

Effect of Homeschooling

Student's name:

Institutional affiliation:

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Cogan (2010) defined homeschooling as an instructional learning alternative for education where parents take charge of the teaching and learning process for their children instead of taking them to regular schools. Homeschooling mainly involves critical issues like mentorship and apprenticeship. The parent who is the tutor or the teacher stays with the child/student for several years where the two parties understand each other deeply and precisely. According to U.S. *Department of Education Institute of Education Sciences National Center for Education Statistics* (2015), homeschooling has both positive and negative effects.

Through homeschooling, parents are directly involved with whatever children are acquiring, developing and learning. The parents fully ensure that their children's personal aptitudes and capabilities are adequately catered for to better their performance and experiences. Children are exposed to religious and moral instructions. Therefore, children develop good abilities to judge situations justly and ethically. The moral subjectivity and objectivity taught by the parents to the young ones encourage moral uprightness, good relationship and spiritual nurture (Cogan, 2010).

Children are taught different skills at their various psycho-sexual stages of life. At different ages, children have different cognitive abilities and their characteristics are different. However, through homeschooling, the tutors take the advantage of the opportunity where the instruction is one-to-one. This gives room to the child to maximally utilize enough time doing activities within his/her age, enhance socialization and non-academic knowledge acquisition (Brian, 2016). In particular, through home-school cooperatives; many families homeschooling their children together, children are provided with an opportunity to gain knowledge from other

parent tutors who might have expertise in a specific area or subject matter. Also, cooperative homeschooling encourages social interaction for students (Martin-Chang et al., 2011).

Homeschooling has demonstrated flexibility in the teaching and learning process. Children who get things fast are allowed to study at an advanced level while those who perceive concepts at a slower pace, the tutors accommodate them as well. Children learn what they are interested in doing and concentrate more on what he/she prefers.

Homeschooling is a time-consuming activity. Parents and tutors take much time as well as energy in preparing lessons. Especially where the tutor is homeschooling two children, the time for lesson preparation is enumerated; doubled or tripled. Therefore, under this perspective, homeschooling has been viewed as a tiresome activity (Martin-Chang et al., 2011).

Poor academic experience and empirical undertakings are the outcomes of homeschooling. Homeschooling is disadvantageous since children lack the experience of using scientific laboratories to take research and practical (Brian, 2016). Homeschooling is factored by the parenting style; different families have different parenting styles; therefore, the curriculum used in homeschooling is different from one family to the other. The children have no same knowledge which encourages inequitable competencies (Cogan, 2010).

In conclusion Homeschooling is an excellent approach to foster moral uprightness and judgment into the child's life; however, it is disadvantageous when it comes to the real world practicality fieldwork. Homeschooling is not instructed by qualified educators and lacks consistency in the process of teaching and learning. Different homes have different teaching curriculum thus rendering it inequitable and non-universal. Conclusively, for the child to acquire all the attributes needed in achieving the objectives of life, both homeschooling, and formal

education is important. Homeschooling alone cannot be complete thus need to be complemented by formal education offered by public and private schools.

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