

Proceeding International Conference on Islamic Education
“Strengthening Educational Institutions in Advancing The Moderate, Inclusive, and Disability-
Friendly Islamic Education”
Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training
Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
November 10th, 2023
P-ISSN 2477-3638 / E-ISSN 2613-9804
Volume: 8 Year 2023

**FORMATION OF INTERNATIONAL NETWORKS ANTI-CORRUPTION EDUCATION
BARISAN ANTIKORUPSI AHMAD DAHLAN (BAKAD-UAD) WITH ANGKATAN
MAHASISWA ANTIRASUAH MALAYSIA (AMAR-UM)**

**Suyadi*¹, Suyitno², Anom Wahyu Asmorojati³, Afaf Wafiqoh Nusaibah⁴, Monik Andriani⁵,
Wasul Nuri⁶, Achmad Fadel⁷**
Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, Indonesia
E-mail: [*suyadi@mpai.uad.ac.id](mailto:suyadi@mpai.uad.ac.id)

Abstract. Corruption has become the enemy of all countries throughout the world, including Indonesia and Malaysia. Corruption eradication commissions in various countries have also collaborated to fight against corruption. In fact, in educational institutions, especially higher education, student groups have emerged as activists to prevent corruption. However, their movement is still local and partial, and has not yet formed an international network. This participatory action research is the first step in forming an international network of anti-corruption education in Indonesia and Malaysia. The results of this research and community service show evidence that there has been international collaboration between anti-corruption activist groups from Indonesia represented by the Barisan Antikorupsi Ahmad Dahlan (BAKAD) and Malaysian anti-corruption activists represented by the Malaysian Angkatan Mahasiswa Antirasuah (AMAR) Universiti Malaya Malaysia. Both are committed to campaigning for anti-corruption prevention and strengthening cross-border integrity, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Keywords: *International network; anti-corruption; Islamic education; Indonesia; Malaysia*

A. INTRODUCTION

World Anti-Corruption Day (Hakordia), which is celebrated every December 9, is proof that corruption is a global enemy of all countries throughout the world (Amin, 2022). At the level of corruption prevention institutions, many countries have also established international cooperation and networks, including the KPK in Indonesia and Badan Pencegahan Rasuah Malaysia (BPR) (Kamil, Mukminin, Ahmad, & Kassim, 2018; Suyadi, Nuryana, & Asmorojati, 2021). However, in the context of anti-corruption activists or communities, not many have international networks, including Indonesia and Malaysia (Kapeli & Mohamed, 2015; Suyadi, Wahyu Asmorojati, Yudhana, Nuryana, & Binti Siraj, 2022). Therefore, pioneering is needed to build a network of international anti-corruption activists, especially Indonesia and Malaysia. Specifically, Indonesia, especially Ahmad Dahlan University, has so-called corruption activists Barisan Antikorupsi Ahmad Dahlan (BAKAD) (Ilham, 2017), whereas in Malaysia, especially University Malaya, has it Angkatan Mahasiswa Anti Rasuah (AMAR) (Amar, 2002; Siddiquee, 2010; Suyadi, 2018). These two activists don't seem to have the awareness that corruption is the enemy of all countries throughout the world, including Indonesia and Malaysia, so they are separated from each other in a partial (Kapeli & Mohamed, 2015; Muhamad & A. Gani, 2020). Figure 1 is a poster BAKAD (UAD Indonesia) and AMAR (UM, Malaysia)

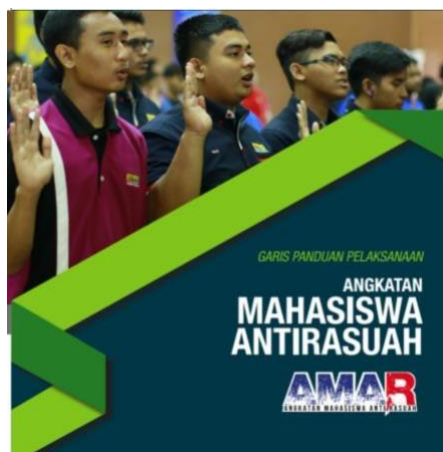
which so far are still separated from each other and the position of PkM's partner, namely PCIM Malaysia, which can become the coordinator of the formation of the network of the two anti-corruption activist communities in the two countries.



