AJEMATES
African Journal of Educational Management, Teaching and Entrepreneurship Studies
VOL.3, May-August, 2021https://ajemates.org

SOCIAL SKILLS LEVELS FOR HOMESCHOOLING STUDENTS COMPARED TO PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

In the US, the use of education has been evolving in accordance with the needs of society. The primary role of education in the 20th century ranged from instructing the youth in various religious doctrines as well as preparing them to live in a democracy. Schooling has also been critical in assimilating immigrants into the mainstream society as well as making the workers for industrialization in the 20th century. Education was also essential in the 20th century as it acted as a tool of shaping as well as preparing the young for their futures in a rapidly changing world. Education in this error also worked as a tool for creating adults who can compete in a global economy as well as emotionally healthy adults who can engage in meaningful relationships.

Keywords: Education - Homeschooling - Online and Distance Education -Social and Behavioral - Sociology

Introduction

In the 1960s, a lot of schools in the northern districts of America dug their hills against the aspect of desegregation. However, there were some educations officers in some of the rebellious communities that were advocating for desegregation. The local leaders too joined in the efforts of forwarding the ideas of desegregation. The leaders were supporting the approach to deepen the commitment of interrogation as well as raise the hope people have on the schooling system as well as the fate of the political and the economic status of the society. Desegregation focuses on advocating work within the education system. Such focuses shaped the education system in American society (Erickson, 2016; Abuzandah, 2020).

For more than 176 years since its establishment, the US federal government hasn't been focusing on the K-12 education system. The government was deferring its role to the local leaders. However, in 1965, the arrangement was altered through the introduction of the ESEA (Elementary and Secondary Education Act). The act enhanced the establishment of a pattern of the federal government being involved in the continuity of the schooling system. The implementation of the ESEA was critical in shaping the education system into what it is today. Homeschooling, also known as home education is the education of children at home or a variety of other places. Home education is usually conducted by a parent or tutor or online teacher. "Homeschooling" is the term commonly used in North America, whereas "home education" is commonly used in the United Kingdom, Europe, and in many Commonwealth countries. Homeschooling and curriculum used by

parents wanting to homeschool their children. As I further investigated online curriculum for homeschooling, a wide array of curriculum, teaching methods, and educational information was presented, going through my resources I found a lot of similarities between homeschooling curriculum and public-school curriculum in general.

While different choices in education, be it public, charter, private, or homeschool are common in some states, most areas in the United States do not have many options for schooling other than public or private. Charter schools are not common, and homeschooling seems to be viewed as an odd choice and not widely accepted.

Research Question

Do children who are home-schooled differ in levels of social skills compared to children who were not home-schooled?

Research Method

The method used to conduct the research is that of a survey. The question is Do children who are home-schooled differ in levels of social skills compared to children who were not home-schooled? And then I surveyed social skills on a scale/continuous measure and run an independent samples t-test to see if there is a significant difference in social skills between home-schooled children and children attending public school. As part of the data collection, the debriefing of parents was done to ensure that every parent understands the purpose of the research before they allow their children to participate. A questionnaire was distributed to willing children whose parents presented their consent. The purpose of the survey is to collect crucial information such as demographic and social skills responses. Each of the family's contacts was taken by the researcher to ensure that in case of anything they are alerted (McCreesh, Tarsh, Seeley, Katongole, & White, 2013).

For each group, 52 participants were targeted as a measure to ensure that adequately filled questionnaires will reach the required number. Once filled, the data from the questionnaire was transferred to the SPSS to facilitate statistical analysis. Researching whether homeschooling children have problems with social skills requires acquiring a specific sampling method to implement a highly effective data collection method. A stratified sampling method used to ensure adequate representation of two groups (Meng, 2013). The first group, which is the intervention group, made of 52 homeschooled children between 6 and 10 years old. The second group, which is the control group, made up of an equal number of children who undergo conventional schooling. With the two groups, it will be possible to compare their performance and determine whether homeschooling leads to a better outcome than conventional schooling.

