

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 11

Special Issue: 1

Month: November

Year: 2023

E-ISSN: 2582-0397

P-ISSN: 2321-788X

Received: 05.10.23

Accepted: 15.11.23

Published: 20.11.23

Citation:

Sivaguru, R., and M. Irudhaya Mary. "Understanding Inclusive Education, the Barriers and Ways to Promote Successful Inclusion in Our Education." *Shanlax International Journal of Arts, Science and Humanities*, vol. 11, no. S1, 2023, pp. 111–15.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.34293/sijash.v11iS1i2-Nov.7328>

# Understanding Inclusive Education, the Barriers and Ways to Promote Successful Inclusion in Our Education

**R. Sivaguru**

*Research Scholar*

**Dr. Sr. M. Irudhaya Mary**

*Assistant Professor of English*

*Stella Matutina College of Education, Chennai*

## Abstract

*The concept of Inclusive Education (IE) has gained prominence in recent years, emphasizing the need to create learning environments that cater to diverse abilities, backgrounds, and learning styles. This abstract delves into Understanding Inclusive Education (UIE), exploring the barriers hindering its effective implementation, and proposing strategies to promote successful inclusion in our educational systems. Understanding inclusive education involves recognizing and valuing the unique characteristics and needs of every learner. Inclusive education extends beyond merely accommodating students with disabilities to encompass a broader viewpoint that celebrates diversity in aspects such as race, socio-economic status, language, and other factors. The objective is to establish an educational environment that promotes a sense of inclusion and fairness for every student, irrespective of their distinctions. Despite the widespread acknowledgment of the significance of inclusive education, various obstacles impede its effective implementation. These barriers may include limited resources, inadequate teacher training, societal attitudes, and systemic policies that do not prioritize IE. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach that involves policymakers, educators, parents, and the community. To promote successful inclusion, it is essential to adopt evidence-based practices and provide continuous professional development for educators. Collaboration among stakeholders is crucial to creating supportive networks that facilitate the sharing of knowledge and resources. Moreover, schools need to implement flexible teaching methods and assessment strategies that accommodate diverse learning styles. This abstract highlights the multifaceted nature of inclusive education, acknowledging the challenges that impede its progress while proposing collaborative and evidence-based solutions to foster successful inclusion in our educational systems. By recognizing and overcoming these barriers, we have the opportunity to establish an educational setting that genuinely respects and caters to the diverse requirements of every learner, thereby laying the groundwork for a more inclusive and fair future.*

## Understanding IE

“In the Indian context, grasping the concept of Inclusive Education (IE) becomes pivotal, particularly in light of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. IE endeavors to offer equal opportunities to all students, regardless of their abilities, backgrounds, or distinctions. Emphasizing inclusivity, the NEP 2020 aims to raise awareness

among educators and learners. A crucial aspect of IE in India involves addressing the challenges encountered by students with disabilities. Acknowledging this, the NEP 2020 underscores the necessity for accessible infrastructure, assistive technologies, and well-trained educators to facilitate the integration of students with diverse abilities. The policy advocates for a transition towards a more adaptable and accommodating learning environment, ensuring no student is left behind.”

Moreover, the NEP 2020 promotes multilingualism and the preservation of regional languages, fostering inclusivity by acknowledging the linguistic diversity present in India. This approach helps in making education more accessible and culturally relevant for students from different linguistic backgrounds. Inclusive education also extends to marginalized communities, ensuring that social and economic disparities do not hinder access to quality education. The NEP 2020 strives to bridge these gaps through initiatives like early childhood care, foundational literacy, and numeracy programmes. Overall, the NEP 2020 serves as a catalyst towards IE system in India by recognizing and addressing the diverse needs of students, fostering accessible, flexible and equitable.

### **Significance of IE at Schools**

In the realm of school education, inclusive education is essential for cultivating a diverse and fair learning atmosphere. This necessity stems from the acknowledgment that every person, irrespective of their background, capabilities, or traits, deserves access to high-quality education. Primarily, inclusive education fosters diversity and embraces distinctions. By integrating students with diverse abilities, learning preferences, and cultural backgrounds, schools establish a vibrant mosaic of experiences that enrich the educational journey. This diversity equips individuals to approach life with positivity in both mindset and skills.

