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Thema: The Role of Science in Development in the Era of Industrial Revolusion
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GLOBAL EDUCATION FOR PREPARING CHALLENGESS OF GLOBALIZATION

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Abstract

Globalization is also interpreted by the global movement, which is a development of the formation of systems and values of life that are global. The era of globalization provides a great change to the world order as a whole and the change is faced with as a reasonable change. Because inevitably, prepared not ready to change it will happen. This era is marked by the process of life worldwide, the progress of science and technology, especially in the field of transformation and communication as well as cross-cultural occurrence.In the world of education, globalization will bring rapid progress, namely the emergence of various sources of learning and the spread of mass media, especially the Internet and electronic media as a source of knowledge and education center. The impact of this is that teachers are not the only source of knowledge. The result, the students can master the knowledge that has not mastered by the teacher. Therefore, not surprisingly in this era of globalization, the authority of teachers in particular and parents in general in the eyes of students declined.

Keywords: *Globalization, Education*

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A. Introduction

Globalization is a necessity for all nations, including Indonesia. Indonesian people are also satisfied to feel how sweet and bitter brought the flow of globalization. The reform movement that succeeded in overthrowing the Soeharto regime was not separated from the blessings of reform. Conversely, the spread of crime and pornography, for example, can not be separated from the adverse effects of globalization. Globalization will bring about changes that cover almost every aspect of life, including technology, social, and education. or can be said this phase as the era of information technology and communication revolution considering the acceleration and acceleration of change and its influence in various sides of human life.

Advances in information and communications technology enable business transactions through computer glass. Banking services in the pocket and hand grip. Distance range between continents is no longer a haven for humans to communicate with each other through various social networks. And, the findings of computer chips will allow someone to bring a computer in his shirt pocket. The computer is very interactive and wireless. Multi functions are present in the computer, as telephone, fax and data storage devices. In addition, the development of the computer industry will give birth to "Edutainment", ie education that becomes entertainment and entertainment that is education. With "Edutainment" the education process will be more interesting and produce more qualified graduates.

Rapid developments in technology, followed by economic growth that is not less rapidly will impact on the cultural aspects and values of a nation. Pressure, sharp competition in various aspects of life as a consequence of globalization, will bear a generation of disciplined, diligent and hardworking. However, on the other hand, tight competition in the globalization era will also give birth to a morally degenerated generation: consumptive, wasteful and have an instant "instant" shortcut. In other words, technological advances and economic growth that have occurred, especially in the last two decades, have resulted in a moral

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decline among the citizens, especially among teenagers and students. The advancement of economic life that over-emphasizes the fulfillment of various material desires, has caused some people to be "rich in material but poor in spirit".

In the world of education, globalization will bring rapid progress, namely the emergence of various sources of learning and the spread of mass media, especially the Internet and electronic media as a source of knowledge and education center. The impact of this is that teachers are not the only source of knowledge. The result, the students can master the knowledge that has not mastered by the teacher. Therefore, not surprisingly in this era of globalization, the authority of teachers in particular and parents in general in the eyes of students declined.

The deterioration of the authority of parents and teachers combined with the weaker authority of the traditions that exist in society, such as mutual help and help has weakened centripetal forces that play an important role in creating social unity. The consequences can be seen together, mischief and deviant behavior among teenagers and students increasing in various forms, such as fights, doodles, traffic violations to crime.

On the other hand, educational influences that develop the ability to control oneself, patience, sense of responsibility, social solidarity, nurture both social and physical environments, respect for the elderly, and the sense of diversity embodied in social life, are further weakened. This is where the urgency of educators, especially teachers, more specifically the educators and teachers involved in religious schools or schools run by Religious organizations, should take an interest in this issue and look for ways to solve it. Schools should be the last bulwark to play a role in stemming the innate negative impacts arising from the flourishing information and communications technology.

B. Research methods

The research method that will be used in this research is descriptive design that is explorative to describe the state or status of the phenomenon. This research will explain how to deal with the challenges of education in the era of globalization. The population in this study were

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students majoring in Music Education Church Institute of Christian Religion (IAKN) Tarutung. The sampling method in this study is a non-probability method with purposive random sampling. Purposive Random Sampling is used by setting a sample of research where the researcher determines the respondent based on the assumption that the information can provide accurate, complete, and accurate data. Random sampling techniques are used by determining the sample that all members have the same opportunity and are not bound by anything to be included in the study sample.

