IMPORTANCE OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION & PEDAGOGIES FOR AN EFFECTIVE CLASSROOM

SARJANA. S
ASST., PROFESSOR,
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
DR. MGR- JANAKI COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE FOR WOMEN

INTRODUCTION:

As our nation's classrooms are diverse, it's critical that we foster diversity learning to its greatest potential through customized instruction. Differentiated instruction allows teachers to reach kids with a variety of learning styles in their everyday lessons. Some teachers believe that differentiation leads to additional work; however this is not the case. In fact, effective differentiation enables kids to overcome challenges in the classroom. All kids, regardless of their problems, are placed in age-appropriate general education classes in their own neighborhood schools to receive high-quality instruction, interventions, and supports that enable them to succeed in the core curriculum. Accepting, respecting, and attending to student differences and diversity, which might include physical, cognitive, academic, social, and emotional factors, is key to a successful inclusive education. This is not to imply that students
never need to spend a lot of time outside of their regular education classes; they do so on occasion for very specific reasons, such as speech or occupational therapy. However, the idea is for this to be the exception.

WHY IS INCLUSIVE EDUCATION IMPORTANT?

Students in special education classes and/or dyslexia intervention in elementary school deserve access to the best literary resources and culturally relevant classroom experiences. Young kids with special needs need to be able to participate in multi-modal learning formats in a positive, safe, and supportive setting. To maximize the learning potential of all kids with disabilities, school leaders and classroom teachers must create culturally relevant and bias-free experiences (SWD). SWD who encounter inclusive and culturally relevant text in print, digital, audio, and visual formats interwoven with their core subject are more likely to become successful readers and learners.

Educators must begin from within when attempting to develop culturally responsive and diverse literacy learning approaches for our children with disabilities. While working to make our classroom more diverse for our young learners, we as educators must become reflective about our own culture, background, and unconscious bias. When the terms multicultural education and special education are used in conjunction with concepts like minority children and urban schooling, the result is usually negative. This conjures up images of academic failure, helplessness tied to race, culture, and class, and urban ruin. In urban schools, minority students with special needs face a trifecta of issues: cultural differences, linguistic differences, and special needs.
BENEFITS OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION:

For students with disabilities (SWD), this includes academic performance in literacy on both grades and standardized tests, better communication and improved social skills, and more friendship increase. The longer you spend in a typical SWD class, the less you will be absent or introduced to destructive behavior. This may be related to insights into attitudes, they have a higher self-concept, they like schools and their teachers more, and are more motivated to work and study.

Their non-disabled peers also show a more positive attitude in the same area of the inclusive class. They make greater academic progress in reading. Studies show that the presence of SWD offers new types of learning opportunities other than SWD. One of them is when they act as peer coaches. Learning how to help other students will improve their own performance. Another reason is that teachers who care for diverse SWD learners offer a wide range of learning methods (visual, auditory, kinesthetic) instruction. This also benefits regular students.

INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM STRATEGIES:

VARIETY OF INSTRUCTIONAL FORMATS:

Start with group-wide classes and move to flexible groups such as small groups, stations / centers, and pair learning. As a group, the use of technologies such as interactive whiteboards is associated with a high level of student involvement. Flexible grouping: For younger students, these are often supervised by the teacher, but for older students, they can be supervised by the
teacher's supervision. Peer support learning can be very effective and engaging in the form of pair work, co-grouping, peer tutoring, and student-led demonstrations.

**ACCESS TO ACADEMIC CURRICULAR CONTENT:**

All students need the opportunity to have a learning experience that is consistent with the same learning goals. This requires thinking about what each SWD needs to support, but the general strategy is for all students to hear instructions, actually start the activity, and all students to be large. Participate in different groups of classes and ensure that students enter and leave the classroom in the same way at the same time. In the latter point, not only will the students go smoothly in the class, but non-SWD peers will not be able to see the students in and out of the class. This clearly shows the difference between the students.

**UNIVERSAL DESIGN FOR LEARNING:**

These are diverse, and there are ways to support the needs of many learners. This includes multiple ways to present content to students and to present learning content to students, including: B. Modeling, images, goals and manipulations, graphic organizers, verbal and written responses, technology. These also adapt as large print, use headphones, have peers write dictated answers, draw instead, use a calculator, or just a mod of SWD that can take more time. I can do it. Also, keep in mind the power of project-based and inquiry-based learning, where students investigate their experiences individually or collectively.
CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION IN EDUCATION:

Our current world is evolving faster than the capabilities of existing education systems. The challenge of learning will be even more difficult for the next generation. It's unpredictable what tomorrow will be, but flexible process models can withstand change compared to rigorous models. We know that our ability to adapt has helped our ancestors survive for about 6 million years on this planet.

Many governments have policies for free basic education, and many students have the privilege of learning through these policies. These guidelines have a very wide range of standards, quality, and infrastructure. Therefore, you need to implement a strategy that focuses on the essential skills. These skills include:

- Think creatively to compete in the market
- Find innovative solutions to existing and future problems
- Ability to assess current status and find better alternatives as needed

To achieve this, we need to use creative and innovative strategies in education.

PESTALOZZI METHOD:

Unlike the usual model of answering questions directly, this method is intended to encourage students to find the answer themselves. It helps students learn how to observe, imagine, judge, and reason. One successful example of using this method is Albert Einstein.
MONTESSORI METHOD:

The current education system is based on teacher-led instruction, leaving no room for teachers to teach classes and develop skills and abilities for students to innovate themselves. The Montessori Method aims to provide a place for students to study while the teacher monitors the progress. One successful example of using this method is Google founders Larry Page and Sergey Brin.

HARKNESS STYLE:

It aims to transform the classroom into an open conference-style dialogue rather than a traditional desk one-way seat. Students sit around the round table. This encourages responsible sharing of views rather than following teacher-led, linear instruction.

PROJECT BASED LEARNING:

Existing teaching methods rely on individual lessons and projects, but focusing on a project allows students to collate their knowledge in the form of focused questions and assessments on the project or problem. It focuses on combining knowledge into one big practical project.

CONCLUSION:

Existing teaching methods rely on one-on-one lessons and projects, but by focusing on the project, students collate their knowledge in the form of focused questions and evaluations on the project or problem. It focuses on integrating the knowledge into one big practical project. We often deal with cultural differences by hosting a cultural celebration once a year. It is important, to not only embrace the differences in children but also teach culturally diverse
students to be proud of their diversity. Culturally related special education should start with a teacher. They need to raise awareness of global issues and recognize that history can be viewed from multiple perspectives. The school once taught that Christopher Columbus was the American hero who discovered America. This view ignores the indigenous people who were already here. It also minimizes the fact that racial conquests have sickened indigenous peoples and virtually wiped out some groups. Everyone can benefit when the community embraces the importance of a culturally attractive and comprehensive classroom and school environment.

All children in general and children with disabilities can grow into community members who respect diversity, learning and cultural differences, which will reward future success.

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