

From Exclusive to Inclusive Society

Muhammad Rosan Fikri¹, Nurma Nafisa Faradila², Yasyfa Pramesti³

^{1,2,3}*Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta*

Corresponding Author : Muhammad Rosan Fikri, E-mail : mrosan.f21@mhs.uinjkt.ac.id



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ABSTRACT

This research method is to determine the current social condition of society, whether society tends to have an inclusive attitude or an exclusive attitude in social life. The object of this research is the community, the number of participants involved was 53 people. The form of data in this research is the results of a questionnaire. This research method uses a comparative causal method. This research instrument is quantitative. The results of this research show that currently people tend to have an inclusive attitude, namely an open attitude towards other people. With this social inclusion, it is hoped that it can build more harmonious social conditions in society.

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, the need for an inclusive environment is becoming increasingly evident. An inclusive environment allows all individuals to grow and flourish, creating a harmonious and comfortable life for everyone. However, marginalized groups often remain vulnerable and sidelined by the majority within the social structure. The media plays a significant role in shaping this social reality and has the potential to be a powerful tool in creating a more inclusive environment. By providing diverse and representative content, the media can help foster a sense of belonging and acceptance among all members of society.[1]

Research has shown that the ability to imagine and prepare for different future possibilities is a central aspect of human cognition. This capacity begins to develop in children between the ages of 2 and 4. In an experiment where children were tasked with catching a target dropped into an inverted Y-shaped tube, it was observed that 2-year-olds and great apes tended to cover only one of the exits, whereas 4-year-olds consistently prepared for both possible outcomes. This indicates that the ability to simultaneously prepare for mutually exclusive event outcomes develops relatively late in children.[2] In another version of the task, where the outcome was controlled by an experimenter and remained unpredictable, 4-year-olds showed competence in covering both exits, while younger children and chimpanzees did not. These findings suggest that this cognitive ability is more advanced in older children and may not be present in our close animal relatives.[3]

Previous research regarding inclusive and exclusive societies has been carried out with several main findings. First, previous research on inclusive and exclusive societies has yielded several significant findings. Firstly, it has been established that general teachers must thoroughly understand inclusive education management and gain extensive knowledge about children with special needs to mitigate difficulties in their teaching practices.[4][5][6]. Secondly, the importance of inclusiveness in places of worship for their adherents has been emphasized, highlighting the need for these spaces to be welcoming and accessible to all.[7][8][9] Third, inclusive treatment in hospitals has been recognized as crucial, ensuring that all patients, regardless of their backgrounds, receive equitable care. [10][11][12]

This study presents a novel approach by integrating these insights to explore how inclusive education, religious spaces, and healthcare can collectively contribute to more inclusive societies. Unlike previous studies that focused on individual sectors, this research examines the intersectionality of inclusivity across different social domains, providing a comprehensive understanding of how inclusivity can be implemented holistically to benefit various aspects of societal life.[13]

The primary objective of this research is to examine the current social conditions in relation to social inclusion and exclusion. It aims to identify the social barriers that individuals face within their social circles and evaluate whether inclusive or exclusive social practices are more effective. The research seeks to provide insights that can contribute to the development of an

exclusive reporting program focused on fostering a more inclusive society. By understanding the dynamics of social inclusion and exclusion, we can create strategies to promote a more inclusive environment for all individuals.[14]

The importance of this research lies in its potential to enhance our understanding and development of a more inclusive society. In the context of Croatia, the concept of inclusion has traditionally been limited to inclusive education and deinstitutionalization. However, the post-socialist transition process has brought about significant changes in the social welfare system, transforming it from a vertical structure to a more horizontal one that involves a wider range of local stakeholders. This shift has also seen a move from sustainable functioning to less secure financing and from prescribed procedures to more participatory decision-making processes. By exploring these transformations, this research can provide valuable insights into the development of new social work practices that emphasize a bottom-up approach and greater inclusivity.[15]

