There are various studies conducted by many researchers around the world. This study is closely related to the questions and issues that arise. In today's world of education, there are many studies that have been done by various parties on a subject. In addition, article writing is also seen to be growing and playing an important role in education. However, not all studies produced are of good quality in terms of writing and presentation techniques. There are also studies that have been produced that do not conform to the correct method of writing. This situation will have an impact not only on the quality of a study, but more on the validity of the study itself. Thus, the study of Waldow, F, Takayama, K & Sung, Y.K (2014). Rethinking the pattern of external policy referencing: Media discourses over the ‘Asian Tigers’ PISA success in Australia, Germany and South Korea. Comparative Education, 2014, Vol. 50, no. 3, 302-321 "were selected for summary and critique.

Keywords: PISA. Education. Comparative education, review article

I. INTRODUCTION

This section will state a summary of the selected articles above. This conclusion is made based on personal views based on the readings conducted. This summary is divided into several aspects, namely the purpose of the study, research methodology and research findings. Each aspect will be elaborated one by one referring to the article read. Overall, this article is a study on the achievements of PISA in 2009 in the influential countries in Asia in the world of education. This study shows that the achievements of the three Asian countries involved are still at a low level when compared to the achievements of some countries in Europe and America. The results that every year see the same thing have triggered some unsatisfactory perceptions among academic critics in some parts of the world. In this study, the researchers involved have obtained data from keratin press reports in several developed countries related to the achievement of PISA in these Asian countries.

Several major newspapers in Australia, Germany and also South Korea have been used as references to achieve this purpose. In selected newspaper clippings, criticisms and assumptions remain purely perspective. In developed countries for example, they still assume that through the achievement of this PISA, Countries in Asia cannot be used as a reference for educational practice. This study also found that the success factor for this achievement is an internal factor that involves the practice of society in a country itself(Santibuana et al., 2021; Nor Diana et al., 2021; Zarina et al., 2021; Khairul et al., 2021; Rohani et al., 2021). What is less pleasant to hear is that the achievements of several countries in Asia have been used as a summary to represent the whole of Asia and this matter is already widespread around the world. The tradition in Asian countries that is still strongly practiced makes a policy considered non-global by the international media(Badaruddin et al., 2021, Abdul Rasid et al., 2021).

ARTICLE REVIEW

The purpose of this article written as stated by the researcher is to compare how the success of the countries called 'Asia Tiger' in the PISA decision with the atmosphere or picture has been made in international media discussions in Australia, Germany and South Korea. The emphasis is on the analysis of PISA in 2009. As noted in this article, the picture given is that the local factors of a country remain the main contributors to their success.
even though the world of education now has a policy that is global. In addition, this article also aims to dismantle in detail the factors involved and identify stereotypical views on education in Asia as they are spread around the world. Also included is the influence of a country's economy and foreign relations in determining decisions and position in the achievement of PISA.

**Article Methodology**

Regarding the research methodology used in this study, the researcher did not state it clearly. The researcher also did not specialize in writing this study to the description of the research methodology. However, from the research made this study is more to the use of qualitative research methodology. No rigid use of numerical data. The study data only involved the perceptions and views of the researcher as a whole. The study is also heavily associated with previous studies that are only described in written sentences. The study data was also obtained from newspaper reports and educational and political policy sources from three countries. However, descriptions and arguments need to be complex and rigid as well as reinforced with evidence (Ellen, Robert, Janette, Marlin, & Virginia 2005).

**Article Findings**

Through research, this study has confirmed that the main factors that make a country in the highest position in PISA results are due to the practices and influence of local communities. This is because the way an education is delivered and practiced in an Asian country reflects their position in the PISA rankings. In addition, this study also proves that the negative perception of the international media towards education in Asia is still prevalent. The media in Germany and Australia for example have assumed that education in Asia is still not global in nature. Education in Asia is more dictatorial or in accordance with the rulings that have been made. For them, this method is less suitable because it is influenced by strict laws, is academic in nature and encourages students to memorize a lesson (Ahmad Shafarin et al., 2021; Junaidah et al., 2021; Farah Adibah et al., 2021; Ahmad Shakani et al., 2021; Muhamad Amin et al., 2021). For this reason, communities outside Asia still cannot use Asian countries as a reference to determine the direction of the education system in their countries (Mohd Ali et al., 2021; Parimala et al., 2021; SitiJamilah et al., 2021; Nor Fauziyana et al., 2021; Noel et al., 2021).

**II. CRITICAL REVIEW**

In this section, the critiques made on the above-mentioned study will be stated. Criticisms made are related to the way the study was conducted, data collection and also the way the study was written. This critique does not involve the findings of the study as well as the results of this study. This critique is divided into two aspects namely strengths and also limitations.

