

Society Perception Towards Homeschooling System

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Abstract

Education is one of the essential needs for humans to think and to live in this world, there are three ways to get knowledge of education, starting from conventional schools in general, boarding school and homeschooling system which became the topic of this research. The objective of this study is to know society perceptions towards homeschooling system, which is still not prioritized by many people in Indonesia. This study used quantitative method by distributing questionnaire with 17 statements. The subjects were 30 people took from surrounding environment of the researcher. The subjects were divided into two groups: in Group 1 there are 15 Unmarried and Group 2 there 15 Married. The questionnaire has been spread in the end of semester academic year 2018/2019 of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia. This study can be meaningful insight for the readers especially Indonesian citizen who still doubt homeschooling system. The result shows that the society perception towards homeschooling system is still negative, the main reason why this happen because they already exposed to negative doctrine that exist in Indonesian citizen, in which many people said that homeschooling will make the students do not have many of friends, in fact students who go to conventional school is not guaranteed will have many of friends, it is depend on socialize skills of the child which can be learned more deeply in homeschooling.

Key words: Education, Perception, Homeschooling

INTRODUCTION

The title of this article is the public's perception of the homeschooling system, for that the author wants to explain the meaning of perception and homeschooling with the aim that readers do not misunderstand this research. Perception is a belief or opinion of someone about something (Pustika, 2010), (Safitri et al., 2019), (Ramdan & Utami, 2020). Perception is the way in which something is regarded, understood, or interpreted by people (Firmansyah et al., 2017), (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Samanik, 2021). While the meaning of education itself is a continuous process of a higher adjustment for human beings who have evolved physically and mentally (Sulistiani & Aldino, 2020), (Sidiq et al., 2015), (Fithratullah, 2019). One of education system that exist is homeschooling, from the name we can know that there are two words, first is home which means residence and schooling as a term to get knowledge by learning, in simply homeschooling is learning process located in home instead in the conventional school in general (*MEMBIMBING Dan MENGUJI KP 2020.Pdf*, n.d.), (Kutipan et al., n.d.), (Artikel, 2020). Most of Indonesian citizen still doubting about homeschooling system, especially about the social life of the students in which they most learning only at home without many of friends (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020), (E. Putri & Sari, 2020), (Apriyanti & Ayu, 2020).

Education become the important things for human being to upgrade our knowlede, insight, behavior, attitidue,soft skill, hard skill and social norm (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018), (Gita & Setyaningrum, 2018), (Sidiq & Manaf, 2020). Without knowledge will makes us only a lump of meat that lives in this world (Gustanti & Ayu, 2021), (R Arrahman, 2022), (Pajar et al., 2017). There are three educational system that exist in Indonesia; Conventional school, Boarding school, and Homeschooling (Wulandari, 2018), (Setri & Setiawan, 2020), (Mertania & Amelia, 2020). The focus of this study is homeschooling

system. Homeschooling is still unfamous educational system in Indonesia, it happen because the majority of Indonesian citizen interpret education as people who go to school, while people who is not go to school look like people who do not get education, this is what makes the stigma of Indonesian about homeschooling is still negative (Asia & Samanik, 2018), (Nindyarini Wirawan, 2018), (Keanu, 2018). This study investigates society perception towards homeschooling system. Three research questions were addressed in the following: (1) Society knowledge about homeschooling (2) Society choices in giving education for children (3) Society attitudes towards news about homechooling (Yudha & Utami, 2022), (Prayoga & Utami, 2021), (Wahyuni et al., 2021). Thus, this paper is a plain attempt to open a larger discussion about society perception towrads homeschooling system. This study will help society especially for those who want to apply homeschooling as educational system. This study is also significant because to reduce the negative percepetion towards homeschooling and also to give information for people who still doubtful about this system (Website & Cikarang, 2020), (Firmansyah M et al., 2017), (N. U. Putri et al., 2020).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Homeschooling: The practice of educating children in a learning environment that is based in the home rather than a state-run public school or private school institution (H Kara, 2014), (Firmansyah et al., 2018), (Pratama, 2018). Parents assume the primary responsibility for their children's education during traditional school hours (Siregar & Utami, 2021), (Wahyudi & Utami, 2021), (Agustina & Utami, 2021). Homeschool Cooperatives (co-ops): A group of homeschooling families that work together to share educational resources and responsibilities (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018), (Arwani & Firmansyah, 2013), (Firma Sahrul B, 2017). Parents in the co-op typically are committed to the purpose of enriching their children's social and academic experiences (Webqual, 2022), (Hartanto et al., 2022), (Gerai et al., 2021). Homeschooling parents commit to a decisive and significant role in raising, educating, and socializing their children (Fithratullah, 2021), (Dakwah et al., 2021), (Robot, 2007). Homeschooling is also known as home-based education, home education, unschooling, home-centered learning, home instruction, and deschooling (E. Putri, 2022), (Ristiandika Arrahman, 2021). Homeschooling in the United States has rapidly grown in the past four decades. Enrollment numbers of homeschoolers reported by experts has varied based on several factors. Analysts, advocates, and scholars historically have not consistently agreed on characteristics that define a homeschooled child. Some refer to the number of hours a child receives primary instruction at home, while others obtain data from national homeschool organizations (such as the Home School Legal Defense Association) and local homeschool networks. Additionally, local and state agencies have developed different regulations and guidelines for families to report their homeschool status. Unreliable methodologies have also contributed to discrepancies regarding homeschool enrollment.