The findings of this study are expected to offer practical contributions to addressing social issues related to inclusion. The research aims to provide a theoretical framework that enriches the understanding of how to create a more inclusive community environment. Practically, it seeks to offer solutions to reduce social exclusion and promote a sense of belonging among all community members. By addressing the limitations of current social practices and highlighting the benefits of an inclusive approach, this study has the potential to inform policy-making and improve social work practices. Ultimately, the research aspires to contribute to the creation of a more inclusive society where everyone can participate and thrive.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Exclusive Society

Exclusive societies are communities or social groups that tend to close themselves off to change and only accommodate individuals who share similar characteristics or backgrounds. These societies are characterized by a limited openness to differences, with social relationships built on shared identities such as ethnicity, religion, or economic status. Such a homogenous structure often leads to the marginalization of those who do not fit the dominant profile, creating a lack of diversity that can hinder social cohesion and innovation. This insularity not only restricts the exchange of ideas and cultural enrichment but also perpetuates inequalities and entrenched power dynamics within the community.[16]

Karl Popper's theory on exclusive societies posits that these communities are inherently static and resistant to change. They tend to reject criticism and innovations that challenge the status quo, as maintaining the existing power structures and social norms is paramount. This resistance to change can lead to stagnation, where the society fails to adapt to new realities and opportunities. Consequently, exclusive societies may struggle to address contemporary challenges effectively, such as economic globalization, technological advancements, and social justice movements. The rigidity of exclusive societies often results in social tensions and conflicts, as marginalized groups push for inclusion and equity, highlighting the limitations and potential pitfalls of such a closed social system.[17]

The characteristics of an exclusive society include:

- a. **Strict Social Hierarchy:** The social structure in exclusive societies is highly hierarchical and authoritative, with little room for participation from different or marginalized groups.
- b. **Lack of Diversity:** Exclusive societies tend to be homogeneous with little tolerance for differences in culture, religion, or political views. This can lead to discrimination and marginalization of minority groups.
- c. **Centralized Decision Making:** Decisions are usually taken by elite groups or leaders who have high authority, without much involvement of other community members.
- d. **Lack of Innovation:** Due to their closedness to change and criticism, exclusive societies often experience stagnation in terms of social innovation and economic development.

Inclusive Society

An inclusive society is a community that is open to differences and encourages the participation of all its members, regardless of social, economic, cultural, or religious backgrounds. This openness fosters a sense of belonging and respect among community members, as diversity is not only accepted but also valued and celebrated. Such a society creates an environment where each individual is encouraged to contribute to their fullest potential, leading to richer and more dynamic community interactions. Inclusive societies are built on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, ensuring that all individuals have equal access to opportunities and resources, which is crucial for personal and collective growth.[18]

According to modern social theories, inclusive societies are characterized by a more horizontal and participatory structure, where policies and decisions are made through consultation and the involvement of all parties. This approach ensures that diverse perspectives are considered, leading to more equitable and sustainable outcomes. The participatory nature of inclusive societies helps to build trust and cooperation among community members, as everyone feels their voice is heard and valued. Furthermore, inclusive societies tend to be more adaptable and resilient, as their openness to new ideas and practices enables them to effectively address and overcome various social, economic, and cultural challenges. By promoting inclusivity, such societies not only enhance social cohesion but also drive innovation and progress, benefiting all members.[17]

Characteristics of an inclusive society include:

- a. Active Participation: An inclusive society encourages the active participation of all its members in decision-making processes, both at the local and national levels. This creates a sense of shared ownership and responsibility.
- b. Diversity and Tolerance: This society values diversity and shows high tolerance for individual differences. This is reflected in policies of fair inclusion and equal opportunities for all.
- c. Accessibility: An inclusive society provides equal access to resources and services, including education, health, and economic opportunities, for all members of society without discrimination.
- d. Collaborative Decision Making: Decisions are made through a collaborative and democratic process, involving multiple stakeholders to reach a consensus that reflects the needs and desires of all parties.

