objective and systematic assessment by the internal supervisor on the implementation and control of the organization. Benefits of internal control include:
 - Bridging the relationship between the highest leadership and managers and staff in order to reduce information gaps.
 - Obtain accurate and reliable financial and usage information.
 - Avoid or reduce organizational risk.
 - Meet satisfactory standards.

- Knowing acceptance/ adherence to internal policies and procedures.
- Knowing the efficiency of the use of organizational resources or certainty in the realization of savings.
- The effectiveness of organizational achievements.
- External supervision is supervision that is carried out to increase the credibility of the success and progress of the organization. Executing external supervision is carried out on the principle of a partnership between supervisors and those supervised.

The supervision applied by the community homeschooling:

- Benchmark for success is determined by parents and managers homeschooling
- The form of supervision is the homeschooling community more dominant in collecting evidence of children's learning in the form of certificates and work.
- The forms of evaluation that exist in the homeschooling community are almost the same as written tests, oral tests, practice, question and answer, and projects.
- The results of managing the potential of students are more developed in the homeschooling community because the activities provided are diverse, and meetings with many people are often carried out. outcome Most of the was homeschooling community. However, what is done by the community is homeschool more towards interest and talent so that it can become a career ladder and target for development in higher education.

In the education management process there is a systemic component component to achieve the goals of education as stated in the SISDIKNAS Law, which is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become a democratic and responsible citizen. Nashori humans have a variety of potential which are classified into physical and non-physical potential [29]. Physical potential is the ability that a person possesses including physical condition, shape, sensory appearance and everything that we can see with the naked eye. Non-physical potential, which consists of brain/ intellectual potential, social emotional intelligence intelligence, spiritual, and fighting power. Homeschooling communities further develop their overall potential. Output quality is declared if the learning outcomes are academic and non academic standards. Outcome was declared high quality if graduates are quickly absorbed in the world of work, the wages are reasonable, everyone parties recognize the excellence of its graduates and feel satisfied, Usman [30]. Where is the outcome of homeschooling community homeschooling 75% continue their studies, 8% opened their own business, 17% without explanation.

IV. CONCLUSION

On the basis of empirical findings from this study can be concluded as follows.

- The planning model used by the homeschooling community is the allocative planning model. The planning type used participant planning based on the interests of the participants. Participant planning is classified as allocative planning. Planning is made on the basis of the needs of students and the vision of each organizer homeschooling.
- The Organization homeschooling is an organic model. The organic model emphasizes the coordination of all tasks and emphasizes the loyalty of each executive officer. This model is characterized by openness, problem-solving oriented, quick to adapt to circumstances, societal in character, flexible, and the existence of informal relationships.
- The driving model used by the homeschooling community is more of a driving model wants-satisfaction.
- The supervisory model that is carried out is functional supervision which only includes internal supervision with its characteristic being an objective and systematic assessment by the organizers and controllers of the organization. The Output of Homeschooling Dominant is non-physical potential, which consists of brain/intellectual potential, social-emotional intelligence, spiritual intelligence, and fighting power. The community further develops the overall potential. Outcome of community homeschooling 75% go to college, 8% open their own business, 17% without explanation.

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