Global Knowledge Senior High School Student in Banten Province

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Abstract: This study intends to describe the global knowledge of senior high school students at Cilegon City and Serang City. This study aimed to describe the level of global knowledge high school students at Cilegon and Serang City, and compare the level of global knowledge among high school students at Cilegon City with high school students at Serang City by using ‘t’ test for large sample group. The authors performed the statistical analysis in order to find a comparison of global knowledge among senior high school students in the study site by using ‘t’ test for large sample group. With 208 degrees of freedom, and at the trustworthiness level of 95%, it obtained the value of t table about 1.67. The t value of Comparison on Global Knowledge between senior high school student at Cilegon City and senior high school students at Serang City of 0.216 is smaller than t table value of 1.67. According to this condition, there is no significant difference between Global Knowledge of senior high school students at Cilegon City with senior high school students at Serang City. However, in a simple, based on the difference of the average score (mean) between the two groups of respondents, in fact it can be seen that there is the differentiation of Global Knowledge between senior high school students at Cilegon City with senior high school students at Serang City. Actually, the mean score of Y group (senior high school students at Serang City) is slightly larger than the mean score of X group (senior high school students at Cilegon City). The meaning of Global Knowledge of senior high school students at Serang City is slightly better than Global Knowledge of senior high school students at Cilegon City. Global Insight senior high school students in the city of Cilegon and Serang did not show a significant difference. This happens because of an environmental socio-cultural students in the two cities have in common as autonomous cities, with characteristic primary as a center of heavy industry and service business in the city of Cilegon, as well as industrial center services, central government activities city, county, and also the province of Banten.

Keywords: Global Knowledge, senior high school, students, Cilegon City, Serang City

INTRODUCTION

Globalization is considered as a troublemaker on changing a human civilization. Rapid flow of information that deals the entire community in turn has destroyed most aspects of life; more specifically changes a family culture. The role of the family as a first and prime education has failed, so it gives more contribution to the human failure to get an education counterpoint. In fact, one hope from the failure people in formal education could be replaced or offset by informal education (family) or non-formal education (training) which can help on improving their intelligence [1].

Globalization is a special phenomenon in human civilization that always moves steadily in the global community and it is as a part of its global human processes. The presence of information technology and communication technology increase the acceleration of the process on globalization. Globalization touches all the important aspects of life. Globalization creates challenges and new problems that must be answered, resolved as an effort to use globalization for the benefit in life. Globalization itself is a term that emerged about twenty years ago, and it started so popular as a new ideology about five or ten years last. As a term, globalization is so easy to accepted or known by people all over the world. Discourse of globalization as a process is characterized by the rapid development of science and technology, so that it can change the world fundamentally. Globalization is often discussed by many people, start from economic experts, to sellers. In a word of ‘Globalization’ contains a meaning of the loss of one situation where movements of goods and services between countries around the world can move freely and openly in the trade. With the opening of one state against another, which makes not only goods and services but also technology, consumption patterns, education, cultural values and others.

Globalization is a process to put the world under the same unit without being limited by the geography of a country's position. Through this process the world no longer has borders with air and wide open spaces to be penetrated by a variety of information transmitted through communication media such as the
Globalization with the concept of economic liberalization that has been promised prosperity in developing countries also raises social crisis. Neoliberal globalization is supported by global capitalism has created two crises, namely: class polarization crisis and the environmental crisis. If the development interpreted as an expansion space of human freedom, globalization has made it even worse, because globalization has made inequality and poverty more broadly through the process of economic and political marginalization [3].

A number of senior high school students at Padang, West Sumatra [6], expects that the government can provide special education of the ASEAN Economic Community (MEA) to secondary school students. Meanwhile, related to the student demand, Rector of Andalas University Prof. Tafidl Husni [7] engaged in the preparation of MEA noted that it has been socialized the era of MEA to high school students. According to Prof. Tafidl Husni, understand or not students about MEA depends on the intensity of schools in socialized it. "It is important to remember that the implementation just waiting for the day, socializing at the middle school level has done", he said.

As one of the nation's large population and strong presence by the surrounding nations, Indonesian must be prepared to face the challenges of the implementation of the concept of ASEAN Economic Community (MEA). Since 2016, all countries as ASEAN member have agreed to establish a special zone of the ASEAN Economic Region. In connection with this, the Indonesian people, especially among high school students at Cilegon and Serang City also need to understand the concept and the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community Region.