**Strength**

**Literature Review**

In this study, as a whole, the literature review is highly relevant to the study conducted. Researchers have selected past studies that are highly relevant to their study. Some of the selected studies are the researcher's own studies on the topic. The studies are also very specific to the purpose for which this study was conducted. This literature review is excellent as it covers the context discussed. (David, 2005). In addition, researchers also use newspaper clippings and reports in newspapers as reference. According to Jennifer (2005), the diversity of literature review sources makes the study more resourceful and powerful.

However, there are also literature reviews that are no longer relevant for reference. In this study, the researcher has used several literature reviews that are more than 10 years old. In fact there are also journal and writing sources released in 1990. The age of a survey source indicates that the quality and validity of a study. According to David (2005), it is more relevant if the selected literature review is under 10 years old because the explanations and studies are more up to date and suitable to be used as scientific sources.

**Methodology**

The methodology of this study was not specifically stated in the study. The researchers also did not explain indirectly in the description of their study. According to Sunaryo (2014), the research methodology used must be explained in the study. No specific sections are described regarding the methodology of this study used. This causes readers as well as other researchers do not get enough information before continuing reading this article. The researcher should explain about the research method used and how the data is obtained and analyzed first.
A good and quality study is a study that has a good methodology and is explained with respect to it. Research methods must be accurate and not limited to a few sources only (Baxter & Jack, 2008). Researchers also need to explain about this method so that it can facilitate readers and moderators to continue reading the study.

**Statistical Analysis**

Researchers have performed unsatisfactory analysis of the data obtained only through researcher reviews supported by several previous studies. This method can be used in such a qualitative research method. However, if it is based entirely on perception and writing alone, the reader is less clear about the findings of the study because it is not rigid. According to Allisons (2006), a description of something needs to have a rigid argument. This study requires inductive explanation and gives reasons for each description (Ellen et al, 2005). No statistics were released by the researchers as a result of the data analysis that had been made. According to UniversitasBrawijaya (2011), the findings of the study should be provided in the flow of diagrams or diagrams. Even more complicated, the study data only involves a second source, namely newspaper clippings, policies and even statistical tables in other studies or from newspapers(Farah et al., 2021; Syahrul et al., 2021; Quah et al., 2021; Ahmad Syarifuddin et al., 2021; Jumiah et al., 2021). Good and clear analysis is through statistical translation.

**III. LIMITATIONS**

**Pilot Study**

The above study was conducted with some relevant limitations. Among the limitations meant are related to the pilot study. This study however as a whole did not state the limitations of their study. According to Azizi et al (2006), a pilot study is necessary to measure the validity of the instrument. Like some of the other sections, this study does not explain the limitations or even mention the pilot study. If examined, this study is not accompanied by a survey which is very important for a pilot study. (Donald, 2005). This questionnaire should be conducted to further strengthen the validity of this study as well as strengthen the data obtained.

**Sample Size**

The sample size in this study is also not comprehensive as it only involves three countries. A good and coherent sample is at least 30 respondents or samples. Nevertheless, in common practice in the pilot study the number of respondents was 10% of the sample size. (Jamil et al, 2006). Sample sizes must also be specified for the convenience of the reader. According to Allisons (2006), the sample size should be stated to make it easier for the reader to understand the state of the data of a study. In order to achieve the overall requirements of a subject, the respondents must be diverse and not limited to a few respondents only. for example, if the researcher wants to state the representation for Asia, then the countries that need to be considered are some countries in Asia not just focused on specific countries only.

**IV. CONCLUSION**

Holistically, this study is a very broad study to be studied because it not only focuses on the position of a country in the achievement of PISA, but it is also related to the perception of society outside Asia regarding education in Asia (Abdul Jalil et al., 2021; Mohd Noh et al., 2021; Mustafa et al., 2021; Roszi et al., 2021; Tumisah et al., 2021). The literature review conducted also coincided with the purpose of the study. However, some aspects of the selection reduce the level of relevance and quality of this study.

It is highly demanded that comparisons and representations for Asia be further strengthened with studies involving various countries in the Asian continent to enable them to be seen more comprehensively and appropriately. Data collection can also be further compacted by combining qualitative and quantitative research methods to make it more comprehensive (Irma et al., 2021; Suzana et al., 2021; Rohanida et al., 2021; Nazrah et al., 2021; Shahruiliza et al., 2021; Shahruiliza et al., 2021). In terms of scholarly writing, it can be further enhanced by including several sections to explain some important things such as research methods, data collection methods and statistical analysis (Mohd Arafat et al., 2021; Sumaiyah et al., 2021; Hifzan et al., 2021; Shahrul et al., 2021; Helme et al., 2021). In conclusion, it is hoped that such a large and extensive study can be conducted more effectively. Good research writing can also explain the quality of a study and the validity of the study. In addition to having an extensive literature review, the study should also be more current in nature where good literature sources are obtained from sources under 10 years old. A good study will provide many benefits to the reader in general and the researcher in particular.
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