

Community, Village, Gender, and Social Inclusion: A Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

This article summarizes a literature review on the relationship between community, villages, gender, and social inclusion in community development. Various studies show how these factors are interrelated and influence social inclusion. Using data from peer-reviewed scientific journals and books, this article explains the role of communities and villages in promoting social inclusion and how gender influences this dynamic. The research emphasises the multifaceted nature of inclusiveness in community development, encompassing spatial, social, environmental, economic, and political dimensions. It also highlights the importance of meaningful participation in decision-making processes and proposals to empower marginalised groups. This research demonstrates the importance of social inclusion in sustainable urban development, particularly to meet the needs of disadvantaged groups. The article underscores the need for more inclusive community development policies and practices that prioritise meaningful participation, social inclusion, and equity.

Keywords: community, community development, gender, social inclusion, village

ABSTRAK

Artikel ini memberikan ringkasan tinjauan literatur tentang hubungan antara komunitas, desa, gender, dan inklusi sosial dalam pengembangan komunitas. Berbagai penelitian menunjukkan bagaimana faktor-faktor ini saling terkait dan memengaruhi inklusi sosial. Dengan menggunakan data dari jurnal ilmiah yang telah ditinjau sejawat dan buku, artikel ini menjelaskan peran komunitas dan desa dalam mendorong inklusi sosial serta bagaimana gender memengaruhi dinamika ini. Penelitian ini menekankan sifat inklusivitas yang beragam dalam pengembangan komunitas, mencakup dimensi spasial, sosial, lingkungan, ekonomi, dan politik. Artikel ini juga menyoroti pentingnya partisipasi yang bermakna dalam proses pengambilan keputusan dan usulan untuk memberdayakan kelompok yang terpinggirkan. Penelitian ini menunjukkan pentingnya inklusi sosial dalam pengembangan perkotaan berkelanjutan, khususnya untuk memenuhi kebutuhan kelompok yang kurang beruntung. Artikel ini menekankan perlunya kebijakan dan praktik pengembangan komunitas yang lebih inklusif, yang memprioritaskan partisipasi yang bermakna, inklusi sosial, dan kesetaraan.

Kata Kunci: komunitas, pengembangan komunitas, gender, inklusi sosial, desa



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INTRODUCTION

Research on gender and social inclusion in rural communities reveals a complex landscape. The presence of female leaders challenges traditional gender stereotypes, though their effectiveness in promoting inclusivity varies (Indriyani & Godjali, 2023). Economic empowerment initiatives, such as cooperative business groups, strengthen women's roles in fostering social inclusion (Komalasari, 2019). However, gender-based social exclusion remains evident in areas like community water resource management, where implementation challenges hinder inclusivity (Raut et al., 2023). Inclusive decision-making processes are critical for addressing gender inequities and enhancing women's participation in rural development (Clark, 2000). Understanding the interplay between communities, villages, and gender is essential for effective development. Mhando et al. (2017) highlight the importance of participatory methodologies and gender frameworks to ensure fair participation, especially for women. Moreover, Xie (2009) emphasizes integrating local culture and understanding gender roles in community-driven development, as observed in rural China. Addressing gender dynamics is crucial for achieving meaningful social inclusion and equitable community development today.

The academic literature on community development is extensive, covering aspects such as performing arts, social relationships, community gardens, community institution empowerment, and tourism village development. A consistent theme throughout the research is the focus on enhancing social inclusion, cultural capital, and community engagement (Mmako et al., 2019; Angelia et al., 2020; Prayitno et al., 2022; Viola et al., 2023; Arkanudin et al., 2023). Community development projects positively impact social and cultural capital, social inclusion, and audience development (Viola et al., 2023). For instance, a community theatre intervention in Turin, Italy, significantly increased social connections and participation in cultural activities, promoting social and cultural inclusion (Viola et al., 2023). However, these projects have limitations. Challenges in sustaining long-term engagement, particularly with marginalized groups who do not typically participate in neighborhood activities or artistic events, have been noted, alongside resource constraints such as inadequate funding and local support, which hinder the project's ability to maintain momentum and expand its reach. These limitations highlight the need for continuous support and tailored approaches to ensure broad and inclusive participation in community development initiatives via performing arts (Viola et al., 2023). Additionally, smaller social units within villages, such as tribes, extended families, and faith groups, tend to exhibit stronger social cohesion compared to larger village-wide initiatives, suggesting that national policies should focus on fostering cohesion at these smaller unit levels for more inclusive and effective outcomes (Love et al., 2022).

