

# Homeschooling: Nonformal Education Learning Strategy 4.0

**Imam Shofwan**

Department of Nonformal Education  
Faculty of Science,  
Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia  
ishofwan@mail.unnes.ac.id

**Liliek Desmawati**

Department of Nonformal Education  
Faculty of Science,  
Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia  
liliek@mail.unnes.ac.id

**Trijoko Raharjo**

Department of Nonformal Education  
Faculty of Science,  
Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia  
trijokoraharjo@mail.unnes.ac.id

**Irlan Widya Santosa**

Department of Nonformal Education  
Faculty of Science,  
Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia  
irlandsantosa24@gmail.com

**Abstract:** Homeschooling is an alternative education that is held in the non-formal education pathway. The purpose of this study is to investigate the application of the Homeschooling learning strategy in the Industrial Revolution 4.0. Methods of observation, documentation, personal interviews with the Chairman, public relations, academic staff, tutors. This study shows (1) A systematic learning management strategy: Learning planning with a life skills-based curriculum, learning implementation starts with motivating students, followed by the delivery of learning material and learning evaluation is carried out every 2 weeks in learning management meetings to find out learning planning, implementation, development of children's learning, learning methods and tutor evaluation; (2) Learning delivery strategies by providing information or learning material using the new Blended learning method (face-to-face and web-based online) in non-formal learning strategies in Indonesia. The limitations of this study have not yet explained the strategy of the Learning organization it undertakes.

**Keywords:** homeschooling's, learning strategies 4.0, informal education

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Industrial Revolution 4.0 is the era of digitalization, in brief, the understanding of Industry 4.0 is a trend in the industrial world that combines automation technology with Cyber technology[1]. The era of The Industrial revolution 4.0 will certainly bring many changes with all the consequences, for that the world of education must also increase to follow it. One thought that needs to be done is to prepare a learning strategy, technology, and infrastructure that supports or is used in the learning process as well as human resources or teacher competencies. Relating to learning is an effort to direct students into the learning process so that they can obtain learning objectives following what is expected [2].

Learning success is influenced by many factors in its implementation. These factors are related to various elements or components of education, which include among others: educators, students, learning objectives, content or learning material, learning facilities and infrastructure, which are wrapped in the curriculum. In connection with the development of curriculum In Indonesia has changed[3]from the 1947 Learning plan curriculum, 1964 Primary School Education Plan curriculum, 1968 Primary school curriculum, 1973 Pilot School Development Project Curriculum, 1975 primary curriculum, 1984 curriculum, 1994 curriculum, 1994 revised curriculum, Pilot curriculum based on competency or (KBK) 2004, Curriculum Unit level education (KSTP) 2006, 2013 curriculum.

Changes to the curriculum implemented in Indonesia will also affect the learning process undertaken. The term learning is equivalent to words in English teaching, which means the process of making people learn. Learning is the process of student interaction with educators and learning resources in the learning environment. Learning is help given by educators to the process of gaining knowledge and knowledge, as well as providing attitudes and beliefs to students [4]. The goal is to help people learn or manipulate. The environment so that it makes it easy for people who learn. Learning also includes events contained in printed materials, images, radio programs, television, films, slides, or a combination of these materials [2].

Learning strategies related to (1) Organizing Learning, (2) Delivery of learning and, (3) management of learning carried out for learning achievement. Organizing strategies are further divided into two types, namely micro strategies and macro strategies. Micro strategy refers to a method for organizing learning content that revolves around one concept, or procedure or principle. Macro strategy refers to a method for organizing learning content that involves more than one concept or procedure or principle. The function of the learning Delivery Strategy is: (1) Conveying learning content to students, and (2) providing information or materials needed by students to display performance. Learning management strategies are divided into three parts, namely, (1) planning to design learning to be

carried out, (2) Implementation to plan learning and (3) learning evaluation to determine learning outcomes[5]. Managing to learn it is necessary to think about learning strategies so that learning objectives can be achieved effectively and efficiently. A learning strategy is a plan that contains a series of activities designed to achieve certain educational goals.