Figure 1 shows the results of partner situation analysis, that corruption is the enemy of all countries, including Indonesia and Malaysia, but anti-corruption activists in these two countries have not yet formed an international network as a form of fighting corruption together. In fact, Indonesia has a Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) whose duties include preventing corruption, one of which is through education (anti-corruption education) as is done by UAD with BAKAD. Likewise in Malaysia it has Badan Pencegahan Rasuah (BPR) who is tasked with preventing corruption, one of which is through education, including at UM with AMAR (Malaysia, 2020).

The Anti-Corruption Student Force (AMAR) is a student organization at Universiti Malaya which was formed specifically to carry out movements to prevent corruption in Malaysia. The background to the establishment of AMAR was based on a survey that:

- 15% of 494 students, if they become officials, are willing to give bribes to smooth out daily affairs or to settle matters,
- 23% of students stated their ability to cheat to avoid legal action, and
- 30% of 494 students stated that if they had the power, they would be able to receive a bribe if they had the opportunity. A similar survey has never been conducted in Indonesia, including BAKAD at Ahmad Dahlan University. Nevertheless, this phenomenon is a global reality that must be on the international prevention agenda. Figure 2 shows the complete organizational structure of AMAR.



11.8 STRUKTUR ORGANISASI

Format penyediaan laporan pelaksanaan program adalah seperti di Lampiran C.



Figure 2. AMAR Organizational Structure

Figure 2 is the profile of the target partner, namely AMAR. AMAR's vision is to create a young generation that hates corruption in an effort to make Malaysia a country free of racism. Its mission is to instill a culture of pure values, preventing corruption and abuse of power among the younger generation. In fact, AMAR also has a motto, namely "Student Voices Fighting Corruption.". Even though BAKAD does not yet have an organizational structure with complete attributes like AMAR, in this PkM program BAKAD will be included as a symbol of connecting the international network of anti-corruption education in Indonesia and Malaysia. Therefore, in the PkM activity program, both live and online, two Indonesian and Malaysian anti-corruption activists, namely BAKAD and AMAR, will always be together.

Based on the situation analysis and partner priority problems above, The objectives of this international PkM are as follows:

1. Building an international network to prevent corruption, especially Indonesia and Malaysia, starting with BAKAD at UAD and AMAR at UM.
2. Providing anti-corruption education outreach to BAKAD at UAD Indonesia and AMAR at UM Malaysia.
3. Providing anti-corruption educational training to BAKAD at UAD Indonesia and AMAR at UM Malaysia.

The solution offered in this international PkM is to apply the research results of the Service Team by referring to the MPAT FAI UAD Study Program Roadmap. The MPAT FAI study program is in the field of anti-corruption jurisprudence and the development of neuroscience-based Islamic education. Berdasarkan road map tersebut, sejak 2015 hingga saat tim pengabdian konsisten melakukan penelitian dan pengabdian di bidang pendidikan antikorupsi (Penyusun, 2019).

In this road map, anti-corruption education is an important part from 2015 to 2035. Based on the MPAT Study Program road map as shown in figure 3 above, the structured and systematic solution in this international PkM is as follows:

1. Socialization of anti-corruption education to both BAKAD at UAD Indonesia and AMAR at UM, Malaysia.
2. Organizing anti-corruption educational training for BAKAD at UAD Indonesia and AMAR at UM, Malaysia.
3. Establish an international anti-corruption education network in Indonesia and Malaysia.
4. Provide assistance to anti-corruption action plans at the international level driven by BAKAD at UAD Indonesia and AMAR at UM, Malaysia.

B. METHODS

The method for implementing this international PkM program goes through a number of stages, starting from situation analysis, mapping partner groups, focusing on priority problems, structured and systematic solutions based on the application of research results, socialization, programs, program implementation, training and evaluation (Suyadi, Anom Wahyu Asmorojari, Mohamamd Jailani, 2021; Suyadi, 2020a; Suyadi, Asmorojati, Jailani, & Ismunandar, 2021). In general, the steps for international PkM are as shown in Figure 3 below.

