A New Paradigm for Home-School Integration - Based on I.Illich's Theory of Educational Networks

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Abstract: Since its inception, school education has been the dominant form of education in modern times, with its organized, purposeful and planned training greatly enhancing the efficiency of the transmission of human knowledge. For most of human history, the family, as the basic social unit of mankind, has been responsible for education. But with the development of the economy, and in order to adapt to the fast-moving economic era, schools have also gradually become rigid, forming an assembly-line model of training. At the same time, the educational function of the family is declining and the phenomenon of "leaving education entirely to the school" has emerged. The separation and contradiction between family education and school education has become an obstacle to the modernization of education and the cultivation of well-rounded, high-quality human resources.

1. Introduction

By analyzing the current situation of home education and school education, the author explores a new paradigm of home-school integration, aiming at resolving the contradictions between home and school, breaking through the boundaries and establishing a highly integrated "home-school relationship", so as to fundamentally cultivate well-rounded and lifelong learning talents needed by today's society, rather than learning machines. We aim to break through the boundaries and build a highly integrated 'home-school relationship' that will fundamentally nurture the well-rounded, lifelong learners that society needs today, not learning machines.

2. Introduction

Home education has been a major educational responsibility for most of human civilization and has emerged in many forms throughout human history, such as private tuition in China and the education of aristocratic manners in England. Many educational masterpieces are also summaries of educators' experiences of working in the home, such as Locke's Ramblings on Education. In China, the traditional 'family school' has also played a significant role in nurturing people and passing on cultural traditions. However, with the advent of the industrial revolution and the industrial age, the status and role of family education gradually declined, and school education became the main form of education, which had its own irreplaceable advantages, such as specially trained teachers, special educational institutions, well-designed curricula and teaching plans, and sound evaluation and

feedback mechanisms. But the rigidity of schooling has also made it a constant source of criticism.

The disconnection between schooling and home education in recent times has made education a one-man show for schools. Schools seem to be a barrier to maximizing educational resources and face significant challenges. Tillich's network is an 'open', 'pluralistic' and 'living' system of education that goes beyond the rigid, monolithic and closed system of schooling. Although Illich's network is a complete rejection of schooling and has certain flaws, it has an important role to play in forcing schools to "open their doors" and to allow family and social education to enter the school, creating a synergy of education.

3. The Importance of Combining Family Education and School Education

As an important part of education, both family education and school education are the products of human historical development and both play an important role in educational activities for nurturing human beings. Although school education, as an organized form of education, has an important role in the activity of nurturing people, it also has deficiencies that are difficult to remedy. In the era of knowledge economy and lifelong learning, the separation of school education and family education is bound to put education at a disadvantage, and the comprehensive development of youth cannot be achieved without the combined educational efforts of both.

3.1 Ensure Maximum Achievement of Educational Objectives

The ultimate goal of both family education and school education is to cultivate well-rounded people with sound personality and adapt to the future society. However, the two have different influences on adolescents in their ways. The influence of family education is mostly manifested in the character of adolescents. In families with harmonious families and loving parents, teenagers tend to be gentle and mild-mannered, while in families with single parents and irascible and impatient parents, teenagers tend to be rebellious and grumpy as well. In addition, parents will add their own will to the formulation and execution of educational goals for their children, in addition to taking into account the adolescent's personality, interests, talents and hobbies. School education, on the other hand, manifests itself in the development of the youth's intellect and the transmission of knowledge. It is based on unified educational goals and guidelines, organized, planned and purposeful to cultivate a well-rounded person, and it is difficult to take into account the differences of each student.

Therefore, the combination of school education and family education is essential to fully utilize the educational resources of families and schools, to better utilize the advantages and strengths of each form of education, so as to form an educational synergy; to solve many current educational problems and to promote the healthy development of youth.

3.2 The Combination of Schooling and Family Education Can Promote Complementary between the Two Sides

School education and home education each have their own strengths and weaknesses, so if we want to maximize the effect of education, we must complement their strengths and weaknesses.

	School Education
Advantages	1.Organized,planned,and purposeful. 2.Comprehensive development of character,intellectual education,physical education and labor. 3.Vocational training teachers and well-designed curriculum and teaching plans.
Disadvantages	1.Stifle creativity. 2.Hinders the development of students' thinking.

	3.Difficult to take into account the characteristics of each student.
	Home Education
Advantages	1.Teach children knowledge in life and have fun. 2.Develop appropriate teaching programs according to children's characteristics.
Disadvantages	1.The effect of education is limited by the parents' own knowledge level. 2. Lack of systemic and specialization. 3.Teaching efficiency is too low.

