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Increased tolerance of economic-based societies

Endin Mujahidin, Renea Shinta Aminda, Novita br Ginting

Universitas Ibn Khaldun Bogor, Indonesia

Endin.mujahidin@uika-bogor.ac.id

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to increase the tolerance of economic-based societies by using this type of experimental learning research, which is a study by explaining the needs by describing past, present and future variables. The subjects in this study were students of Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and santri Pondok Pesantren As Salaam Data collection technique is the most important step in the research, because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data. So the techniques or methods used include observation, interviews, and documentation, the result of this study is the need to do assistance and increase economic-based tolerance in Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and santri pondok pesantren As salam.

Keywords. Increased Tolerance, Society, Economy

Introduction

The development of information technology today greatly affects people's lives, people can utilize information technology to improve economic, socio-cultural, political, and religious da'wah competencies. But low public digital literacy affects people's activities, attitudes, and behavior [1]. Society has difficulty filtering out positive information, this makes negative interactions and encourages irresponsible behavior. The phenomenon of anonymity in the digital world such as *ashate speech*, the production and dissemination of false information (*hoaxes*), fraud, prostitution, and crime will greatly affect tolerance in society.

Tolerance is a character that is needed by a plural nation. Without tolerance, a nation that has a plurality of ethnicities, religions, and beliefs will be difficult to establish itself. Although in general the practice of tolerance in Indonesia can be called good, but cases of intolerance often arise, even this occurs among students and students.

Intolerance can arise due to the influence of other factors such as political, economic, and socio-cultural. 3]. To overcome the emergence of intolerance in society, educational efforts are needed for the community so that tolerance is maintained in the community through activities in the field of economics, religion, and the application of information technology, so that through these activities the digital literacy of the community increases[4].

Tolerance is an attitude of respect between people, an attitude of tolerance fosters mutual acceptance of the opinions of others and eliminates prejudices. This attitude of tolerance is one of the *multicultural* values that strengthen the harmonization of Islamic society, so that various societal problems in the fields of socio-culture, politics, security, and information technology will not affect people's tolerance attitudes.

Every religion teaches the values of tolerance, Islam as the religion of Rahmatan Lil Alamain (mercy for all nature) can bring peace, tranquility, and security to all things in the universe. From this foundation Islam educates its people to uphold the values of peace and harmony. Islam offers the concept of tolerance to difference called *tasamuh*, because in the concept of *tasamuh* there is the value of love (mercy), wisdom (wisdom), universal good (*maslahat ammat*), justice (*adl*)[6].

Increased tolerance of the community is needed so that there is no discrimination. Religious tolerance can be reflected in the social relationship of their lives with the surrounding community. One of them is Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and Pondok Pesantren Assalam with surrounding community partners. Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School was established in 2013 and recorded until 2021 has as many as 212 students from various grades, namely grades 7, 8, and 9. Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and SMP al-Ittihadiyah are two educational institutions in Ciampea Udik Village. Both of these institutions have a great influence on the surrounding community. This is because these two institutions actively organize spiritual development activities through studies and economic improvement activities.

One of the efforts made for economic improvement is through Community Service (PkM) activities. Millennials who are educated at Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and SMP al-Ittihadiyah need to be instilled in them character values directly through habituation by participating in community activities, including *gotong royong* activities or citizen meetings that are able to foster the character of tolerance and cooperation[7].

The efforts that will be carried out in this Community Service (PkM) activity are to directly involve the students at Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School students through the cultivation of hydroponic-based vegetables in the Green house laboratory as a medium of learning to grow crops in developing agricultural products in realizing food security. Another effort made to foster tolerance is through the efforts of bread production, in this case it is still a *home industry* scale is still very limited in production facilities such as *mixers, freezers, and ovens*. household industrial equipment is relatively expensive but needed to support *entrepreneurial* activities for students and students.