Learning strategies are needed in the teaching and learning process, because with a good strategy undertaken by the teacher to students is an impact of the development of teaching and learning in the classroom. As for learning strategies, the types are divided into 3 (three), namely (1) Organizing Learning, (2) Delivery of learning, and (3) learning management. There are at least six different and significant different strategic options that can be developed and implemented to achieve the objectives of the learning organization. These are (1) Information systems infrastructure Strategy; (2) Intellectual property management strategies; (3) Individual learning strategies; (4) Organizational learning strategies; (5) Knowledge management strategies; (6) Innovation Strategies [6].

Besides, in planning learning strategies, it is also necessary to think in terms of learning concepts, learning models, learning approaches, methods and learning techniques that will be carried out to realize achievement in learning. Homeschooling is an effective solution amid the failure of formal schools in producing quality output [7]. Homeschooling is education that is consciously, regularly and directedly carried out by parents or family at home or other places where the learning process can take place in a conducive atmosphere with the aim that each child's potential can develop optimally [8].

Talking about the history of online education, it was first conducted in 1960 which was conducted at The University of Illinois in Chicago, USA, namely conducting lectures with a connected computer terminal system where students can access lecture material, as well as listen to lectures recorded [9]. Furthermore, online education was conducted in Indonesia in 1999 conducted by the University of Indonesia campus by organizing a long-distance education system known as the Student-Centered e-Learning Environment or abbreviated AS SCELE[10].

Understanding of the world of education which for decades in learning is still in the classroom and face to face, now switches learning outside the classroom such as online learning that allows students to learn on their own, in groups, and collaborate with peers to Create learning Communities or groups [11]. Education in the Industrial Revolution era 4.0 experienced a very big change in the field of Education using technology used in the learning process by using online learning more-learning and a mixture of blended learning, with technology and facilities and infrastructure used in the learning process in developed countries and developing country. Quite drastic and sporadic changes in the field of education are an important part of providing direction for the advancement of human life [12].

Relating to relevant research, among others, the first research conducted by [13] entitled Homeschooling: An Alternative Education in Indonesia with the results of research students feel depressed, so they cannot Undergo

a learning program with fun, excitement, and filled with love. The second study, conducted by Fitriani in 2015 about implementing history Studies at Homeschooling on Distance learning to find out students in completing the assignments and exercises provided by the management Program of homeschooling Kak Seto management with the help of the Web from the Internet[14].*Third Research, about Comparative Study of Learning Management on homeschooling Primagama with homeschooling grace of the Nation.* The purpose of the research is to find out and compare the management of learning in homeschooling regarding aspects of learning planning, learning implementation, learning evaluation, and the supporting and inhibiting factors[15].

The difference in this research is to find out the blended learning strategy that is different from conventional learning. Life Skills-based curriculum is used to find and develop students ' potentials so that learning is fun and desires. Non-formal learning is not conventional, but rather revolutionary learning by utilizing technology in the digital age. So that non-formal learning in Homeschooling Anugrah Bangsa can be used as a reference for new learning models in the digital era that are up to date following with the changing times.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

### Learning Revolution 4.0

The understanding of the educational world for decades of learning is in a face to face, now switching to learning outside the classroom such as online learning that allows students to study themselves, group, and Collaborating with peers to create a community or group of studies [11]. The education of the 4.0 Industrial Revolution is experiencing enormous changes in education by using the technology used in the learning process using online learning (e-learning) and a mixture of blended learning. With technology using facilities and infrastructure used in the learning process in both developed and developing countries. The change is quite drastic and sporadic in the field of education that is a crucial part of providing the direction of progress for human life [12].

In connection with the history of online education, first conducted in the year 1960 conducted at The University of Illinois in Chicago, USA is conducting lectures with a computer terminal system that is connected where students can access the material Lecturing, and listening to the recorded lecture [16]. Further online education, conducted in Indonesia in the year 1999 conducted by the University of Indonesia campus by organizing a remote education system known as Student-Centered e-Learning Environment or more Known as SCELE [10]. The Learning Revolution is a change of learning that is done in accordance with the development of the era and the electronic learning known as e-learning has led to the effect of the transformation of education Conventional forms into digital form, both in content and in the system[17]. E-Learning is an instruction process that involves the use of electronic equipment in creating, assisting in the development, delivering, assessing and facilitating the learning process of learners as the center of the Interactive anytime and anywhere.

