

## **A goal or a mission? A perspective of social inclusion from moral conception**

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### **Abstract**

A social inclusion perspective from concept to implementation in a controlled experiment "Building Interfaces for Social Inclusion" program of the University College Lillebælt where the concept of social inclusion objectives versus obtaining contrasts environments.

### **Goal, mission, moral.**

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**The concept**

Speaking of social inclusion is immediately brought to the discussion a number of structural problems and ideological edges that make the complexity of the social landscape from which the concept is addressed. Issues such as inequality, poverty, discrimination, violence and other structural comes it up.

However, this term is a relatively new concept that began to be promoted by the European Union in the construction of their development programs and policies with emphasis on measures of inequality (Milcher & Ivanov, 2008).

Social inclusion is a process which ensures that those at risk of poverty and social exclusion increase the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in the economic, social and cultural life and to enjoy living conditions and welfare considered normal in the society in which they live. Social inclusion ensures that have greater participation in decision-making that affects their lives and access to their fundamental rights (Maigesini and Gonzalez, 2005, p. 13).

Some factors that compromise these parameters of equity and opportunity for individual members of a society are the democratic system of law which should ensure social integration of all citizens, the labor market, supposed to ensure economic integration, Welfare State, supposed to ensure social integration, family and close relationships, which should ensure the interpersonal integration (Maigesini and Gonzalez, 2005, p. 12).

This concept provides an overview of the ideal conditions of mutual treatment in social environment with emphasis on vulnerable, marginalized and minority groups themselves through various programs of work are shown through a lens of inferiority or shame.

However, although the issues are referred to in public policy from both the European Union initially and subsequently in Latin America, in practice there are a number of obstacles preventing take what is established on paper to a reality of everyday life. Below is a proposal about what might be happening conceptually behind these limitations will be presented.

**Inclusion versus achieving goals**

This article is the result of an experiment developed during the program called "Building Interfaces for Social Inclusion" or "BISI" by the University College Lillebælt Denmark in Odense that focused on issues of social inclusion and innovation through interdisciplinary work between technical and humanistic to develop solutions to the problems of certain vulnerable groups professionals, in this case, children with disabilities.

During the first period of the program, it became a theoretical approach to the perspectives, concepts and terminology surrounding these situations. This approach yielded something that aroused the interest of the group and that it could be one of the major obstacles in building a truly inclusive environment.

This was the conclusion that in most situations, social inclusion measures were implicit and inexorably opposed to obtaining goals and objectives of the group in which they took place.

That is, the integration of inclusive processes significantly compromising other areas of development in their quest to achieve a certain goal.

Such measures may consist from changes in processes, increase in costs and time, reduced quality results or just extra work added an amount of higher than expected originally effort.

This led to the development of a social experiment called "VS Achievement Goals Inclusion" in a controlled environment simulating this opposition between the concept of inclusion (social inclusion) that meant "leave no one behind" creating or adapting the circumstances of the activity or the environment in a way that everyone could take part and be benefited; while the second, "goal achievement" (goal achievement), meant that the group's goals were more important to offer fair, the priority is to win.

The experiment was to invite a couple of people to compete to win a homemade cookie if completed the object of the game: Take at least 6 pieces of colored jenga tower in less than 30 seconds, but get to decide what color is He should rotate a given indicating the color of the piece. However, one of the two people would blindfold, limiting their performance in the game. Beyond that, there was no other rule to specify the involvement of both, or prohibiting that only he could see participate.

This implies that the participants had to decide how they would play the game. At first glance, they had two options: They both participate equally and help one another to get the pieces taking longer than expected; and the other was that he could see only take out the pieces to achieve the objective and that both obtain the cookie but did not involve the other in the process.

## Results

After doing the experiment with several couples there were the following observations:

a) The couples became aware of the situation when reading the survey on their perception of social inclusion and tried to apply it in their exercises. Even they are discussing the concept before assigning a strategy to achieve your goal and put emphasis on the person who was blindfolded "should" be included.

b) There were only a few couples decided to start the person who could see take care of all the work and that they obtain the prize.

c) All other couples decided to include the person blindfolded failed in their attempt to collect the 6 pieces in the stipulated time.

d) For those couples who failed they were given a second chance. In this second chance, but two pairs, they changed their strategy without hesitation and put aside the person blindfolded to go for your goal.

While they were not said at any time that should include the other person, it is thought that individuals are conditioned to carry certain types of inclusive behavior, even though they knew it was not the most efficient way to achieve your goal felt. However, once they were given a second chance and having already tried the "inclusive" option, they opted without hesitation for going after his goal even though it contradicted the view that had externship initially on social inclusion.

One of the suspicions that arose through this exercise was that people, when they feel observed or in an open environment, may feel inclined to prefer certain concepts such as social inclusion as it relates implicitly to good social behavior and it is morally frowned upon.

Hawthorn theory states that people tend to improve one aspect of their identity or their behavior when they are aware that they are being watched, making them more self-conscious and critical to make a better impression.

Better printing and better opinion of themselves for others can ensure social success, approval and acceptance. Therefore, most individuals adapt their own image in order to project a socially acceptable and improved themselves (Cherry, 2014) version.

In this same vein, over time and through movements and social changes, certain aspects such as exclusion and discrimination have been linking directly to a moralistic view of injustice, evil or negative values and situations considered to be modified (Alvarez-Icaza, 2011). This entails that the value system of a person in such a context will lead to value judgments relate them as "good" or "bad".

Social inclusion has been viewed as a concept socially acceptable involved values of solidarity, equity, commitment and others, same that lead a person to publicly show for it, as they gave the results of the experiment, although it can stand in obtaining your goal. And once that is accomplished with the image of who chose the first social inclusion, you can continue to go directly after the target regardless of whether inclusive measures to do so are made.

## Conclusions

Thus, the first obstacle to social inclusion is disassociate this moral halo that surrounds it leads people openly displayed without necessarily allow for reflection on what involves implementing an inclusive vision.

If society for its quality system is aimed at obtaining goals and objectives and include a minority or vulnerable group committed to reach these results, the most natural alternative is opting out.

However, taking into account the implications of this and incorporating them into an honest and transparent agenda devoted to an unequal but equitable vision of inclusion and removing the moral factor that ties him to a superficial level solutions development, they will begin to develop innovative solutions, programs and policies in the Americas that involve and include aptly to these social groups where it really is relevant and not just where you feel morally or include although it does not meet any purpose of any of the two parts : inclusive and included.

## Refereces

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