The obstacles faced by Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and SMP al-Ittihadiyah in developing agricultural businesses in the field of hydroponics and bread production business are 1) Limitations of human resources (HR), lack of experts in providing and socializing the importance of having an attitude of tolerance like millennials in entrepreneurship. . 2) Planning and implementation of activities, activities carried out seem monotonous so that it is less attractive to young people. 3) Activity Funding, 4) Marketing constraints, 5) Natural resources, 6) Availability of support facilities.

The approach taken in community service activities (PkM) is experiential *learning* experiential learning method as a process where individual experiences are reflected and from it arise new ideas or knowledge [Dennison, Paul]. The application of *experiential learning methods* in Community Service (PkM) activities is carried out through workshops and direct training for students. Workshop and training activities in the form of:

- a. Faith-Based Training
 1. Building on tolerance in society
 2. Entrepreneurship in an Islamic perspective
 3. Islamic marketing
- b. Economic-Based Training
 1. Bread Production
 2. Marketing of bread and green house production

3. Financial Management

c. Information Technology-Based Training

1. Marketing of bread production and green *house* (digital marketing)
2. Application-based Financial Management
3. Social media-based *market place*

This Community Service (PkM) activity will be able to accelerate the process of improving community welfare, especially preparing the young generation of Indonesia, especially the students of Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and al-Ittihadiyyah Junior High School students to become creative, innovative, and intelligent generations. Karimah, bravely take risks to open a business on various occasions and find opportunities to improve lives.

In preparation for the implementation of Community Service activities at Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and al-Ittihadiyyah Junior High School students, the team conducted a bread-making trial training activity shown in figure 1.1.



Figure 1.1 Bread making trial training

This activity will be trained at Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and al-Ittihadiyyah Junior High School students to improve their skills and foster the spirit of *entrepreneurship*. The obstacles faced are the small capacity of tools owned to produce bread, devices that support sales, and aspects of product legality such as no PIRT and HALAL certificates are also currently needed to ensure the quality and reliability of products.

Trials in agriculture are carried out by building a green *house* laboratory in UIKA Bogor which was established in June 2021. currently in the *green house* laboratory in hydroponic vegetable cultivation. *Green house* Ibn Khaldun University Bogor was tested in September 2021 on a laboratory scale. Planting cultivation technology uses a wick (submerged) planting system and produces the main vegetables namely kale, spinach and pakcoy. The green house laboratory at Ibn Khaldun University Bogor is shown in figure 1.2. This hydroponic vegetable cultivation activity will be trained at Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and al-Ittihadiyyah Junior High School students to improve their skills in agriculture.

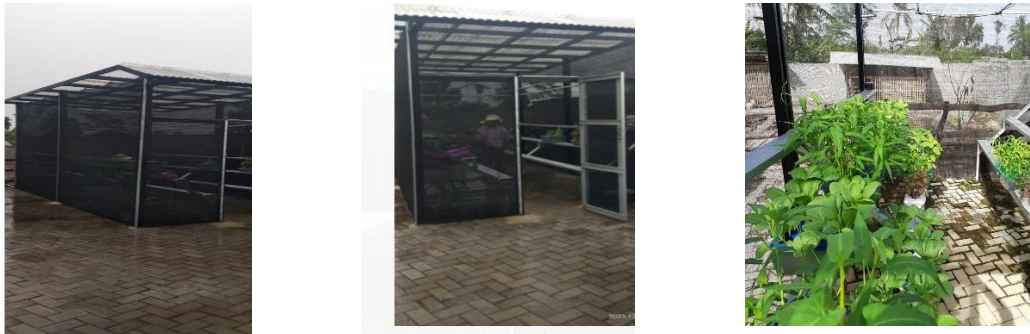


Figure 1.2 Greenhouse Laboratory of Ibn Khaldun University Bogor

Based on the description above, this community service activity is carried out in order to increase community tolerance based on the economy, religious values, and the application of information technology. This activity is in collaboration with Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and Pondok Pesantren Assalam. Tolerance according to Tillman is an attitude to respect each other, through understanding with the aim of peace. Tolerance is touted as an essential factor in the creation of peace. According to Dimont, Tolerance is an attitude to recognize peace and not deviate from recognized and applicable norms. Tolerance is also defined as respecting and respecting every other person's actions. According to Heiler, the notion of tolerance is the attitude of someone who recognizes the plurality of religions and respects each adherent of the religion. He stated that every believer has the right to receive the same treatment from everyone. Russell Powell and Steve Clarke in *Religion, Tolerance and Intolerance: Views from Across the Disciplines*, even position the "unobtrusive" element as the core of tolerance. And this non-intrusive attitude must be direct, or "non-intrusive-directly".

