

Psychology Opportunities and Challenges in ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

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Psychology: Opportunities and Challenges in ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)

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We have four agenda to share with you, that is:

1. Take a look closer about globalization and how our attitude toward it.
2. Do we know about AEC and its implication?
3. Good news and bad news: ASEAN Psychology Competences.
4. How do we prepare ourselves to face opportunities and challenges in CEA and globalization.

I want to know, what do we think about globalization. It is a good thing or a bad thing. Globalization give effect more good thing in human life or not. Think about it and choose the one: favourable or unfavourable. Who choose favourable? And who choose unfavourable? So most of us thinking that globalization is favourable or unfavourable?

Now we have to think once again about globalization. But now we have to think about our attitude toward globalization. We have four type of attitude we can choose, that is:

1. We don't care about globalization. We believe government have responsibility to response globalization and to protect their citizen. We think everything still ok, there is globalization or not.
2. We don't have specific attitude about it, because we don't know it will affect to us or not. So we am keep going with our own way and take opportunity cause globalization when I get it.
3. Globalization have many opportunities for us, aspecially for our self development and career. So we prepare as well as we can to take that opportunities.

4. We can get a winning to compete with people from developed country. we afraid to face globalization.

What beliefs and feelings that we have certain attitude about globalization. Our belief and feeling determines what our attitude. Please think and feel for a moment about it, so we can accurately assess what attitude we have.

So what's we have animals to represent our attitude about globalization:

1. Garfield/Cat
2. Rabbit
3. Fish
4. Eagle

Now we take a look closer about globalization and ASEAN Economic Community. It will be change our attitude or not. As we know, globalization is the economic, social, and political connectivity with people in all part of the world. A key word s connectivity people around the world. Antony Gidden in the one of his book, uses the following definition: Globalization ³ can thus be defined as the intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away and vice versa.

¹ Globalization is often divided into three categories: economic, political and social. Though all three are interdependent, economic and political forces are usually the driving factors of globalization, while social changes generally occur as a result of those activities.

Intensification of worldwide **social** relations can be seen now with how Facebook do that. Mark Zuckerberg create and activated safetycheck on FB, so people will know her/his friends in location miles away event in earthquake or other disaster.

¹ Social globalization pertains to human interaction within cultural communities,

encompassing topics like family, religion, work and education. Social globalization is evident in the similarities of social trends between cultures, from consumerism to arts and humanities. For example, note the worldwide popularity of chain restaurants like McDonald's or a specific fashion trend. Historically, social globalization has involved the continuous dispersion of ideals and religious beliefs, whether civilly or by force. Most importantly, though, it is marked by the increase in association among people from separate parts of the world. This is often countered by a diminished affinity between people in the same region.

Internet is one of causes social globalization. Internet is a product of globalization as well as a catalyst. The Internet connects computer users around the world. From 2000 to 2009, the number of Internet users globally rose from 394 million to 1.858 billion. By 2010, 22 percent of the world's population had access to computers, 1 billion Google searches every day, 300 million Internet users reading blogs, and 2 billion videos viewed daily on YouTube.

Political globalization "refers to an increasing trend toward multilateralism (in which the United Nations plays a key role), toward an emerging 'transnational state apparatus,' and toward the emergence of national and international nongovernmental organizations that act as watchdogs over governments and have increased.

Thus, it has been noted that in 1909 there were 37 inter-governmental organisations (IGOs) and 176 international non-governmental organisations (INGOs), by 1996 there were 260 IGOs and 5,472 INGOs. The term intergovernmental organization (IGO) refers to an entity created by treaty, involving two or more nations, to work in good faith, on issues of common interest. In the absence of a treaty an IGO does not exist in the legal sense. For example, the G8 is a group of eight nations that have annual economic and political summits.

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is neither a part of a

government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons. For example, we know Indonesia Corruption Watch, Greenpeace, etc.

Economic globalization is the increasing economic interdependence of national economies across the world through a rapid increase in cross-border movement of goods, service, technology and capital. Whereas the globalization of business is centered around the diminution of international trade regulations as well as tariffs, taxes, and other impediments that suppresses global trade, economic globalization is the process of increasing economic integration between countries, leading to the emergence of a global marketplace or a single world market Economic integration between countries that we in ASEAN must face it right now is ASEAN Economic Community.

The AEC will establish ASEAN as a single market and production base making ASEAN more dynamic and competitive with new mechanisms and measures to strengthen the implementation of its existing economic initiatives;
accelerating regional integration in the priority sectors;
facilitating movement of business persons, skilled labour and talents; and
strengthening the institutional mechanisms of ASEAN.

Key words of AEC are “single market and production base.” These are beautiful words, provide good orientation, but are not well defined. If we rigorously interpret them, we immediately realize that it is impossible to be achieved literally. They include two elements: “single market” and “single (or integrated) production base.” The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) envisions ASEAN as a single market and production base characterized by free flow of goods, services, and investments, as well as freer flow of capital and skills.

The AEC free flow of services including the removal of restrictions on trade in services, started with priority sectors such as air transport, e-ASEAN, healthcare,

tourism, logistics services and it is intended to lift all other restrictions for all sectors by the end of 2015. The aim is to gradually allow foreign (ASEAN) equity participation of 70 percent for all service sectors and include mutual recognition arrangements for professional services such as architects, accountancy, surveying, medical and dental and all others.

Trade in services includes services supplied using any of the following modes:

1. Mode 1: Cross Border Trade

The service is supplied by a provider physically located in one country, to a customer in another country (for example, over the internet).

2. Mode 2: Consumption Abroad

A customer travels to another country to consume a service (for example, a student travels abroad to study).

3. Mode 3: Commercial Presence

A foreign service supplier establishes a legal presence in another country to provide a service (for example, a company opens an office or enters into a joint venture in another country).

4. Mode 4: Movement of Natural Persons

A person travels temporarily to another country in order to supply a service directly.

To anticipated free flow of services in psychology, all member of ARUPS (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philipina, and Thailand) met in Faculty of Psychology Universitas Airlangga in January 2015. That is a first meeting ARUPS Competence taskforce. We discussed about Competence of Psychology and attempt to find ASEAN standard.

Good News: Indonesian National Standard that created by Asosiasi Penyelenggara Pendidikan Tinggi Psikologi Indonesia (AP2TPI) conform with ASEAN Competence: (1) Standard Psychologist must be level Master; (2) Working hours of Internship in general equal with other contries in ASEAN. Bad News: Indonesia Undergraduate of Psychology competence standard still lower than APA Competence Standard. Let's

we look one example showing APA standard is higher than Indonesia. Can you read this graph? APA standard also focus on softskills. Almost 75% competence is about softskills.

There is many other softskills that student must learn. APA also give some tools to asses student and to make sure performance is achieved. So assessment in psychology undergraduate, not only assess cognitive aspect and skills, but also cognitive aspect and there are many standard assessment that university can choose.

End

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