C. Reseach Finding

Based on the results obtained directly from the respondents, it can be explained that the challenges facing the era of globalization in education especially in the use of information communication technology (ICT) and e-learning are used by students and lecturers as learning media in the Department of Church Music Education (PMG), with a percentage a total of 60% with indicators in the form of a percentage of 28.5% is quite good, supported by the percentage of good conditions 21.6% and very good conditions with 10.1%. But in the process of utilizing as a learning medium the department of church music education must continue to be improved by maximizing all the characteristic dimensions of globalization

D. Disccussion

Seen from an anthropological perspective, see education from cultural aspects such as transferring knowledge and values to the next generation. The system approach needs to be used in explaining education, because in today's globalized era the world of education has developed in such a way that it becomes a matter of concern. The education process is a two-way effort that is the first to maintain its survival (Maintenance synergy) and the second to make something (Effective synergy).

Rogers, Burdge, Korsching and Donner Meyer (1988: 437) argue that education as a process of cultural trasmisi refers to every form of cultural learning (culturale learning) which functions as a transmission of

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knowledge, social mobility, the formation of identity and the creation of knowledge.

Toffler (in Sonhadji, 19993: 4) states that schools or future educational institutions should direct learners to learn how to learn (learn how learn). Blindness in a global era is an inability to learn how to learn. Raka Joni formulates that the main characteristic of the future man of Indonesia is a human who educates himself throughout life and open learning community but has a steady view of life. So learners should be provided with background information that gives multiplier impact on learning so that it can provide great motivation to read and learn information from various sources. We must prepare the competence for students to exist in a highly competitive global era, so it is very strategic in the culture of learning in schools with students into learning centers in the process of information retrieval. The same thing is also expressed by Makagiansar which states that in order for educators to prepare learners that exist, then educators must menybangkan ability to anticipate, understand and overcome the situation, accommodate and reorient to learners.

Etymologically, according to a large dictionary the Indonesian "era" is defined a number of years in time between several important events in history or time. Meanwhile, according to popular scientific dictionary era means era, period or period of time. While the word "globalization" comes from the global word, which means thorough, whole, outline, in full, and in harmony. So globalization can be interpreted as the globalization of all aspects of life, the realization (change) thoroughly aspects of life. And change is an actual process that never disappears as long as humans live on this earth. This necessity is possible because humans are essentially creative creatures as the sunnatullah over the creativity, creativity, and initiative that the creator gives to him.The era of globalization in the sense of terminology is a social change, in the form of increasing interconnection among society and elements that occur due to transculturation and technological development in the field of transportation and communication that facilitate international cultural and economic exchange. Globalization is also interpreted by the global movement, which is a development of the formation of systems and values of life that

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are global. The era of globalization provides a major change to the overall world order and the change is faced with as a reasonable change. Because inevitably, prepared not ready to change it will happen. This era is marked by the process of life worldwide, the progress of science and technology, especially in the field of transformation and communication as well as cross-cultural occurrence.

The term globalization according to Akbar S. Ahmad and Hasting Donnan provides the limitation that globalization in principle refers to rapid developments in communication technology, transformation, information that can bring parts of the world far (reachable) easy.

According to Anthony Giddens (2005: 84) states that globalization can be interpreted as the intensification of social relations sedua connecting the locality that are far apart so that the number of social events formed by events that occur at miles. Different views about globalization put forward by Ulrich Beck , the thinker of German social philosophy that in globalization there are three key definitions: (Sindhunata, 2003)

a. Deteritorialization which means geographical boundaries are eliminated or no longer play a role and no longer determine in interstate commerce

b. Transnationalism is to abolish geographical boundaries such as blocks

c. Mutilokal and translocal, where globalization provides an opportunity for humans in various parts of the world to open the horizon of life as wide as the world, without losing its locality.

Globalization is multimedia because it can be seen from various aspects. According BaharudinDarus states that there are five aspects of globalization are:

a. Globalization of information and communication;b. Economic globalization and free trade;c. Lifestya.

b. Economic globalization and free trade

c. Lifestyle globalization, consumption patterns, culture and consciousness

d. Globalization of print and electronic mass media

e. Political globalization and insight.

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According to Thomas L. Friedman (2000), globalization is a neutral system that can exert both positive and negative influences, can strengthen or weaken the joints of life, uniform or polarize, democratize or otherwise. It all depends on how we respond. The era of globalization will be marked by the great economic competition coincided with the revolution of information technology, communication technology, and industrial technology. This competition is still dominated by economic giant tuga namely Japan from Asia, EU and United States.

Each one displays its own advantages. America for example excel in product technology, the technology that produces new goods with high technology levels, examples of making supersonic aircraft, robots, and others.