### **Nonformal Education Learning Strategy**

The strategy of learning in the era of the 4.0 industrial Revolution or known as the digital era requires different strategies for effective and efficient learning processes. Learners or children no longer have teachers in the real world, but also have teachers in the world not real. So, in the process of learning or educating the child or students should also have different strategies. Examples of real teachers are parents, teachers in school and teachers are not real examples are internet, smartphones, tablets or laptops. Besides, the media is also a deciding factor in the study in the era of the 4.0 Industrial Revolution. Because learning media as one of the learning devices that work or useful in helping teachers convey the message and lesson materials to students effectively and efficiently.

In addition to the learning process that must be done in the era of the 4.0 industrial Revolution is to involve educators lower or less than the involvement of Learners[11]. In other words, learners must be active in the learning process. A learning strategy can be interpreted as planning that contains a series of activities designed to achieve specific educational objectives[18]. Learning strategies are essentially the essence of learning to blend educators and students and facilities and infrastructure for learning success tailored to learning objectives.

Learning strategy is needed in the learning process because the good strategy done by the teacher to the students is an impact of the development of the teaching and learning process in the classroom[19]. As for the learning strategy, the type is divided into 3 (three), namely (1) Organizing Learning, (2) Learning delivery, and (3) learning management. There are at least six distinct and significant strategic options that can be developed and implemented to achieve the objectives of the learning organization. It is (1) an information system infrastructure strategy; (2) intellectual property management strategy; (3) individual learning strategies; (4) organizational learning strategies; (5) knowledge management strategies; (6) innovation strategy [6]

### **Homeschooling**

Homeschooling has been applied worldwide around more than 50 countries for various reasons in its implementation[20]. The reason for choosing to homeschool is due to problems or misalignment of formal education. Some people have decided to move from formal education to homeschooling because they feel uncomfortable after getting formal education services. Besides, the homeschool options are considered by parents for reasons such as dissatisfaction with the school system, increasing crime in schools, costly tuition fees in schools that continue to rise, the belief that their children are not getting Many advantages of the conventional school system[21].

Homeschooling was first held in the United States in the country around 1970-an was still illegally and legally in the years in the 1980s and early 1990s. An American educator John Holt emerged as a homeschools supporter. He challenged the idea that the formal school system provides the best place for children to learn.

Gradually, a small group of parents began to get their children out of public school[21]. The first homeschooling held in Indonesia began to occur in the year 2005 and its presence is more motivated as an effort to anticipate the existence of regular (formal education) schools that are uneven in Each area[22]. Homeschooling is an alternative education system that is currently one of the options of parents and society, in general, to provide education to its children[23]. One common-sense Is the Model of education in which a family chooses to take responsibility for his or her children's education and educate their children using the home as an education base. [24]. Homeschooling in Indonesia is classified into several formal suits to the purpose, condition, and needs of each parent or family. Among others: Homeschoolingtunggal, Homeschooling compounds, and Homeschooling communities. Homeschooling community as a non-formal pathway education, where the reference to the existence of the homeschooling community in UUSPN No. 20 of 2003 article 26 paragraph 4 states that homeschooling communities are one form of group Learn. The homeschooling community is a recent person to choose from parents.

The existence of a homeschooling community must have a legal entity permit that will shade the interests and the existence of a homeschooling community. The form can be a community learning center, a high struggle or a foundation. So that children who follow homeschooling can be in data by the government and get education services and at the end can take the test of equality. Homeschooling in Indonesia in its implementation is governed by an informal education course in the law of the National Education system No. 20 of 2003 article 27 paragraph 2 (informal education activities conducted By family and environmental-shaped learning activities independently. Although the government does not regulate the standards of content and process informal education services, the results of the informal education are recognized equally by formal education (public schools) and informal after students pass the exam following national standards Education).

