

A Comparative Study among Asean and Asia Countries Community to the Realization and Application of English, Culture, Science and Technology

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Keywords: English, Culture, Economy, Education, Science and Technology

Abstract: The Problem of this study was to find out the realization and the application of English, Culture heritage, Human sources, Economy, Science and Technology among ASEAN, Asia Countries Community. The Research Methodology used in this study was Qualiquantitative approach, where the obtained data were explained and analyzed throughout sentences and also added by the percentage. The results of this study explained as follows: The Results of this study showed that Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, and Brunei were accustomed to using English in formal and non formal settings, on Culture, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei still maintained their own Cultures in Economy in addition to, Japan, Singapore, Hongkong, Malaysia, and Brunei were dominant among other ASEAN, Asia countries, human sources, science, technology, Singapore, Hongkong, South Korea, and Japan were the Top Ranks if it was compared to other Asian Countries. Therefore, other ASEAN countries, such as Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Philippines were beyond in Economy, Education, science and technology rather than Singapore, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, and Brunei were also expected to be able to quickly run in the future, so that the beyond ASEAN Countries as cited in this study will be the same level not only in ASEAN and Asia Countries, but also in the world.

1 INTRODUCTION

There are some Asian and Asia Countries which have potential issues on the use and application of English, culture, and science and technology. Most of the ASEAN Countries are developing Countries which start to increase all devices on their lives in their own Countries to be developed Countries after these Countries had been colonized by the Colonized by many years. After their own Independence, they realized that they must exist again to build their Nations and Countries all aspects of their lives, such as to increase human sources, to dig the potential natural sources, to maintain and promote their languages own cultures heritage, to increase economy, science and technology, etc.

The Majority of the ASEAN and Asia Countries were colonized by the Colonizations (Putnam et al., 1976). During the colonizatio, their people to be slaves and hard workers to assist the Colonizations and their own natural sources digged and taken to be the Colonizatio, even the whole devices of their lifes to be limited and not allowed to develop their own

potential issues, including to increase human sources of each level of schools. The Nations became stupid, slaves, trauma, etc.

The ASEAN and Asia Countries which were Colonized by the Colonizations are Indonesia, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Philippines, Singapore, Hongkong, Maccau, etc., excluding Thailand. From these cases and phenomena the questions raises:

- Do they realize to exist to increase their own human resources?
- Do they realize to increase their own Economy?
- Do they realize to maintain their own Languages and Cultures Heritage?
- Do They realize to create and develop their own Science and Technology?
- How are the comparative devices used and Applied by among Asian and Asia Countries?

Therefore, based on the Cases and the Questions Raises above, I would like to carry out this Study which is also accordace with the the Title above.

1.1 Context of the Problem

The context of the problem of this study is only to find out some devices which have been explained above on the realization and the application each ASEAN and Asia Countries Community to increase all aspects of life (Wilken, 1979).

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

The Limitations of the Problem of this Study are focused on as follows:

- Language and Culture Heritage
- Economy
- Education
- Science and Technology.

1.3 The Problem of This Study

The Problem of this Study is as follows: How are the Realization and the Application of Languages and Cultures Heritage, Human Sources, Economy, Science and Technology among ASEAN and Asia Countries Community?

1.4 The Purpose of the Study

The Purpose of this Study is to find out and set up the ASEAN and Asia Countries Community on the Realization and the Application of Languages and Cultures Heritage, Human Sources, Economy, Science and Technology.

1.5 Key of Terms

- Comparative Study is a study to compare two or more variables which are focused on the main problems of the research, then from these can be distributed to become several indicators in a research (Seno Putra,2007). Therefore, in this study, it is only focused on, or to compare a few of variables and indicators as stated on the limitation and the formulation of the problems of this study.
- Languages and Cultures Heritage language language is media created by the God, the developed by human depends on societies used both spoken and written, formal and non formal, verbal and non verbal which can communicate to have mutual understanding one another close and long distance. While culture heritage is creativity of individual, a group, local, nation, and global which are created by human beings to be used by

them and show them to other societies, as well as maintain and developing so that not escaping from values, norms, ethics, habits and customs from their own societies .