The concept of ASEAN Economic Community should be imparted to high school students in a simple, systematic and easy to understood as a provision of life in the future to socialize, associate and behave among people and other nations in order to foster a sense of love and pride of the homeland as well as readiness to "accept" the arrival of human resources of the member countries of ASEAN. In connection with this, the authors are interested to know the level of global knowledge of senior high school students (high school) and the comparison between them at Cilegon and Serang city.

A primary issue in this study is: what level of global knowledge high school student at Cilegon and Serang City, also how the comparison of global knowledge among senior high school students at Cilegon and Serang City?

This study aimed to describe the level of global knowledge high school students at Cilegon and Serang City, and compare the level of global knowledge among high school students at Cilegon City with high school students at Serang City by using ‘t’ test for large sample group.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Yuberti [4] in his writings on "The Role of Islamic Educational Technology in the Global Era" (Journal of Academic Volume 20 Number 01 January-June 2015) concluded that: First, globalization has triggered a change in the education from face to face education(conventional) towards a more open education. The future of education will be more flexible, open and accessible to all those who need without the view factor of type, age and previous educational experiences; Second, technology can improve the quality of learning when used wisely for education and training, and has particular significance in the economic well-being. Based on these perspectives, the influence of globalization, the future of education is more open.

Syarbaini et al., [3] in the book Civic Education: Implementation of National Character (2012: 64) mentions that the character of the globalization process as follows:

a. Globalization born along with modernization in West since the sixteenth century, when it starts happening systematization of economic life, international relations between countries and the rise of global culture.

b. Globalization means the occurrence of systemic relations of all social relations in this world. Life and appreciation of the human life has been united because of the communication technology.

c. Globalization includes phenomenology contraction. The world seemed to shrink not in a material sense, but in an abstract sense. The room is usually measured in time.

d. The characteristic of globalization phenomenon is reflection; it means that it raises awareness of humanity, such as sympathetic to the suffering of natural disasters, war, the existence of global markets and human rights.

e. The separation was related in the context of space and time. The process of globalization resulted barriers of time and space restrictions are being lost. Someone is an individual and as a member of the humanity.
f. Globalization means facing reality versatile interface between risks and belief. Nowadays people only believe to the people that have known, is physical-material as well as present here.

Steven Covey was quoted by Permadi [1], suggests the existence of seven (7) major of deadly sins (seven deadly sins), namely:

1. Pleasure without conscience (there are many people who have had a lot of fun but without conscience want to see that many people are suffering and need help).
2. Education without character (education without resulting well behavior appropriate with expectations).
3. Business without ethics (Many entrepreneurs who do business without regard to ethics is the case today where a strong one kills the weak one).
4. Science without humanity (science without regard for human values).
5. Knowledge without morality (knowledge without regard to moral as many intelligent people commit immorality such as corruption).
6. Religion without sacrifice (religion without sacrifice as many rich people who do not tithe, and ‘infaq’ for the poor).
7. Political without principle (many politicians without a principle that the importance of the society, the nation, and the state should take precedence over the importance of individuals and groups).

Zamroni [3] in his writings on "Islamic Education, Globalization and Poverty", concluded that as a result of globalization sharpen the differences between minorities and the majorities, this nation also faced to serious problem, for example: growing of poverty, increasing of jobless people, crime is happening increasingly complex, increasingly frequent natural disasters in various places, and others. So, Islamic education also has the same role in creating alternative solutions. It is to solve the problems that exist in this nation. The most important thing is to change the paradigm of Islamic education which has been impressed ‘zumud’ ... into Islamic Education that responds to the development of era.

**METHODODOLOGY**

Based on the objectives, this research using descriptive research method, this method trying to describe and interpret the object according to reality [5]. According to its form, this study using case study; the method of deep research on one aspect (Comparison of Global Knowledge) in a particular social environment, these are Cilegon and Serang city. According to its kind, this study uses quantitative method, the method of research with the main data is number that obtained through a questionnaire to a number of respondents, then analysis the data by applying the ‘t’ test for large sample group.