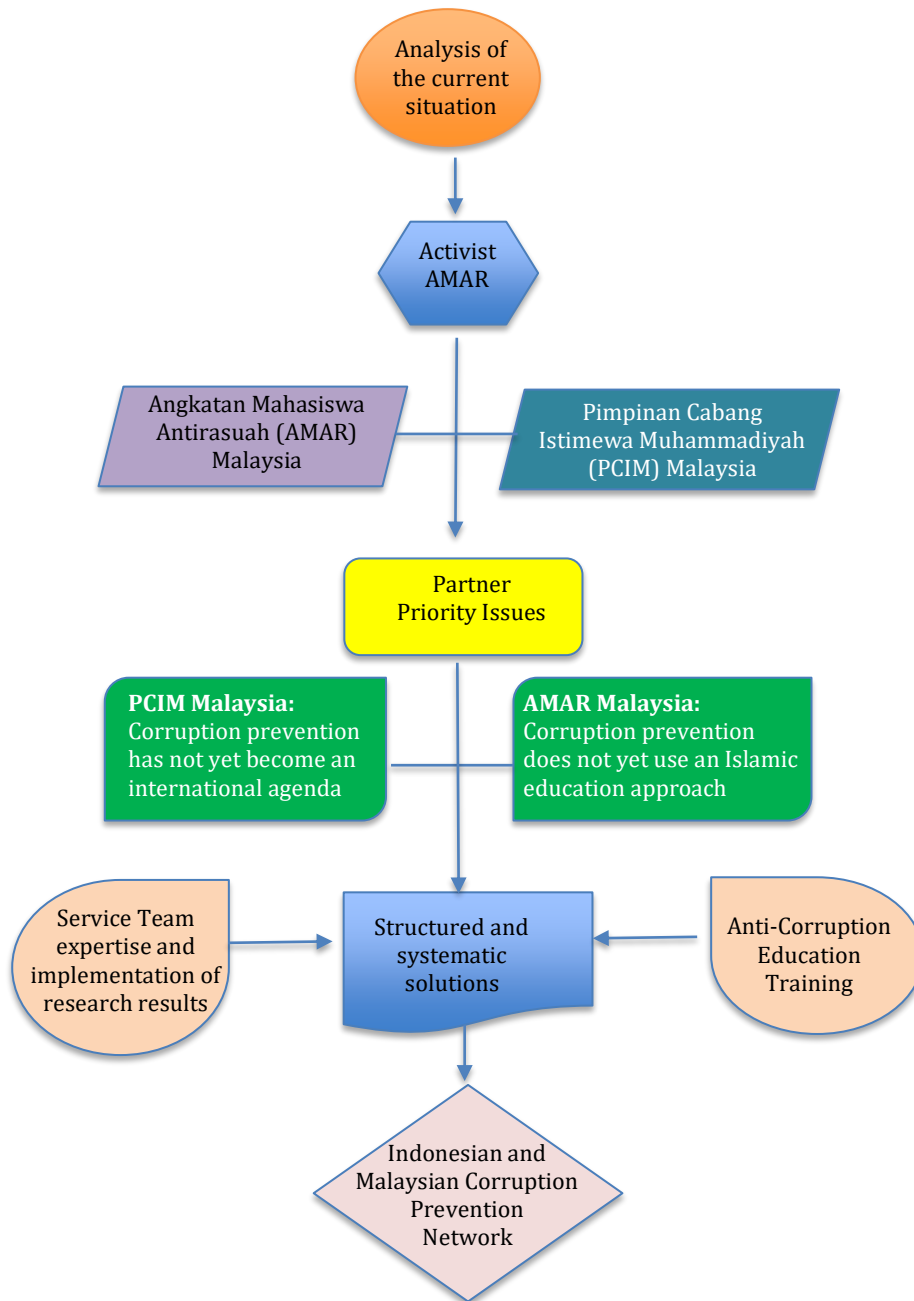


Figure 3. Steps and stages of dedication

Figure 3 explains that the stages of empowerment of the international community started from an analysis of the village situation regarding international anti-corruption activists in Malaysia. Then, it continued with partner priority issues, namely PCIM Malaysia and the Malaysian Anti-Rasuah Student Force (AMAR). Based on the partner's current situation analysis, it was found that PCIM

Malaysia does not yet have an agenda to create an international network to prevent corruption globally, and AMAR is also not yet connected with other anti-corruption activists, including in Indonesia (Sukmayadi, 2020; Suyadi, 2020b)

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The never-ending condition of corruption in various aspects of national and state life has made students move to unite in efforts to prevent it. Prevention of corruption among students cannot be done individually but requires a joint organization so that Ahmad Dahlan University students created an organization called the Ahmad Dahlan University Anti-Corruption Front, abbreviated as BAKAD. BAKAD was born from the concerns of a handful of students about corruption cases that occurred in Indonesia. The background to its founding began with student discussions at Indomie stalls, which are known as student hangout places. BAKAD was founded in Yogyakarta on December 8 2017. This is in accordance with the results of the visit on Wednesday, 23 August 2023 at the University of Malaya as seen in Figure 4 below:



Figure 4 Visit of the UAD BAKAD Team to the UM AMAR Team

Figure 4 shows the form of cooperation in building a cooperation network in instilling anti-corruption values globally in order to be able to reduce high levels of corruption. The first step in this visit will be a cooperation program as stated in the MoU between both parties.