The relationship between residents and the village government is a key focus in rural communities, particularly as digitization transforms interactions (Noersyahbani et al., 2023). For the elderly, adapting to information technology presents challenges, and Village Heads often prioritize direct communication with residents (Noersyahbani et al., 2023). In community development, scholarship on gender and social inclusion has expanded, exploring how cultural and religious beliefs shape gender stereotypes and influence community programs (Kariba et al., 2022). The importance of socially inclusive spaces, such as community gardens designed with socio-ecological health determinants, is crucial for fostering inclusiveness (Mmako et al., 2019). Similarly, sustainable development requires citizen participation and a balance of social, economic, and environmental considerations (Taneja et al., 2022). Rural areas continue to face issues like the digital divide, depopulation, and aging populations, making the concept of "smart villages" vital, with a focus on smart governance, the environment, and community (Muhtar et al., 2023). Trust and social networks enhance community resilience (Prayitno et al., 2022), and participatory village development is facilitated by strengthening community institutions as partners (Angelia et al., 2020). Despite progress, challenges remain in addressing gender norms and religious barriers, particularly with limited documentation on strategies for gender equality and social inclusion in developing

nations. Ongoing research seeks to address these gaps and promote inclusive, sustainable development across diverse contexts.

Recent literature has explored a wide range of topics, including the living conditions of individuals with disabilities, collaborations between water, sanitation, and hygiene organizations and gender equality and social inclusion groups, disaster preparedness and network resilience in Indonesian villages, digital financial inclusion, parenting styles in early childhood education, smart village planning, water management policies, and social inclusion (Šiška et al., 2018; Sukesu et al., 2020; Hayday & Collison, 2020; Love et al., 2022; Grant et al., 2023; Syahimin, 2023; Mpofu, 2023; Muhtar et al., 2023). These topics underscore the critical role of policy, social care, support systems, and advocacy in driving meaningful change. However, disagreements persist in areas such as digital inclusion, early childhood education, water management, disability inclusion, and disaster resilience. These challenges highlight the need for continued research and the development of inclusive policies. Key barriers include poverty, inequality, resource shortages, policy limitations, and the digital divide. Addressing these barriers is vital for advancing sustainable development and fostering inclusive societies (Šiška et al., 2018; Davis & Edge, 2022; Mpofu, 2023; Muhtar et al., 2023; Grant et al., 2023; Syahimin, 2023). Overall, this literature illustrates the complex relationships between communities, villages, gender, and social inclusion, providing valuable insights for fostering gender equality and sustainable development.

METHOD

This research utilizes a literature review methodology, involving secondary data accessed from libraries through reading, note-taking, and analyzing materials such as books and scientific papers. The steps of the literature review are: 1) defining the scope and context of the topic, 2) identifying relevant reference materials using Google Scholar, 3) selecting and categorizing references, 4) organizing previous research findings, 5) composing a comprehensive review, and 6) drawing conclusions and applying the results.

The subject of this research focuses on community, village, gender, and social inclusion. Keyword searches were conducted in both Indonesian and English, including terms such as community, village, gender, and social inclusion. Publish or Perish software version 8 was used to search for relevant articles, examining approximately 500 documents through Google Scholar (Harzing, 2016; Ariyanto, 2023). Pertinent articles were selected from this pool, and their findings were organized, elaborated upon, and summarized.

