
Management of *Homeschooling* as Alternative Education At PKBM Anugrah Bangsa Semarang

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Abstract

Education is the most strategic element for the development of a nation. The role of education will affect human resources in quality and quantity, so as to improve the welfare and prosperity of the community in a country and ultimately can raise the degree and dignity of the nation itself. A nation or state can be said to be more developed and developed among others, if development in the field of education is given maximum attention to efforts to provide facilities, facilities and infrastructure to meet the education of its people. This type of research is descriptive with a causative approach. The results showed that the education planning at the Semarang National Grace Homecholing involved in planning was the Semarang City Education Office, PKBM Organizing was an organizational structure, the basis for consideration of compiling organizations, work systems and educator organizational resources. Coaching carried out by the Chairman of PKBM ANSA Semarang to be able to succeed in mobilizing PKP coordinators. A, PKP. B, PKP. C by providing direct direction in achieving the goals set by PKBM ANSA Semarang.

Keywords: *Non-Formal Education, Alternative Education, Homeschooling*

INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian nation has enjoyed independence from colonialism for more than half a century, but in fact until now the country is still experiencing a multidimensional crisis including the events in 1998 with the monetary crisis in the economic sector and a crisis of trust in the leader that began with the collapse of the New Order regime which replaced with the reform order through the Trisakti event demanding Suharto's resignation to step down as president of the Republic Indonesian.

The growing crisis of trust from the people to the bureaucrats, leaders and representatives of the people in this country is due to the many cases of corruption, justice that has never been on the side of the "little people" or the truth that is always inferior to power and material. Likewise with moral crises that are no less rife, including the behavior of citizens from various circles and ages who have begun to be far from the true character of the nation. The Indonesian people who were once known to be friendly, honest, helpful, polite and polite, as well as tolerance and so on seemed to disappear just like that. HR development has many objectives, both external and internal. The purpose of developing human resources internally is so that labor productivity increases, labor productivity refers to the quality and quantity of work produced. Such productivity can be increased through human resource development. Human resource development in organizations improves capabilities (Suryani et al., 2023).

Education is the most strategic element for the development of a nation. The role of education will affect human resources in quality and quantity, so as to improve the welfare and prosperity of the community in a country and ultimately can raise the degree and dignity of the nation itself. A nation or state can be said to be more developed and developed among others, if development in the field of education is given maximum attention to efforts to provide facilities, facilities and infrastructure to meet the education of its people. In addition, there is competition between students, so learning is no longer a necessity but just a burden of obligation for them (Nasution & Choli, 2022). The development needed is conceptual rather than technical skills, while the training needed is technical skills not conceptual (Gustiana et al., 2022). Training as a whole, training is carried out to several sections or only to managers of each section so that not all employees get training programs (Andayani & Hirawati, 2021).

According to Law Number. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System in article 3 states "National education functions to develop the ability and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to educate the nation's life, aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens." Therefore, education actors make new innovations to overcome education that is still far from the expectations of parents, by making a model of learning school at home or called homeschooling (Hasnahwati et al., 2023).

The purpose of education according to Delors, which later became known as the four pillars of education version of UNESCO (1996) that must get attention, namely: (1) *learning to know*, to know; (2) *learning to do*, learn to be able to do; (3) *learning to be*, learn to be him; and (4) *learning to live together*, Learn to live together with others. The learning process of homeschooling, sometimes found children's style in learning, the presence of unique talents and characteristics that require special attention individually and others. Homeschooling is also a place for parents who want their children to be able to actualize aspects of development such as cognitive, psychomotor, as well as social aspects more flexible and learning conditions that please children (Fakiha et al., 2020). Based on this reason, Widiasmadi Education Observer, in collaboration with Mulyadi (Kak Seto) a child education leader, built Kak Seto's home school community called *Homeschooling* Kak Seto (HSKS) Semarang as an alternative education institution that always pays attention to children's rights to education. The longer the educational path *homeschooling* received a positive response from the community not only in Semarang but spread to various surrounding cities such as Magelang, Purwokerto, Sleman.

Homeschooling Kak Seto (HSKS) Semarang located at Jalan Klenteng Sari I No 3 Pedalangan, Banyumanik Semarang. In HSKS, there are obstacles in the issue of diplomas that are not recognized by the government. According to the local government, a homeschooling diploma cannot be used to continue to higher education and is not the same as a formal education diploma,

so every time they carry out a national exam, the Semarang HSKS collaborates with the local PKBM to accept students so that they can take the national exam and get a diploma recognized by the government and equivalent to formal education. Seeing the existing problems, the foundation changed its name to PKBM Anugrah Bangsa Semarang, the foundation changed the name so that it would no longer be difficult to carry out the national examination and the diploma could be recognized by the government.

