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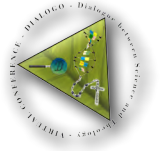
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Aspects of social inclusion regarding beneficiaries of international protection residing in Romania



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ABSTRACT

The theme addresses one of the pressing problems of Europe in recent years, but also of Romania in particular, the “refugee crisis”, which generated a new approach to immigration policies both at the level of the European Union and of each state.

Due to its geographic location, Romania has always been at the confluence of the major migration routes, but in the second half of 2011, Romania faces an influx of third-country nationals from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria who have immigrated illegally to Romania. The increase in the flow of illegal immigration has had its effects both on the migration and asylum system in Romania. As a transit country for immigrants, but also in the desire to align with European norms, Romania supports the international community, which, for humanitarian reasons, has begun to pay attention to the problem of people who do not have or did not have the protection of the states of origin by naming them refugees.

As a new theme, which has not been addressed before, the present paper aims to present both the theoretical and the applicative part an overview of the beneficiaries of a form of international protection in the Dobrogea area by identifying and exposing the problems faced by beneficiaries of some form of international protection as it emerges from the research, as well as the measures applied by the institutions in charge of social integration according to the legal provisions in force.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Throughout history, human migration has greatly changed the distribution of the world's population, people have migrated since ancient times, being one of the basic characteristics of nomad populations since prehistory. The history of human migration begins with *Homo erectus*, a million years ago, from Africa to Eurasia, followed by *Homo sapiens*, 150,000 years ago, spread all over Africa, to Australia, Asia and Europe 70,000 years ago.

In the context of globalization, the mobility of the world's population has increased significantly in the last century, men, women, and children leaving their own countries and choosing to live in others for a variety of reasons. This phenomenon has been called and explained by the term migration, and people have been called migrants. While most migrants have moved to improve their standard of living, join family members, or improve their education, some people have been forced to leave their home countries because of persecution at who have been subjected, being known as refugees. The international community considers refugees to be a distinct category of migrants, people with unique legal status.

Regarding the European regulatory framework, besides the fundamental international legal instruments in the asylum system, such as the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Additional Protocol, the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Charter of Fundamental Rights, there are now directives European issues such as:

- European Commission Directive No. 85/2011 on minimum standards on procedures in the Member States for granting and withdrawing refugee status and laying down the minimum threshold for

procedural safeguards for asylum seekers in the EU Member States [1] (<http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu>)

- EU Directive No. 33/2013 on revised reception standards for applicants for international protection, which refers to the treatment and living conditions of asylum seekers in the Member States [1] (<http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu>)

- Directive 95/2011 of the EU on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection for the uniform status of refugees and persons eligible for subsidiary protection and for the content of the revised, revised protection, and containing the elements that are relevant to the classification of a person as a refugee and elements for classification to subsidiary protection [1] (<http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu>)

- As well, EU asylum legislation has undergone changes and improvements from 2011 until 2013 when the European Common Asylum System is finalized through the establishment of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) but also to improve its current legislative framework.

The National Strategy on Migration for the period 2015-2018 continues the provisions of the previous national strategy with additions to the new internal and international situations by increasing the pressure of the phenomenon of illegal immigration on the Member States of the European Union.

According to him, the goal pursued by public policies on immigration is to manage migration as a set of actions for the allocation and management of public resources to control and coordinate the flow of third-country nationals illegally entering or illegally entering Romania.

Social inclusion is a relatively new term

introduced in the literature; the reference moment for the introduction of the term was the Lisbon European Council in 2000, which was the occasion for the launch of the Lisbon Strategy. Prior to this time, terms such as integration or insertion were used in the analysis of policies to combat social exclusion.

According to the article 6 lit. cc of Law no. 292/2011 - Social Assistance Law, "The process of social inclusion is the set of multidimensional measures and actions in the areas of social protection, employment, housing, education, health, information-communication, mobility, security, justice and culture, social exclusion and ensuring the active participation of people in all the economic, social, cultural and political aspects of society. "[2] (<http://www.mmanpis.ro>)

In terms of the sociological perspective, integration is spoken of as the "processuality of the interactions between the individual or group and the specific or integral social environment through which a functional balance of the parties is achieved", the integrated being a person, a group of persons, a social category, etc. [3] (Zamfir, C., Vlasceanu, L., 1998, p. 300). This is a long-term, multidimensional process that goes through several political, social stages and, for refugees, has an equal nature and aims at equal opportunities, treatment and equality of outcomes by maximizing minimum standards of living, housing, education and health; increasing the resources of the most disadvantaged or decreasing the resources of the favored ones. [4] (Pop, L.M., 2002, p. 305).

