

Acts for Inclusive Education in India

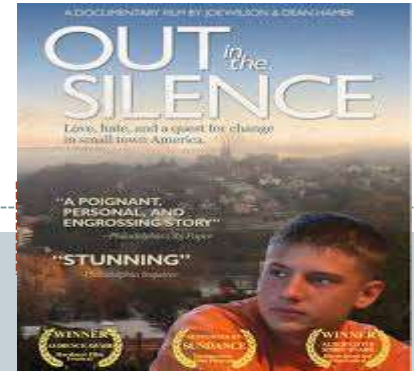


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1.The Mental Health Act 1987



- This act replaced the Lunacy Act of 1992
- Purpose of this act was to regulate admission to psychiatric hospitals or nursing homes of mentally ill persons who do not have sufficient understanding to seek treatment on a voluntary basis and to protect the rights of such persons while being detained.
- Some Important Provisions of the Act are.....
 1. A mentally ill person has the right to be admitted, treated and taken care of in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home established or maintained by the government or any other person for the treatment and care of mentally ill persons.

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2. Even mentally ill prisoners and minors have the right of treatment in psychiatric hospitals or psychiatric nursing homes of the government.
3. Mentally ill persons undergoing treatment shall not be subjected to any indignity physical or mental or cruelty.
4. Mentally ill persons who are entitled to any pay, pension, gratuity or any allowance from the government (such as government servants who become mentally ill during their tenure) are not to be denied such payment.

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5. A mentally ill person shall be entitled to the services of a legal practitioner by order of a magistrate or district court if he/she has no means to engage a legal practitioner or his/her circumstances so warrant in respect of proceedings under the Act.



2. Role of Rehabilitation Council of India in Mainstreaming the 'Special Category' Learner with reference to RCI Act 1992



- RCI,1986
- On September,1992 the RCI Act was enacted by Parliament and it became a Statutory Body on 22nd June 1993.
- The act was amended by Parliament in 2000 to make it more broad based.

****Professionals who can apply for RCI Accreditation..

1. Prosthetics and Orthotist.
2. Clinical Psychologists
3. Rehabilitation Counselors, Administrators
4. Rehabilitation Workshop Managers



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5. Rehabilitation psychologists
6. Rehabilitation Social workers
7. Rehabilitation Practitioners in Mental Retardation
8. Speech Pathologists
9. Special Teachers for Educating and Training the Handicapped
10. Vocational Counselors, Employment Officers and Placement Officers
11. Multipurpose Rehabilitation Therapists, Technicians
12. Orientation and Mobility Specialists
13. Community based Rehabilitation Professional

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14. Hearing and Ear Mould Technicians

15. Rehabilitation Engineers and Technicians

--The council has reportedly registered around 12000 such professionals across India.



3. Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995



This Comprehensive Act covers seven disabilities.....

Namely *blindness, low vision, hearing impaired, loco-motor impaired, mental retardation, leprosy cured and mental illness.*

* *Chapter V (Section 26)* of the act, which deals with education, mentions that the appropriate Governments and the local authorities shall..

1. Ensure that every child with a disability has access to free education in an appropriate environment till he attains the age of eighteen year.
2. Endeavour to promote the integration of students with disabilities in normal schools.

4.Implementation of IED under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; Implications of RTE Act,2009;NCF-2005,NCERT



Objectives of the IED (Integrated Education for Disabled)...

1. To provide least restrictive environment to disabled children so that they may grow and develop like other children.
2. To integrate the children with mild to severe disabilities to formal government schools.
3. Parent/ Sibling Counseling
4. To support manpower development activities and train required personal such s normal school teachers,DIET lecturers and itinerant teachers.

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3. Promote setting up of special schools in government and private sectors for those in need of special education in such a manner that children with special needs living in any part of the country have access to such schools.
4. Endeavour to equip the special schools for children with special needs with vocational training facilities.



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5. To setup resource centers.
6. To provide an equal opportunity to the disabled children and prepare them for like other members of the society.
7. To mainstream the disabled children to achieve principle of normalization.



5.National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Austim, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act,1989



The object is to empower families to retain their disabled members within the family and the community.

The trust reaches out to disabled persons and their families and provides a range of relief and care services. Such services may be provided through institutional care or in the homes in case the families and their disabled members are unable to access the services outside the house.



THANKS ONE AND ALL