In this study, the population was all students in secondary school (senior high school) at Cilegon and Serang City. Furthermore, researchers developed a sample quotas, which only involving high school students at Cilegon and Serang City, and also develop a sample strata, so that only students of class XI which allows the research samples) and also a purposive sample (determine the sample based on the importance of researchers that each class selected 35 students as respondents). Thus will be collected research respondents of 35 x 6 school = 210 senior high school students at the study site. The main hypotheses of this research are:

Ho = There are no significant differences regarding global knowledge among senior high school students at Cilegon with senior high school students at Serang.

H1 = There are significant differences regarding global knowledge among senior high school students at Cilegon with senior high school students at Serang.

In order to obtain data that is valid and reliable, researchers used data collection techniques such as questionnaires about comparison of global knowledge of 50 questions.

**Data Processing Techniques**

In this section, the author will do the processing of statistical data in the form of a score of questionnaire about global knowledge of senior high school students at Cilegon and Serang, who has distributed to respondents in MA Negeri 1 Cilegon, SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon, and SMAN 2, MAN 2 Kota Cilegon and Serang, SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang, and SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang. Total item questionnaire distributed as many as 50 items, and each item has five alternative answers in the form of strongly agree with the symbol of the SS, agree with the symbol TS, and strongly disagree with STS symbols. On processing these analytical data, the writer uses a Likert scale techniques that have been modified by Suharsimi Arikunto. So that respondents who answered choice SS will receive score 5. Respondents who chose the answer S, will receive a score of 4. Respondents who chose the answer TS, will receive score 3. Respondents who chose the answer RR, will receive score 2. And respondents who chose the answer STS, will receive a score of 1.

Analysis of the data will begin with analysis statistics about Global Knowledge of students at MA Negeri 1 Cilegon, SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon, and SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon. Then continue with the data analysis of the Global Knowledge on students at MAN 2 Kota Serang, SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang, and SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang. This was followed by a comparative analysis inter high school students
at Cilegon and Serang city, followed by a comparative analysis between high school students at Cilegon with high school students at Serang city.

**Statistical Analysis Techniques**

Statistical formulas that will be used in analyzing the data in this study are as follows:

1. Looking for mean group \( x_1 \) (students of MANegeri 1 Cilegon City), \( x_2 \) mean group (students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon), and the group mean \( x_3 \) (SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon) with the formula:
   \[
   M_1 = \frac{\sum x_1}{n}
   \]

2. Looking for group mean \( y_1 \) (students of MA Negeri 2 Kota Serang), the mean group \( y_2 \) (students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang) and group mean \( y_3 \) (students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang) with the formula:
   \[
   M = \frac{\sum y}{n}
   \]

3. Looking standard deviation score groups \( x_1, x_2, \) and \( x_3 \) group with the formula:
   \[
   SD = \frac{\sum x^2}{n}
   \]

4. Looking standard deviation score group \( y_1, y_2, \) and \( y_3 \) group with the formula:
   \[
   SD = \frac{\sum y^2}{n}
   \]

5. Look for the standard error of the mean group \( x_1, x_2, \) and \( x_3 \) with the formula:
   \[
   SE M = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{n}}
   \]

6. Looking standard error of the difference mean between the mean group \( x_1 \) with \( x_2 \), the group mean \( x_1 \) to \( x_3 \), and between the group mean \( x_2 \) with \( x_3 \) by the formula:
   \[
   SE M_1, M_2 = \sqrt{SE M_1 + SE M_2}
   \]

7. Looking standard error of the difference mean between the mean group \( y_1 \) to \( y_2 \), the group mean \( y_1 \) to \( y_3 \), and between the group mean \( y_2 \) to \( y_3 \) by the formula:
   \[
   SE M_4, M_3 = \sqrt{SE M_4 + SE M_5}
   \]

8. Looking standard error of the difference mean between the mean group \( x_1 \) with \( y_1, x_3 \) with \( y_2, \) also group mean of \( x_1 \) and \( y_3 \) by the formula:
   \[
   SE M_1, M_4 = \sqrt{SE M_1 + SE M_4}
   \]

9. Looking standard error of the difference mean between the mean of the group \( X \) to \( Y \), by the formula:
   \[
   SE M_x - M_y = \sqrt{SE M_x + SE M_y}
   \]

10. Searching value of \( t \) (to) with the formula:
    \[
    to = \frac{M_x - M_y}{\sqrt{SE M_x - MY}}
    \]

**RESULTS**

In this research, the author will discuss about the comparison of global knowledge among senior high school students in the study site, these are at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon (variable \( x_1 \)), SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon (variable \( x_2 \)), and SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon (variable \( x_3 \)), also at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang (variable \( y_1 \)), SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang (variable \( y_2 \)), and SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang (variable \( y_3 \)). This analysis based on the results of the difference average score of respondents about the global knowledge that has been distributed in the form of a questionnaire.

