

KULIAH KERJA LAPANGAN (KKL)
THAILAND-MALAYSIA-SINGAPORE

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CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY

1.1 Background

Students have a big role in the process of building this nation. As *Agent of Change*, Students play a role and are demanded to make changes to achieve a good change. The changes themselves can be in the political, economic, social and cultural fields and/or other according to the needs of the nation. In this regard, students are expected to have real abilities that can be applied in the business and public fields. Only by studying in college, is not enough to equip, because of their real visit.

Fieldwork is one form of practical learning which is a routine agenda carried out by the Science Study Program Economy Faculty of Economics and the business Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta. The activity was attended by 4th-semester students and some lecturers who accompanied. The MPA is intended to increase knowledge and experience regarding the world of work even culture so that students can align with the theories that have been obtained in each visit made, besides that the students are then given the task to report the results of the visit in the form of reports.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the formulation of the problem described above, then the main problem can be taken namely the formula as follows :

- a. How is the series of activities in Thailand?
- b. How is the series of activities in Malaysia?
- c. How circuit activities in Singapore?

1.2 Writing purpose

Writing a report on Field Work Lecture activities (KKL) he has goals including:

- a. Explain of activities in Thailand
- b. Describes activities in Malaysia
- c. Enriching insights that are directly related to study programs in order to improve the abilities and expertise of students

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF THE VISITED PLACE

2.1 THAILAND

2.1.1 Geographical

The area of Thailand is 513,120 km². The population in Thailand is around 67,741,401 people. Geographically, Thailand is located at the coordinates of 15 00 N, 100 00 E while astronomically the State of Thailand is located between 50 LU - 210 LS and 970 BT - 1060 BT. This astronomical position causes Thailand to have a tropical climate. There are three seasons in Thailand (except in the south), namely winter, summer, and the rainy season.

Bangkok is the capital of Thailand. This country has a quite diverse shape of the earth's surface. In its northern part, Thailand's condition is mountainous with the highest point at 2,576 m, which is Doi Inthanon. For the northeastern region of Thailand, there is the Koral mountain range which is bordered by the Mekong River in the east. In the central region of the country, it is dominated by valleys from the Chao Phraya river which is almost entirely flat and then flows towards the Gulf of Thailand. In the south, there is the Isthmus of Kra, the narrowest land in Thailand. In the north and west of Thailand, there are also mountains, while the southern peninsula of Thailand tends to be hilly to the Malaysian border.

2.1.2 Demography

Population Thailand predominantly Thai and Lao, which amounts to 3/4 of the population. In addition, there is also a large community of Chinese ethnic who historically play a large role (which is not proportional to the number in the country) in the economic field. Other ethnicities including ethnicity Malay in the south, Mon, Khmer and various tribes hill people.

About 95% of Thailand's population is religious Buddha Flow Theravada, but there is a small minority of believers Islam, Christian and Hindus. Thai is a Thai national language, which is written using the script alone, but there are also many other regional languages. English also widely taught at school.

The existence of a well-developed infrastructure will affect the existing economy where the economy in this country is free, pro-investment policies in general, and strong export industry. Thailand has achieved good growth this is due to industrial and agricultural exports mostly electronic, agricultural commodities, cars and spare parts, and processed food. Agricultural businesses in this country are rice, cassava (cassava, tapioca), rubber, corn, sugar cane, coconut, soybeans, while for industry are tourism, textiles, and clothing, processing agricultural products, beverages, tobacco, cement, light manufacturing, computers and parts, integrated circuits, furniture, plastics, automobiles, and automotive parts; the second largest tungsten producer in the world and the third largest tin producer.

2.2 MALAYSIA

2.2.1 Geography

The Malaysian state is generally known to be divided into two regions, namely East Malaysia and West Malaysia which are on the island of Borneo. Just like other countries in Southeast Asia, Malaysia is also located in the northern part of the earth and also in the north equator. Astronomically, the location of Malaysia is between 1° N - 7° N and 100° East - 119° East. But because it is located in two different regions, the astronomical location is also slightly different, as follows: The area of East Malaysia is located on the island of Borneo, which is on the line 1° N - 7° N and 100° 41'BT - 119° East. For the area of West Malaysia it is located at position 1° N - 7° N and 100° BT - 104° 02 'BT.

In West Malaysia, the geological conditions consist of low mountains and not including volcanoes. In addition, in the West Malaysia region, it is still covered by forests, especially rubber forests. Whereas for East Malaysia, it also has almost the same geological conditions, consisting of mountains and forests, but here there is one mountain which is claimed to be the highest mountain in the country of Malaysia with an altitude of 4,175 m.