Germany and Japan rely on their advantages in process technology that is technology that produces new processes in the manufacture of an existing product type, for example CD (compact disc) was first made by the Dutch and then continuously refined by Japan to produce CDs with better quality and price cheaper. In addition to these three, China has recently emerged as a new power of the world economy with its economic growth above 9 percent - the highest number in the world.

The economic competition in the free market era is also marked by the free travel of freight, services, capital and labor, then the demand of production technology that is increasingly higher in level, so the higher the level of education demanded from the workers.Globalization is part of the changing space, motion and time of universal human values to a spectrum of the world's greatest family of people (Global Citizen.

Advances in communication technology cause the lack of distance and boundaries between one person with another, group one with other groups, and between countries with one another. Inter-state communication takes place very quickly and easily. So also the development of information across the world can be easily accessed through information technology such as through the internet. Money transfer and capital investment by foreign businessmen can be done in seconds.The condition of the progress of information technology and the above industries that took place very quickly and tightly in the era of

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globalization requires every country to improve itself in the face of such competition. A nation that is able to fix itself by increasing its human resources, will most likely be able to compete in the healthy competition.This is where education is required to present itself, whether he is able to educate and produce students who are highly competitive (qualified) or even barren in the face of the onslaught of various advances in the dynamics of globalization.Thus, the era of globalization is a big challenge for education. In this context, KhaerudinKurniawan (1999), details the challenges of education in facing the global era.

First, the challenge to increase the added value, that is how to improve the national work productivity and growth and equity of the economy, as an effort to maintain and improve sustainable development (continuing development).Second, the challenge of conducting comprehensive research into the era of reform and transformation of community structures, from traditional agrarian societies to modern society-industrial and information-communication, and how it implies for the improvement and development of the quality of human life.

Third, the challenge in the increasingly tight global competition, which is to improve the nation's competitiveness in producing quality creative works as a result of thinking, discovery and mastery of science, technology and art.Fourth, the challenge to the emergence of new invasion and colonialism in the field of Science and Technology, which replaces the invasion and colonialism in the political and economic fields.

All these challenges require the existence of qualified and competitive human resources in those fields in a comprehensive and comparative manner with superior vision, professional skills, visionary, confidence and high self-esteem and possess adequate skills as needed and market bargaining power.These capabilities should be realized in the process of quality Islamic education, so as to produce a broad-minded, superior and professional graduate, which can ultimately become an idealized example for the benefit of society, nation and state.

The next question, what should the world of Islamic education do? To answer that, it seems we need to look at the framework of Islamic

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education in a national context. So we can prepare the right strategy to face a challenge as well as opportunity.

In quantity, the development of the number of Indonesian formal education students ranging from kindergarten to college level (PT) has made significant progress. But the quality is still far behind compared to other countries, both developed countries, as well as ASEAN member countries though.

Educational institutions are required to ensure the quality of graduates in accordance with the standards of global competence at least able to prepare students compete to compete with foreign workers so that they can anticipate membludaknya educated unemployed. Here it must be admitted, Islamic educational institutions were not ready to face the era of free markets. There is still much to be done; whether the system or the people involved in the system.

Globalization, according to Stiglitz (2003), is an asymmetric interdependence between countries, institutions and actors. Therefore interdependence between such countries is more favorable to countries with economic and technological advantages. In fact, initially globalization aims to open the opportunity for developing countries to improve their prosperity through global trade.The WTO has identified four modes of providing educational services as follows: (1) Cross-border supply, overseas higher education institutions offering lectures via internet and on-line degree programs, or Mode 1; (2) Consumption abroad, is the most dominant form of higher education service provision, students studying in overseas college or Mode 2; (3) Commercial presence, or the presence of a foreign college by establishing a partnership, subsidiary, twinning arrangement with a local college, or Mode 3; and (4) Presence of natural persons, lecturers or foreign teachers teaching at a lokan educational institution; Mode 4. The liberalization of higher education towards the free trade of services promoted by the WTO is to encourage the governments of member states not to inhibit the four modes of service provision with interventionist policies.

