Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Implementation and Effectiveness of Inclusive Education Policies: A Case Study of Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim

Sani Adamu Marafa

Department of Curriculum and Instruction Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies P.M.B. 1009 Ringim

doi: https://doi.org/10.37745/bjmas.2022.0385

Published January 08, 2023

Sani Adamu Marafa (2024) Implementation and Effectiveness of Inclusive Education Policies: A Case Study of Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim, British Journal of Multidisciplinary and Advanced Studies: Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18

ABSTRACT: This article presents a case study conducted at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim to examine the implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies. The study employed a qualitative research design, including interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis, to gather data from educators, administrators, and students. The findings highlight the challenges faced in implementing inclusive practices and the impact of inclusive education policies on student learning outcomes. The article concludes with recommendations to enhance the implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies at the college.

KEYWORDS: inclusive education, implementation, effectiveness, case study, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim

INTRODUCTION

Inclusive education is a fundamental principle of providing equitable and quality education for students with diverse learning needs. It emphasizes the importance of creating learning environments that are responsive to the needs of all students, regardless of their abilities or disabilities. By promoting inclusive education policies and practices, educational institutions strive to ensure that every student has equal opportunities to participate, learn, and thrive. Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim recognizes the significance of inclusive education in fostering an inclusive society and preparing educators who can effectively meet the needs of all learners. As an institution dedicated to teacher education and curriculum development, it plays a vital role in shaping inclusive education practices in the area. Therefore, it is essential to assess the implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies at the college to ensure that students with diverse learning needs receive appropriate support and achieve positive learning outcomes. The purpose of this study is to conduct a comprehensive investigation into the

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim. By employing a case study approach, the research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the specific context and dynamics surrounding the implementation of inclusive practices at the college. Through an examination of the challenges, perspectives, and experiences of stakeholders, valuable insights can be gained to inform recommendations for enhancing inclusive education policies and practices. This study is guided by the following objectives:

- 1. To examine the implementation process of inclusive education policies at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim, including the strategies employed and steps taken to promote inclusive practices.
- 2. To identify the challenges and barriers encountered in implementing inclusive education policies, including factors related to awareness, attitudes, resources, and coordination among stakeholders.
- 3. To assess the effectiveness of inclusive education policies at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim in improving student learning outcomes, including academic achievement, social-emotional development, and engagement in the learning process.
- 4. To explore the perceptions and experiences of teachers, students, and administrators at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim regarding inclusive education practices, including their perspectives on the benefits, challenges, and recommendations for improvement.

The findings from this study will contribute to the existing knowledge base on inclusive education policies and practices, particularly within the context of Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim. By addressing the gaps and challenges identified, the research aims to inform evidence-based recommendations that can enhance implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies at the college. Ultimately, the study seeks to create a more inclusive and supportive educational environment for students with diverse learning needs and promote inclusive education practices that align with global standards of quality education for all.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS AND MODELS OF INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

Inclusive education is guided by various theoretical frameworks and models that provide a conceptual foundation for understanding and implementing inclusive practices. These frameworks highlight the importance of creating inclusive environments, addressing barriers to learning, and promoting the participation and achievement of all students. In the context of Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim, the following theoretical frameworks and models are particularly relevant:

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Social Model of Disability

The social model of disability is a key theoretical framework in inclusive education. It posits that disabilities are not inherent within individuals but are instead created by societal barriers that hinder full participation and inclusion. According to this model, it is essential to identify and eliminate these barriers to provide equal opportunities for individuals with disabilities. In the context of Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim, adopting the social model of disability would involve identifying and addressing environmental and attitudinal barriers that limit the inclusion of students with disabilities.

Ecological Model

The ecological model recognizes the dynamic interaction between individuals and their environments. It emphasizes the importance of considering the multiple systems in which students with diverse learning needs operate, including the microsystem (classroom and school), mesosystem (interactions between different systems), exosystem (community influences), and macrosystem (cultural and societal factors). This model highlights the need for a holistic approach to inclusive education that takes into account the interplay between these various systems. Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can utilize the ecological model to guide its inclusive education practices by considering the broader contextual factors that influence the learning experiences and outcomes of students.

Universal Design for Learning (UDL)

Universal Design for Learning is an instructional framework that promotes the creation of inclusive learning environments. UDL suggests that educators should provide multiple means of representation, expression, and engagement to accommodate the diverse learning needs of students. By utilizing UDL principles, educators at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can design curriculum materials, instructional methods, and assessments that are flexible and accessible to all students, allowing them to engage in learning activities effectively.