Sympathetic manifestations in efforts to prevent corruption require visionary thinking among students so that there is a need for a unified perception in carrying out goals in the organization (Suyadi, Dwi Hastuti, 2019). BAKAD strives to echo common goals by carrying out the Vision "Creating an Anti-Corruption Generation that is Superior, Honest and has Integrity for the Realization of a Just and Prosperous Indonesia" (Joseph Joseph et al., 2016; Salsabilla & Mutiara, 2023). This vision will not be achieved if it is not strengthened by its mission, namely "BAKAD as a place for the formation of integrity in students, a forum for discussion, study and research on Anti-Corruption for Ahmad Dahlan University Students with the aim of being at the forefront of the Anti-Corruption Movement campaign on campus and outside the campus which is carried out by consolidating and actively networking with all relevant stakeholders (Kamil et al., 2018; Najih & Wiryani, 2020).

Massively, students who are members of BAKAD create programs both internal and external (Ilham, 2017). Internally, the focus is more on discussion forums, training, studies and creating educational content about anti-corruption. Meanwhile, externally, it is carried out in connection with national webinars, comparative studies with various agencies related to anti-corruption outreach and education.

Students in various parts of the world have started to take action to see the condition of corruption. Likewise, students at various universities in Malaysia. The beginning of this student movement, which was worried about corruption in Malaysia, formed an organization with the name Sekretariat Pencegahan Rasuah (SPR) (Kapeli & Mohamed, 2015). SPR was first carried out at the Talian Higher Education Institution based on the results of the Study of Public Perceptions towards Rasuah in 2002 which then officially started in 2007 which was carried out by the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. SPR then changed to the Anti-Corruption Student Force (AMAR).

The process of achieving the spirit of preventing corruption at AMAR creates a big vision, namely creating a young generation who hates corruption in an effort to make Malaysia a country free of corruption. This vision is also supported by its mission, namely leading efforts to cultivate pure values, preventing corruption and abuse of power among IPT students. In general, AMAR's work program is more focused on massively instilling anti-corruption values in the form of activities that focus on efforts to prevent and implement pure values as well as cooperation by involving the community by showing a good model that is compatible with local communities.

D. CONCLUSION

Corruption spreads to various countries. One of the causes of corruption is transinternationalism due to globalization. This means that there is structured cooperation in carrying out corruption. Apart from that, there is an international network that involves the most corrupt countries to perpetuate structured crimes. Fighting well-structured and well-established crime requires international management to prevent corruption. Building cooperation between nations is very supportive in preventing massive corruption. This international PkM will create an MoU for the formation of an international anti-corruption education network in Indonesia and Malaysia represented by BAKAD from UAD Indonesia and AMAR from UM, Malaysia.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Writing Team would like to thank the Institute for Research and Community Service which has funded research and service for this international scheme with contract number: U.12/SPK-PkM-Internasional-25/LPPM-UAD/VI/2023

REFERENCES

- Amar. (2002). Angkatan Mahasiswa Anti Rasuah (AMAR). Retrieved from https://www.sprm.gov.my/index.php?id=21&page_id=134&articleid=693
- Amin, M. (2022). Hakordia 2022 Resmi Dibuka, Wapres Ingatkan Korupsi Musuh Seluruh Bangsa. Retrieved from <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/aksi-informasi/informasi/20221209-hakordia-2022-resmi-dibuka-wapres-ingatkan-korupsi-musuh-seluruh-bangsa>
- Ilham. (2017). Kuliah Umum dan Pelantikan Pengurus Barisan Antikorupsi Ahmad Dahlan (BAKAD). Retrieved from <http://bem.uad.ac.id/kuliah-umum-dan-pelantikan-pengurus-barisan-anti-korupsi-ahmad-dahlan-bakad/>
- Joseph Joseph, C., Gunawan, J., Sawani, Y., Rahmat, M., Avelind Noyem, J., & Darus, F. (2016). A comparative study of anti-corruption practice disclosure among Malaysian and Indonesian Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) best practice companies. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 112, 2896–2906. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2015.10.091>
- Kamil, D., Mukminin, A., Ahmad, I. S., & Kassim, N. L. A. (2018). Fighting Corruption Through Education in Indonesia and Hong Kong: Comparisons of Policies, Strategies, and Practices. *Al-Shajarah: Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization of the International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)*, (Special), 155–190.
- Kapeli, N. S., & Mohamed, N. (2015). Insight of Anti-Corruption Initiatives in Malaysia. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 31(15), 525–534. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671\(15\)01197-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2212-5671(15)01197-1)

