

Global Knowledge Senior High School Student in Banten Province

Anis Fauzi

Lecturer, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten Indonesia

*Corresponding Author:

Anis Fauzi

Email: jantera_anis@yahoo.com

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

Internet, electronic media and cyber technology. This allows the development of the relationship between a country with other countries and human relations done briefly [2]. In the next section, Syarbaini, defines globalization as a process of life which is too broad and covers all aspects of life, such as politics, ideology, social, cultural, and economic which can be felt by all people in the world.

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. Tafdil 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. Tafdil 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 understand 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.

METHODOLOGY

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 S, hesitated with the symbol (RR), disagree with the symbols 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 items for 4. Respondents who chose the answer RR, will receive scores of 3. Respondents who chose the answer TS, will receive score items 2. And respondents who chose the answer STS, will receive a score of items 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

atCilegon and Serang city, followed by a comparative analysis between high school students atCilegon with high school students atSerang 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:

$$M_1 = \frac{\sum x_1^2}{n}$$

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:

$$M = \frac{\sum y_1}{n}$$

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:

$$SE M = \frac{SD_1}{\sqrt{n-1}}$$

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:

$$SE M_4 - M_5 = \sqrt{SE M_4 + SE M_5}$$

8. Looking standard error of the difference mean between the mean group x_1 with y_1, x_2 with $y_2,$ also group mean of x_3 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:

$$SE Mx - My = \sqrt{SE Mx + SE My}$$

10. Searching value of t (to) with the formula:

$$to = \frac{M_x - M_y}{\sqrt{SE Mx - My}}$$

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 Cilegon City with an average score of students at SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon; Comparative analysis of average scores of students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Cilegon City 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

No.	X.1	X.2	X.3	Y.1	Y.2	Y.3	X1 ²	X2 ²	X3 ²	Y1 ²	Y2 ²	Y3 ²
1	202	194	176	177	188	203	40804	37636	30976	31329	35344	41209
2	180	160	174	218	185	199	32400	25600	30276	47524	34225	39601
3	189	190	158	191	187	231	35721	36100	24964	36481	34969	53361
4	201	172	171	200	182	207	40401	29584	29241	40000	33124	42849
5	178	191	182	210	180	171	31684	36481	33124	44100	32400	29241
6	147	196	174	195	176	182	21609	38416	30276	38025	30976	33124
7	178	164	175	204	194	170	31684	26896	30625	41616	37636	28900
8	164	181	189	159	202	193	26896	32761	35721	25281	40804	37249
9	185	206	149	192	190	200	34225	42436	22201	36864	36100	40000

10	173	198	175	183	153	201	29929	39204	30625	33489	23409	40401
11	207	220	175	200	175	208	42849	48400	30625	40000	30625	43264
12	187	210	202	193	157	195	34969	44100	40804	37249	24649	38025
13	187	212	173	192	170	194	34969	44944	29929	36864	28900	37636
14	195	206	183	195	159	200	38025	42436	33489	38025	25281	40000
15	212	215	170	207	193	210	44944	46225	28900	42849	37249	44100
16	191	203	176	168	184	205	36481	41209	30976	28224	33856	42025
17	187	191	196	171	203	173	34969	36481	38416	29241	41209	29929
18	192	205	176	173	174	219	36864	42025	30976	29929	30276	47961
19	201	158	207	206	174	189	40401	24964	42849	42436	30276	35721
20	213	207	215	194	184	189	45369	42849	46225	37636	33856	35721
21	182	163	166	183	179	181	33124	26569	27556	33489	32041	32761
22	192	196	227	203	150	207	36864	38416	51529	41209	22500	42849
23	185	184	193	198	168	192	34225	33856	37249	39204	28224	36864
24	212	187	185	174	173	186	44944	34969	34225	30276	29929	34596
25	177	208	181	193	173	182	31329	43264	32761	37249	29929	33124
26	180	207	158	215	186	194	32400	42849	24964	46225	34596	37636
27	212	182	185	195	190	197	44944	33124	34225	38025	36100	38809
28	181	196	185	200	187	176	32761	38416	34225	40000	34969	30976
29	194	183	190	126	182	208	37636	33489	36100	15876	33124	43264
30	178	168	172	185	153	211	31684	28224	29584	34225	23409	44521
31	192	185	176	183	221	188	36864	34225	30976	33489	48841	35344
32	193	172	214	183	182	154	37249	29584	45796	33489	33124	23716
33	201	195	199	181	192	204	40401	38025	39601	32761	36864	41616
34	187	184	204	190	213	195	34969	33856	41616	36100	45369	38025
35	174	206	196	207	184	193	30276	42436	38416	42849	33856	37249
Jum	6609	6695	6427	6644	6343	6807	125486	129004	119004	127162	115803	133166
							3	9	1	8	9	7

X.1 = MA Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon
 X.2 = SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon
 X.3 = SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon

Y.1 = MANegeri 2 Kota Serang
 Y2 = SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang
 Y.3 = SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang

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. The 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. The 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: $(N_x + N_y) - 2 = (35 + 35) - 2 = 68$. With 68 degrees of freedom, and at the level of belief is 95 races%, obtained the price of 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 with 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 with 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 of Student at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon and students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon on high school students' global knowledge, it can be seen: standard error of the mean difference between the mean group x_1 to x_3 is 109.452. The price of the t (to) is 0.047.