### **3. METHOD**

This study uses a case study with a qualitative research approach with data collection techniques using participant observation, interviews, and free guided documentation, to obtain accurate data and information with in-depth knowledge of Non-Formal Education Learning Strategies 4.0: Case Studies in Homeschooling Grace of the Nation of Semarang. Methods of observation, documentation, personal interviews with the Chairman, public relations, academic staff, tutors. Next to the process of data analysis with stages (1) data collection, (2) data reduction, (3) data presentation, and (4) conclusion and verification.

### **4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Homeschooling is an alternative education system that is currently one of the choices of parents and society in general to provide education for their children [23]. Homeschooling is an approach to the education of children and youth in which parents commit to personality taking a decisive and significant role in

raising, educating, socializing, and training their children [25]. Homeschooling with an educational model with families choosing to take responsibility for the education of their children and educate their children by using the home as a basis for education [24].

Reasons for choosing to homeschool include the existence of problems or incompatibility of formal education implementation. Some people have decided to move from formal education to homeschooling because they feel uncomfortable after getting formal education services. Besides homeschooling choices are considered by parents for reasons such as dissatisfaction with the school system, increasing crime in schools, the high cost of education in schools that continues to increase, the belief that their children do not benefit much From conventional school systems[21]. Besides, competition among students causes some students to experience stress, thinking of learning as a responsibility that causes an unpleasant learning process[13].

Homeschooling has been implemented throughout the world around more than 50 countries for various reasons in its implementation [20]. Homeschooling was first held in the United States around the 1970s still illegally and legally in the 1980s and early 1990s. An American educator John Holt appears as a supporter of homeschooling. He challenged the idea that the formal school system provides the best place for children to learn. Gradually, a small group of parents began to expel their children from public schools [26]. The First time homeschooling held in Indonesia began to flare up in 2005 and its presence was more motivated to anticipate The existence of regular schools (formal education) that are not evenly distributed in each region [22].

Homeschooling in Indonesia is classified into several formal forms according to the goals, conditions, and needs of each parent or family. Including Single homeschooling, multiple homeschooling, and homeschooling communities. Homeschooling community as a non-formal education channel, where the reference to the existence of a Homeschooling community is contained in National education system Law Number 20 of 2003 Article 26 Paragraph 4 states that the Homeschooling Community is a form of learning groups. The Homeschooling Community is popular these days that parents have chosen.

The history of the founding of Homeschooling Anugerah Bangsa began the founding of the Semarang Homeschooling Kak Seto (HSKS) franchise at Jalan Sari I No. 3 Pedalangan, Banyumanik Semarang. There are obstacles in the issue of diplomas that are not recognized by the local government that diplomas cannot be used to continue with higher education and cannot be compared with formal education diplomas. Because of this problem, the foundation changed its name to the Nation's grace Community Learning Activity Center. The foundation changed its name so that it would no longer be difficult to carry out the national examination and the diploma could be recognized by the government.

Community Learning Activity Center is a forum that oversees the fields of education, social and culture. Community Learning Activity Center is a place or place where people can take part in Learning activities

programs. Community Learning Centers as Centers for information exchange and Learning activities throughout [27]. Besides, the management of the program is carried out by non-formal education units as a place of learning and sources of information that are formed and managed by the community which is oriented to empowering local potentials to increase knowledge, skills, and attitudes of the community in the economic, social and cultural fields.

#### ***Learning strategies based on life skills***

Homeschooling Gift of Nation learning planning is carried out by holding meetings involving various parties (academic supervision, institutional chair, tutor and student guardians) which are conducted at the beginning of the new school year. In this plan, all parties involved hold discussions to discuss curriculum development, learning models applied, learning resources and student learning outcomes. What distinguishes the formal education is the different learning approaches because face-to-face learning is only carried out 3 times a week. The Rest is done by independent and online learning. Learning is done by prioritizing the needs of students rather than learning that only prepares for the exam. Students are free to learn according to the skills they want to prepare for their future.

#### ***Identification of Learning Needs***

Homeschooling identification is done by analyzing prospective students who will. Students at Anugerah Nation homeschooling. Identification relates to the character of prospective students, constraints in learning, students ' backgrounds. The activity of identifying learning needs is carried out by conducting interviews with students and guardians or parents of students. The Head of homeschooling and academic supervision is tasked with conducting new student interviews.

