



Article : Sarvodaya Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi –the base for Inclusive Philosophy and Inclusive Education.

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Mahatma Gandhi, the famous Indian personality ever to have walked the planet, ever known to almost all in every nook and corner stone of the world because of the unusual weapons used by Him to fight against the colonial fight based on Truth and Non-violence. For many of people he is still a man of inspiration, principles, beliefs and philosophy.

Gandhiji's philosophy even today, relevant to all most aspects of human life. Throughout His life, Gandhiji sought to develop ways to fight India's extreme poverty, backwardness and socio-economic challenges as a part of His wider involvement in India's independence movement.

Gandhiji intensely loved all mankind and believed in universal brotherhood of man. For him the entire humanity was one. His heart was utterly incapable of making any distinctions among human beings as Rich and Poor, Relatives and Strangers Indians and foreigners, Able and Disabled.

Gandhiji believed that, if the mankind was to progress and to realize the ideals of Equality and Brotherhood, it must act on the principle of paying the highest attention to the prime needs of the weakest section of the population, for what He called as 'Sarvodaya'.

Sarvodaya Philosophy

Gandhiji's idea about Sarvodaya is one of socio-economic ideas, have gained the

interests and attention of many of thinkers in the world.

Sarvodaya means 'Universal upliftment'.

Sarvodaya means 'Progress of All'.

Sarvodaya means 'Equality in all aspects should be reached to all strata of Indian

Society '.

Sarvodaya- 'the Welfare of all, Universal welfare, upliftment of poors'.

Sarvodaya is term coined by Mahatma Gandhi as the title of his 1908 translation of John Ruskin's tract on Political Economy 'UN to this Last' the social economy. Mahatma Gandhi came to use this term as His own 'Political Philosophy'

The term Sarvodaya is the essence of Gandhiji's over all metaphysical and ethical views is reflected in the following statement stated by Gandhiji in 1936,

"Man's ultimate aim is the realization of God and all his activities, Social, Political, religious, have to be guided by the ultimate aim of the vision of God. The immediate Service of all human beings becomes a necessary part of the endeavor simply because the only way to find God is to see Him in His creation and be one with it. This can only be done by service of all."

The Sarvodaya Society is one that is based on Truth and Non-violence, with trust ship as its fulcrum point. It is dedicated to complete equality uplifting each and every individual, irrespective of caste, religion, sex and occupation. Thus, the primary conviction of Sarvodaya society is 'Inherent Equality of all' and it is reflected in the term 'Inclusion' and hence, in Inclusive Education to build Inclusive Society.

Inclusive Philosophy

Inclusive Philosophy is the Human Rights philosophy.

Inclusive- To take in or consider as a part of

Inclusion- To include

- In addition to other parts

Inclusion is a process of increasing the participation and reducing their exclusion from cultures communities.

Inclusion is based on the belief that people work inclusive communities; work with people of different races, religions, aspiration, disabilities.

Inclusive Education is to be seen as part of wider struggle to overcome exclusive disclosure and practices and against the ideology that each individual is completely separate and independent.

The concept of inclusive societies and inclusive Education are the terms gaining momentum throughout the world. Including the excluded in the developmental process of the countries in terms of policy planning, development and implementation is the slogan of welfare Governments.

Inclusive Education is based on the principles of social Justice, Accessibility, and Equality of opportunities to all the citizens irrespective of gender, age, community, caste, creed, culture, life styles, abilities and disabilities. In other of words inclusion is the process of increasing the participation of all the people in the developmental process and exclusion is the process of reducing the participation.

In Education full inclusion of diverse abilities of children in all aspects of schooling that other children are able to access and enjoy. It involves regular schools and classrooms genuinely adopting and changing to meet the needs of all students as well celebrating and valuing differences.

The term inclusion has deeper connotation and does not only refer to student with disabilities, but includes all students who face some kind of barrier to learning irrespective of their age, gender, race, and religion, community, culture, abilities, disabilities etc.

Inclusive Education is a challenge to exclusionary policies and practices and has become an approach to meet the learning needs of all students in regular schools as well as classrooms.

Since the last decade of Twentieth century, the international organizations and document such as

- United Nations convention on 1987 of the 'Right of the child'

- World Declaration on Education for All in 1990
- United Nations standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for persons with disabilities, 1993
- Dakar Forum provided by UNESCO in 2000
- World conference on special needs education held in Salamanca Spain, 1994

All these have greatly promoted the principle of Inclusive Education.

It was recorded that regular schools with the inclusive orientation are the most effective means of combating discriminatory attitude, creating welcoming communities, building on inclusive society and achieving education for all. They also provide an effective education to the majority of children and improve the efficiency and ultimately cost effectiveness of the entire education system.

In India the Inclusive Education program is now operating as a full-fledge program under DPEP and SSA.

Thus inclusive education is championed as a means to remove barriers improve outcomes and remove discrimination. It gives learners an equality of regard irrespective of their background gender, ethnicity, sexuality, disability and attainments.

The constitutional provision, PWD Act, and Government agencies, NGO's, Universities are taking initiative in the implementation of Inclusive Education.

The XI Five year Plan (2007-2012) has its main approach on 'Towards the faster and Inclusive growth' has laid almost importance to the Inclusive Education.

Inclusive schooling is the process of operating a classroom of school as a supportive community where the needs of all members are met and people support and accept responsibility for each other.

India has been an inclusive society, if one looks at general philosophy of life especially family life and constitutional provisions but in every program whether it is Education, Health, and Employment those should be tuned for participation of the excluded population so as to improve the life styles of all sections of the society.

Conclusion

Thus, as believed by Mahatma Gandhi, if one has to progress and to realize the ideas of Equality, Equity and Brotherhood, it must pay attention to the socio-economically weakest section of the population that is 'Sarvodaya', which we call it today as Inclusion which is to be achieved by Inclusive Education to become a Inclusive society, which is relevant to Sarvodaya society.

Reference:

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