- Human Sources is human or person who has competence or quality in skills and sciences after he/she joins each level of education, then from that he/she is able to create, develop, and contribute his/her skills and sciences to local, national, and global societies.
- Economy is the system by which country's money and goods are produced and used . In this study, it means that the systems of state economy produced by industry which can give the welfare of nation and state (Klein, 1967).
- Science and Technology is Knowledge is obtained by observation and testing of the facts, and systematic application of knowledge to practical tasks in industry (Oxford). In this study means that the education, science and technology founded and created by the scholars and scientists which can be sale to the market, as well as developing and getting ranks to compete among Universities through out institutions survey (Yang and Pedersen, 1997).

2 A GLANCE RELATED CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEA), a single regional common market of ASEAN Countries will be created by 2015. The regional integration's objective is to create a competitive market of over 600 million people ASEAN Countries: Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. There will be free flow of good, services, investment, capital and skilled labour following the liberalization. These will include tariff reductions and streaming of certain administrative procedures. Many businesses have begun preparing themselves three years ahead of time to the most challenges and opportunities of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC).

ASEAN Member 2016 GDP Growth Forecast

For ASEAN member countries 2016 promises a mixed bag with the World bank forecasting Thailand's economy to remain on the intensive care list, constringing by 20 per cent from a 2015 Thailand GDP of 2.5 per cent to just 2.0 percent this year primarily due to domestic consumption constricted by high household debt and subdued export growth. Also, forecast to see a continued contraction is the

Malaysia economy with 2016 Malaysia GDP forecast to contract by 4.26 per cent from 4.7 percent GDP growth last year to 4.5 per cent growth in 2016.

At the opposite end of the economic performance chart for 2016 is Myanmar, Lao PDR, Vietnam, the Philippines, and Indonesia, all of who are forecast to continue experiencing strong growth (Shavit et al., 2007). Moreover, Leading the field for pure 2016 GDP growth is Myanmar which the World bank forecasts will see 2016 Myanmar GDP growth of 7.8 per cent, a 20 per cent increase in the 2015 Myanmar GDP growth of 5.8 per cent followed by Lao PDR where 2016 Lao GDP is forecast to reach 7.0 per cent, an increase of 9.37 per cent over 2015 Lao GDP of 6.4 per cent. Bringing up third place in the growth stakes is Cambodia where 2016 Cambodia GDP is expected to continue at the same 6.9 per cent the country recorded in 2015.

For Vietnam the World Bank said rapid investment, consumption, and export growth should see 2016 Vietnam GDP to increase by 6.6 per cent, a 1.54 per cent increase over 2015 Vietnam GDP growth of 6.5 per cent, while public private partnerships (PPP) and government spending are expected to be the chief drivers of the Philippines GDP growth is forecast to come in at 6.4 per cent, a 10.34 per cent increase over the 2015 Philippines GDP of 5.8 per cent. Tempering its outlook for the region the World Bank warns that economic growth in the region remains at risk from a faster than expected slowdown in China; The possibility of greater financial market vitality and restricted credit; A steep appreciation of the value of the US dollar; and a slower than expected acceleration of high income economies.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The Design of this Study is Qualiquantitative Approach, where the data of this Study are obtained from the Informants are analyzed through out detailed explanations based on cited above problems. The kind of this Study is focused on A Comparative Study, in which this Study is only to compare some devices mentioned on point (1.3) among ASEAN and Asia Countries Community. In short word, Comparative Study is a study used by the Researcher to compare one variable and Indicator to other Variables and Indicators in one Research or Study, as well as to compare the required results of the study, then to decide the argumentations,

Conclusions, and Recommendations in the forms of Scientific Academics; while Quantitative approach, where the obtained data were analyzed through out the percentage (%) only (Putra, a).

3.2 Location of the Study

Locations of the Study are Japan, Hongkong, Brunei, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines and Indonesia.

3.3 Population and Informants

Since the Population is too broad, this Study only uses in formants. The reasons to use Informants on Qualitative Approach are (1) Informant can be used one person or more people; (2) the Informants must be indigenous People; (3) Comprehension of Problems of Study to be asked; and (3) Gendre, Age, Background of the Education, Experience, Duration of Stay, etc. (Read Seno Putra,1997-2004). Total Informants of this Study is 45 People who are different Social Status.