METHOD

The method used of this study is quantitative in which the reasearcher will spread a questionnaire to the participants. The subjects were 30 people took from surrounding environment of the researcher. The subjects were divided into two groups: in Group 1 there are 15 Unmarried and Group 2 there 15 Married. The instrument of this study is questionnaire, there are 17 statements for the participants with the purpose to know their perception towards homeschooling. The questionnaire has been spread to the subjects in the end of the academic year of Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia 2018/2019 by sending

attached link to their WhatsApp messenger in which to go to google form questionnaire that was made by the researcher. Takes three days to collect all the filled questionnaire. The returned questionnaires were analyzed by using microsoft excel software to input the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The result are shown according to the three research questions.

1) Society knowledge about homeschooling system

- To investigate the insight of all participants about homeschooling, five questions with choices (Yes) or (No) were distributed to participants and the questions were:

Q1: Whether you are familiar with word “homeschooling” ?

Q2: Do you know what really home schooling is?

Q3: Whether you ever apply, see, or attend homeschooling learning process?

Q4: Did you know homeschooling from internet, social media, television or newspaper?

Q5: Did you know homeschooling from family, friends or surrounding your environment?

Findings of the twwo groups on their knowledge and insight about homeschooling are shown in Table I.

Table I: Participants knowledge about homeschooling

	Unmarried			Married		
	n	Yes	No	n	Yes	No
Q1	15	15	-	15	13	2
Q2	15	13	2	15	10	5
Q3	15	4	11	15	7	8
Q4	15	13	2	15	8	7
Q5	15	7	8	15	7	8

The results from Unmarried Group reveal that all participants are familiar with word homeschooling, in Married Group there are 13 people who familiar and 2 people did not familiar about homeschooling. The second question about whether the participants really know about homeschooling or not, the results shows that there are 13 people who declare that they are know what homeschooling is from Unmarried Group, and there are only 10 people who declare know about what homechooilng is in Married Group. The third question asking about participants experinces in attend, see or apply homeschooling system, in this question the Married Group have better rate, there are 7 people who ever experience the atmosphere of homeschooling, while there are only 4 people have

experience in Unmarried Group. From the results, commonly the participants from both group knowing homeschooling from internet, social media, newspaper and television, there are 21 participants in total who said they know homeschooling from those medium, while there are only 14 people who know homeschooling from family, friends and surrounding.

2) Eight questions were to be rated for participants educational system choices. They were:

Q6: Prefer education with conventional school based?

Q7: Why prefer conventional school? Whether because trusting school to educate children?

Q8: Why prefer conventional school? Whether because of working and do not have time to educate children?

Q9: Why prefer conventional school? Whether because things that was the best choice?

Q10: Prefer education with homechooling based?

Q11: Why prefer homeschooling? Whether because we can choose what kind of knowledge that chlidren need?

Q12: Why prefer homeschooling? Whether because homeschooling is fleksible and we can learn every time?

Q13: Why prefer homeschooling? Whether because you can minimize “bad association”?

The responses from the two groups of participants can be reported in Table II.