A comparative analysis include: comparison of average scores of students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with an average score of students at SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon; Comparative analysis of average scores of students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with an average score of students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon; Analysis and comparison of the average score of students at SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon with an average score of students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon.

This was followed by the comparison of the average score of students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang with an average score of students at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang; comparison of the average score of students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang with an average score of students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang; also the comparison of the average score of students at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang with an average score of students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang.

Furthermore, to simplify the process of statistical calculations, the author makes the following preparation calculation table.

**Table 1: Preparation Calculation of Mean, Deviation Standard, And Error Standard of Variables X And Y**

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Global Knowledge of Senior High School Students at Cilegon City

Based on the calculation and data processing in the form of respondents as variable $x_1$, it was the students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Cilegon, it can be known: Mean $x_1$ is 188, 828; standard deviation score of $x_1$ group is 35 853, 228. The standard error of the mean group of $x_1$ is 6148,727.

Based on the calculation and data processing of variable $x_2$, as respondents, it was students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon, it can be known: mean of $x_2$ group (students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon) is 199, 857. The standard deviation score of $x_2$ group is 36 858, 543. Mean of the standard error of $x_2$ group is = 6321, 136.

Based on the calculation and data processing in the form of variable $x_3$ as respondents, it was students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon, it is known that the mean of $x_3$ group is 183, 628; The standard deviation score of $x_3$ group is 34001, 171. Mean of standard error of $x_3$ group is 5831, 105.

Global Knowledge of senior high school students at Serang City

Based on the calculation and data processing in the form of a variable $y_1$ as respondents, it was students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang, it can be seen: $y_1$ group mean was 189, 828. Score of standard deviation $y_1$ group is 36 332, 229. Mean of standard error of $y_1$ group is 6230, 874.

Based on the calculation and data processing in the form of variable $y_2$ as respondents, it was students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang, it can be seen: mean of $y_2$ group was 181, 228. The score of standard deviation of $y_2$ group is 33 086, 828. Their mean of standard error of the $y_2$ group is 5674, 297.

Based on the calculation and data processing in the form of variable $y_3$ as respondents, it was students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang, it can be seen: Mean group $y_3$ is 194, 486. The standard deviation score of $y_3$ group is 38 047, 628. Their mean of standard error of $y_3$ group is 6525, 061.

Comparison of Global Knowledge between Students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with Students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon

Based on the calculation and processing of statistical data on respondents' answers on the Student at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon and
Students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon about high school students' global knowledge, it can be seen: the difference of standard error mean between the mean group \( x_1 \) to \( x_2 \) is 111, 668. Price of \( t \) (to) is 0, 099.

Remembering that the respondents came from two groups, \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \), then the degrees of freedom are: \((Nx + Ny) - 2 = (35 + 35) - 2 = 68\). With 68 degrees of freedom, and at the level of belief is 95 races%, obtained the price of the \( t \) table is 1.67. It can be known that the \( t \) value of Comparison of Global knowledge between Students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon is 0.099 smaller than \( t \) table value of 1.67. Based on these conditions, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between Global Knowledge of Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon and Students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon.

However, in a simple, based on the difference in value of the average (mean) between the two groups of respondents, in fact we can see that there is difference between Student of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon and Students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon. Actually, the mean price of \( x_2 \) group (Students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon) slightly larger than the mean price of \( x_1 \) group (students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Cilegon City). This means that the Global Knowledge of students at SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon slightly better than students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Cilegon City).

The Comparison of Global Knowledge between students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon

Based on the calculation and processing of statistical data on respondents' answers from the students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon and students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon on global knowledge of high school students, it can be seen: standard error of the mean difference between the mean group \( x_2 \) with \( x_1 \) is 110.237. The price of the \( t \) (to) is 0, 147.

Remembering that the respondents came from two groups, \( x_2 \) and \( x_3 \), the degrees of freedom are: \((Nx + Ny) - 2 = (35 + 35) - 2 = 68\). With 68 degrees of freedom, and at the level of 95%, obtained price \( t \) table is 1.67. It can be known that the \( t \) value of the Comparison of Global Knowledge between Students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon with students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon amounted to 0.367 smaller than \( t \) table value of 1.67. Under these conditions, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference about Global Knowledge between Students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon.