The narrowness of the land and the extreme state of the soil are not an inhibitory factor in planting. Today there has been a lot of planting through hydroponic cultivation that utilizes the medium in the form of coconut fibers and rocks that have been added with a combination solution of primary, secondary and micro nutrients (Swastika et al., 2018). Other media used such as chaff, coconut fiber, sawdust, sponge and rockwool. In addition, it can also be a medium that supports plants such as sand, pumice and gravel (Susilawati, 2019). The selection of planting media in hydroponic techniques must be able to provide water and air nutrients for plant growth and development (Swastika et al., 2018). Tallei et al. (2017) explained that the principle of hydroponics is the provision of nutrients for plant growth.

Hydroponic planting techniques provide better results than traditional planting using soil et al., 2017; Susilawati, 2019). The advantages of hydroponics compared to planting using soil include: conditions of a place that tend to be clean so that it is easier to apply, plants are protected from direct rainfall and the use of clean planting media, minimizes diseases and pests that attack plants so that plants are of higher quality, healthy and durable, plants have high productivity and high selling prices (Roidah, 2014; Siregar, 2017; Susilawati, 2019; Tallei et al., 2017). In this regard, Tallei et al. (2017) stated that the hydroponic cultivation system is very appropriate to be applied in areas with minimal water availability. The advantages of hydroponic farming are also described by et al. (2019) that hydroponic farming produces plants with good quality, free of chemicals and healthy. Hydroponics is also useful for meeting family food needs and helping to preserve the environment, this is because hydroponics is able to increase the oxygen content in the air so that it can reduce air pollution levels and make the surrounding air fresher (Hutagalung, 2017). Poverty alleviation efforts have become a discourse

that needs to be carried out in a comprehensive and focused manner in order to suppress the increase in the number of poor people and unemployment as a result of the increase in fuel oil (BBM) which results in fluctuations in economic prices and increasingly limited employment opportunities. In order to improve the social and economic conditions of the community, it is necessary to promote regular programs for poverty alleviation and the creation of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government) prioritizing development efforts termed the Tri Program Plus, namely the Agriculture, Education and Health sectors plus with the Development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), as well as the Tourism Sector. At the development stage, the implementation of development is prioritized on strategic programs aimed at maintaining the stability of regional economic growth and strengthening public services and participation in development in order to realize community independence and welfare.

Method

Experimental learning method is a research method based on the philosophy of post positivism, used to examine the condition of scientific objects, where the researcher is as a key instrument, sampling data sources is done purposively, collection techniques by triangulation, data analysis is inductive / experimental learning, and experimental learning research results emphasize meaning more than generalization. Research is also a type of descriptive, which is a study by explaining the needs by describing past, present and future variables. The subjects in this study were students of Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and The Pondok Pesantren As Salaam and the surrounding community. Data collection techniques are the most important step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. So the techniques or methods used include observation, interview, and documentation.

Results and discussions

All educational institutions can no longer be minimalist in response to intolerance. Shoulder to shoulder with religious leaders and the community of educators, states should begin proactively pursuing the most effective measures or approaches to erode intolerant behavior. All already know and understand about the impact or excesses of intolerance in public life in general, especially in the context of diversity of elements in Indonesian society, especially Bogor Regency.