Based on the results of an interview with the Supervisor of PKBM Anugrah Bangsa Semarang, Mr. Kristanto on April 4, 2016 stated that the learning carried out at PKBM Anugrah Bangsa uses the same curriculum as formal schools, using 8 standards. The curriculum is implemented in accordance with what is the reference of the Standards Body. One of the obstacles experienced, one of which is because the principal has not thoroughly explored the content of the curriculum, requires supervision. According to him, obstacles are also experienced in the development of curriculum structure. Because the curriculum is the same as formal schools, while the implementation of face-to-face learning at PKBM is only two days, PKBM finds it difficult in learning. Because students come to PKBM for only two days, tutors come to the house. In general, the obstacle related to the curriculum is not enough learning time to solve the demands of the existing curriculum.

METHOD

The object of this research is about educational programs through the learning process which includes: educational planning (identification of needs, formulation of educational goals, preparation of educational programs), organization of resources, and implementation of educational programs, as well as supervision of education at *Anugrah Bangsa Homeschooling* in Semarang.

This type of research is descriptive research. The method of approach in this study is qualitative method. Descriptive research method is research that describes / describes a symptom / object or condition of a society that is examined through scientific methods. While qualitative research is naturalistic research, which is a method aimed at understanding social phenomena from the perspective of participants, namely people who are interviewed, asked for information, opinions, thoughts, and perceptions (Sukmadinata, 2013). It is hoped that with this method will be found hidden meanings behind the object or subject which will be examined as it is, not manipulated by researchers so that the real condition (Sugiyono, 2009).

Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions; also called ethnographic methods, because the data collected, and analysis is more qualitative. In qualitative research, the instrument is a person or *human instrument*, namely the researcher himself.

Data source sampling is carried out *purposively* and *snowball*, a data collection technique by triangulation (Sugiyono, 2009). Qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions; Also called the ethnographic method, because the data collected and analyzed are more qualitative in nature. In qualitative research, the instrument is a person or *human instrument*, namely the researcher himself. Data source sampling is carried out *purposively* and *snowball*, a data collection technique by triangulation (Sugiyono, 2009).

Research Focus

The research focus is as follows:

1. Education planning at Anugrah Bangsa Homeschooling in Semarang includes educational objectives, tutor recruitment, vision, mission, curriculum.
2. The organization of educational resources carried out at Anugrah Bangsa Homeschooling in Semarang includes organizing human resources, organizing natural resources, providing learning services.
3. Education mobilization/motivating at Anugrah Bangsa homeschooling in Semarang includes: the role of PKBM in improving tutor performance, communication between educators, the role of tutors in motivating students.
4. Coaching/ conforming education at Anugrah Bangsa homeschooling in Semarang includes supervision.

5. Assessment/ evaluation of education at Anugrah Bangsa homeschooling in Semarang includes: monitoring.

The development of education at Anugrah Bangsa *homeschooling* in Semarang includes: participation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Non-formal education planning is an activity related to first, A systematic effort that describes the preparation of a series of actions to be carried out to achieve the objectives of the institution taking into account the available resources or the resources that can be provided. These resources include human resources and non-human resources. Non-Formal Education Unit Institutions can actually be a solution to alleviate poverty in rural areas, through coaching activities and providing skills for the community (Gatot & Mukri, 2020). In terms of independent business forms, actually many have been done, but continuous success has not seen optimal results. Human resources include civil servants, facilitators, tutors, learning residents, leaders of institutions and communities. While non-human resources include facilities, tools, time, costs, artificial resources and socio-cultural environment. Second, planning is an activity to mobilize or use limited resources efficiently and effectively to achieve the goals that have been implemented. With planning will be able to avoid deviations in the use of resources. Education planning at PKBM ANSA Semarang uses a semester program. Semester programs implemented by PKBM ANSA Semarang in the table below:

Visit Schedule Package B Odd Semester 2015 / 2016

No	Name	Class	Hour	Day	Tutor	Maple
1.	Peter Sanjaya	B	09.00- 12.00	Selasa Wednesday Kamis Kamis	Selly Andy Prima Ibra	IPA – Matematika Indo – English IPS PKN
2.	Verica	B	13.00-16.00	Your Wednesday Friday	Selly Nida New	IPA PKN,IPS Javanese
3.	Satriyo W	B	14.00 -17.00 09.00- 12.00 14.00 -17.00	Selasa Selasa Selasa	IPUL ANDY AMIR RO	PKN Indo – English Javanese Mathematics
4.	Jeremite B	B	09.00-12.00	Saturday	Amir	Javanese
5.	Novianti	9	09.00 - 12.00 09.00 – 12.00	Your Wednesday	Amir Row	Javanese PKN
6.	Mr. Daffa M	9	13.30 - 16.30 09.30 - 12.00 13.30 - 16.30	Selasa Wednesday Kamis	Efrin Rica Andy	IPA English Indonesia , PAI
7.	Rico Prianto	9	09.00 – 13.00 09.00 – 13.00	Selasa Friday	Efrin Andy RO Amir	IPA Bhs Indonesia English PKN
8.	Alif Dimas	9	13.30 - 16.30	Kamis	Efrin	IPA
9.	Widya	8	09.30 - 12.00	Wednesday	Rica	English

