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**Abstract**

*Children being future of our society are very important part of it. Any because in their early education can have long term consequences on their development. Not to be educated not to acquire basic literacy and numeracy is a serious disability both for child and for coming generations. Every child in our country has a right education. R.T.E. mandates free and compulsory education to all children from 6-14 years of age. The key objective of RTESSA is universalization of elementary education U.EE Three important aspects of U.E.E. are access enrolment and retention of all children in 6-14 years age. This goal of U.E.E. has further been facilitated by the constitutional (86<sup>th</sup> amendment) act making free and compulsory elementary education is fundamental right for all the children with special needs as without their inclusion the objective of universalization of education can not be achieved.*



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**R.T.E. 2009**

Right to education Act. Every child between the ages of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education. The government schools shall provide free education to all the children and schools will be managed by schools will be managed by school management committees. Right to education Act 2009 also stands for such type of education. It clearly indicates free and compulsory elementary education to all children of the age group 6-14 years. The paper highlight the provision of inclusive education in context of the right to education act .

The Right of children to free and compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) is and act of the parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009 which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21 of the Indian constitution objectives the right of children to free compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years as a fundamental Right in such a manner as the state may be law, determine. The Right of children to free and compulsory Education to all children in the age group of 6-14 yours as a fundamental Right in such a manner as the state may by law, determine.

The Right to education Act entitles a poor child with the opportunity to study in the elite school in order to complete the elementary education however there is quite a lot of possibility that the children from the weaker section of the society may develop inferiority. Complex while studying in these schools. Besides the elite parents may have an objection to the fact that their children or studying with the children from a backward area. It will be difficult for the authorities to get the economically weaker section at parity with the regular student in terms of the education and exposure provided to them.

Inclusion in education was once desired as an approach where in students with special educational needs spend most or all of their time with nondisabled students now it is crucial that all policy makers, school boards administrators, guidance counselors teachers, parents and students ensure in inclusive proactive in all aspect of education environments. Inclusivity in no also includes a full range of human diversity with respects to ability, language age, culture gender and other of human difference. Positioning of special needs education as both a problem for and a solution to injustice in education. Highlighted the dilemmas of access and equity in hornet in education system. Special needs education is widely seen as one of the mechanism by which student who experience difficulties in learning are both included in and excluded from the forms of schooling that are otherwise available to children of similar ages.

The concept of inclusive education is a very new concept which originate the phenomenon of respect for an inherent dignity of human beings under the inherent dignity or all human being concept the active participation of all the people in the society irrespective of their characterize is emphasized inclusive education refers to all learners, young people with or without network of support services

The Right of children to free and compulsory education act 2009 finally received the assent of the president on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2009 to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

The importance of learning in enabling the individual to put his potential to optimal use is self-evident. Without education is an essential human right and achieving this for all children is one of the biggest moral challenges of our times. In addition the right to education is enshrined in the universal declaration of human right, the international covenant on economic, social and culture rights and the convention on the right of the child.

Inclusive education is very important because all children are able to be part of their community and develop a sense of belonging and become better prepared for life in the community as children with opportunities to develop friendship helps with one another.

The R.T.E. 2009 has mandated entry of diverse learner in existing classroom. Learner with and without special needs now have the right to access the inclusive learning environment.

Three fore the goal of student's assessment is to identify learning needs and intervention and not labeling the disability. In collusion in education was once desire as an approach where in students with special education needs spent motor all of their time with non disabled students. Now it is crucial that all policy maker, school boards, a minis rotors, guidance counselor, teachers,

Innovation in teaching

Team teaching

Personalized system of instruction

Educational games

Supervised study

Cross over learning

Learning through Argumentation

Incidental learning

Context based learning

Computational thinking

Learning by doing

Embodied learning

Adapting teaching

Analytics of emotions

Stealth assessment

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