THE ROLE OF COMMUNITIES IN SOCIAL INCLUSION

The role of community in promoting social inclusion has been widely studied across diverse populations, including individuals with intellectual or developmental disabilities, refugees, asylum seekers, and other vulnerable groups (Amado et al., 2013; Belle-Isle et al., 2014; Mahoney & Siyambalapitiya, 2017). Much of the research focuses on individuals with disabilities who receive paid formal services, but there is a lack of studies examining the community engagement of those living independently or with their families, as well as the perspectives of community members themselves (Amado et al., 2013). For refugees and asylum seekers, community-based programs have shown positive impacts on social inclusion and connectedness, with success factors including English language proficiency, communication skills, leveraging participants' existing competencies, and active involvement of volunteers and mentors (Mahoney & Siyambalapitiya, 2017). Despite these outcomes, more research is needed to evaluate and refine these interventions (Mahoney & Siyambalapitiya, 2017). The link between community sport and social inclusion has also been explored, with recommendations emphasizing social justice principles and the creation of inclusive environments through dialogue and negotiation (Fortune & Arai, 2014). However, regional variations in how community sport is conceptualized and implemented highlight the need for further investigation into its role in fostering social inclusion (Schailleé et al., 2019).

Empirical evidence indicates that individuals with intellectual disabilities experience enhanced social inclusion and engagement in leisure activities when they possess greater independence and are supported by positive community attitudes (Merrells et al., 2018). However, their participation in recreational programs remains low, highlighting a critical need for research that captures their perspectives (Merrells et al., 2018). Community development initiatives, such as community gardens, have demonstrated a positive impact on social inclusion and occupational participation by fostering supportive environments (Whatley et al., 2015). To further promote engagement in community garden programs, future research could leverage community-based participatory models (Mmako et al., 2019). Additionally, the United Nations emphasizes the importance of social inclusion as part of its Sustainable Development Goals, advocating for advancing social, economic, and political inclusion for all individuals (Marwiyah, 2019). This is particularly pertinent for older adults, who are more susceptible to social exclusion due to health concerns and limited access to information, underscoring the necessity of targeted inclusion efforts for this population (Marwiyah, 2019).

Involvement in community organizations can foster social inclusion; however, engaging vulnerable populations presents significant challenges (Belle-Isle et al., 2014). Further research is essential to explore effective strategies that these organizations can employ to promote social inclusion and address these difficulties (Belle-Isle et al., 2014). Additionally, within the global restoration movement, there is a growing discourse on the need to move beyond inclusion programs focused solely on productivity. Critics argue that it is crucial to examine how international initiatives may inadvertently perpetuate exploitative systems. In this context, resilience-based restoration emerges as a promising approach that fosters meaningful social inclusion and empowers community members to effect change (Sigman & Elias, 2021).

Numerous studies have highlighted the significant role of communities in promoting social inclusion. For instance, Haas et al. (2016) found that urban green spaces contribute to community cohesion and inclusion, while Bai et al. (2021) demonstrated how online communities can facilitate heritage planning and disseminate information. Community organizations are essential in addressing health inequities and promoting social inclusion, as noted by Belle-Isle et al. (2014). Moreover, Mahoney & Siyambalapitiya (2017) showed that community-based interventions effectively enhance social inclusion for refugees and asylum seekers. Fieldhouse (2012) explored the use of occupation by assertive outreach practitioners to promote community participation among individuals with mental health issues, thereby fostering societal inclusion. Milner & Kelly (2009) highlighted the qualitative attributes of place that help cultivate a sense of belonging for people with disabilities. Kohon (2018) discussed the complexities of social inclusion, addressing challenges related to contested land uses, integrating disenfranchised groups, and tackling marginalization in sustainable neighborhood planning. Finally, Espadas-Alcázar (2017) presented a successful case study of community involvement in a neighborhood project, emphasizing the importance of citizen participation, social innovation, and collaboration in promoting community inclusion for low-income populations. Collectively, these studies underscore the contributions of community engagement in fostering a more inclusive society.

In conclusion, the research on community engagement highlights its role in promoting social inclusion among diverse populations, including individuals with intellectual or developmental disabilities, refugees, and older adults. Community-based interventions, such as gardening initiatives and inclusive sports programs, show positive outcomes in enhancing social connectedness and participation; however, significant gaps remain in understanding the experiences of marginalized individuals and the barriers they face. Existing studies indicate that community organizations play a crucial role in addressing health inequities and fostering a sense of belonging, yet they struggle to engage vulnerable populations effectively. Therefore, further research is essential to develop strategies that prioritize the perspectives of these individuals, enhance their participation, and refine community engagement practices.