2.2.2 Demographics

Malaysian population consists of various tribal groups, with Malays a number of 50.4% become the biggest race and bumiputra / native tribe (aboriginal) in Sabah and Sarawak 11% whole population. According to the Malaysian constitutional definition, Malays are Muslims, use Malay, which runs Malay customs and culture.

The Malay Peninsula and of course Southeast Asia has been the center of trade in the region for centuries. Various commodities such as ceramics and spices actively traded even before Melaka Sultanate and Singapore surfaced. In the 17th century, they were established in several states. Then, since Great Britain began to take over as an administrator British Malaya, tree rubber and Palm oil introduced for commercial purposes. In a long time, Malaya became the world's largest producer of tin, rubber and palm oil. These three commodities, along with other raw materials, set Malaysia's economic tempo better until the 20th century.

Instead of relying on Malays as a source of labor, Britain brought Chinese and Indians to work in mining, plantations and filled the vacancies of professional experts. Although many of them returned to their home countries after the contract was fulfilled, some of them settled in Malaysia.

3.1 SINGAPORE

3.1 .1 Geographical

In the Köppen climate classification system, Singapore has a distinctly no equatorial tropical climate, similarity in temperature, high humidity, and abundant rainfall. Singapore consists of 63

islands, including mainland Singapore. The main island is often called Singapore Island but is officially called Ujong Island (Malay: a meaning island on the edge of the mainland (peninsula)). There are two artificial bridges to Johor, Malaysia: Johor – Singapore Causeway in the north, and Second Link Tuas in the west. Jurong Island, Tekong Island, Pulau Ubin, and Sentosa Island are the largest of several small islands in Singapore. The highest natural point is Bukit Timah Hill with a height of 166 m (545 feet). Singapore has many land reclamation projects with land acquired from hills, seabed, and neighboring countries. As a result, the mainland of Singapore expanded from 581.5 km² (224.5 miles²) in the 1960s to 704 km² (271.8 miles²) today and will expand again to 100 km² (38.6 miles²) by 2030. This project sometimes requires several small islands combined through land reclamation to form large and useful islands, for example, Jurong Island.

3. 1. 2 Demographics

A population of Singapore has the sixth highest percentage of foreign citizens in the world. About 42% of Singaporeans are foreigners and they make up 50% of the country's service sector. Mostly from China, Malaysia, Philippines, North America, Middle East, Europe, Australia, Bangladesh, and India. This country is the second most populous in the world after Monaco. According to government statistics, the population of Singapore in 2009 was 4.99 million people, 3.73 million of them are citizens and permanent residents of Singapore (called "Singapore Residents"). The number of citizens in 2009 was 3.2 million people. Various language groups China make up 74.2% of Singapore's population, Malay 13.4%, India 9.2%, temporarily Eurasia, Arab and other groups make up 3.2% of Singapore's population.

Singapore's economy is among the ten most open countries, competitive and innovative in the world. Regarded as the most business-friendly country in the world, Hundreds of thousands of foreign expatriates working in Singapore in various ways multinational company. There are also hundreds of thousands of foreign manual workers.

Singapore introduced a Goods and Services Tax (GST) with an initial value of 3% on April 1, 1994, which added government revenue to S\$ 1.6 billion (the US \$ 1 billion, € 800 million) and balancing government finances. The GST value was increased to 4% in 2003, 5% in 2004, and 7% on July 1, 2007.

CHAPTER III
DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

Field Work Lecture (KKL) batch 2017 Faculty of Economics Business (FEB) the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta which is held on Tuesday 2nd until 8th of April 2019. This activity has visited some country, they were Field is Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore. The details of the place and time of the Field Work Lecture (KKL) activities, namely:

Date	Activities	Information
02 Apr-19	Bangkok Departure	Jogja - Bangkok flights use Air Asia flights
	Overnight at the Hotel	Transit overnight in Bangkok
03-Apr 19	Bangkok day trip 2	Hotel day 2
	Bangkok Window Shopping and Free Trip	Platinum and Pratunam
		Asiatic
	Meet PERMITHA (Association) Indonesian students in Thailand	Visit to PERMITHA in Thailand
		Dinner All team with PERMITHA team
		Back to the hotel
04-Apr 19	Khon Kaen University's departure	Bangkok - Khonkaen flights
		Khonkaen University Hotel Dormitory Transit
	Visit to Khonkaen University	Visit to the Faculty of Economy
		Visit IRD KKU

		Visit to KKU College
		Khon Kaen's All Trip
	Khonkaen Window shopping and Free trip	FREE AROUND KHON KAEN
		Return to Dorm
05-Apr-19	Departure to Bangkok	Early morning using a bus to Bangkok for Flights to Malaysia with Air Asia
	Departure to Malaysia	Flight Bangkok - Johor Bahru
	Arrive in Malaysia	Travel day 1
		Overnight in Johor Bahru
06-Apr 19	Trip to Malaysia - Singapore	Travel day 2
		Visit Singapore
		Free Window Shopping and Play in Spore
	The departure of Kuala Lumpur	Overnight in Kuala Lumpur
07-Apr-19	Trip Kuala Lumpur	Travel day 3
	Visit PCIM	Formal Visit
		Free Trip and Play in KL
08-Apr 19	Trip Kuala Lumpur	Travel day 4
		FREE PLAY AND SHOPPING