Presentation of Results

The survey was conducted on four major multivariate analyses for a variance to establish whether children who practiced homeschooling differ in degree of social skills to those who did not choose to home-school. The decision assisted the two categories of parents in making better choices concerning homeschooling. Based on the survey data, it is evident that out of the 52 participants, the mean difference was 1.68, the standard deviation was 0.47, and the variance was

0.22. Therefore, the results of the survey analysis concerning homeschooling and public schooling pointed out a significant difference between the two groups: F (1.68), $p < 0.01$. It implies that standards deviations and means for choosing to homeschool are insignificant because it is greater than the critical value (Engchun et al., 2018).

Similarly, as indicated in the survey table, significant differences were seen between the two categories of homeschooling. Children who enjoy interacting with other peers than close family members reported a mean difference of 3.5, the standard deviation of 0.87, and a variance of 0.75. On the contrary, kids who have positive relationships with parents concerning the value of their interaction indicated a higher mean difference of 3.56, the Standard deviation of 0.9, and a corresponding variance of 0.81. On the other hand, in terms of gender, the mean difference was 1.45, which implies a slight difference in the number of participants concerning gender. The same applies to variance, which is 0.25, meaning that there is a smaller range of numbers in the homeschooling data survey. Likewise, the results of the fifth analysis concerning a situation that involves conflict, they are in a position to handle them without violence there was a mean difference of 3.41, the standard deviation of 0.7, and a variance of 0.49. There is a significant mean difference between individuals who chose to homeschool for conflict situations since more seems to agree (Kunzman, 2012).

Standard deviations and means of children who are homeschooled compared to those who are public schools.

Reasons for preferring homeschooling					
Measures; N = 52	**X**	**Sd**	**Variance**	**Standard Error**	**F(1, 52)**
Homeschooling versus Public Schooling	1.68	0.47	0.22	0.1	0.27
Students' gender	1.45	0.5	0.25	0.11	0.25
Kids who enjoy interacting with other more than close family	3.5	0.87	0.75	0.15	0.29
Children with positive relationship with parents concerning the qualities of the relationship	3.56	0.9	0.81	0.16	0.24
Circumstances that involve conflicts, students are in a position to handle them	3.41	0.7	0.49	0.12	0.22
Cooperation with peers is seen in individual	3.32	0.96	0.93	0.17	0.26
Personal views that enhance expressive and open opinions	3.31	0.98	0.96	0.17	0.25
Opinions that contrast the subjects are handled with tolerance and acceptance	3.41	0.86	0.74	0.15	0.29
Effective listening in kids that stresses their ability to communicate	3.38	0.96	0.92	0.17	0.23
The subject is compassionate concerning other people's issues	3.41	0.9	0.8	0.16	0.22
High willingness to sharing personal items with family members or peers	3.34	0.89	0.79	0.16	

Table 1, Reasons for preferring homeschooling over public schooling (Ray, 2017)

Discussion and Conclusion

The choice in educating a child in home-based or public schooling is one of the most meaningful and significant choices that a parent can take. When considering a decision to take a kid in public schooling, the choice is even more important. It is undeniable that

researchers are interested in the choice because it has far-reaching consequences for both students and parents. However, the results presented in this paper, checking whether there is a difference in the levels of social skills for children who are homeschooled compared to those who did not choose to homeschool. The conducted surveys were used to test diverse levels of interactions, and through quantitative analysis, the results proved that the level of social skills differs in children who are homeschooled compared to those who did not choose to homeschool. The responses from the survey questionnaire are on the premise that people's opinions are captured in a free and fair approach when they are allowed to express themselves openly (Léon et al., 2016).

Finally, the results of the sixth analysis surveys concerning cooperation with other peers in the individual have a mean difference of 3.32 with a standard deviation of 0.96, and variance 0.93. As such, F (3.32) = 0.96, P>0.05 implies that there are slight significant differences between people who agree with surveys concerning cooperation with other peers in the individual with others who disagree. Likewise, in regards to sharing personal opinions, kids are always expressive and open concerning their opinions. Thus, the associated mean difference is 3.31, with a standard deviation of 0.98 and a variance of 0.96. It means that individuals seem to agree compared to a few who strongly disagree. Table 1 shows a summary of all the results of all analyses (Meng, 2013).

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