

Homeschooling Myths Revisited

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ABSTRACT- More parents are opting to homeschool their children rather of sending them to public or private schools. Find out more about the homeschooling movement and what it entails when parents teach their children at home. Homeschooling is a rising trend in which parents teach their kids at homes instead of transferring kids to a traditional government or private school. Parents homeschooling for a variety of reasons, including dissatisfaction with educational options, cultural or educational differences, and the notion that children do not develop properly in the traditional school system. In the 1970s, a number of well-known authors and scholars, including John Holt, Dorothy Moore, and Raymond Moore, started writing concerning educational change, the homeschooling movement took off. They advocated for homeschooling as a viable educational choice. In the Western States, the general public sees and writes about homeschooling children who win or place highly in international vocabulary and geography competitions; homeschooling kids who enrol in prestigious colleges; and how schools are now seeking and accepting homeschooled kids. They look at the results of many studies that compare homeschoolers' academic achievement to that of their public school counterparts. Moreover, during the last several years, the movement has been gradually expanding.

KEYWORDS- Child Education, Education in India, Home Education, Home Schooling, Home Schooled Kids

1. INTRODUCTION

If favourable representation in the mainstream press is a sign of increased acceptance of ideological shifts, then house education has undoubtedly gained a position in our awareness," Apple claims[1]. The national press, television and radio discussion programs, and many highly read popular publications all depict homeschooling in a favorable light[2]. Based to the current current research from the American Centre for Educational Information, about 1.1 billion pupils were homeschooled last year [3]. This is a 29% increase from 1999. Despite the fact that homeschooling is becoming more popular and that data shows that it creates great students and citizens, many individuals, especially educators, are still tormented by numerous misconceptions about homeschooling[4]. In what follows, address four prevalent misconceptions about homeschooling that continue to affect people's perceptions and knowledge of the role it plays in American children's education. This misconception is based on the belief that homeschooled children lack the social skills required to function "ordinarily" in today 's society. Homeschooled

kids, according to critics, Because they are cut off from the rest of the world, they are culturally and academically disadvantaged [5]. Professional educators are among the detractors[5]. Supervisors of public institutions believe that homeschooled pupils do not receive enough socialisation. The common notion is that isolating kids from the external world protects them from harm, they are seldom exposed to chances to acquire critical information and social skills[6]. Children will lack the abilities required to effectively adjust to real-world circumstances unless they are regularly introduced to the interpersonal life witnessed in public institutions[7]. The socialisation myth is likely the most widely held misconception regarding homeschooling. This misperception stems from the belief that education is the only effective way to socialise kids, which is founded on a misconception of what homeschooling entails[8]. The popular misunderstanding is that homeschooled children wake up and immediately head to the textbooks from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., isolated in their houses with minimal interaction with the outside world. They are socially awkward, lack fundamental social abilities, and find it difficult to interact with others in social situations[9]. This, on the other hand, is an outdated stereotype. Yes, some homeschooled children are social outcasts, but there are also students in regular schools who lack sufficient social skills[10]. Before discussing the connection between socialization and homeschooling, it's essential to define the word "socialization." Various individuals imply different things when it comes to socializing, according to Medlin[7]. For others, the word refers to extracurricular activities such as athletics or theater, in which children are given time to socialize and play with their peers[11]. Others are worried about youngsters learning to adhere to cultural standards due to societal influence. Finally, some individuals refer to social exposure as exposing children to the culture and values of other people groups. Despite the fact that all of these things are a part of socialization, Durkin describes it as the "process through which individuals learn the norms of conduct and systems of ideas and attitudes that enable a person to operate successfully as a member of a given community [12]. The process of socializing takes place throughout a child's everyday activities as he or she interacts with other people, the community, and culture in general[13]. Most homeschool parents seem to be aware of the problem of socializing and are dedicated to providing their children with good socialization opportunities[14]. Outside of the house, homeschooled children participate in a variety of activities with peers, children of all ages, and adults. Homeschooled kids participate in an average of extracurricular activities each week, with 98 percent participating in two or more. Scouting, dancing lessons,

group sports, 4-H, and volunteer work are among the activities available to homeschoolers, showing that they are not cut off from the rest of the world. More importantly, there is a fallacy in the notion that conventional education provides socializing opportunities that homeschooling does not. Children may acquire these fundamental life skills in a variety of settings other than schools. Outside of the family, there are a variety of organizations, clubs, and activities that may offer children with age-appropriate chances to develop socializing skills. "Home-schooled children are more often exposed to a broader range of individuals and circumstances than might be anticipated in a conventional classroom setting, where their exposure is restricted to twenty-five to thirty-five persons of comparable age and socioeconomic background," according to Nelsen[15].