#### ***Formulate program goals and objectives***

The learning objectives are formulated in accordance with with the vision and mission of Anugerah Bangsa Homeschooling, among others: (1) Making smart, skilled, healthy and virtuous learning citizens, (2) equipping students to become qualified and outstanding human beings, (3) Making faithful learning citizens to God Almighty and Noble, and (4) equip students to have information and communication technology skills and (5) be able to develop themselves in processing existing natural resources, (6) competence and adapt to the Environment and equip science and technology to be able to compete and continue to higher education. Besides, the purpose of planning the Anugerah Bangsa Community Learning Activity Center Program is to (1) utilize the potential of human resources, increase the knowledge and skills of Learning citizens, (2) improve the welfare of education that is aware of the Importance of education.

In connection with the goals of the Anugerah Bangsa homeschooling program, it is aimed at: (1) all people who need education, (2) Those who are aware of the importance of education, (3) and students who are not served in formal schools or traumatized in formal schools.



### ***Learning and financial resources***

The related learning resources are used in the learning process, namely, modules created by tutors, textbooks from publishers, textbooks or supporting books, e-learning learning models and other supporting materials. The source of funds is only from school fees, which are used as supporting facilities for adequate teaching and learning activities.

### ***Learning Implementation Strategy***

Each student has its uniqueness, therefore in the learning process, it is always instilled that understanding is not rote except subjects that require students to memorize. Learners are also advised to know the lessons they are learning so as not to swallow knowledge outright. The selection of subject matter is based on mandatory books that are routinely held at each meeting. The learning process is the interaction between the teacher, students and the infrastructure or components needed in learning. The process of implementing learning is carried out by combining theory and practice in a balanced way. Material for implementing homeschooling activities starts from the most basic things with learning media that have been facilitated by homeschooling. The method of learning depends on the tutor using the lecture or discussion method to clarify the achievement of the material. THE tutor usually uses powerpoint aids to make it easier for students to reflect on what is conveyed by the tutor.

The process of implementing learning in Homeschooling Anugrah Bangsa is adapted to existing plans based on the Ministry of Education Regulation Number 41 of 2007 concerning process Standards, which include, preliminary activities, these activities, and closing activities. However, in the implementation of the learning process created more relaxed and flexible. Each teacher in opening the lesson is done by praying, followed by explaining the material that has been studied previously. Then the teacher explains the subject matter in a relaxed and pleasant atmosphere. Study time is following with the level, equivalent to Elementary School or Package A with a duration of 30 minutes, equivalent to A First Middle School or Package B with a duration of 40 minutes and equivalent to Senior High School or Package C with a duration of 45 minutes Tests per subject. Learning methods Lectures, discussions, learning in the classroom and outside the classroom such as smart cages, organic rice fields, water park ecotourism, bee cages, smart gardens, and agritourism and hospitality or tutors do more improvisation following With the conditions of their students. Learning Media uses the media available around homeschooling.

In principle, the implementation of learning in the ANSA Homeschooling equality program frees more students. This can be seen by the absence of school uniforms as long as students dress neatly and politely, flexible learning time that does not require students to go to school every day. In the learning process, each student is free to be creative with what their talents and interests are. Homeschooling provides an extracurricular program, for students to be able to develop talent according to the needs of students and be more focused because there are fewer students than formal education. Homeschooling

also provides a convenient place for students to study, such as the availability of AC in each room and adequate space for students to study.

Community classes in the Junior high school equivalent program in Homeschooling are limited to a maximum of 5 children in one class. The learning method used in the junior high school equivalent program in Homeschooling is dependent on the intelligence of a tutor in developing learning methods that are attractive to students because each tutor has a unique and free way to improvise an interesting Learning method or media so that the lesson is easily understood by participants students. Tutors in Homeschooling in the process of implementing learning are carried out in the community such as are plant life activities in the community, practical learning processes such as making visits to locations or places that have lessons value such as Museums and other historic sites. Besides, tutors also often invite students to study in homeschooling's smart garden.