ANSA education resources, 2016

The Planning Process at PKBM ANSA Semarang involves, among others:

Semarang City Education Office

According to the Head of Semarang City Education Office, *Homeschooling* PKBM ANSA is an educational choice and alternative for parents in improving the quality of education, developing faith (religious) values, and wanting a more pleasant learning atmosphere. On the other hand, there are public schools that provide teaching materials and curriculum in a centralized and uniform manner, according to the expectations and needs of children. The functional curriculum is included in the adaptive curriculum part of the modification model. In relation to replacing the general curriculum standard with something else, the replacement is done because the learning process does not allow special students to follow general learning material so that it is replaced with a weighty one but can still be implemented by students. Model modifications can occur in learning objectives, materials, learning processes, and evaluations to see the situation and conditions (Orange & Siregar, 2023). Both homeschooling and public schools (formal education) have advantages and disadvantages in delivering students to achieve educational goals. The matter of choice over both, everything is left to parents and families according to family conditions. Homeschooling becomes a necessity after realizing the limitations of formal education and is present to fulfill everyone's right to education. According to the view that the principle of homeschooling education involves the responsibility of families in educating their children, using the home as an educational center. Parents have a central role and are directly involved in the provision of education and follow the PDCA cycle.

The growth of homeschooling in Indonesia occurs as a result of lack of trust in formal education due to curriculum changes that occur frequently (often changed when changing ministers) and are considered burdensome for students. In addition, there is a view that children are perceived as objects, not subjects, which limits their creativity and intelligence, including in emotional, moral, and spiritual aspects. If analyzed more deeply, there are many factors that influence children's decision to switch from the formal education system to homeschooling (Hurriah et al., 2023). The right to be able to develop with their respective potentials and uniqueness is not limited to any conditions. The important thing that underlies homeschooling is that education is carried out alone by the family, focused on the interests and needs of children, with the aim of developing children's potential as much as possible. Character is the main element in human beings by which it shapes the character of a person's psychology and makes him behave according to himself and values that suit him under different conditions.

Various definitions of the term of character itself, figures and scholars have explained it (Wardati, 2019). In essence, homeschooling is an alternative school that tries to place children as learning subjects with an educational approach at home. The education approach at home is a family approach that allows children to learn comfortably according to their respective wishes and learning styles (Zulfitria et al., 2022). The main key to the success of informal children's education lies in the commitment and discipline of parents because children's education then fully becomes the responsibility of parents. Therefore, it needs some considerations and strong reasons to choose to educate children at home. Parents' knowledge of *Homeschooling and its implementation procedures both from a legal and technical point of view must be known and understood in depth so that parents are better prepared to do independent education at home. The disadvantages and advantages of homeschooling should also be understood as consequences that must be borne both by learners and by Parents* who are fully responsible for the child's education.

Homeschooling can be explained as a model of home-based education, with parents as active responsible for focusing on the interests and needs of their children (Damayanti et al, 2020). Etymologically, home schooling (HS) is a school held at home. Although it is called home schooling, it does not mean that children will continue to learn at home, but children can learn anywhere and anytime as long as the situation and conditions are really comfortable and fun like being at home. This individual excellence is what gives meaning to the integration of subjects to students (Annisa et al., 2023). In its development, homeschooling activists continue to try to perfect this concept, namely by responding to developments in the community. The increasing number of parents who are steady in choosing homeschooling as an alternative education for their children requires homeschooling to continue to update themselves (Mariana et al., 2019)

Community

Child socialization problems *homeschooling* It is already so famous among the people. In essence *homeschooling* is an alternative school that places children as subjects using an "at home" educational approach. With this "at home" approach to education, children will feel comfortable in learning their desires (Maharani & Aisyah, 2023). They can also learn anytime, anywhere, and to anyone. So, although it is called *homeschooling*, does not mean that the child will constantly study at home. Children should be involved in community activities

such as recitation, religious activities, and others. That way children can get along with their peers so that their development patterns can grow well. Home schooling does not mean that children are confined to learning at home. They can learn many things anywhere and from anyone. The solution that can be taken is to intensify parental assistance to children.