THE VILLAGE AS AN AGENT OF INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

The study of villages as agents of inclusive development has uncovered important findings that highlight their potential in fostering well-being. One key aspect is the recognition of rural agglomerations, such as agricultural holdings, as socio-spatial formations capable of driving inclusive development (Pavlov et al., 2020). However, demographic disparities among these formations can hinder inclusion efforts (Pavlova, 2022). In Ukraine, the political significance of fostering inclusiveness in the post-war recovery of communities and districts has become increasingly apparent (Pavlova, 2022). Additionally, model villages have emerged as self-sufficient, sustainable, and equitable units that can serve as benchmarks for inclusive development, inspiring other villages to follow suit and enhancing rural areas overall (Bhattacharyya et al., 2021). The development of these sustainable micro-units can be facilitated by extension professionals and frontline systems (Bhattacharyya et al., 2021). Furthermore, in China, the impact of digital inclusive finance has been recognized as a catalyst for constructing digital villages, accelerating their development through technological innovation, improved communication infrastructure, and enhanced digital literacy (C. Zhang et al., 2023).

Social exclusion and discrimination remain prevalent in remote villages, highlighting the need for training activities aimed at equipping change agents involved in inclusive village development programs (Manuputty et al., 2023). Measures such as training and mentoring can help address the limited understanding and skills of social change agencies responsible for implementing these programs. Various hypotheses and theories have emerged regarding the role of villages in inclusive development. One hypothesis posits that Model Villages can function as self-sufficient, sustainable, and equitable units that inspire neighboring communities, contributing to broader inclusive development efforts (Bhattacharyya et al., 2021). Another theory emphasizes the significance of rural agglomerations in enhancing the inclusive development of agricultural holdings (Pavlov et al., 2020). However, ongoing debates highlight the challenges faced by remote villages, including social exclusion and discrimination, which hinder the effective implementation of inclusive development programs (Manuputty et al., 2023). Thus, while model villages present a promising avenue for promoting inclusivity, addressing these challenges is essential for fostering genuine social change.

The development of digital inclusive finance in China has been identified as a catalyst for advancing digital villages (C. Zhang et al., 2023), though its impact varies based on geography and village size. In contrast, rural Tanzania faces significant exclusions and challenges related to inclusive citizenship among self-help groups (Matunga & Kontinen, 2023). Another study assessed inclusive finance in villages by measuring penetration, usage, and effectiveness while evaluating the influence of policy support, grassroots initiatives, and infrastructure on active government involvement (Fang & Lei, 2016). However, significant challenges persist in the literature regarding villages as drivers of inclusive development. Social exclusion, manifesting as discrimination and intolerance, has been reported in remote villages, stemming from inadequate understanding of social change and a shortage of human resources for planning inclusive development programs (Manuputty et al., 2023). Additionally, exclusions in establishing and participating in groups have been documented in Mpwapwa District, Tanzania (Matunga & Kontinen, 2023). To address these issues, there are open questions in the field, including the need for comprehensive training for change agents to combat social exclusion and discrimination (Manuputty et al., 2023), as well as identifying economic entities capable of transforming rural agglomerations into inclusive spaces (Pavlov et al., 2020). Moreover, the role of territorial communities and support from authorities in implementing public policies—particularly in agriculture and regional development—are crucial areas for further exploration (Prokopa, 2022).

The role of villages in promoting social inclusion in rural development is complex. Dwyer & Hardill (2011) notes the positive impact of village services on the lives of older rural residents, particularly in terms of enhancing their access to resources and social interaction. However, this impact is not distributed evenly, with older men often hesitating to engage with these services. X.

Zhang (2021) and Jamal et al. (2023) both emphasize the importance of active participation and cooperation in achieving social inclusion, whether in the context of urban village redevelopment in China or in the former conflict region of Aceh, Indonesia. Gutiérrez & Torres (2020) provides a critical perspective, highlighting how neoliberal policies can undermine the transformative potential of rural education in promoting social inclusion and exacerbating social inequalities.