	Departure to Jogjakarta	Flight to Jogjakarta by AirAsia plane
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CHAPTER IV ACTIVITIES DISCUSSION

4.1 Meeting PERMITHA

The first management of the Indonesian Student Association in Thailand (Permitha) was formed in early 2002. In previous times Permitha only existed in universities, especially in the ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY where the Indonesian student community has almost always been around since the 1970s. Along with the increasing number of Indonesian students who are assigned to study at other universities in Thailand (especially master and doctoral levels), then an organization is considered necessary to accommodate all Indonesian students in Thailand.

In 2000 Prof. Ir. Budiono Mismail., MSEE, Ph.D. as the education attache of the Indonesian Embassy in Bangkok (Period 2000-2004), made an activity, which the committee was representatives of various Universities, as many as 5 people consisting of AIT 3 people, Mahidol University 1 person and University Thammasat 1 person. These five people were formed by the education and cultural attaché of the Indonesian Embassy in Bangkok to become a motorbike for joining Indonesian student associations in Thailand.

4.2 Visits to KKUIC (Khon Kaen University International College)

(Thai: มหาวิทยาลัย ขอนแก่น) or **KKU** (ม ข .) Is a public research university in Thailand. It was the first university established in northeastern Thailand and remains the oldest and largest university in the region. The university is a hub of education in northeast Thailand. It is widely recognized at university Asia. KKU offers a wide range of programs: its comprehensive academic program offers 105 undergraduate majors, along with 129 master's degree programs, and 59 doctoral programs. Khon Kaen University was ranked 21st in Southeast Asia by *Time Higher Education* in 2009, and 4th in Thailand by The Office of Higher Education Commission KKU offers students additional support and guidance for their personal growth. Our Guidance Program allows students and teachers to meet bi-weekly to set educational, moral and social goals. our students become active agents in their own learning. For International students a da opportunity to learn about the diverse international culture, and build friendships around the world.

In the ratio of effective student/teacher, limited enrollment of 200 students in the first year, IC of TPI foster diverse, yet the unified sense of community in the regulation of micro-education and social development. In p healthy community partnership, to support the community they serve, the IC of the KKU will maintain partnerships with organizations and departments from the University and also other sponsors of KKU activities.

If in view of school On the IC from KKKU students have a lot of fun. We provide frequent and safe opportunities for energy release with various sports and extra-curricular activities. At all levels, field visits, group work, guest speakers, and exposure to performing arts enrich the curriculum.

4.3 Visits to PCIM and PCIA in Malaysia

4.3.1 PCIM Malaysia

Pimpinan Cabang Istimewa Muhammadiyah (PCIM) Malaysia are located in Kuala Lumpur is from Persyarikatan Muhammadiyah in Indonesia. PCIM Malaysia nurtured in May 2007 and has was summed up coaching by the Chair General Muhammadiyah Central Leader Prof. Dr. Haji Din Syamsuddin in Indonesian School Kuala Lumpur (SIK) on a date August 31, 2007, with the chairman that is Prof. Dr.M.Akhyar Adnan.

Prof. Dr. M. Akhyar Adnan who wants to devote self in the country as the lecturer at the Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta has replaced by M. Arifin Ismail, MA as PCIM Malaysia's second chairman. M. Arifin Ismail has appointed by the Chairperson General Muhammadiyah Central Leader Prof. Dr. Haji Din Syamsuddin as PCIM Malaysia chairman for the 2011-2013 Wednesday 20 April 2011 dates held at the Council of RamaiKampung Baru.

4.3.2 PCIA Malaysia

Leader Branch Ismewa Aisyiyah (PCIA) Malaysia is an organization woman Aisyiyah, which is organization autonomous Muhammadiyah. PCIA Malaysia has constructed on a date February 16, 2009, inaugurated by the Chairman Aisyiyah Center Leader Prof. Dr. Siti Chamamah Soeratno. The first chairman of the PCIA Malaysia is Yuenda Vicky Larasati, SH and has replaced by Mimi Fitriana Z., MA.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

5.1 Conclusion

The Field Work Program, which has been scheduled by the tertiary institution, aims to provide experience and insight into social life. The implementation of the Field Work Course which was attended by students namely at Khon-Khaen University, PCIM Malaysia, PCIA Malaysia and several the place tour historic and tourist shopping in each country.