If we are willing to focus on children, as long as they are awake and active, we can be close to children and that is an effective way of learning. Rest is absolutely needed when fatigue due to doing an activity. Our body needs recovery in order to be able to carry out the next activity. Rest is a state of fatigue of relaxation without emotional stress and not just in a state of inactivity (Sukisno & Anwar, 2023). However, it also stops for a moment. However, it does not mean that vertical socialization (across ages) has a bad impact on children, precisely with vertical socialization children are prepared to enter the world of society later. As for, children *homeschooling* Socialize vertically, be responsible, willing to serve, and respectful to your elders. These researchers eventually came to the conclusion that children *homeschooling* has no problems in socialization. They actually have more flexibility for field trips, camping, sports, and going to historical places to learn many things. Let's compare it with formal schooling. Is school the only place for children to develop social skills. The influence of a negative peer environment can adversely affect the child's personality later. Social development is a person's ability to behave or behave in interacting with elements of socialization in society that are in accordance with social guidance. Success in social interaction requires social competence (Mardiyani & Widyasari, 2023). The most visible influences are language and attitude. When children hang out with friends who used to say good, their language usually forms into a good one. But be prepared when children hang out with friends who usually say dirty and rude, they also have the potential to get used to saying the same words.

PKBM ANSA Semarang Curriculum Structure

The Curriculum at the Unit Level of Equality Education Package C Homeschooling Anugrah Bangsa Semarang contains a number of subjects that must be delivered to participants. In the equality education program Package C Equivalent to Senior High School, the number of SKK is at least 122 SKK (competency credit units) while the KTSP equivalence structure for Package C PKBM Anugrah Bangsa is presented in the following table:

Table 4.2
Program IPA

No	Component	Competency Credit Unit Weight (SKK)		
		Level 5/ Advanced Degree 1 equivalent to class X	Level 5/ Advanced Degree 2 equivalent to class X1 - XII	Sum
1.	Religious education	2	4	6
2.	PKn	2	4	6
3.	Indonesian	4	8	12
4.	English	4	8	12
5.	Mathematics	4	8	12
6.	Fisika	2	8	10
7.	Kimia	2	8	10
8.	Biologi	2	8	10
9.	History	1	2	3
10.	Geographical	1	-	1
11.	Economy	2	-	2
12.	Sosiologi	2	-	2
13.	Cultural Arts	2	-	2
14.	Physical Education, Body and Health	2	4	6
15.	Functional Skills Integrated Agriculture	4	8	12
16.	Javanese local content	2	4	6
17.	Professional Personality Development	2	4	6
	SUM	40	82	122

Types of Education Planning to be implemented by PKBM ANSA Semarang

Human Resources

Improving Human Resources, especially in learning programs In general, the purpose of human resource development is to ensure that the organization has qualified people to achieve organizational goals to improve performance and growth (Mukhlison Effendi, 2021). The above objectives can be achieved by ensuring that everyone in the organization has the knowledge and expertise to achieve the level of ability required to carry out their work effectively. PKBM ANSA Semarang conducts bakik training for parents and tutors. The training is expected between parents and tutors to have something in common, especially children with special needs. This activity is a form of service of PKBM ANSA Semarang to the people of Semarang and its surroundings, especially in the field of education. Increasing the human resources of teaching personnel needs to be improved continuously. This is in accordance with the education quality assurance program to realize the vision of PKBM ANSA Semarang.

Learning

Learning at PKBM ANSA Semarang refers to Government regulation Number 19 of 2005 concerning National Education Standards regarding the regulation of the Minister of National Education Number 23 of 2006 concerning Graduate Competency Standards 2006 concerning Graduate Competency Standards (SKL). In addition, the curriculum applied is the Education Unit Level Curriculum (KTSP) which is combined with the concept of *homeschooling*. Therefore, the process standards and content standards used by *Homeschooling PKBM ANSA Semarang* are based on the National Education Standards Agency, where the process standards are based on Permendiknas Number 41 of 2007 and content standards are based on Permendiknas Number 22 of 2006.

CONCLUSION

Nations use means: Planning, organizing, coaching, appraising, developing. The obstacles faced are: The diversity of characteristics, behaviors and traits of children are different so that tutors must understand these differences so as not to hinder the learning process that is being carried out. Internal problems faced by children that interfere with concentration in learning. Solutions in supporting the program are a strength in carrying out a series of learning activities carried out. From the results of the study, there are several solutions in shaping children's intellectual independence in Anugerah Bangsa Homeschooling. "Complete facilities and infrastructure are the main supporting factors for Anugerah Bangsa Homeschooling to provide the best quality for the implementation of learning, besides that the spirit of tutors to build and monitor children's intellectual development is also very supportive of ongoing learning.

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