Local initiatives and policies have proven successful in improving social inclusion in various villages. Geddes & Root (2000) emphasizes the need for a balance between central, regional, and local initiatives to effectively address social exclusion and poverty. Espadas-Alcázar (2017) presents the "Community of Neighbourhood" project, which integrates the local community into a network involving various social actors and leads to successful community inclusion for low-income individuals. Pambudi et al. (2020) discusses the Inclusion Village Program in Sleman Regency, Indonesia, which empowers people with disabilities through their involvement in decision-making and various activities, resulting in improved social inclusion. These examples demonstrate the potential of local initiatives and policies in promoting social inclusion at the village level.

In conclusion, the examination of villages as agents of inclusive development reveals their potential to enhance community well-being through various socio-spatial formations, such as agricultural holdings and model villages, which serve as benchmarks for sustainable practices. Despite promising frameworks, challenges like demographic disparities, social exclusion, and discrimination hinder effective implementation, particularly in remote areas. The role of digital inclusive finance in facilitating technological advancement and improving infrastructure highlights the need for tailored solutions that address local contexts. Training and mentoring for change agents are crucial to combat social exclusion and enhance the understanding of inclusive development principles. Thus, while villages present a pathway to fostering inclusivity, comprehensive strategies and support systems must be established to ensure genuine social change and equitable development across rural landscapes.

GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

The topic of gender and social inclusion has been extensively studied across various disciplines (Bhatta, 2016). Efforts to measure social inclusion have led to the development of indicators such as the Social Inclusion Index and the Human Opportunity Index (Paraschiv et al., 2021). The mainstreaming of concerns of excluded groups, including gender inclusion, has been successful when supported by the executive branch and non-state actors (Buvinić & Mazza, 2005). However, achieving inclusion requires not only top-down approaches but also addressing everyday social interactions where policy has less influence (Koutsouris et al., 2020).

The discourse on gender equality and social inclusion varies across countries, with Sweden emphasizing gender equality and Finland focusing on the rights of same-sex parents (Nygård & Duvander, 2021). In the context of online gaming communities, social inclusion is contested, with dominant masculine dynamics and challenges of gender inequality and discrimination (Hayday & Collison, 2020). Social inclusion policies, including gender equality policies, do not have a significant effect on financial inclusion, and strong environmental sustainability policies may discourage older populations from using formal financial institutions (Ozili, 2023).

Gender equity and social inclusion play important roles in promoting green entrepreneurship and sustainable development goals (Prasetyo et al., 2023). In Latin America and the Caribbean, social inclusion policies involve constitutional frameworks, national policies, institutional arrangements, and pro-active programs to counter specific forms of exclusion (Buvinić & Mazza, 2005). Evaluations of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions have highlighted the importance of promoting gender equality and social inclusion to address health and social inequalities (Macura et al., 2023).

Research on gender and social inclusion has proposed various hypotheses and theories. One study argues that achieving inclusion in education or society requires more than just top-down

approaches and rights discourse influenced by national and international policy; it also involves understanding inclusion at the level of everyday social interaction (Koutsouris et al., 2020). Another study examines gender dynamics within eSport spaces and highlights the contested notion of social inclusion, with both social inclusion and gender inequality being present in online gaming communities (Hayday & Collison, 2020).

The literature on gender and social inclusion reveals some disagreements and controversies. One study conducted in South Africa used contrapuntal analysis to explore gender discursive struggles about social inclusion in an online gaming community (Naidoo et al., 2019). The findings identified four interrelated gender discursive struggles: dominance vs equality, stereotyping vs diversity, competitiveness vs cooperativeness, and privilege vs empowerment. Another study focused on LGBTQ and gender diverse adults with intellectual disabilities and found that they experience exclusion within disability services (Smith et al., 2022). This suggests that social inclusion is not fully achieved for this population.

Inclusive education and social interaction have also been explored as important aspects of gender and social inclusion. Understanding inclusion at the level of social interaction is crucial for achieving inclusive education and society (Koutsouris et al., 2020). While top-down approaches influenced by national and international policies and rights discourse are important, inclusion processes also operate at the level of everyday social interaction (Koutsouris et al., 2020).

The major challenges and limitations in studying gender and social inclusion are multifaceted and require a comprehensive approach. One challenge is the tension between inclusion and individual choice experienced by young people in everyday social interactions, particularly at the intersection of disability, ethnicity, gender, and social class (Koutsouris et al., 2020). This highlights the importance of understanding inclusion at the level of social interaction, as policies alone may not be sufficient to achieve inclusion in education or society (Koutsouris et al., 2020).