In fact, the mean price of \( x_1 \) group (Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon (City)) is slightly larger than the group mean price of \( x_3 \) group (students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon). This means that the Global Knowledge of students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon is slightly better than the Global Knowledge of students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon.

The Comparison of Global Knowledge between students at SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon

Based on the calculation and processing of statistical data on respondents' answers from the students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon and students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon on global knowledge of high school students, it can be seen: standard error of difference mean between the mean group \( y_1 \) to \( y_2 \) is 109 111. The price of the \( t \) (to) is 0, 079.
Remembering that the respondents came from two groups, \( y_1 \) and \( y_2 \), then the degrees of freedom are: \((N_x + N_y) - 2 = (35 + 35) - 2 = 68\). With 68 degrees of freedom, and at the level of 95%, obtained price \( t \) table amounted to 1.67. It can be known that the \( t \) value of the Comparison of Global Knowledge between Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang with Students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang amounted to 0.393 smaller than \( t \) table value of 1.67. Under these conditions, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between Global Knowledge of Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang and students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang. In fact, the mean price of \( Y_3 \) group (Students at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang) is slightly larger than the mean price of \( Y_1 \) group (Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang). This means that the Global Knowledge of Students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang slightly better than the students at MA Negeri 2 Kota Serang.

**Global Insight comparison between students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang with students SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang**

Based on the calculation and processing of statistical data on respondents’ answers from the students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang and Student of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang on high school students’ global knowledge, it can be seen: standard error of the mean difference between the mean group \( y_2 \) to \( y_3 \), is 110.451. The price of the \( t \) (to) is 0.120

Remembering that the respondents came from two groups, \( y_2 \) and \( y_3 \), the degrees of freedom are: \((N_x + N_y) - 2 = (35 + 35) - 2 = 68\). With 68 degrees of freedom, and at the level of 95%, obtained price \( t \) table amounted to 1.67. It can be known that the \( t \) value of Comparison of Global Knowledge between Students of SMA Negeri 1 Kota Serang with students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang amounted to 0.216 smaller than \( t \) table value of 1.67.

However, in a simple, based on the difference in value of the average (mean) between the two groups of respondents, actually still visible the difference of Global Knowledge between the Student at MA Negeri 1 Kota Serang with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang. In fact, the mean price of \( Y_3 \) group (Students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang) is slightly larger than the mean price of \( Y_1 \) group (students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang). This means that the Global Knowledge of Students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang slightly better than the students at MA students Negeri 2 Kota Serang.

**The Comparison of Global Knowledge between students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang**

Based on the calculation and processing of statistical data on the respondents’ answers on the Student Madrasah AliyahNegeri 2 Kota Serang and students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang on Global Knowledge of high school students, it can be seen: standard error of the difference mean between the mean of group \( y_1 \) to \( y_3 \), is 10.627. The price of the \( t \) (to) is 0.438.

Remebering that the respondents came from two groups, \( y_1 \) and \( y_3 \), then the degrees of freedom are: \((N_x + N_y) - 2 = (35 + 35) - 2 = 68\). Dengan 68 degrees of freedom, and at the level of 95%, obtained price \( t \) table amounted to 1.67. It can be known that the \( t \) value of the Comparison of Global Knowledge between Students at MA Negeri 2 Kota Serang with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang of 0.212 is smaller than \( t \) table value of 1.67. Under these conditions, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between Global Knowledge of Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang and students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang.
Based on the data distribution, it can be seen:
Mean of group X (SLTA students at Cilegon City), amounting to 187.914. The standard deviation score of groups X is 35.570, 980. The mean of standard error of X group is 3480.035.

Mean of Y group (high school students at Kota Serang), amounting to 188.514. The standard deviation score of group Y is 35.822, 228. The mean of standard error of Y group is 3512.672. Further, it can be known that the standard error of the difference of the mean between the means of group X with group Y is 26.452. The price of the ‘t’ (to) is 0.038.