3.4 Instruments of the Study

The Instruments of the Study are Talk active with the Infromants, Introduction to Informants and asking something with them; relaxing and interviewing non formal setting with them, Handphone for recording and taking photos,etc.

3.5 Data Collection Technique and Collection Procedure of the Study

Procedure of this Study is to visit each Country, then find out the Informants at certain Locations, then Talk Active with them, such as in the Markets, Academics, Offices, Trains, Bus, Cafeteria, Air Ports, Mall, Tourism Places, Hotels, Street Markets, and also provided by the Documents,etc.

3.6 Data Analysis Technique

The Data Collection Techniques of this Study are

- After asking and interviewing nonformal setting with the Informants, the obtained data are classified into descriptions.
- The descriptions of the data are also divided into 5 components of the Study as cited (1.3).
- All required data are analyzed to be clear descriptions based on the main Problems.

- Clear Descriptions and Transcripts of data are check and recheck over and over before becoming permanent Scripts.
- The Descriptions and Scripts of Data are coded with numbers based on the questions of the Study of each Country.

4 RESULTS OF THE STUDY

4.1 The Use and the Application of English

Product Majority of people in Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, and Japan are not able to use and Apply English in their daily life and activities. Only 10 to 15 percent of each were able to use English, especially those who worked at Hotel, Tourism Places, Airport, Souvenir Markets, Taxi, Bajai, Bus Station, Trains, Certain Offices. The People of these Countries still Maintained their own Languages both mother tongues and Their National Languages. Moreover, English was also used by them in certain Academics, such as International Seminar, Conference, etc.

4.2 Culture Heritage

Most of the ASEAN and Asia still maintain their own Cultural Heritage, in which they still used and applied their own Culture in daily life activities, such as in family, wedding party, ceremony, any states' activities in their home countries. The rest of each was only 25% that Communities used and applied modern culture, especially in Towns (Dahlgren et al., 1982).

4.3 Economy

The Most Increasing Economy Micro and Macro in ASEAN Countries were Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Thailand. The micro economy, Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia, and Thailand were mostly similar activities to have merchants, traditional markets products, home industries to sell the local buyers and to the foreigners (Tourists). The ways of sale of 5 ASEAN countries were most the same one another, except Singapore.

ASEAN Founded in 1967, where the members are Singapore, Malaysia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. Economically, these Countries are different stages of development but all sharing

immense growth potential. ASEAN is also major global hub of manufacturing and trade, as well as one of the fastest growing consumer markets in the World.

Singapore ranks number two in the world for competitiveness as a result of consistently world in the area of 'basic requirements', which covers the quality of institutions, infrastructure for macroeconomic factors. Singapore also comes second area of 'efficiency enhancers' covers labour market flexibility access to finance and regulation and business sophistication. Malaysia, moreover, is the highest placed developing Asian Economy. It ranks 4th in financial markets become the leading center of global Islamic finance. Thailand continues to advance up the world competitiveness rankings macroeconomics, but market competition remains limited by high barriers to entry, especially those affect to remain in other areas, particularly governance. Indonesia has benefited from infrastructure and connectivity improvements, strengthen for government efficiency. Philippines is one of the most digitally connected developing Asian Nation that can be said of Infrastructure. Vietnam ranks 68th with its labour markets ranking 49th, its best showing among the 12 market size (34th). The macroeconomic environment (75th) is improving and public institution back of better property rights protections. Cambodia is the country faces major property rights and corruption, and in the area of innovation where scientific research (118th) and patent applications (124th) are towards the bottom of the tables (Barendt and Barendt, 1993).

ASEAN, moreover, is the fourth-largest exporting region in the Wo. It Accounts for 7 percent of global exports and as its member states have developed more sophisticated manufacturing capabilities, their exports have diversified. Vietnam specializes in textiles and apparel, while Singapore and Malaysia are leading exporters of electronics. Thailand has joined the ranks of leading vehicle and automotive-parts exporters. Indonesia is the World's largest producer and exporter of palm oil, the largest exporter of coal, and the second largest producer of cocoa and tin. Philippines has established a thriving business process outsourcing Industry, and Malaysia and Singapore are the most important export market.

