

The historical basis of inclusion is rooted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which highlighted equal access to education without bias.

Inclusion views learner diversity not as a problem but as an opportunity for growth. It fosters participation by valuing differences and breaking stigmas in schools and society.

Example: Schools encouraging collaborative projects among students from different backgrounds.

FOUNDATIONS



PARTICIPATION

Inclusion is defined as a basic human right that ensures education is for all, not limited to learners with disabilities or those in special education. It rejects discrimination and promotes diversity and equity as core values.

Example: Guaranteeing equal access for learners regardless of culture, orientation, or ability.

Teachers, schools, and stakeholders act as advocates who ensure that learners from all backgrounds are represented and supported. Advocacy drives the cultural and systemic shift needed for inclusive education.

Example: Teacher and community advocating to promote respect for diverse learners.

HUMAN RIGHTS



ADVOCACY



"Inclusion is a dynamic approach of responding positively to pupil diversity and of seeing individual differences not as problems, but as opportunities for enriching learning." — UNESCO

INCLUSION

"Everyone has the right to education... Education shall be free [...]" — Art. 26 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights

PLANNING



Inclusion requires evidence-based planning to design effective strategies, reduce inefficiencies, and ensure equal opportunities for all learners.

Example: Schools collecting data to design interventions for at-risk learners.

ENVIRONMENT



Building supportive school environments reduces marginalization and fosters participation.

Example: Schools creating safe spaces and anti-bullying programs for marginalized students.

CURRICULUM



A flexible curriculum addresses diverse learner needs by allowing adjustments and differentiated strategies so all students can access quality education.

Example: Providing alternative assessments for students with varied strengths.

PSYCHOLOGY



Teacher attitudes and behaviors play a central role. Learner-centered teaching recognizes each student's perspective and adapts methods to support engagement.

Example: Using participative learning strategies to engage all students.

IMPLEMENTATION