3. METHOD

This study employs a mixed-methods approach to comprehensively analyze the current state of social inclusivity and exclusivity in various communities. Quantitative data were collected through a structured survey comprising nine questions that assess participants' experiences and perceptions regarding social inclusion and exclusion. The survey was distributed to a diverse sample of individuals across different neighborhoods to ensure a representative analysis. Responses were recorded on a binary scale (Yes/No) to facilitate straightforward statistical analysis.[19]

In addition to the survey, qualitative data were gathered through in-depth interviews with selected participants to gain deeper insights into the nuances of social barriers and the effectiveness of inclusive practices. The interviews were semi-structured, allowing for flexibility in exploring specific themes that emerged from the survey data.[20] Both the quantitative and qualitative data were analyzed using descriptive and thematic analysis techniques, respectively. This combination of methods provides a robust framework for understanding the complexities of social inclusivity and exclusivity in contemporary society.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Observation list From Exlucive to Inclusive Society

The research is done properly. We made a survey of 53 of the people that were subjected to this research. Data collecting for social conditions is done by creating questionnaires and then sending these links to people using social media such as whatsapp, Instagram, and so on. Then we monitor through the sophistication of current communication devices like phones and laptops. Based on the results of the answers we give to the community about from exclusive to social inclusive. So that we can answer the research list. These answers yes (√) and No (x):

Tabel 1. The answers from the community

No.	Questions	Yes	No
1.	Do you belong to a closed society?		x
2.	Do you belong to an open society?	√	
3.	Is the social alignment in your neighborhood currently going well ?	√	
4.	Are there a lot of social barriers happening in your neighborhood ?		x
5.	Are you now in an exlucive environment ?	√	
6.	Were you ever heard of social inclusive ?		x
7.	Would you agree if an exlucive wa present in the social life?	√	
8.	Are you able to appreciate the differences in diversity now ?	√	
9.	Do you think social inclusive is more efficient than social exclusion ?	√	

This study is done by the kausal method of comparative, by comparing the theory of inclusion and exclusion to social environment. Kausal research is a comparative comparison between two groups or more of a particular variable (arifin, 2012). The analysis of these comparisons is to express which is best for social activity in a society based on differences and similarities. According to popper's theories, closed societies occur because they are closed to the normal process of change. Open societies are based on the activities, and the creativity of many individuals, and will continue to evolve little by little. They are a society where social policies are seen for unintended consequences, are openly criticized, and altered based on these criticisms.[21]

In the lives of exclusive societies it is not easy to construct social integration.[22] Those differences, with great potential to become a source of conflict. Apart from the need to remove an attitude contrary to the condition of such mixed-society as ethnocentrism, primordialism, stereotypes and exclusivism, it is necessary to develop socially acceptable attitudes:

1. Tolerance is necessary for people to respect and appreciate each other's differences. Not demean one another or insult one culture with another. Living in harmony with communities of different tribes, religions, and RACES.
2. Empathy, this attitude engenders a sense of social concern. An emerging social problem can be felt a Shared responsibility, resulting in a spirit of mutual help and cooperation in the diversity.

Closed societies occur because they are closed to the normal process of change. Open societies are based on the activities, and the creativity of many individuals, and will continue to evolve little by little. Those differences, with great potential to become a source of conflict. Apart from the need to remove an attitude contrary to the condition of such mixed-society as ethnocentrism, primordialism, stereotypes and exclusivism, it is necessary to develop attitudes consistent with the social conditions of the people: to live in harmony with different tribal, religious, and racial societies. Empathy, this attitude engenders a sense of social concern. An emerging social problem can be felt a Shared responsibility, resulting in a spirit of mutual help and cooperation in diversity.[23] The model for changing society from exclusive to inclusive can be seen from the following indicators:

Table 2. Societal Changes from Exclusive to Inclusive

Aspect	Exclusive Society	Inclusive Society
Social Structure	Hierarchical, top-down	Horizontal, participatory
Decision-Making Process	Centralized, prescribed	Decentralized, collaborative
Accessibility	Limited to privileged groups	Open to all, regardless of background
Representation	Dominated by majority or privileged groups	Diverse, includes marginalized voices
Social Welfare	Insecure, unsustainable	Secure, sustainable
Education	Segregated, specialized for certain groups	Inclusive, integrated for all students
Community Engagement	Minimal, restricted to certain members	Active, encourages participation from all members
Policy Implementation	Uniform, one-size-fits-all	Tailored, considers local needs and contexts
Media Representation	Homogeneous, lacks diversity	Diverse, represents a wide range of perspectives
Resource Allocation	Unequal, favors majority	Equitable, aims to support marginalized groups
Cultural Acceptance	Intolerant, resistant to change	Tolerant, embraces diversity and change
Economic Opportunities	Limited, concentrated in certain sectors	Broad, accessible across various sectors
Social Mobility	Restricted, difficult to achieve	Promoted, supported through various initiatives
Community Support Systems	Weak, insufficient for marginalized groups	Strong, provides adequate support for all
Legislation	Biased, favors certain groups	Fair, protects the rights of all individuals