Figure 1. community tolerance technical training and guidance

It is clear that intolerance, for whatever reason and purpose, undermines harmony because when intolerance is practiced in circumstances as stated by Ust. Agus Tamami, M,Ag in a technical guidance training of tolerance in an economic-based community in Bogor Regency, the fruit is community compartmentalizing. From the compartmentalizing will emerge cynicism which then develops into mutual hatred because "we and you are different, because it is not in the same box". Any person or group of people who practice intolerant behavior will eventually get nothing. Neither won anything. Because the fruit of intolerance is pseudo, even hollow. It is not uncommon to seek justification for the sake of intolerance itself.



Figure 2. Santri listen to directions about tolerance

But still pseudo, even tend to deceive themselves. Don't forget that everyone's nature is a social being. He or she needs someone else, and someone else needs him or them. That is, those who behave intolerantly are actually against the nature of humanity. Moreover, intolerance is contrary or contrary to the universal spirit of mutual dependence, togetherness, and mutual understanding. So when a group of people practice intolerant behavior, they are isolated or isolated.



Figure 3. Entrepreneurship training and workshops

Because they are isolated, they are students and students of Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and Pondok Pesantren As Salaam can never achieve anything, because they do not innovate and do not have the competence to be able to compete. And, in the future, those

students and satri will only be a burden or a problem, even a source of problems. As a matter of issue, intolerance in Indonesia has become a shared knowledge. Intolerance has even spread. It can be seen and felt in public spaces, in a number of educational institutions, even in a number of state institutions. They were students and students of Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and Pondok Pesantren As Salaam organized to build conservatism. It is not expressed by acts of violence..

Training and Mentoring Activities Community Research (PKM) On the first day of training activities in the form of providing materials about hydroponic plant cultivation techniques. Speakers explain the various advantages of hydroponic systems compared to conventional planting



Figure 4. Hydroponic system cultivation

As explained by Agus (2021) that the value of cultivation with hydroponic systems is as follows: 1) types of plants that can be cultivated and the media that can be used are very diverse, 2) flexible and can be done anywhere, 3) the scale of business can be adjusted to the available land and the ability to manage, 4) plant growth is very fast, 5) more and quality crop production, 6) can be grown with vertical planting patterns (verticulture), 7) vegetables produced are fresher, clean hygienic so that they have high economic value, 8) crop care is relatively easy, 9) requires less labor, 10) plants are relatively spared from pests, fungi and diseases, 11) environmentally friendly, 12) crop care is more controlled, 13) fertilizer use is more efficient, effective and efficient, and 14) can be positioned as a hobby or main job.

On the second day, the practice of planting vegetables hydroponically. This activity received a good response from participants Community Research (PKM), where participants enthusiastically follow the course of the activity. In the practice of growing hydroponic vegetables, the hydroponic cultivation system applied is a type of NFT (Nutrient Film Technique) using substrate methods with manual irrigation techniques. The substrate used is rockwool.



Figure 5. Student's hydroponic plants

At the beginning of the practice, the Community Research team provided hydroponic tools and materials as samples to facilitate public understanding of hydroponic techniques. On the same day at the same time seeded vegetables in the form of kale, mustard and spinach on rockwool substrate. Types of vegetables that can be grown hydroponically such as mustard, lettuce, kale, spinach, and others

Evaluation is the final stage of the activities of Community Research (PKM). Evaluation of the preparatory stage in the form of difficulties in conditioning participants Community Research (PKM) which resulted in the increase in the duration of the training implementation. As an evaluation material, it can be used for improvement so that its implementation is timely. Evaluation of the training stage is less conducive to activities because many children are small, thus disturbing the concentration of participants Community Research (PKM). Nevertheless, participants are very enthusiastic and active during the activity. Evaluation of the stages of practice by participants is necessary to be tried to check every day to the location to ascertain the extent of the development of hydroponic plants. From this activity, obtained the results of the presence of some hydroponic plants in the netpot that experience delays in their growth and are left behind from other plants.

