

INTISARI

Menyimak perjalanan proses pendidikan di Indonesia tidak terlepas dari persoalan atau permasalahan klasik yang tetap ada, yaitu persoalan intoleransi. Bahkan persoalan ini bukan hanya Indonesia, bangsa-bangsa lain juga turut mengalaminya. Berdasarkan data *semantic scholar* lewat aplikasi *Publish or Perish (PoP)* dan *Vosviewer* penulis menemukan 4 term terbesar Intoleransi, sekolah, radikalisme dan Indonesia dan saling berkaitan. Dan hal tersebut menjadi relevan karena terkonfirmasi lewat banyak penelitian salah satunya lewat temuan Setara bagaimana kota-kota di Indonesia mengalami stagnasi Indeks Kota Toleran. Persoalan intoleransi di dalam dunia pendidikan juga cukup masif terjadi di tahun setelah tahun 2000-an. Untuk melihat bagaimana praktik baik Kota Salatiga sebagai kota IKT terbaik, lewat kebijakan yang dikeluarkan, penting untuk mengeksplorasi persepsi para pelajar, guru dan pimpinan sekolah. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif kepada 3 objek penelitian, yaitu 3 Satuan pendidikan tingkat SMP, yakni 1 sekolah negeri, 2 sekolah swasta yang terdiri dari 1 sekolah Kristen dan 1 sekolah muslim. Dari hasil wawancara secara mendalam kepada 21 pelajar dan 16 guru dengan bantuan aplikasi NVIVO di dapatkan sejumlah praktik baik toleransi. Segi Kebijakan Sekolah yang mendorong terciptanya Toleransi, SMP 4 punya kebijakan Batinku Padang, SMP Kristen UKSW lewat Kebijakan Pepenkris dan Pemilihan Pemimpin kelas secara demokratis, dan Kebijakan SMP Islam Raden Paku yakni kebijakan Hafal Quran. Segi lingkungan, ketiga sekolah tersebut menciptakan lingkungan yang kondusif, inklusif, merata dan tidak ada pembedaan perlakuan, maupun penyediaan fasilitas. Dari segi Media sosial dan Tokoh Idola, tidak berdampak kepada perilaku intoleransi Siswa. Karena masing-masing punya filter kebijakan pembatasan akses jika di sekolah, kerjasama dengan orang tua di rumah. Untuk hasil penelitian tentang Praktik Baik Kota Salatiga, yakni peran kampus uksw, kebijakan sekolah, kebiasaan saling menghargai dalam lingkungan yang multikultural, seringkali kirap dan pawai budaya, harga terjangkau dan kondisi kotanya yang nyaman terhadap perbedaan, saling menghormati proses ibadah masing-masing, kaum mayoritas tetap menghargai dan mendukung kaum minoritas, penguatan profil pelajar pancasila yang semakin masif dilakukan, budaya tolong menolong yang masih terus terpelihara, akses konten media sosial yang mendorong sikap toleransi.

Kata kunci : intoleransi, kebijakan, lingkungan sekolah, media sosial, tokoh idola, siswa, guru, pendidikan, Salatiga, kota toleran

ABSTRACT

Observing the journey of the education process in Indonesia cannot be separated from classic issues or problems that still exist, namely the problem of intolerance. This problem is not only in Indonesia, other nations are also experiencing it. Based on semantic scholar data via the Publish or Perish (PoP) and Vosviewer applications, the author found the 4 biggest terms: Intolerance, school, radicalism, and Indonesia and they are interrelated. This is relevant because it has been confirmed through many studies, one of which is Setara's findings on how cities in Indonesia are experiencing stagnation in the Tolerant City Index. The problem of intolerance in the world of education also occurred quite massively in the years after the 2000s. To see the issue of intolerance in more depth and the good practices of Salatiga City as the best IKT city, it is important to explore the perceptions of students, teachers, and school leaders through the policies issued. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods for 3 research objects, namely 3 junior high school level education units, namely 1 state school, 2 private schools consisting of 1 Christian school, and 1 Muslim school. From the results of in-depth interviews with 21 students and 16 teachers with the help of the NVIVO application, several root causes of intolerance were obtained. In terms of school policies that encourage the creation of tolerance, Middle School 4 has the *Batinku Padang* policy, UKSW Christian Middle School has the *Pepenkris Policy* and democratic selection of class leaders, and the Raden Paku Islamic Middle School policy is the Quran memorizing policy. In terms of environment, the three schools create an environment that is conducive, inclusive, and equitable and there is no differentiation in treatment or provision of facilities. In terms of social media and idol figures, it has no impact on students' intolerant behavior. Because each has a filter policy limiting access at school and collaboration with parents at home. For the results of research on Good Practices in the City of Salatiga, namely the role of the UKSW campus, school policies, habits of respect for each other in a multicultural environment, frequent parades and cultural parades, affordable prices and the condition of the city which is comfortable with differences, mutual respect's worship process, people the majority continues to respect and support minorities, the profile of Pancasila students is increasingly massively strengthened, the culture of mutual help is still maintained, access to social media content that encourages attitudes of tolerance.

Keywords: intolerance, policy, school environment, social media, idol figures, students, teachers, education, Salatiga, tolerant city