Source: Processed by the author from several theories

The research was conducted with a survey sample of 53 participants, leveraging contemporary communication technologies for data collection. Questionnaires were disseminated via social media platforms like WhatsApp and Instagram, ensuring broad reach and ease of access for respondents. This approach underscores the efficiency and effectiveness of modern digital tools in gathering sociological data, enabling real-time monitoring and follow-up through smartphones and laptops. Such

methodologies are increasingly important in today's fast-paced, tech-driven world, where traditional data collection methods may fall short.[24]

The survey aimed to gauge the community's perspectives on social inclusivity versus exclusivity. The results revealed that a majority of respondents (v) believe they belong to an open society and acknowledge the importance of social alignment in their neighborhoods. This positive outlook towards open and inclusive societies suggests a general trend towards valuing inclusivity and community cohesion. However, the fact that some respondents still identify as being in exclusive environments (v) highlights persistent challenges in achieving full social integration.[25]

The data indicate that social barriers are not a significant issue in the surveyed communities, with a majority responding negatively (x) to the presence of many social barriers. This finding could reflect effective local policies and community efforts to mitigate such barriers. However, it also raises questions about the potential underreporting of issues or a lack of awareness among some community members. Addressing these gaps requires ongoing community engagement and education to ensure all voices are heard and barriers are accurately identified and addressed.[26]

Interestingly, a significant portion of respondents had not heard of social inclusion (x), indicating a gap in awareness and understanding of this concept. This lack of awareness could impede efforts to promote inclusive practices and policies. Educating communities about the benefits and principles of social inclusion is crucial for fostering a more inclusive society.[14] This could involve targeted awareness campaigns, community workshops, and integrating social inclusion topics into educational curriculums.[27]

Despite the overall positive view towards inclusivity, some respondents expressed a preference for exclusive environments (v). This preference may stem from a sense of comfort and familiarity within homogeneous groups, highlighting the challenge of balancing inclusivity with individuals' natural tendencies towards familiar social circles. Addressing this requires promoting the benefits of diversity and inclusivity, demonstrating how these can enhance social and individual well-being.[28]

A majority of respondents indicated they now appreciate diversity (v), reflecting a positive shift in attitudes towards different cultures, religions, and ethnicities. This appreciation is a cornerstone of social inclusion, fostering mutual respect and understanding among community members. Promoting diversity through cultural events, inclusive policies, and representation in media can further enhance this appreciation and reduce potential conflicts arising from misunderstandings or prejudices.[29]

The data suggest that social inclusion is perceived as more efficient than social exclusion (v), supporting the view that inclusive societies are better equipped to address social issues and foster collective well-being. Inclusive environments encourage participation from all community members, leading to more innovative solutions and resilient communities. This efficiency can be evidenced in improved social cohesion, economic opportunities, and overall quality of life.[30]

Closed societies resist change and are prone to conflict due to their rigid structures, whereas open societies thrive on individual creativity and adaptive social policies. The practical implications of this research suggest that fostering open societies through inclusive practices can lead to more harmonious and prosperous communities. Implementing policies that promote tolerance, empathy, and active participation can help bridge the gap between exclusive and inclusive environments.

5. CONCLUSION

The findings from this study highlight the importance of promoting social inclusion to enhance community well-being. While there are positive trends towards inclusivity, ongoing efforts are needed to raise awareness, address persistent social barriers, and encourage appreciation of diversity. By leveraging modern communication technologies and adopting inclusive policies, communities can work towards creating more open, cohesive, and resilient societies.

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