

ABSTRACT

The post-apartheid South Africa has led to an introduction of inclusive education policy, thus arguing for inclusion of all learners in inclusive education. Nevertheless, silent exclusion of learners remains a challenge and a social problem to learners who are not participating, not deliberating including learners who are not represented in democratic classrooms in post-apartheid South Africa. As a consequence, showing that there is a disjuncture between theory (inclusive education in post-apartheid South Africa) and practice (implementation of inclusive education in post-apartheid South African classrooms). Therefore, this mini-dissertation provides a critical analysis of inclusive education policy in post-apartheid South Africa. In specific terms, this mini-dissertation defends the inclusion of all learners by arguing that learners should be included in schools substantively. To put it bluntly, all learners should be active participants who make their own decisions during the teaching and learning process. In addition, learners should embark on public reasoning, be committed to rational norms, and have conversations with each other. By extension, learners should also act substantively as one way of looking after each other's interests by being critical of public institution and being able to influence reforms. Furthermore, this mini-dissertation maintains that substantive inclusion of learners can be a more appropriate way of precluding silent exclusion of learners, as a consequence, bridging the gap between theory and practice.