The integration process involves a social change, an observable and verifiable transformation over a certain period of time, at the same time taking place in a geographical area and in a social context. Thus it can be at the same time:

a) dynamic and dual: placing requests

both from the host society and from refugees or beneficiaries of a form of protection from whose perspective integration requires training to adapt to the lifestyles of new societies without their losing its own cultural identity. From the point of view of the host society, it is required to adapt public institutions to changes in the population's profile, to accept refugees or protection beneficiaries as part of the community, to take measures to facilitate their access to resources and decision-making.

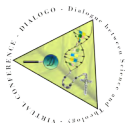
b) In the long term: From a psychological perspective, integration often starts with arrival in the country of destination and ends when the refugee or the beneficiary of protection becomes an active member of society from a legal, social, economic, educational and cultural perspective.

c) Multidimensional: because it implies both the conditions for integration and participation in all aspects of the economic, social, political and civil life of the host country, as well as the perception of the refugees and beneficiaries of the host country's acceptance and membership.

In a national context, integration is seen as a dynamic change process, which requires refugees to adapt to a different lifestyle of Romanian society, respecting the norms and values of this country as well as European ones and active participation in the process integration. [5] (Witec, S., 2012, p.283)

In these circumstances, the objectives of inclusion policies should aim to establish a relationship of responsibility between refugees, beneficiaries of protection, between their communities and civil society through actions at central, governmental and non-governmental level, including:

- Active participation in public life according to the legislation in force
- Respect for differences and diversity in relation to cultural identity, religious beliefs



through intercultural education both in school and in the family.

- Self-development and self-support by helping refugees to use their skills and knowledge in the labor market.

The development of an inclusive, tolerant society is a key prerequisite for successful inclusion of refugees and beneficiaries of protection. Once Romania joined the European Union, Romania adopted the European policy to support beneficiaries of a form of international protection in the process of social, economic and cultural inclusion, developing integration programs based on beneficiaries' needs.

Refugees are foreign citizens who, due to persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, belonging to a social group, persecution suffered in the country of origin, was in another country that offered protection. [6] (Drăgoi, V., Mircea, R., 2005, p.6)

Although Romania is a significant Christian country, people who choose to migrate and flee on the territory of another state are often of another religion, and besides the language barrier we encounter barriers related to religious customs, tradition, cultural and religion of the respective countries.

But Dobrogea has a peculiar multicultural specificity and an openness to cultural, linguistic and religious diversity, so that these people, adults and children who have gone through multiple traumas to reach a country that offers them protection, end up being integrated and accepted with all the differences and barriers encountered.

And this openness and acceptance to those in need comes also from the Christian-Orthodox specificity that preaches the love of the neighbor, the unconditional love that the Savior Jesus Christ showed by his own example.

II. OBJECTIVES

The main purpose of this paper is to identify the needs and difficulties encountered in the social inclusion process of beneficiaries of international protection residing in Romania.

III. HYPOTHESES

In the research, the following specific hypotheses were formulated in order to "verify whether changes in the parameters of the collectivity studied have occurred over time or there are significant differences between the studied groups" [7] (Rus, M, Naidin, M, 2010, p. 129).

1. The linguistic barrier is supposed to be the main obstacle to the social integration of beneficiaries of some form of international protection.

2. It is assumed there are differences in the discrimination of beneficiaries of some form of international protection at institutional and interpersonal level.

IV. METHODS/INSTRUMENTS

The questionnaire applied for 30 respondents, beneficiaries of a form of international protection residing in Romania, residing in the South-East Region, which formed the sample of research. Each person answered 33 questions with open answers, asking questions about the experiences and obstacles they faced during the process of social inclusion.

V. LOT OF PARTICIPANTS

The research group consists of 30 persons who are beneficiaries of a form of international protection residing in Romania, 16 male and 14 female persons. The sampling technique used was the

convenience of choosing the available volunteers [8] (Sântion, Călin, 2014, p. 116)

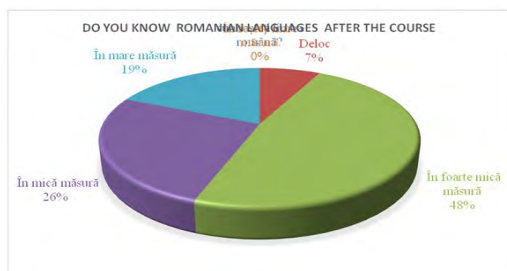
VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Analyzing the hypothesis that we assume that the linguistic barrier is the main obstacle in the social integration of beneficiaries of some form of international protection, we graphically represented the relative frequency through the circular diagram, [7] (Rus, M., Sandu M., 2015, p. 210.) Recognizing that although a large number of respondents attended Romanian language courses, 7% did not know Romanian at all, 48% knew to a very small extent Romanian, 26% to a small extent and only 19% to a large extent.