Secondly, inclusive education addresses the unique learning needs of all students. By accommodating different learning styles and providing necessary support, schools can ensure that each student can reach their full potential. This approach is especially crucial for students with disabilities, as it allows them to participate in mainstream education, promoting a sense of belonging and reducing stigmatization. Furthermore, inclusive education enhances social cohesion and empathy. When students engage with classmates from various backgrounds, they cultivate a profound comprehension and admiration for diversity. This not only fosters acceptance but also nurtures the cultivation of crucial life competencies like empathy, communication, and collaboration. Additionally, inclusive education aligns with the ideals of equal opportunities and human rights. Denying any student access to education based on their characteristics goes against the fundamental right to education. Inclusive education, therefore, ensures children to break down perpetuated inequality. Inclusive education in school settings is essential for nurturing a society that values diversity, supports individual learning needs, and upholds the principles of equality and human rights. It lays the foundation for a more inclusive, compassionate, and harmonious future.

### **Significance of Priority of Inclusive Education at University Level**

Inclusive education at the university level holds immense significance as it reflects a commitment to diversity, equality, and accessibility in higher education. This approach ensures that individuals from various backgrounds, abilities, and experiences have the opportunity to pursue higher learning in an environment that fosters equal opportunities and mutual respect. First and foremost, prioritizing inclusive education at the university level promotes diversity and enriches the learning experience. A diverse student body brings together individuals with unique perspectives, cultural backgrounds, and abilities, creating a dynamic academic community. The presence of diversity

not only enriches the educational experience but also equips students for the intricacies of an interconnected world by promoting cross-cultural comprehension and cooperation.

Moreover, inclusive education contributes to breaking down societal barriers and promoting social cohesion. By embracing students with diverse abilities, universities become platforms for challenging stereotypes and fostering an inclusive society. Not only does this positively impact individual students, but it also fosters a broader, more inclusive, and tolerant societal outlook. Another vital aspect is acknowledging the diverse learning styles and needs among students. Inclusive education advocates for the advancement of flexible teaching approaches and supportive services tailored to meet the unique needs of all students, including those with disabilities. This guarantees academic success for all. Moreover, placing emphasis on inclusive education at the university level is consistent with the ideals of human rights and equitable access to education. It reflects a commitment to providing educational opportunities for all, irrespective of socio-economic background, physical or cognitive abilities, or any other factors that might otherwise limit access to higher education.

Inclusive education also contributes to the development of a more inclusive workforce. By providing individuals from diverse backgrounds and abilities with the opportunity to pursue higher education, universities play a crucial role in shaping a workforce that is reflective of society. This, innovative milieu could address a number of practical issues. Priority at the university level is essential for fostering diversity, promoting social cohesion, recognizing individual needs, upholding human rights, and shaping a workforce that reflects the richness of our global society. It's a transformative strategy that not only aids individual students but also plays a role in constructing a more inclusive and fair society.

### **Barriers Faced towards Actualizing IE**

The goal of inclusive education is to offer equitable opportunities to all students, irrespective of their capabilities, backgrounds, or disabilities. However, the journey towards actualizing inclusive education is marred by various barriers that hinder its effective implementation. Let's explore some key challenges that impede the realization of inclusive education.

#### **Attitudinal Barriers**

Inclusive presence possess deeply rooted attitudinal barriers. Negative attitudes and stereotypes about individuals with disabilities or diverse backgrounds can perpetuate discrimination and exclusion in educational settings. Educators, students, and even parents may harbor misconceptions that hinder the acceptance and integration of diverse learners.

#### **Lack of Teacher Training for Inclusion**

Inclusive education requires educators to have specialization in the field. Unfortunately, many teachers receive inadequate training in inclusive teaching methods. This lack of preparation can result in educators feeling overwhelmed and ill-equipped to address the varying learning styles and requirements of students with diverse abilities.

#### **Inadequate Resources**

The implementation of inclusive education often demands additional resources, including assistive technologies, specialized teaching materials, and support staff. Many educational institutions face budget constraints, making it challenging to allocate sufficient resources. This resource gap can create barriers to the provision of inclusive education.