After training on hydroponic plant cultivation, the next to find out the ability of indicators is to compare the knowledge and skills of participants after participating in training activities and practices of plant cultivation with hydroponics based on predetermined indicators that include participant participation, participant understanding level and participant skill level in implementing hydroponic systems. The success of the indicator is spelled out as follows.

a. Participation of participants By paying attention to the attendance list of trainees, it can be known that as many as 45 people attend this activity or it can be said to reach 100%. Thus it can be concluded that the indicator of participation of participants Community Research achieved success.

b. The level of understanding of participants Based on the results of discussions and questions and answers after the provision of training materials and analysis of questionnaire results provided after training activities showed that 97% of participants in Community

Research (PKM) had understood the vegetable cultivation material of hydroponic systems. Trainees appear enthusiastic and actively participate during discussion and Q&A activities.

Based on participants' ability in tool assembly, seed planting and maintenance to harvesting, data obtained 94% of participants have been able to practice hydroponic vegetable cultivation systems. Thus it is concluded that the third indicator, namely the skill level of participants in implementing hydroponic systems has been successfully achieved.

Education, training and mentoring to students and students of Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and Pondok Pesantren Assalam about the processing / making of Bread was carried out on Monday, December 2, 2021 lasted from 07.30 Wita to 11.30 WIB. The implementation of the activity begins with the opening, introduction of instructors to participants and conveys the purpose of the implementation of activities then continued by providing materials related to knowledge about Pastry, namely knowledge of materials, equipment and methods of processing / making bread..



Figure 6. Students practice making bread

The ingredient preparation process is carried out well in accordance with the recipe that has been shared before. However, some findings on the implementation process of Students and Santri SMP Al-Ittihadiyah and Pondok Pesantren Assalam in the early stages are, students and students of Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and Pondok Pesantren Assalam have not read well and understand the recipes that have been given before. The visible activity is, students still experience confusion in the process of preparing materials, carrying out actions in the implementation of the production process (making dough). In the process of preparing the ingredients students still hold the recipe while reading in a rather loud voice in the hopes of being heard by the members of the group, almost some of the group members hold the recipe and read it so as to make the atmosphere somewhat rowdy and crowded at first, plus there are some students who do not understand the name of the necessary ingredients, but until finally it can be overcome by students who help assist in mentoring at each stage. Siswa and santri SMP Al-Ittihadiyah and Pondok Pesantren Assalam help each other and support their friends in one group to prepare the necessary materials, without denying the competition between groups of students is very good and tight they try to be able to prepare materials early with maximum results. All groups have prepared all the materials well and completely, seen in the following figure:



Figure 7. Students create bread making

All groups can complete the process of making bread dough well, and the next process is to form the dough according to the type of bread made. During the process of forming bread dough, the instructor along with students and students of Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and Pondok Pesantren Assalam demonstrated and gave examples of how to form dough.



Figure 8. The results of student-made bread are served to the lecturer

After the bread is cooked everything, continued with structuring or serving activities. The creativity of students and students of Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School and Pondok Pesantren As Salaam began to develop and emerged once given examples of presentation or creative arrangement by instructors and also assisted by accompanying students, each group tried to present or organize their products as attractive as possible and did not want to lose to other groups. Training process and mentoring the process of structuring bread to be served or served to guests.

Conclusion

Tolerance is very important for a person and must exist in every individual as well as a student who must have an awareness of the importance of tolerance from an early age not only

to friends but to other people and the wider community. This effort was instilled by Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School students and As Salaam Islamic Boarding School students in the hope that students can better respect their fellow human beings who have differences in ethnicity, religion, opinion and others. The attitude of tolerance instilled in students is not merely the result of the efforts of one party, but all elements of the school, be it principals, representatives, teachers, administrative staff, and other educators. Based on the results of the research, the school's efforts in fostering student tolerance in Al-Ittihadiyah Junior High School students and As Salaam Islamic Boarding School students are by cultivating economic-based tolerance behavior, every teacher who connects tolerance with the teaching and learning process if the material is relevant, gives students the freedom to follow economic activities, instilling tolerant behavior in extracurricular activities and morning apples, giving students the freedom to take interfaith lessons, it is hoped that this school can be an example for schools and Islamic boarding schools that still have cases of intolerance in them.

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