Exposure to the concept of gender can impact social inclusion in communities and villages (Indriyany & Godjali, 2023). Not all female leaders in villages actively promote inclusiveness, but instead fulfill formalities (Indriyany & Godjali, 2023). This suggests that exposure alone is not enough to drive social inclusion. Gender norms also influence poverty dynamics, highlighting the need to shift these norms for inclusivity (Petesch & Badstue, 2020). Understanding and applying the concept of gender is crucial for human capacity development and social inclusion (Isidiho et al., 2020). Women can serve as agents of social inclusion in local belief communities, demonstrating the potential for gender-inclusive initiatives to drive change (Komalasari, 2019).

Various studies have explored efforts to achieve gender equality and social inclusion. Reform in social studies education is necessary to promote gender equality, with strategies involving critiquing power structures and exploring gender fluidity (Siebert, 2020). To reduce gender inequality in developing Asia, cultural, social, and economic factors must be addressed (Niimi, 2009). Changing attitudes also play a role in achieving gender equality (Xu et al., 2010). Gender diversity in the workplace is beneficial, and organizational culture change is needed to achieve it (Andrade, 2022). These studies collectively highlight the diverse nature of efforts to achieve gender equality and social inclusion, and the importance of comprehensive strategies that address education, cultural norms, economic opportunities, and organizational culture.

In conclusion, the literature on gender and social inclusion highlights the complexity of achieving true inclusivity across various social contexts. Key findings suggest that while top-down approaches, supported by governmental and non-state actors, play a crucial role in mainstreaming gender inclusion, they must be complemented by grassroots efforts that address everyday social interactions where policies often fall short. The dynamics of gender equality vary by region, as seen in contrasting approaches in countries like Sweden and Finland, and issues such as gender inequality persist in environments like online gaming communities. Additionally, the importance of contextual frameworks, including constitutional and national policies, is evident in regions like Latin America and the Caribbean. The interplay between individual agency, societal norms, and

institutional frameworks underscores the necessity of understanding inclusion at a micro level to overcome barriers and foster participation, particularly for marginalized groups such as LGBTQ individuals and those with disabilities. Therefore, achieving gender equity and social inclusion requires a comprehensive approach that integrates both top-down and bottom-up strategies, focusing on the nuances of social interactions and community dynamics to create effective and sustainable inclusive practices.

CONCLUSION

Research demonstrates that inclusivity in community development encompasses various dimensions, including spatial, social, environmental, economic, and political aspects. The literature on social inclusion reveals a multifaceted approach essential for supporting diverse populations, such as individuals with intellectual or developmental disabilities, refugees, and other vulnerable groups. Key findings indicate that social inclusion is critical for sustainable urban development, particularly in addressing the needs of disadvantaged groups. It is imperative to prioritize meaningful participation in decision-making processes and empower marginalized communities. While significant progress has been made through community-based interventions, there remains a persistent need for more inclusive community development policies and practices that emphasize social inclusion and equality.

Despite advancements in promoting social inclusion, substantial gaps persist in understanding the experiences and perspectives of marginalized populations. Further exploration is needed to comprehend the low levels of participation and awareness among these groups at the community and village levels. Additionally, exploring villages as agents of inclusive development highlights barriers to inclusion, indicating that while model villages and digital innovations can foster inclusivity, systemic barriers and social exclusion still exist. The existing literature on gender and social inclusion points to a complex landscape, revealing that diverse methodologies and findings reflect an incomplete understanding of how best to promote equity and inclusivity across different societal levels.

To enhance social inclusion effectively, future research should focus on innovative strategies that address identified gaps and promote community engagement. This includes prioritizing community-based learning initiatives that foster awareness and participation among marginalized groups. A multi-sectoral approach is essential, involving collaboration among government, civil society, and international partners to monitor and evaluate outcomes. Additionally, it is crucial to develop robust policy frameworks that facilitate grassroots engagement and address systemic barriers to inclusion. By combining local initiatives with effective training for change agents and supportive public policies, the transformative potential of rural communities can be realized, ultimately leading to genuine social change and inclusive development for all community members.

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