Remembering that the respondents came from two groups, x_1 and x_3 , 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 is 1.67. It can be known that the t value of Comparison of Global Knowledge between Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon amounted to 0.281 smaller than t table value of 1.67.

Based on these conditions, it can be concluded that there is no significant difference about nationality knowledge between Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang. 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 insignificant difference on Global Knowledge among Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Kota Cilegon with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon.

In fact, the mean price of x_1 group (Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 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 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 the mean difference between the mean of group x_2 with x_3 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: $(N_x + N_y) - 2 = (35 + 35) - 2 = 68$. 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.

However, in a simple, based on the difference in value of the average (mean) between the two groups of respondents, actually we can still see there is difference on Global Knowledge between students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon with students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon. Actually the mean price of the x_3 group (Students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon) was slightly larger than the mean price of the group x_1 (students of SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon). It means that global knowledge of students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon slightly better than Global knowledge of students at SMK Negeri 2 Kota Cilegon).

The Comparison of Global Knowledge between students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang with Students at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang

Based on the calculation and processing of statistical data on respondents' answers on the Student of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang and students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang 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 with Students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang.

However, in a simple, based on the difference in value of the average (mean) between the two groups of respondents, actually we can still see there is difference on global knowledge between Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang with Students at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang. Actually, the mean score of y_1 group (Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang) is slightly larger than the mean score of y_2 group (students at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang). This means that the Global Knowledge of Students at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Kota Serang slightly better than the Global Knowledge of Students at SMK Negeri 1 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 respondents' answers on the Student Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 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.

Remembering 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 with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang.

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.

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 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 SMK 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 students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang with students at SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang. In fact, the mean price of y_3 group (Students of SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang) is slightly larger than the mean price of the group y_2 (students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang). It means that the Global Knowledge of students at SMK Negeri 1 Kota Serang slightly better than students of SMA Negeri 2 Kota Serang).

The Comparison of Global Knowledge between senior high school students at Cilegon City with senior high school students at Serang City

Based on the calculation and processing of data in the form of variable X respondents, it was the high school students at Cilegon City on questionnaires that have been distributed (as shown in the table above), it can be seen the spread of scores as follows:

202	180	189	201	178	147	178	164	185	173	207	187	187	195	212
191	187	192	201	213	182	192	185	212	177	180	212	181	194	178
192	193	201	187	174	194	160	190	172	191	196	164	181	206	198
220	210	212	206	215	203	191	205	158	207	163	196	184	187	208
207	182	196	183	168	185	172	195	184	206	176	174	158	171	182
174	175	189	149	175	175	202	173	183	170	176	196	176	207	215
166	227	193	185	181	158	185	185	190	172	176	214	199	204	196

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.

Based on the calculation and processing of data in the form of a variable Y respondents, it was the high school students at Serang City on questionnaires that have been distributed (as shown in the table above), it can be seen the spread of scores as follows:

177	218	191	200	210	195	204	159	192	183	200	193	192	195	207
168	171	173	206	194	183	203	198	174	193	215	195	200	126	185
183	183	181	190	207	188	185	187	182	180	176	194	202	190	153
175	157	170	159	193	184	203	174	174	184	179	150	168	173	173
186	190	187	182	153	221	182	192	213	184	203	199	231	207	171
182	170	193	200	201	208	195	194	200	210	205	173	219	189	189
181	207	192	186	182	194	197	176	208	211	188	154	204	195	193

Based on the data distribution, it can be seen: Mean of Y group (high school students at Kota Serang), amounting to 188, 514. The standard deviation score of the group Y, amounting to 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.

Second, 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.

Remembering that the respondents came from two groups, X and Y, then the degrees of freedom are: $(N_x + N_y) - 2 = (105 + 105) - 2 = 208$. 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.

Based on the statistical analysis of the results obtained the conclusions as follow: First, there are no significant differences regarding the global knowledge among high school students at Cilegon City. Second, there are no significant differences regarding the global knowledge among high school students at Serang City. Third, there are no significant differences regarding the global knowledge among high school students at Cilegon city with high school students at Serang 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 1 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).

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 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

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

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 mean groups of high school students at Serang (188.514) slightly higher average than the group mean of 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

1. Permadi, Dadi. (2009). *Keluarga dan Kelompok Informal Di Tengah Chaos dan Kompleksitas Perubahan Budaya*, dalam SPIRAL SYNAMICS: Aspirasi Sejawat dan Teman Pada Pemikiran Prof. Dr. Achmad Sanusi, Program Pascasarjana UNINUS Bandung, Nusantara Education Review. Editor Yosallriantara.
2. Syarbaini, Syahrial. (2012). *PENDIDIKAN KEWARGANEGARAAN: Implementasi Karakter Bangsa*, Jakarta, Penerbit Hartomo Media Pustaka.
3. Zamroni, M. (2007). Imam, dalam tulisannya tentang "Pendidikan Islam, Globalisasi, dan Kemiskinan" pada Jurnal EDUKASI, Jakarta, *Balibang Pendidikan Agama dan Keagamaan Depag RI*, 5(2).
4. Yuberti. (2015). Peran Teknologi Pendidikan Islam Pada Era Global. *Jurnal Akademika*, 20(1). Januari – Juni Kota Metro: STAIN Jurai Siwo.
5. Sukardi. (2004). *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan, Kompetensi dan Praktiknya*, Jakarta: BumiAksara, Cet. 2.
6. Republika. (2015). edisi Senin, 28 Desember 2015.
7. Republika (2016). edisi Jum'at, 8 Januari 2016.