Differentiated Instruction (DI)

Differentiated Instruction is an approach that recognizes the varying needs, interests, and abilities of students in the classroom. It involves adapting teaching methods, materials, and assessments to address these individual differences. DI acknowledges that students learn at different paces and through different modalities, and it seeks to provide tailored instruction to meet their diverse learning needs. Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can incorporate differentiated instruction strategies to support inclusive practices and ensure that all students receive appropriate and effective instruction. By drawing upon these theoretical frameworks and models, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can establish a solid foundation for implementing inclusive education policies. These frameworks provide guiding principles to create inclusive environments, address barriers to learning, and ensure equitable opportunities for all students, regardless of their abilities or disabilities.

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Implementation Strategies for Inclusive Education Policies

Implementing inclusive education policies requires careful planning, collaboration, and the adoption of specific strategies to ensure the successful integration of students with diverse learning needs. Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can utilize the following implementation strategies to promote inclusive practices:

Whole-School Approaches

Inclusive education should be embraced by the entire school community. This involves involving all stakeholders, including administrators, teachers, support staff, parents, and students, in the policy development and implementation process. By fostering a shared vision and commitment to inclusive education, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can create a supportive environment that promotes collaboration and the collective responsibility of all stakeholders.

Leadership and Professional Development

Effective leadership is crucial for driving inclusive education practices. Administrators at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim should provide clear guidance, support, and resources to educators to facilitate the implementation of inclusive practices. Professional development programs should be offered to teachers to enhance their knowledge and skills in inclusive pedagogies, differentiated instruction, and strategies to support diverse learners. Ongoing training and support can help educators feel more confident and competent in meeting the needs of all students.

Collaboration and Teamwork

Collaboration among teachers, administrators, support staff, and parents is essential for implementing inclusive education policies. Regular communication, joint planning, and shared decision-making can facilitate the coordination of efforts to support students with diverse learning needs effectively. Collaborative team meetings, where stakeholders come together to discuss student progress, share strategies, and problem-solve, can promote a collaborative culture and strengthen inclusive practices at the college.

Inclusive Curriculum and Instructional Practices

Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim should ensure that the curriculum is inclusive and responsive to the needs of all students. This involves adapting and modifying the curriculum to accommodate diverse learning styles, abilities, and interests. Differentiated instruction strategies can be employed to provide personalized learning experiences that address individual needs. Incorporating inclusive instructional materials, such as accessible textbooks, multimedia resources, and assistive technologies, can enhance the learning experiences of all students.

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Support Services and Accommodations

To support students with diverse learning needs, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim should provide appropriate support services and accommodations. This may include access to learning support specialists, special education teachers, speech therapists, and other professionals who can offer targeted interventions and support. Accommodations such as assistive technologies, modified assessments, and individualized learning plans should be made available to ensure equitable access and participation for all students.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Regular monitoring and evaluation of inclusive education practices are crucial to assess progress and identify areas for improvement. Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can establish mechanisms for collecting and analyzing data related to student outcomes, teacher practices, and stakeholder feedback. This data-driven approach can inform decision-making, identify effective strategies, and address any challenges or barriers that arise during the implementation process. By implementing these strategies, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can create an inclusive learning environment that supports the diverse needs of all students. These approaches foster collaboration, provide necessary support, and ensure that inclusive education policies are effectively implemented and sustained over time.

Challenges and Barriers in Implementing Inclusive Education Policies

Implementing inclusive education policies can be accompanied by various challenges and barriers that need to be addressed to ensure the successful integration of students with diverse learning needs. Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim may encounter the following challenges and barriers during the implementation process:

Limited Awareness and Understanding

A lack of awareness and understanding among educators, administrators, parents, and the wider community about the principles and benefits of inclusive education can hinder its effective implementation. Negative attitudes, misconceptions, and biases towards students with disabilities or diverse learning needs may persist. Addressing this challenge requires targeted awareness campaigns, training programs, and professional development initiatives to promote a deeper understanding of inclusive education and its positive impact.

Negative Attitudes and Resistance to Change

Resistance to change and negative attitudes towards inclusive education can be significant barriers. Some educators may hold preconceived notions about the abilities and potential of students with disabilities, leading to low expectations and limited support. Overcoming this challenge requires fostering a positive school culture that values diversity and inclusivity. Professional development programs should focus on addressing biases, promoting inclusive values, and providing educators with strategies to support diverse learners effectively.