This seems to be a benefit to homeschoolers. Galloway draws the conclusion that since homeschooled children are not grouped with their peers in school, they learn to get along with a wide range of individuals, allowing them to become socially mature and adaptable to different circumstances. The first important thing to ask is: what type of socialization does the public school provide? The house, instead of public institutions, provides the socialisation that homeschooling parents' children require [16]. It's also important to remember that a kid's self and the process of socialisation are intimately related. Homeschoolers' personality are similar to, if not better than, that of kids in conventional schools, according to the majority of study. Many research that show that the social development of homeschool children is similar to or even superior to that of public school pupils. With homeschooled students in grades, Taylor assessed the fundamental core of personality using the Piers-Harris Children's Self Scale (PHSCS). The findings of the national research showed that homeschooled kids scored substantially better on the global scale and all six subscales of the PHSCS than public school students, suggesting that these students had a Kids in private colleges have a better and more favorable self than students in public institutions. Homeschoolers are either culturally underprivileged nor superior in term of socialisation in the sense that self-concept reflects socialisation, according to the findings. Self-perceptions of homeschooling kids in Los Angeles suburbs were considerably greater than those of traditionally educated pupils, according to the PHSCS[17].

2. DISCUSSION

A variety of determinants of Home schooled kids had a stronger intellectual identity than the sounding, according to the study. Compared public school and homeschooled kids' communication, sociability, and daily living abilities, Homeschooled pupils were shown to be significantly additional outgoing and mature than their regular education peers. Gender problems are often raised by homeschooling opponents. In terms of gender, claims that schools undervalue females by encouraging peer dependence. She discovered that, Homeschooled females, unlike their regular education peers, did not lose faith in oneself whenever her beliefs were challenged and views were not accepted by their classmates in a study of teenage girls' self-esteem. Nobody understands for sure what type of socialisation is good for kids or what makes a child, and

not all homeschooling kids are well adapted. This is n't to say that schooling is the only way for families to educate their children. However, there is a growing body of evidence that homeschooling provides more than just scholastic advantages, which may explain why so many parents are choosing for homeschooling. "Is Home Schooling Good for America?" asked Time magazine in August 2001, bringing up nationality and homeschool as a topic The concern were that, while homeschool might result in superior academic, will it also result children better citizens? Based the premise, homeschooled separates kids from the outer world, excluding them from economic and economic activity. Moreover, different community colleges, which are concerned with the best interests of society as a whole, homeschooling is focused on the best interests of the individual. The initial group of homeschooled kids has grown up and combined the staff, colleges, and institutions in the United States. But, in comparison to the rest of the country, are they decent citizens? "Home schooling develops productive individuals who are actively involved in their community and continuing to value learning for them and their children," according to Dr. Brian Ray's recent study, "Home Education Grows Up." More than 7,000 persons who had been homeschooling for at minimum 7 months were polled, with over 7,000 of them having been taught for at least seven years. In comparison to the general population of the United States, their answers and findings show that homeschooled kids are great citizens. Homeschool graduates are more likely than the general population to have engaged in a complaint or refuse, joined a community conference, written or telephoned a public figure, Alternatively, you could have signed a petition. Homeschool students are more involved as individuals and proactively engage in the political process than the overall population in the Us States. The notion that homeschoolers retreat from society and civic duties is debunked by these results. Homeschoolers undoubtedly learn more about the actual world than their public school colleagues. While the purpose of public schooling is to prepare future people to actively participate in shifting economic, financial, and political situations, Ray's research argues that public institutions, instead than homeschoolers, should be scrutinised for their effort in naturalisation training. What around other facets of maturity, like as work? People who was taught as a result of ideology or geographical seclusion surveyed by Knowles. None of them were jobless or on government assistance. Self-employed people made up almost two-thirds of the total. In addition, 94 % of those asked said their schooling equipped students to be self-sufficient, and 79 % said it enabled them interact with people from various areas of society. Because a significant proportion of individuals questioned were self-employed, Knowles claims that homeschooling fosters self-sufficiency and autonomy Homeschool appears to develop people who are responsible and industrious, which is advantageous to both the person and community. Children benefit from homeschooling, and there is a lot to learn by looking at what homeschooling families are doing. The argument is that homeschooled kids With a high school graduation, good grades, and SAT or ACT test scores, it's difficult to get into elite universities and universities. Additionally, when home schooled kids attend university, they have a hard time connecting to