ASEAN Economic Community integration plan, which aims to allow the freer movement of goods, services, skilled labour, and capital. While tariffs on goods are now close to zero in many sectors among the original six member states (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.

4.4 Education and Science Technology

The systems of Education of each ASEAN and Asia Countries are very different one another, since starting from the election of the new students, processes, and until the outcomes, of course are not the same systems, strategies, and others. For examples, most of Universities In Singapore, Hongkong, Japan, and Malaysia are very strict to elect the new students to study at those Universities, and so does in the processes of Teaching and learning, as well as the outcomes to be the scholars (?). The systems do not give tolerance for those who are not able to complete their study to become Scholars, because all the students who are studying there must have highest competitiveness to maintain themselves to be very good and excellent scholars, and they also must maintain their Universities as alumni to compete other Scholars in the World. The right Veto (Authority) of each Lecturers have very strong which are given by the systems of Universities, except if any big problems both must be over come together whether pass or not. Therefore, the quality Universities had applied drop out for the students are not able to complete their studies based on they year entry and finish study. In short words, no excuses for them to play in the back screen.

Moreover, the systems and the Quata of subject matters and the guidance of Scriptures, Theses, and Disertations of the students must be equal to the Lecturers with suitable ranks, Academics, and their experiences of Teaching and Research (Putra, c). No Research and Scientific Writings of the Lecturers, no given to become guidance or supervisors for students in scientific writings. These are only among criteria explained in here, but still have a lot of requirements which had been applied by those Universities both Lecturers and Students.

In order to see the ranks of Universities in ASEAN and Asia, the following tables are attached below.

4.5 A Total of 47 Schools (Universities) from 7 ASEAN Countries Made it to the Top 300 of the Annual Rangings

- Brunei
 - 118. Universiti Brunei Darussalam
- Vietnam
 - 191-200. Vietnam National University
- Singapore
 - 1. National University of Singapore

Table 1: ASEAN Universities in Top 10

| 2014 | 2013 | Institution | Country |
|------|------|--|-------------|
| 1 | 2 | National University of Singapore | Singapore |
| 2 | 6 | Korea Advanced Institute if Science and Technology | South Korea |
| 3 | 2 | University of Hong kong | Hong kong |
| 4 | 4 | Seoul National | South Korea |
| 5 | 1 | The Hong kong University of Science and Technology | Hong kong |
| 6 | 7 | The Chiness University of Hong Kong | Hong Kong |
| 7 | 10 | Nanyang Technological University | Singapore |
| 9 | 7 | Pohang University of Science and Technology | South Korea |
| 10 | 9 | The University of Tokyo | Japan |

Source (Southeast

Asia:<http://www.rappler.com/nation/95860>

Table 2: ASEAN Universities in Top 10

| 2015 | 2014 | Institution | Country |
|------|------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | 1 | National University of Singapore | Singapore |
| 4 | 7 | Nanyang Technological University | Singapore |
| 29 | 32 | University Malaya | Malaysia |
| 44 | 40 | Mahidol University | Thailand |
| 49 | 57 | Universiti Sains Malaysia | Malaysia |
| 56 | 56 | Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia | Malaysia |
| 61 | 66 | Universiti Putra Malaysia | Malaysia |
| 70 | 63 | University of the Philippines | Philippines |
| 79 | 71 | University of Indonesia | Indonesia |
| 99 | 92 | Chiang Mai University | Thailand |

Source

(<http://www.rappler.com/world/southeast-asia/95897>)

4. Nanyang Technology University

- Philippines
 - 70.University of the Philippines
 - 114.Ateneo de Manila University
 - 143.University of Santo Tomas
- Indonesia
 - 79.University of Indonesia
 - 122.Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB)
 - 137.Universitas Gajah Mada
 - 147.Airlangga University
 - 161-170.Padjadjaran University
 - 201-250.Bogor Agricultural University
 - 251-300.Diponegoro University
- Thailand
 - 44.Mahidol University
 - 53.Chulalongkorn University
 - 99.Chiang Mai University
 - 143.Thammasat University
 - 171-180.Kasetsart University
 - 171-180.Khon Kaen University