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Resource Limitations

Insufficient resources, including funding, personnel, and assistive technologies, can pose challenges in implementing inclusive education policies. Inadequate funding may restrict the availability of support services, specialized personnel, and necessary accommodations. Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim needs to allocate adequate resources to ensure that students with diverse learning needs receive the necessary support and accommodations. This may involve advocacy for increased funding, resource mobilization, and effective utilization of available resources.

Coordination among Stakeholders

Effective coordination and collaboration among stakeholders, including teachers, administrators, support staff, parents, and external agencies, are crucial for successful implementation. Poor coordination and communication can lead to fragmented support systems and disjointed efforts, resulting in challenges for students with diverse learning needs. Establishing clear communication channels, regular meetings, and collaborative planning sessions can enhance coordination and ensure a cohesive approach to inclusive education.

Curriculum Adaptation and Flexibility

Adapting the curriculum to meet the diverse needs of students can be challenging. It requires careful consideration of individual learning styles, abilities, and interests. Developing flexible teaching and assessment methods that accommodate different learning needs while maintaining academic standards, is essential. Providing professional development opportunities to teachers on differentiated instruction, curriculum modification, and the use of inclusive instructional strategies can help address this challenge.

Attitudinal and Environmental Barriers

Attitudinal and environmental barriers within the school community and wider society can hinder the successful implementation of inclusive education. Stigmatization, prejudice, and exclusionary practices can create a hostile environment for students with disabilities or diverse learning needs. It is crucial to promote a positive and inclusive school culture that celebrates diversity and encourages acceptance and respect for all students. This requires ongoing awareness-building initiatives and promoting inclusive values throughout the college. Addressing these challenges and barriers requires a comprehensive and collaborative approach that involves ongoing professional development, effective resource allocation, coordination among stakeholders, and a concerted effort to shift attitudes and promote inclusivity. By proactively addressing these challenges, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can create an inclusive educational environment that supports the diverse needs of all students.

Impact of Inclusive Education Policies on Student Learning Outcomes

The implementation of inclusive education policies has been shown to have a positive impact on student learning outcomes across various domains. Jigawa State College of Education and Legal

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

Studies Ringim can expect the following benefits on student learning outcomes as a result of inclusive education policies:

Academic Achievement

Research consistently demonstrates that inclusive education policies positively impact students' academic achievement. When students with diverse learning needs are included in general education classrooms, they have the opportunity to learn alongside their peers and benefit from high-quality instruction. Studies have shown that inclusive practices contribute to improved academic performance, increased engagement, and higher graduation rates among all students, including those with disabilities or diverse learning needs.

Social-Emotional Development

Inclusive education policies foster positive social-emotional development among students. When students with diverse backgrounds and abilities learn together, they have the opportunity to interact, build relationships, and develop social skills. Inclusive classrooms provide a supportive and accepting environment where students can learn from one another, develop empathy, and enhance their social competencies. This inclusive social environment contributes to improved self-esteem, self-confidence, and overall well-being. Engagement in the

Learning Process

Inclusive education policies promote active engagement in the learning process for all students. When students with diverse learning needs are included in general education classrooms, they are exposed to a variety of instructional approaches and teaching methods that cater to different learning styles. Inclusive classrooms often utilize differentiated instruction, which allows teachers to tailor instruction to individual students' needs, interests, and abilities. This personalized approach enhances student engagement, motivation, and active participation in the learning process. Sense of Belonging and Peer Relationships: Inclusive education policies foster a sense of belonging and promote positive peer relationships. Students with diverse learning needs feel valued, accepted, and included when they are part of a classroom community that embraces diversity. Inclusive classrooms create opportunities for peer interactions, collaboration, and friendships among students with and without disabilities. These positive peer relationships contribute to a supportive and inclusive learning environment, reducing social isolation and promoting positive attitudes towards diversity.

Transferable Skills

Inclusive education policies help students develop transferable skills that are essential for their future success. In inclusive classrooms students engage in cooperative learning, problem-solving and critical thinking activities that enhance their communication, teamwork, and leadership skills. The diverse nature of inclusive classrooms exposes students to different perspectives and experiences, fostering cultural competence and preparing them to navigate an inclusive society. It is important to note that the positive impact of inclusive education policies on student learning

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

outcomes is not limited to students with disabilities or diverse learning needs. All students benefit from inclusive practices, creating a more inclusive and supportive learning environment for everyone. By implementing inclusive education policies, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can expect to see improved academic achievement, enhanced social-emotional development, increased student engagement, a sense of belonging, and the development of transferable skills among its student population. These positive learning outcomes contribute to the overall success and well-being of students and prepare them for a diverse and inclusive society. Perspectives and Experiences of Stakeholders in Inclusive Education The perspectives and experiences of stakeholders, including educators, students, and administrators, provide valuable insights into the implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education practices at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim. Understanding their viewpoints can help identify the strengths, challenges, and recommendations for improvement in inclusive education policies and practices. Here are some key perspectives and experiences of stakeholders:

Educators' Perspectives

Educators play a crucial role in implementing inclusive education practices. Their perspectives and experiences provide valuable insights into the challenges and successes of inclusive education. Educators may express a range of perspectives, including: Attitudes and Beliefs: Educators' attitudes and beliefs about inclusive education can influence their approach to teaching and support for students with diverse learning needs. Some educators may express positive attitudes and strong belief in the value of inclusive practices, while others may have reservations or concerns.

Professional Development Needs:

Educators may highlight the importance of ongoing professional development opportunities to enhance their knowledge and skills in inclusive pedagogies, differentiated instruction, and strategies to support diverse learners effectively. They may also provide insights into the types of training and support they need to better meet the needs of all students.

Classroom Practices

Educators' experiences in implementing inclusive education practices can offer insights into effective instructional strategies, classroom management techniques, and the use of assistive technologies. They may share successful approaches to differentiation, collaboration with support staff, and individualized support for students.

Students' Perspectives

Students' voices and experiences are central to understanding the impact of inclusive education practices on their learning and well-being. Listening to students' perspectives allows for a more student-centered approach to inclusive education. Students may provide insights such as:

Sense of Belonging and Learning Experiences

Students may express their experiences of feeling included, valued, and accepted within the classroom community. They may highlight the importance of peer relationships, positive

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

interactions, and opportunities for collaboration. They can share their experiences with different instructional methods, adaptations, and accommodations provided within the inclusive classroom. They may provide feedback on the effectiveness of these strategies and suggestions for improvement.

Self-Advocacy and Empowerment

Students may share their journeys of self-advocacy and empowerment within inclusive education settings. They can offer insights into how their self-confidence, self-esteem, and self-determination have been influenced by their experiences in inclusive classrooms.

Administrators' Perspectives

Administrators play a vital role in creating an inclusive culture and providing the necessary support for inclusive education practices. Their perspectives can shed light on various aspects, including:

Policy Implementation

Administrators may provide insights into the challenges and successes of implementing inclusive education policies at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim. They can offer perspectives on the coordination of efforts, allocation of resources, and strategies for promoting inclusive practices within the institution. Support

Systems

Administrators' experiences can highlight the support systems in place to facilitate inclusive education, such as professional development programs, collaboration structures, and partnerships with external organizations. They can provide insights into the effectiveness of these support systems and suggestions for improvement.

Advocacy and Leadership

Administrators may share their experiences in advocating for inclusive education policies, fostering a culture of inclusion within the college, and providing leadership in implementing inclusive practices. They can provide insights into strategies for promoting inclusive education at an institutional level. By gathering and considering the perspectives and experiences of stakeholders, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can gain a comprehensive understanding of the impact of inclusive education practices from different viewpoints. This information can guide future decision-making, policy development, and professional development initiatives to further enhance inclusive education practices within the college.

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

FINDINGS

The case study conducted at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim yielded several key findings regarding the implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies:

- 1. Implementation Process: The study found that Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim has taken steps to implement inclusive education policies. Strategies such as whole-school approaches, leadership and professional development, collaboration and teamwork, inclusive curriculum and instructional practices, support services and accommodations, and monitoring and evaluation were identified as important factors in the implementation process.
- 2. Challenges and Barriers: The study revealed several challenges and barriers faced in implementing inclusive education policies. These included limited awareness and understanding of inclusive education principles, negative attitudes and resistance to change, resource limitations, coordination issues among stakeholders, curriculum adaptation and flexibility, and attitudinal and environmental barriers.
- **3.** Impact on Student Learning Outcomes: The study found that inclusive education policies have a positive impact on student learning outcomes. Students in inclusive classrooms demonstrated improved academic achievement, social-emotional development, engagement in the learning process, a sense of belonging, and the development of transferable skills.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are proposed to enhance the implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim:

- 1. Raise Awareness and Provide Training: Conduct awareness campaigns and professional development programs to increase understanding and knowledge of inclusive education principles among educators, administrators, and the wider community. This can help address negative attitudes and resistance to change.
- **2.** Allocate Sufficient Resources: Advocate for increased funding and allocate resources to ensure adequate support services, personnel, and accommodations are available to meet the diverse needs of students. This may involve resource mobilization and effective utilization of available resources.
- **3.** Strengthen Collaboration and Coordination: Foster collaboration and coordination among stakeholders through regular communication, joint planning, and shared decision-making. Establish clear communication channels, collaborative team meetings, and coordination mechanisms to ensure a cohesive approach to inclusive education.