Remembering that the respondents came from two groups, X and Y, then the degrees of freedom are: (Nₓ + Nᵧ) - 2 = (105 + 105) - 2 = 208. With 68 degrees of freedom, and at the level of 95%, obtained price t table is 1.67. It can be known that the t value of the Comparison of Global Knowledge between high school students at Cilegon City with high school students at Serang City is 0.216, this is smaller than t table value of 1.67. Under these conditions, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between Global Knowledge of senior high school students at Cilegon City with high school students at Serang City.

However, in a simple, based on the difference in value of the average (mean) between the two groups of respondents, it can be seen that there is differences of global knowledge between high school students at Cilegon City with high school students at Serang City. In fact, the mean price of the Y group (Students of SLTA Kota Serang) is slightly larger than the mean price of group X (students at Cilegon City high). This means that Global Knowledge of high school students at Serang city little better than senior high school students at Cilegon City.

The working hypotheses in this study are: First, There are significant differences regarding global knowledge among high school students at Cilegon City.

Discussion
Furthermore, when assessing the acquisition value of the average mean between groups of students, it can be found the fact that the mean of students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon (199, 857) are at highest global insight (194.486) among respondents. Followed by group mean of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang (194.486).Followed successively by a group of students of MAN 2 Kota Serang (189.828), a student group of MAN I Cilegon City (188, 828), a group of students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon (183.628), also groups of students of SMKNegeri 1 Kota Serang (181.228). The supporting factors of global knowledge height on students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon are as follows: First, they go to SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon with consideration that they would like to have special skill in the field of technology, especially chemical technology; Second, SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon chemical technology-based analyst; Third, some students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon are based analyst; Third, there are significant differences regarding global knowledge among high school students at Serang City. Third, there are significant differences regarding global knowledge among high school students at Cilegon City with high school students at Serang City.

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migrants from various regions in Indonesia, which has the awareness to live in an atmosphere of local competition, national, regional and even global.

However, if we compared as a whole, the fact is high school students at Serang City have a mean value (188.514) higher than the mean value of groups of high school students at Cilegon City (187.914). It is supported by the following things: First, the geographical location of Serang City as the capital of the province of Banten make high school students at Serang City more accustomed to prepare for the job competition in the local government environment Province of Banten increasingly stringent and complex. Second, high school students at Serang City already do the common interaction with people from different ethnic, religious, cultural and economic strata so they better prepare on facing differences and cross-regional, cross-country, even cross-religious. Third, the population of Serang City has cosmopolitan spirited, democratic and egalitarian, so everyone who successful will be accepted and respected by the surrounding community.

CONCLUSIONS

First, the level of global knowledge of senior high school students at Cilegon City overall are in good enough category with the achievements of the mean average value of the group amounted to 187.914. The score is above the average value of a maximum score of 250 and a minimum score of 50. While the level of global knowledge of high school students at Serang City as a whole are in good enough category with the achievements of the mean average value of the group is 188.514. The score is above the average value of a maximum score of 250 and a minimum score of 50.

Second, the comparison of global knowledge among high school students at Cilegon can be seen on the value of the average mean of the group of respondents who indicate that the average value group of mean students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon (199, 857) is greater than some average values mean of student group at MAN 1 Cilegon City (188, 828) and group of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon (183.628). Meanwhile, comparison of global knowledge among high school students at Serang seen on the value of the average mean of the group of respondents who indicate that the average value group mean of students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang (194.486) is greater than some average values mean of students MAN 2 Kota Serang (189.828) also groups of students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang (181.228).

Third, comparisons of global knowledge among high school students at Cilegon with high school students at Serang showed that the average means of high school students at Serang (188.514) slightly higher average than the mean high school students at Cilegon City (187.914). Furthermore, with 66 degrees of freedom, and at the level of 95%, the price obtained t table amounted to 1.67. It can be known that the t value of comparison of global knowledge between high school students of SLTA Kota Serang with students of SLTA Kota Cilegon is 0.216 smaller than t table value of 1.67. Under these conditions, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference between Global knowledge of senior high school students at Cilegon with high school students at Serang.

However, in a simple, based on the difference in value of the average (mean) between the two groups of respondents, actually there is still the difference between high school students at Cilegon City with high school students at Serang City. In the fact, that the mean price of the Y group (Students of SLTA Kota Serang) is slightly larger than the mean price of group X (students of SLTA Kota Cilegon). This means that Global knowledge of high school students at Serang City little better than Global Knowledge of senior high school students at Cilegon City.

REFERENCES