171-180.King Mongkut's University of Technology Thonburi

191-200.Prince of Songkla University

251-300.Burapha University

251-300.Naresuan University

251-300.Srinakharinwirot University

- Malaysia

29.Universiti Malaya

49.Universiti Sains Malaysia

56.Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

61.Universiti Teknologi Malaysia

66.Universiti Putra Malaysia

151-160.International Islamic University Malaysia

151-160.Universiti Teknologi Petronas

191-200.Universiti Utara Malaysia

201-250.Universiti Malaysia Serawak

201-250.Universiti Teknologi MARA

201-250.Universiti Malaysia Perlis

201-250.University of Malaysia Sabah

251-300.Limkokwing University of Creative Technology

251-300.UCSI University

251-300.Universiti Malaysia Pahang

251-300.Universiti Malaysia Terengganu

251-300.Universiti Tenaga Nasional

251-300.Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman.

Source (<http://www.rappler.com/world/southeast-asia/95897>)

From the above tables, we know that among Universities in ASEAN and Asia Countries which are the Top ranks whether 10 Top ranks, 100 Top ranks or 300 Top ranks, where Singapore is still the most top among others, the second top is Malaysia, the third top is Thailand, the fourth top is Philippines, and the fifth top is Indonesia, the sixth top is Brunei, and the seventh top is Vietnam in ASEAN Countries. While in Asia Countries are Hongkong, Korea, and Japan. Singapore University can loose other Universities in Asia, such as Hong kong, Korea, and Japan. In short words, Singapore is the most top Universities both ASEAN and Asia Countries (Putra, b).

5 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the Research Problems and the Results of the Study above, it states that

- The use of English in formal and non formal activities were dominant is Singapore, mostly (90%) of people in here communicated in English;
- Malaysia is only (60%), and the rest is Malay as a mother tongue and National Language, as well as (5%) of the Community in here used India Language.
- Hongkong was also used English as a formal and non formal daily activities, mostly (60%) of the people used it, and the rest is Mandarin, Hongkian, etc.
- Japan was (30%) of the people in here is also used English, especially in formal setting, and the rest was Japanese as a mother tongue and National Language;
- Cambodia was (25%) of the people used it as Formal setting, and the rest is non formal setting;
- Vietnam (25%) for formal setting, and the rest is its mother tongue and National Language;
- Indonesia was (20%) only for formal setting, while others is mother tongue and Indonesian as National Language; and
- Thailand only for (20%) for formal setting, and the rest is their own mother tongue and National Language;
- Brunei, (70%) of the people there can use English both formal and non-formal setting, since English in that Country is also as a second Language, while Malay is used by most people there in daily activities.

While in Culture Maintenance is

- Japan (90%), in which people in here still maintained their own traditional Culture both family and other ceremonies;
- Indonesia was (80%) still maintained their own traditional culture, and the rest is influenced by other cultures;
- Malaysia, where people in here used Malay Culture, only (30%) of the People there used Chinese and India Cultures;
- Singapore, where most of the People use Chinese Culture, (15%) of the People was Malay, and the rest was India ones;
- Hongkong, in which most of the People there used Chinese, and only (3%-5%) was from outside Cultures;

- Thailand also maintained its own Cultures, and a little bit out of other Cultures;
- Vietnam also maintained its own Culture, and only (3%) was outsiders;
- Cambodia, where most of the People there used their own Cultures, and only a little bit out of others; and
- Brunei, in which most of the People there used Malay Cultures (90%), and the rest was only (3%-5%).

In Economy, the trade and industry, Japan is the third rank in the world after America and China. Therefore, while in ASEAN, of course, Singapore is the rank number one, the third is Malaysia, the fourth is Brunei, the fifth is Thailand, the sixth is Indonesia, the seventh is Philippines, the eighth is Cambodia, the ninth is Vietnam. However, Hongkong is number three in Asia after Singapore. Furthermore, related to Education, Science and Technology, for examples; ASEAN and Asia Universities in top ten is as follows: The rank number one is National University of Singapore, the second rank is Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology of Korea, the third rank is National University of Hongkong, the fourth is Seoul National University of South Korea, the fifth is the Hongkong University of Science and Technology of Hongkong, the sixth is the Chinese University of Hongkong, the seventh rank is Nanyang Technological University of Singapore, the Ninth is the University of Science and Technology of South Korea, and the Tenth rank is the University of Tokyo, Japan.

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