additional scholars and dealing with academic difficulties. They are at a disadvantage in their postsecondary courses since their educational experiences are confined to their homeschool environment. Hundreds of schools and universities in at least five nations accept homeschoolers each year. Many of these institutions of higher learning are prestigious universities to which the majority of parents aspire to send their children. Among the schools on the list are Brown, Columbia, Cambridge, MIT, Columbia, the United States Army College at West Point, UC Berkeley, University of Michigan, Notre Dame, and Yale. These universities and organizations offer information on entrance criteria and financial aid to homeschooling kids. Not only do schools and universities brag about how supportive they are of kids who have been primarily homeschooled, but they also aggressively employ homeschoolers. Many college representatives speak with classmates and relatives at homeschool meetings, and admissions departments advertise in private school articles published, interact with state-wide classroom organizations, hold workshops for educators and their family members to aid them in trying to plan for collegiate admittance and tutoring fees, and even offer specific scholarships for homeschooled learners. What were your SAT and ACT scores? On standardized exams, homeschooled students often perform at or above national norms. The publisher of the ACT published the results of Among the 1997 graduation group, there were 1,926 homeschooled students. In English, literature, and the ACT's overall composition, these students surpassed the nationwide mean. However, when it came to thinking abilities, there was little difference. Evidence suggests that without attending public schools, homeschooled children learn the "correct" things. Homeschooled kids are well equipped for the intellectual rigors of college life, according to universities and colleges throughout the country. Galloway and Sutton discovered that homeschooled kids had similar academic readiness and college performance as those who attend traditional schools. Homeschooled kids do well in college-level academic environments, according to their findings. Homeschoolers who proceeded to college showed no major social skill deficiency as a result of their homeschooling experience. Moreover, homeschooled students' leadership qualities were far higher than those of comparable classmates in privately and government high schools. Lastly, homeschooling has a high work ethic and high moral values, which help them succeed in university. The reality is that absent traditional forms of schooling, homeschooled students can excel in university. The conventional image of a homeschooling family is that of a conservative Christian family that homeschools their children in order to instill Christian principles in them and shield them from the outside world. Surprisingly, instead of being a conservative alternative to public instruction, the contemporary homeschooling phenomenon began as a progressive alternative around the mid-century mark. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, tens of thousands of families regarded school as excessively conservative and adopted a less progressive pedagogical system. Conservatives Catholics became worried that public institutions were becoming too secular as a result of judicial judgments finding real classroom prayer to be First Amendment violations, and families

began enrolling their kids in independent schools, while others began homeschool. Religious and conservative families, on the other hand, are not the only ones that homeschool their children. Republicans think government schooling is excessively liberal, while liberals say it is excessively orthodox, and religious believers who believe it is too conservative. Homeschooling's political left and right are active nowadays. Despite the many reasons why families opt to their kids at home, Van Galen rightly distinguishes between two types of schoolchildren: demagogues and educators. Homeschooling is done for two reasons, according to the ideologues: They oppose what they believe is imparted in public and commercial institutions, and they wish to strengthen their bonds with their kids. These parents want their children to acquire and accept particular ideas, values, and talents. They choose homeschooling because they believe these topics are not properly taught in public school, and they want to ensure that their children have many and real chances to acquire this information. The ideologues' argument is mostly religious in nature, and it critiques the principles and ideas taught in public schools. Parents believe that public education are founded on a secular humanist worldview that lacks significant Religious values." Their disagreement goes beyond school prayer to claim that faith is not taken seriously in public institutions across the curricula. For some families, this is an issue since "their religious views and their children's schooling were intimately interwoven". These parents are concerned about They feel that public institutions do not provide adequate social and ethical instruction, much alone spiritual beliefs, for their child's moral, ethical, and spiritual growth. As a result, parents choose to homeschool their children in order to escape the public schools' attempts to limit religion's impact. Pedagogues, on the other hand, for pedagogic considerations, take care of their children at home. Their primary point is not so much about the substance of These family "share a respect for their child's intellect and creative thinking, as well as a belief that kids learn best when schooling taps into the child's organic desire to learn," writes the author of "public schooling as it is about their conviction what ever educators do teach, they do it incompetently. Homeschooling is popular among pedagogues because they think it will improve their children's education.

3. CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

In a democratic civilization, the core of a public school system is that it listens critically to parents' concerns and offers channels for parent excellent. Additionally, the assumption that community schooling would meet the requirements of students from a wide range of backgrounds could be reassessed. It is unrealistic to assume government institutions to meet the needs of each child in the area. Besides, regardless of the kind of education that To education all youngsters, families, institutions, and the neighborhood must work collaboratively. Our first priority should be ensuring education, in whatever shape it takes, optimizes all children's potential. This will inevitably lead to some parents opting for less established alternatives for their kids' schooling. We must accept parents' decisions as educators and community members since this is the core of an independent schooling organization.

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