Figure 1 The degree of participation of the respondents in the Romanian language course



Figure 2. The level of knowledge of the Romanian language

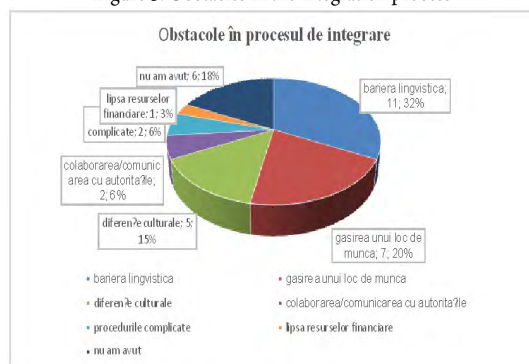


The linguistic barrier is seen as a barrier to the integration process and the following 32% chart, followed by a 20% job finding, cultural differences 15%, and cooperation with authorities 6%, complicated procedures 6% and lack of financial resources 3%, as opposed to 18% of respondents who

said they did not have problems in the integration process.

Although there is a concern both of state institutions and of non-governmental institutions regarding the organization and accessibility of Romanian language courses addressed to beneficiaries of a form of protection, they fail to acquire an optimal level of linguistic knowledge so as to succeed to be individually informed about the procedures to be followed both in relations with different institutions and in obtaining easy employment on the labor market. The lack of an occupation or a paid job is also reflected in the housing status of the beneficiaries of a form of protection, and they have to use the support of their family or friends either at the competent centers of the state.

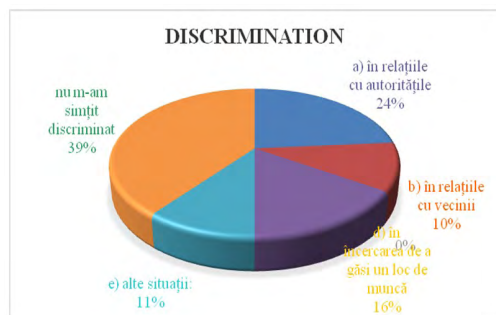
Figure 3. Obstacles in the integration process



As regards the issue of discrimination, the main discrimination situations in the perception of beneficiaries of an international protection form come into contact with various institutions / authorities, 24% of the respondents responded to this. For data grouping we used graphical representation in percentages of response frequencies [9] (Sântion, Călin, 2013, pp. 44-49). Due to the minimal level of communication in Romanian, the lack of brochures or information on the various procedural steps necessary for beneficiaries of an international protection,

drafted in an international language, these people feel discriminated and unintelligible. Another situation of discrimination is often encountered in terms of integration into the labor market, many of whom are beneficiaries of some form of international protection being limited to access to employment, which is due to the lack of information from employers who are reluctant to hire a foreign person. 16% of respondents said they faced situations of discrimination at the time of their intention to engage. These are followed by situations of discrimination in relations with neighbors 10%, but also in other situations such as doctor / hospital, bank where they are denied opening an account, or at school where children are treated differently only because they have a name different or speak and understand harder Romanian. However, 39% of the respondents said they did not feel discriminated, which leads us to conclude that discrimination is more likely to be encountered at an institutional level than the level of interpersonal relations, the multiethnic composition specific to Dobrogea, gives the majority population a higher degree of tolerance in accepting and integrating beneficiaries of a form of international protection, members of a different ethnic group.

Figure 4. Aspects of discrimination of respondents



CONCLUSIONS

From the analysis of the results obtained

as a result of the research carried out it can be concluded that for the beneficiaries of an international protection form, the poor knowledge of the Romanian language is the main problem of the integration process, which leads to the impossibility of finding a job.

Nevertheless, Romania remains the main option in terms of definitive determination for a large part of the study participants, due to the tolerant attitude of the population towards this category of people. As it emerges from the research, the main forms of discrimination are those of an institutional nature, most of who claim to have had no negative experience in interacting with the majority population. For example, respondents said they never felt discriminated because they were wearing the Islamic veil.

As a result, in a major Christian country, love for one another outweighs any prejudice, any intention to catalog the other, simply because it is a human being who needs compassion, understanding, and acceptance.

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BIOGRAPHY

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I am a social worker and psychotherapist, I have a Doctor of Psychology degree, and my areas of interest are related to child care in the family type system, social project management, case management, communication in social work and psychology, experiential psychotherapy