It should be realized together that globalization is not a natural process but rather a process that is generated based on ideas, which are

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then offered to the world to be followed by other nations. Thus, the globalization that has resulted in mutual agreement is highly conditional on the content of interests and benefits for those who create. The process of globalization that has taken place in all spheres of life (such as ideology, politics, economics, sociology, culture of defense and security, international politics and so on) will have a negative impact on countries that do not have a clear identity. The existence of globalization of course will bring the countries as subjects and objects that each role is very different.Many other phenomena, globalization is characterized by ambivalence - which appears to be a "blessing" on the one hand but at the same time being a "curse" on the other. Seemed as "joy" on the one hand but at the same time being "pain" on the other. This feature of ambivalence in globalization is a central issue of great importance. There lies the locus problematicus that holds great challenges for school education (Tanje, 2008). Mastuhu in Wicaksono (2008) argues that Globalization isSomething entities, however small, are conveyed by anyone, anywhere and anytime, quickly spreading to all corners of the world, in the form of ideas, ideas, data, information, production, drug findings, development, rebellion, sabotage, and so on; once delivered, it was also known to everyone all over the world. This usually happens in many political, business, or trade environments, and has the opportunity to change habits, traditions, and even cultures. In the opinion of Scholte (2002) in Suroso (2010) states that there are at least five categories of understanding of globalization commonly found in the literature. These five categories of definitions are related to each other and sometimes overlap, but each contains a distinctive element that can be put forward as follows. often translated "worldwide" or "celestial".

1. Globalization as internationalization

    Globalization is seen as an adjective to describe the inter-boundary relations of different countries. It describes growth in international exchanges and interdependencies. The greater the volume of trade and capital investment, the inter-state economy is increasingly integrated into the global economy where a discrete national economy is released

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and re-articulated into a system through international processes and agreements

2. Globalization as liberalization

   In this sense, globalization refers to a process of eliminating the barriers created by government to inter-state mobility to create an open and unlimited world economy. Those who argue the importance of removing trade barriers and capital controls usually take refuge behind the mantle of globalization.

3. Globalization as universalization

   In this concept, the word global is used with the understanding that globalization and globalization are the process of distributing objects and experiences to people all over the world. The classic example of this concept is the spread of computer technology, television, internet, etc.

4. Globalization as westernization or modernization (more in Americanized form) Globalization in this context is understood as a dynamic, in which the social structures of modernity (capitalism, rationalism, industrialism, bureaucratism, etc.) are disseminated throughout the world, which in the process tends to undermine established local cultures and deprive the right of self-determination local pe.

5. Globalization as the abolition of territorial boundaries (or asdistribution of supra-territoriality). Globalization encourages geographical reconfiguration, so social space is no longer mapped to territorial, territorial, and territorial boundaries. In this context, globalization is also understood as a process (or series of processes) that spawned a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions-in terms of their extensiveness, intensity, speed and impact-that inter-continental or inter-regional mobility activity network (Scholte, 2002 in Suroso, 2010).

   The government as the bearer of the mandate of the people, can move quickly find and fix the gaps that can ignite the gap in education. One way to make education in Indonesia more cheap or even free but not cheap education without quality. This has indeed begun in some areas of

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Indonesia that provide excellent quality schools that are free of cost. However, this is only a regional policy in certain areas. It would be nice if the central government implements the policy on a national scale. To be able to realize that the government needs to make improvements, especially in the field of bureaucracy. Corruption must be immediately eradicated, because corruption is one that destroys this nation.

In addition, it creates new standards on the quality of education that not only touches students' ability and creativity but also the cost of schooling. Criteria that require the ability to accommodate students can not afford as well as the ability to welfare teachers. School is no longer measured by its ability to print smart students but how to teach students to be responsible and have high solidarity. International standards on intellectual ability can not be achieved with structural conditions that still experience problems of inequality and social inequality. In addition, other solutions that can be implemented are:

- Improving the quality of human resources, especially teachers in the mastery of English and   other Foreign Languages
- Improved Teacher Quality in the mastery of Information and Communication Technology
- Quality Improvement of School management and Management of education services
- Improving the Quality of Facilities and Infrastructure
- Cultivating exemplary values
- Development of library reading and library culture• Educational research   and development

E. Conclusion

Indonesia has embarked on an ambitious teacher reform effort and many positive steps have been taken. However, as shown in this paper, many new challenges have emerged and there are still many other steps to take before all reform objectives are achieved. The policies adopted at this point of reform will determine the future of the education workforce and shape the quality of the Indonesian education system as a whole. The budgetary implications of this reform really need to be reminded, and it

needs to be emphasized that inefficiency in the system can lead to unadjusted other aspects of education. Appropriate steps, especially by creating a teacher-based appraisal scheme and achievement promotion system, will enable Indonesia to create a qualified and highly motivated teacher force that works within an efficient and effective education system. The greatest benefactor of all in the future is the young generation of Indonesia and the country as a whole.

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