SOCIAL INCLUSION POLICIES

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Abstract
This paper approaches social exclusion and inclusion from a theoretical point of view, respectively by defining terms and concepts. We must specify that the terms were initially used in the institutional environment and later resumed in theoretical debates. The approach tries to synthesize the theories in the field as well as the semantics of the terms in the current social invoice policies.

Keywords: *social inclusion, social exclusion, inclusion policies, social policies.*

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1. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

Social inclusion and exclusion are sociological concepts that refer to the processes by which individuals or groups of people are included or excluded from society or from certain social spheres, depending on various criteria and factors. These processes can significantly impact people's lives and influence their access to resources, rights, opportunities and community participation.

The concept of exclusion has its origins in France, in the 70s of the last century, when politicians referred to the excluded. This is in the context of high unemployment, especially among young people. In 1974, René Lenoir, Secretary of State for Social Affairs in the Gaullist government led by Jacques Chirac, published the book Les Exclus.

According to Lenoir, the excluded represented all social categories that were not included in the social insurance systems specific to the welfare state (welfare state): people with physical and mental disabilities, people with suicidal tendencies, disabled veterans, abused children, families with divorced parents, consumers of drugs, socially maladjusted people and other categories of people who do not find a place in society (Lenoir, 1974).

The reference moment for the introduction of the term social inclusion is the Lisbon European Council in 2000, on which occasion a strategy of the European Union was launched, with the horizon of 2010, known as the Lisbon Process or Strategy.

2. SOCIAL INCLUSION POLICIES

Social inclusion policy refers to the set of governmental or social actions and policies that aim to promote and ensure equal opportunities and participation of all citizens in the social, economic and cultural life of a society. This is often implemented to address and redress social, economic and cultural inequalities that may exist in a community or country. Here are some examples of social inclusion policies:

1. Anti-discrimination policies: These policies are designed to prevent discrimination based on race, gender, religion, sexual orientation, age or other personal characteristics. They may include legislation that prohibits discrimination and promotes equality of opportunity.Protecția socială: Aceste politici vizează asigurarea unui nivel minim de bunăstare pentru toți cetățenii, inclusiv

asistență socială, ajutoare de șomaj și alte programe de siguranță socială care oferă sprijin celor aflați în dificultate.

2. Inclusive education: Inclusive education policies aim to ensure that all children have access to a quality education, regardless of abilities, disabilities or other personal characteristics. This may include special class or individualized support for students with special needs.

Inclusive education is a concept and practice that promotes access, participation and success for all students, regardless of their differences in ability, ethnic background, gender or other individual characteristics. The basic principle of inclusive education is that all students should be integrated into mainstream schools and benefit from the same learning opportunities. Here are some key features of the education including:

- Integration in regular schools: Students with disabilities are integrated in regular schools and participate in the same learning activities as other students.

- Adaptations for Diversity: Curriculum and teaching methods are adapted to meet the diverse needs of all students. This includes adapting teaching materials, using assistive technology and providing additional support where necessary.

- Individualized support: Students are provided with individualized support according to their needs. This support may include assistance from support teachers, school counselors or other specialist professionals.

- Inclusive environment: An inclusive physical and social environment is created, which allows the active participation of all students. This may include accessible physical facilities and activities that promote collaboration and understanding among students.

- Counseling and training for teachers: Teachers are trained and supported to deal with diversity in the classroom. This support includes training in adapted teaching methods and in managing diverse student behaviour.

- Parents' participation: Inclusive education also involves the involvement of parents in the learning process of their children. Open communication and collaboration between school and family are essential to the success of inclusive education.

- Student awareness and education: Students are educated about diversity and inclusion. This contributes to the creation of a school climate where differences are accepted and valued.

- Promoting mutual learning: Students learn from each other, benefiting from a variety of perspectives and approaches. This contributes to the development of empathy and team spirit.

Inclusive education is of significant importance in society for several reasons:

A. Human Rights: Inclusive education is in accordance with the principles of human rights, including the right to education for all. It is an approach that recognizes and respects the dignity of each individual, regardless of their differences.

B. Equality of Opportunity: Inclusive education promotes equality of opportunity for all students, regardless of abilities, ethnic origins, or other individual characteristics. This provides equal opportunities for every child to develop their potential.

C. Social and Civic Values: By promoting mutual learning and acceptance of diversity, inclusive education contributes to the formation of responsible citizens aware of social and civic values.

D. Developing Empathy: Students who are exposed to diversity from an early age in inclusive education develop a higher level of empathy and understanding towards those with different experiences and needs.

E. Developing Social Skills: In an inclusive environment, students have the opportunity to interact and collaborate with peers who have varied perspectives and experiences. This contributes to the development of social skills and team spirit.

F. Promoting Social Inclusion: Inclusive education is a step towards a more inclusive society. Once students learn to work together and respect each other, these behaviors can be carried over to other aspects of social life.

G. Adaptability to Diversity: Through exposure to diversity in education, students become more adaptable and open to different perspectives. This contributes to the development of critical thinking and the ability to adapt to changes.

H. Better School Performance: Studies have shown that inclusive school environments have the potential to increase school performance for all students, including those with special needs. Active participation and mutual support can contribute to overall academic success.

I. Prevention of Discrimination and Stigmatization: Inclusive education contributes to combating discrimination and stigmatization, instead promoting respect and understanding between students.

J. Harnessing Diversity as a Resource: Inclusive education recognizes diversity as a resource and not an obstacle. By capitalizing on diversity, unique and innovative contributions can be made to the school environment and society in general.

Overall, inclusive education not only increases every student's chances of success, but also contributes to building a fairer, more understanding and more equitable society.

3. Affordable housing: Policies that promote access to safe and affordable housing can help reduce poverty and improve the quality of life for the disadvantaged.

4 .Employment program: Governments can implement training and job placement programs for disadvantaged groups or those facing unemployment. These programs can help create jobs and increase labor market participation.

5. Public health program: Public health policies can aim to ensure that all citizens have access to quality health services, regardless of income or socio-economic status.

6. Migrant integration policies: These policies aim to ensure that migrants and refugees have access to services and opportunities equal to native citizens.

7. Access to culture and recreation: Social inclusion policies can promote access to cultural, sporting and recreational activities for all segments of society, thus ensuring active participation and socialization.

CONCLUSIONS

These are just a few examples of social inclusion policies. Each country can develop and implement specific policies according to its needs and social and economic context. The aim of these policies is to help build a fairer and more inclusive society where all citizens have an equal chance to realize their potential.

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