### ***Learning Evaluation Strategies***

Evaluation of learning programs on homeschooling Anugrah Bangsa in Semarang namely cognitive and affective aspects are evaluated by tutors in the form of written tests and observations. The purpose of the evaluation is to know the development of student learning. The form of evaluation is question practice, daily tests, mid-semester exams, and end-semester exams. Student intelligence is not measured by value (intellectual intelligence) but to what extent emotional and religious intelligence levels, so there is a spirit of togetherness between students, between students with tutors and the respect of students to the Principal, parents and the respect of students to the head schools, parents and the community around them. Besides, there are three monthly meetings between the guardians of students with management and Tutors, and the school principal to discuss the learning progress of their students. And consultations that are part of the evaluation not only every 3 months, between students and tutors and parents with the institution. Consultation is carried out at any time, to control student development through collaboration between parents, Tutors and the institution, so that the learning objectives are realized.

### ***Learning Delivery Strategy***

Provision of information or learning materials using blended learning methods (face-to-face and website-based online) which is a novelty in non-formal learning strategies in Indonesia. Learning is done with a website-based online which can be accessed on the page <http://anugrahbangsa.fresto.co/> and also face to face which is done 3 times each week. Blended Learning is a formal education program that allows students to learn (at least in part) through content and instructions delivered online with independent control of the time, place, sequence, and speed of learning[28]. Furthermore, [29]stated: "Blended learning is some mix of traditional classroom instruction (which in itself varies considerably) and instruction mediated by technology". In other words, mixed learning or Blended learning is a

combination of traditional classroom learning with technology-based learning.

Blended Learning-Based Learning Plan model consists of 3 stages (1) analysis related to problem-solving, identification of learning resources and constraints, identification of student characteristics, (2) design related to learning objectives, selecting and Establishing learning strategies, developing learning resources, (3) evaluation is related to the trials, revisions, and prototypes of the Learning Design [30].