### **Physical Infrastructure and the Accessibility**

Another significant barrier is the lack of accessible infrastructure in educational institutions. Physical barriers such as stairs without ramps, absence of elevators, and inadequate restroom facilities can impede the participation of students with physical disabilities. Failure to create universally accessible environments limits the inclusivity of educational spaces.

### **Inflexible Curriculum and Assessment Methods**

Traditional curricula and assessment methods often do not accommodate diverse learning styles and abilities. Inclusive education requires flexible teaching approaches and alternative assessment strategies to ensure that each student can participate and demonstrate their understanding effectively. The rigidity of existing systems can marginalize certain students, hindering the inclusive learning experience.

### **Limited Parental Involvement**

The involvement of caregivers are limited, however, some parents may resist inclusive practices due to fear, lack of awareness, or misconceptions about the impact on their child's education. Limited collaboration between educators and parents can impede the creation of a supportive and inclusive learning environment.

### **Legal and Policy Challenges**

In some cases, legal and policy frameworks may not adequately support inclusive education. Ambiguous or outdated policies can create confusion and hinder the implementation of inclusive practices. Promoting transparent and inclusive policies is crucial for overcoming these legal obstacles. Tackling the challenges to inclusive education demands a comprehensive and cooperative effort involving educators, policymakers, parents, and the broader community. By tackling attitudinal, training, resource, infrastructure, curriculum, parental, and legal challenges, educational institutions can work towards creating an inclusive environment where every student has the opportunity to thrive. Breaking down these barriers is essential for fostering a more equitable and inclusive education system.

### **Conclusion**

Fostering understanding of inclusive education is crucial for dismantling barriers and promoting successful inclusion in our education systems. By acknowledging and addressing diverse learning needs, we can create different supports, collaboration among educators, administrators, parents, and communities which is essential to implement effective strategies and accommodations. By adopting a mindset characterized by flexibility and adaptability, alongside continuous professional development, educators can be empowered to effectively address the individual needs of all learners. Through persistent dedication to inclusive education, we can foster an educational environment that not only dismantles barriers but also fosters a dynamic and diverse learning experience for every student.

### **References**

1. Arvanitakis, J. & Hornsby, D.J. (Eds.) (2016). Universities, the citizen scholar and the future of higher education. Palgrave Critical University Studies.
2. Begrer, W. (2016). A more beautiful question: The power of inquiry to spark breakthrough ideas. Bloomsbury.

3. Borghi, S., Mainardes, E., Silva, E. (2016). Expectations of higher education students: A comparison between the perception of student and teachers. *Teritary Education and Management* 22 (2), 171-188.
4. Freeman, T. M., Anderman, L. H., & Jensen, J. M. (2007). Sense of belonging in college freshmen at the classroom and campus levels. *The Journal of Experimental Education*, 75(1), 203-220.
5. Gurin, P., Dey, E.L., Hurtado, S., & Gurin, G. (2002). Diversity and higher education: Theory and impact on educational outcomes. *Harvard Educational Review*, 72(3), 330-366.
6. Hockings, C. (2010) *Inclusive learning and teaching in higher education: A synthesis of research*. York: Higher Education Academy.
7. Sharma, Y., & Haneef, G. (2021). *Inclusion in schools: Perspectives and possibilities*.
8. Shipra Publications. ISBN 9789388691826
9. Mukhopadhyay S. (2009). Children with disabilities. In Rustogi P. (Ed.), *Concerns, conflicts and cohesions: Universalisation of elementary education in India* (pp. 259–275). New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. [https://www.education.gov.in/shikshakparv/docs/Inclusive\\_Education.pdf](https://www.education.gov.in/shikshakparv/docs/Inclusive_Education.pdf)
11. <https://teaching.cornell.edu/teachingresources/>
12. <https://www.understood.org/en/articles/6-models>
13. <https://publishing.cast.org/storiesresources/>
14. [https://www.teachthought.com/technology/assistive -](https://www.teachthought.com/technology/assistive-)
15. <https://www.citizensinformation.ie/en/education>