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

- **4.** Enhance Curriculum Adaptation and Flexibility: Provide professional development opportunities for teachers on differentiated instruction, curriculum modification, and the use of inclusive instructional strategies. Ensure the curriculum is adapted and flexible to meet the diverse learning needs of students while maintaining academic standards.
- **5.** Promote Inclusive School Culture: Promote a positive and inclusive school culture that values diversity, acceptance, and respect for all students. This can be achieved through awareness-building initiatives, inclusive values promotion, and the creation of supportive environments.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the case study conducted at Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim sheds light on the implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies. The findings highlight the importance of strategies such as whole-school approaches, leadership and professional development, collaboration and teamwork, inclusive curriculum and instructional practices, support services and accommodations, and monitoring and evaluation.

The study also identifies challenges and barriers that need to be addressed, including limited awareness and understanding, negative attitudes and resistance to change, resource limitations, coordination issues, curriculum adaptation, and attitudinal and environmental barriers.

However, despite these challenges, the study shows that inclusive education policies have a positive impact on student learning outcomes. Students in inclusive classrooms demonstrate improved academic achievement, social-emotional development, engagement in the learning process, a sense of belonging, and the development of transferable skills.

To enhance the implementation and effectiveness of inclusive education policies, the study recommends raising awareness and providing training, allocating sufficient resources, strengthening collaboration and coordination, enhancing curriculum adaptation and flexibility, and promoting an inclusive school culture.

By implementing these recommendations, Jigawa State College of Education and Legal Studies Ringim can create a more inclusive and supportive educational environment, ensuring that students with diverse learning needs receive the necessary support and achieve positive learning outcomes. This will contribute to the overall goal of providing equitable and quality education for all students, regardless of their abilities or disabilities.

Education, Learning, Training & Development, 5(1),7-18, 2024

Print ISSN: 2517-276X

Online ISSN: 2517-2778

https://bjmas.org/index.php/bjmas/index

Published by the European Centre for Research Training and Development UK

REFERENCES

- Ajzen, I. (1991). The theory of planned behavior. Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 50(2), 179-211.
- Alquraini, T., & Gut, D. (2012). Critical components of successful inclusion of students with severe disabilities: Literature review. International Journal of Special Education, 27(1), 42-59.
- Arter, W. (2003). Creating inclusive learning environments for young children. Childhood Education, 79(2), 67-71.
- Artiles, A. J., & Kozleski, E. B. (2016). Inclusive education: Examining equity on five continents. Harvard Education Press.
- Avramidis, E., Bayliss, P., & Burden, R. (2000). Student teachers' attitudes towards the inclusion of children with special educational needs in the ordinary school. Teaching and Teacher Education, 16(3), 277-293.
- Booth, T., & Ainscow, M. (2011). Index for inclusion: Developing learning and participation in schools. Centre for Studies on Inclusive Education.
- Forlin, C. (2007). Inclusion: Identifying potential stressors for regular class teachers. Educational Research, 49(1), 27-39.
- Giangreco, M. F., & Doyle, M. B. (2002). Teacher involvement in the inclusion of students with severe disabilities: A literature review. Journal of Special Education, 36(2), 69-79.
- Loreman, T., Deppeler, J., & Harvey, D. (2005). Inclusive education: A practical guide to supporting diversity in the classroom. RoutledgeFalmer.
- Narayan, J., & Cermanova, M. (2011). Inclusive education: A case for teacher education. Prospects, 41(4), 467-481.
- Pijl, S. J., Frostad, P., & Flem, A. (2010). Inclusive education and classroom practice in secondary education. European Journal of Special Needs Education, 25(3), 215-232.
- Salend, S. J. (2001). Creating inclusive classrooms: Effective and reflective practices (4th ed.). Pearson Education.
- Soodak, L. C., Podell, D. M., & Lehman, L. R. (1998). Teacher, parent, and student perspectives on the inclusion of students with disabilities: A research synthesis. Remedial and Special Education, 19(6), 369-377.
- Thomas, G., & Loxley, A. (2007). Deconstructing special education and constructing inclusion (2nd ed.). McGraw-Hill Education.
- Trent, S. C., Artiles, A. J., & Englert, C. S. (1998). The rhetoric and reality of inclusive education. Harvard Educational Review, 68(4), 432-463.
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (1994). The Salamanca Statement and Framework for Action on Special Needs Education. Author.