## 5. CONCLUSION

This study shows (1) A systematic learning management strategy: Learning planning with a life skills-based curriculum, learning implementation begins with motivating students, followed by the delivery of learning materials and learning evaluation is done Every 2 weeks in learning management meetings to find out learning planning, implementation, development children's learning, learning methods and tutor evaluation; (2) Learning delivery strategies by providing information or learning materials using the Blended learning method (face-to-face and website-based online) which is a novelty in non-formal learning strategies in Indonesia. The limitations of this study have not yet been explained by the organization of Learning.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Thank you to LP2M Unnes for funding this research activity through DIPA funding, and also thank the head of homeschooling and his staff for helping to complete this research.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Viranda Tresya, "Pengertian Revolusi Industri 4.0," 2019.
- [2] H. Mulyono and I. S. Wekke, *Strategi Pembelajaran di Abad Digital*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Gawe Buku, 2018.
- [3] F. Wahyuni, "Kurikulum dari Masa ke Masa (Telaah Atas Pentahapan Kurikulum Pendidikan di Indonesia)," *Al-Adabiya*, vol. 10, no. 1–2, pp. 231–242, 2015.
- [4] T. Imam Shofwan, Ghanis Putra, "Implementasi Pembelajaran Nonformal pada Sekolah Dasar Quran Hanifah di Kota Semarang," *J. Pendidik. dan Pemberdaya. Masy.*, vol. 6, no. 1, 2019.
- [5] I. Shofwan and S. A. Kuntoro, "Pengelolaan Program Pembelajaran Pendidikan Alternatif Komunitas Belajar Qaryah Thayyibah Di Salatiga Jawa Tengah," *J. Pendidik. dan Pemberdaya. Masy.*, vol. 1, no. 1, p. 50, 2014.
- [6] W. R. King, "Strategies for creating a learning organization," *Inf. Syst. Manag.*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 12–20, 2006.
- [7] A. Sadid, "Homeschooling: Pilihan Di Tengah Kegagalan Sekolah Formal," vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 160–172, 2012.
- [8] L. H. Aryani Ratih, "Interaksi Sosial Remaja Yang Bersekolah di Homeschooling Dengan Menggunakan Metode Distance Learning," *J. Psikol.*, no. Vol 9, No 1 (2013): Juni 2013, pp. 40–47, 2013.
- [9] M. B. Patterson, "The Forgotten 90%: Adult Nonparticipation in Education," *Adult Educ. Q.*, vol. 68, no. 1, pp. 41–62, 2018.
- [10] Agus Setiawan, "Sejarah Singkat E-Learning dan E-Learning di Institusi Pendidikan di Indonesia.," 2017.
- [11] H. Wijaya and A. Arismunandar, "Pengembangan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe STAD Berbasis Media Sosial," *J. Jaffray*, vol. 16, no. 2, p. 175, 2018.
- [12] H. W. Helaludin, "Pengembangan Kompetensi Pendidik di Perguruan Tinggi dalam Menyongsong Revolusi Industri 4.0," in *Ekspolrasi Sumberdaya Alam Hayati Indonesia Berbasis Entreprnership di Era Revolusi Industri 4.0*, 2019, pp. 413–418.
- [13] A. Razi, "Homeschooling: an Alternative Education in Indonesia," *Int. J. Nusant. Islam*, vol. 4, no. 2, p. 75, 2017.
- [14] F. Fitriani, "Implementasi Pembelajaran Sejarah di Homeschooling pada Program Distance Learning (Studi Kasus di Homeschooling Kak SetoTangerang Selatan 2015)," *J. Pendidik. Sej.*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 68, 2017.
- [15] Y. K. Nengsih, "Studi Komparatif Pengelolaan Pembelajaran pada Homeschooling Primagama dengan Homeschooling Anugrah Bangsa," *J. Pendidik. dan Pemberdaya. Masy.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 101–112, 2017.
- [16] Peterson's, "The history of online education," 2019.
- [17] P. J. Sampurno, R. Maulidiyah, and H. Z. Puspitaningrum, "Implementasi Kurikulum 2013: MOODLE ( Modular Object Oriented Dynamic Learning Environment ) dalam Pembelajaran Fisika melalui Lembar Kerja Siswa pada Materi Optik di SMA," *J. Fis. Indones.*, vol. XIX, no. 55, pp. 54–58, 2015.
- [18] S. Dharma, "Strategi Pembelajaran dan Pemilihannya," *Strateg. Pembelajaran dan Pemilihannya*, p. 57, 2008.
- [19] G. S. Budy, "Strategi Pembelajaran Seni Budaya di Sekolah Dasar dalam Era Budaya Cyber," 2018.
- [20] B. Hernandez, "Can I Begin Homeschooling Mid-year?," 2019.
- [21] Mahak Arora, "Homeschooling in India – Pros and Cons," 2018.
- [22] B. Evi Fitriana, Sugeng Utaya, "Hubungan Persepsi Siswa Tentang Proses Pembelajaran Dengan Hasil Belajar Geografi di Homeschooling Sekolah Dolan Kota Malang," *J. Pendidik.*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 662–667, 2016.
- [23] Homeschooling Primagama, "Tentang Homeschooling Primagama," 2014.
- [24] Anugrah Bangsa, "Profil PKBM Anugrah Bangsa," *Website Anugrah Bangsa*, 2019.
- [25] B. D. Ray, "The Modern Homeschooling Movement," *J. Cathol. Educ.*, vol. 4, no. 3, 2001.
- [26] Kyle Greenwalt, "Here's how homeschooling is changing in America," 2016.
- [27] T. J. Raharjo, T. Suminar, F. Ilmu, P. Universitas, and N. Semarang, "Model Pemberdayaan Pusat Kegiatan Belajar Masyarakat Dalam Pengelolaan Program Pendidikan Kesetaraan Berbasis Life Skills Dan," 2003.
- [28] H. Staker and M. B. Horn, "Classifying K-12 Blended Learning," *Innosight Inst.*, no. May, p. 22, 2012.
- [29] Ş. Çepik, K. Gönen, and M. K. Sazak, "ELT instructors' attitudes towards the use of Blended Learning in tertiary level English language programs," *J. Hum. Sci.*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 1715, 2016.
- [30] Wasid D. Dwiyoogo, *No Title*. Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2018.