From the table above, it is easy to see that the complementary strengths and weaknesses of home education and school education allow students to receive a more complete education and thus better achieve their educational goals.

3.3 Home-School Integration is the Trend of Education Development in All Countries

With the new international forms of change, education has become an important force for countries to improve their national competitiveness. A country's education determines the future of the country. That is why, since the second half of the 20th century, countries around the world have undertaken various degrees of educational reforms. In all of these educational reforms, special emphasis has been placed on the integration of family education and school education.

4. Suggestions for a New Paradigm of Home-School Integration

4.1 Overview of the Four Elements of Illich's Educational Network Theory

4.1.1 Educational Supplies Reference Service Network

Illich points out that in the reality of school kind there are often two orientations: one is that teachers stop students from using expensive public equipment; the other is that they use textbooks as their professional tools. He points out that for us to achieve anti-schooling, we must oppose these two orientations and the whole physical environment must be open. To create such a network, measures should be taken to encourage the whole society to realize its educational potential so that self-motivated learning can be universally realized.

4.1.2 Skill Exchange Network

A skill exchange network, in which everyone can demonstrate their skills, consists of people who have skills and are willing to pass them on to others. The first is to create free government-supported skill centers open to all, especially in industrial areas, where skills such as typing, accounting, programming, and computer operation can be taught to apprentices; the second is to establish a skill exchange bank where every citizen can receive a "basic loan" for starting a skill. The second is the establishment of skill exchange banks where each citizen can receive a "basic loan" for entry-level skills and exchange this loan or its equivalent for the necessary basic skills education.

4.1.3 Peer Exchange Network

Illich noted that the Peer Exchange Network allows each individual to describe a learning activity that he or she would enjoy doing and to find partners to explore together, primarily for those who wish to share some common interest with others. In Illich's view, the network has broad political implications and is a first step toward breaking the citizenry's dependence on bureaucratic government for public services, embodying the ideal of a "non-school-based society.

4.1.4 A Reference Service Network for Educators

Illich argues that as learning opportunities increase, so should citizens' need for teacher guidance, and that anti-schooling education should facilitate, not limit, the needs of those with practical wisdom who can help novices improve themselves on their educational journey.

5. Suggestions for Home School Integration Based on the Four Elements of Educational Network

5.1 Creating a Harmonious Home-School Environment

We must provide students with a perfect physical environment or all educational artifacts that are conducive to student learning, which requires home education to complement school education. Students, especially primary and secondary school students, need to practice many things they learn in school in their life, for example, many experimental phenomena in physics come from daily life, if families usually pay attention to inspire students' thinking and make them curious about these physical phenomena, then they can undoubtedly promote their learning of systematic knowledge in school.

Therefore, it is important for schools and families to establish a new connection of knowledge learning, and to stimulate students' curiosity and creativity through the environment, phenomena, and educational artifacts in their lives.

5.2 Establishment of Parent Schools

In home education, the parents' own quality and educational methods undoubtedly have a huge impact on their children. The parents' words, actions, worldviews, and values all influence their children in a subtle way. From the parents' attitude towards culture and the tutoring of their own scientific and cultural knowledge, children can get more enlightenment of knowledge. However, most parents lack educational concepts and methods, resulting in the gradual separation of family education from school education. Therefore, schools should conduct parenting schools, provide regular educational training for parents, organize parents to learn the basic knowledge of pedagogy and teaching methods, and help parents acquire teaching skills so that they can return to education.

5.3 Hold Regular Seminars on Family Education

Schools should hold regular seminars on family education and organize parents to share their educational experiences. Through the discussion of each parent's experience in their own education, they can understand the flaws in their own education. Schools also organize their teaching deficiencies in such seminars, and involve parents in the development of school policies and in school management activities.

5.4 Establishing a Complete Institution for Combining School Education and Home Education

In order to promote effective cooperation between school education and home education, thereby promoting the development of schools, the quality of students, and ultimately the development of society as a whole, it is imperative to establish a guiding body for cooperation between school education and home education. Organizational and management bodies should be set up in order to guide, inspect and evaluate the cooperation between school education and home education in each region. The national and local guidance agencies can provide guidance to parents, teachers and the

cooperation between school education and home education through movies, TV, radio, internet, newspapers and magazines or through various lectures and training. In addition, inspections and evaluations of school-family cooperation work in each region should be conducted, and the results should be linked to promotions, rewards and punishments. And through the feedback information obtained from the inspection and evaluation, we will further understand the situation, summarize our experience, analyze the problems, and propose new strategies in a timely manner.

References

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