Table II: Society choices in giving education for children

	Unmarried			Married		
	n	Yes	No	n	Yes	No
Q6	15	15	-	15	13	2
Q7	15	11	4	15	4	11
Q8	15	6	9	15	11	4
Q9	15	13	2	15	13	2
Q10	15	3	12	15	2	13
Q11	15	5	10	15	4	11
Q12	15	6	9	15	4	11
Q13	15	6	9	15	4	11

From the results, it shows that the majority of the participants still choosing conventional school, there are 28 from 30 people who prefer conventional school rather than

Homeschooling, with the result I can understand because indeed homeschooling is still strange in Indonesia. In other side, there are five people who choose homeschooling as educational system, there are surplus number 28 said prefer conventional school but there are five who choose homeschooling, which means there are 33 choices from 30 participants, it seems that there are three participants who still wavering to choose which is better educational system. The majority reasons why they prefer conventional school is because they think it is the best choice rather than homeschooling. The interesting one is on Married Group, in which many of them are choosing conventional school but in question number four many of them said that although they choosing conventional school but they said not really trust school to educate their children, the majority reasons why they choose conventional school is because they have no time to educate their children, because they are working.

3) Society attitudes towards popular news about homeschooling. There are four questions were distributed for the participants to know their attitudes towards popular news among society about homeschooling. The questions were:

Q14: Homeschooling make the student do not have many friends?

Q15: Homeschooling make the student become closed and quiet to the surrounding?

Q16: Homeschooling make the student more have a character because they educated directly by they parents?

Q17: Homeschooling make the student have a vision and more focus to achieve their goal?

Table III: Society attitudes towards news about homeschooling

	Unmarried			Married		
	n	Yes	No	n	Yes	No
Q14	15	14	1	15	7	8
Q15	15	12	3	15	5	10
Q16	15	6	9	15	7	8
Q17	15	7	8	15	7	8

From the table, shows that society perception towards homeschooling is still negative. It proved by the Q14, in which there are 14 people from Unmarried Group who say that Homeschooling will make the students do not have many friends, the other hand from Married Group there are only 7 people who say homeschooling make the students do not have many friends, I can understand why many of them say that, it could be because the majority of education is done at home, but I think to get friend it is not merely from school, homeschooling students can join organization that exist in society and get more friends, besides people who study in conventional school not always have many friends, it depends on the socialization skills that the child has, and it can be taught on homeschooling. For the

question number 15 , it little bit same with previous question in which homeschooling make the students become quiet, it depend on the child and the parents who teach, when the child learn about socialization skills in homeschooling , then it will not give bad impact to the students social circle. For Q16, there are only 13 people who say homeschooling will make the students have a better character, in my perspective homeschooling will make the students have a strong character because they taught directly by their parents, and of course in teaching their children they will choose the best material and the best knowledge that the child most needed. For Q17, it seems like previous question (Q16), in which homechooling will make the students have a vision and more focus to get their goal, in my own opinion as long as the parents who also become the teacher in homeschooling system can help their children to find their goal dreams and fully support it, i believe the children will have a strong vision and strong goals. My opinion in line with the result of this study, in which even though the majority of participants prefer conventional school but many of them are agree in which homeschooling will makes the students have a vision and more focus to their goals, there are 14 people agree for this one, 7 from Married Group and 7 from Unmarried Group.

CONCLUSION

Most of participants know homeschooling from internet, social media, television and newspaper rather that from their family, friend or from surrounding. Mostly participants are choosing conventional school rather that homeschooling system. This is because they think choosing conventional school is the best choice, besides they already influenced by what many people say like homeschooling will make the students do not have many friends, in fact when child go to conventional school do not guarantee that they will have many friends, it depends on how parents and teacher teach them. In Indonesia itself, now homeschooling is start to develop but not really big developing. Even, famous psychologist named Mr. Seto Mulyadi or we known as “kak Seto” have a program “Homeschooling Kak Seto”, this is a program from him to help parents who want to give homeschooling eduaction, even in their program they provides extracurricular to facilitate the interest of the students, it is like conventional school which has extacurricular, sounds good right. My recommendation reagrdng education is choose homeshooling system for the elementary grade (1 until 6 grade), the reason is because in that stage (elementary age) what the child needed is to form their attitudes, behavior, religion, and to teach them how to become responsible, teach them self-control and teach them to socialize with theirsself. I have a sister who still young but ever have become headmaster of a school, she said that in elementary grade is a time to creating the based of the children from attitudes, behavior, religion and responsibility, on that stage, children is not time to socialize with other, so in that stage children do not need many friends, what they need is to construct theirsself first, then after elementary grade, you can transferred to conventional school or boarding school.

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