- Malaysia, B. P. M. S. P. R. (2020). *Garis Panduan Pelaksanaan Angkatan Mahasiswa Antirasuah (AMAR)*. Kuala Lumpur Malaysia: Cawangan Media Cetak.
- Muhamad, N., & A. Gani, N. (2020). A decade of corruption studies in Malaysia. *Journal of Financial Crime*, 27(2), 423–436. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JFC-07-2019-0099>
- Najih, M., & Wiryani, F. (2020). Learning the social impact of corruption: A study of legal policy and corruption prevention in Indonesia and Malaysia. *Journal of Social Studies Education Research*, 11(4), 175–189.
- Penyusun, T. (2019). *Rencana Induk dan Road Map Penelitian dan Penagabdian Program Studi Magister Pendidikan Agama Islam*. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Agama Islam UAD.
- Salsabilla, A., & Mutiara, F. (2023). Tindak Pidana Korupsi di Indonesia , United Kingdom dan Malaysia : Suatu Kajian Perbandingan. *Simbar Cahaya*, XXX(1), 132–155. <https://doi.org/10.28946/sc.v30i1.2820>
- Siddiquee, N. A. (2010). Combating corruption and managing integrity in Malaysia: A critical overview of recent strategies and initiatives. *Public Organization Review*, 10(2), 153–171. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11115-009-0102-y>
- Sukmayadi, S. S. W. (2020). Reading Corner Anti-corruption Literacy in Kindergarten 'Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal (TK ABA) Perak Mosque Complex, Anti-corruption Village, Prenggan Village, Kotagede Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Tarbiyatuna*, 11(2), 114–127. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31603/tarbiyatuna.v11i2.3422> Article
- Suyadi, Anom Wahyu Asmorojari, Mohamamd Jailani, I. (2021). Pelatihan Dai Antikorupsi di Era Transisi Pilihan Lurah: Program Pembedayaan Masyarakat Selama Pandemi COVID-19 di Banguncipto Kulon Progo. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Hasil Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Universitas Ahmad Dahlan* (Vol. 2, pp. 623–629). Yogyakarta: Universitas Ahmad Dahlan. Retrieved from <http://journal.umpalangkaraya.ac.id/index.php/pengabdianmu/article/view/2306>
- Suyadi, Dwi Hastuti, S. (2019). Anticorruption Education Insertion in Islamic Religious Learning In The Umar Mas'ud Kindergarten of Bawean Island Indonesia. *International Journal for Innovation Education and Research*, 7(10), 771–783.
- Suyadi. (2018). Integration of Anti-Corruption Education (PAK) In Islamic Religious Education (PAI) With Neuroscience Approach (Multi-Case Study in Brain Friendly PAUD: I Sleman Kindergarten Yogyakarta). *Inferensi, Jurnal Penelitian Sosial Keagamaan*, 12(2), 307–330.
- Suyadi. (2020a). *Profil Dai Antikorupsi*. Yogyakarta: UAD Press.
- Suyadi. (2020b). *Profil Pendidikan Antikorupsi*. Yogyakarta: UAD Press.
- Suyadi, Asmorojati, A. W., Jailani, M., & Ismunandar. (2021). Prosiding Seminar Nasional Hasil Pengabdian kepada Masyarakat Universitas Ahmad Dahlan. In *Pelatihan dai Antikorupsi di Era Transisi Pilihan Lurah: Program Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Selama Pandemi Covid-19 di Banguncipto Kulon Progo* (Vol. 2, pp. 623–629).
- Suyadi, Nuryana, Z., & Asmorojati, A. W. (2021). The insertion of anti-corruption education into Islamic education learning based on neuroscience. *International Journal of Evaluation and Research in Education*. <https://doi.org/10.11591/IJERE.V10I4.21881>
- Suyadi, Wahyu Asmorojati, A., Yudhana, A., Nuryana, Z., & Binti Siraj, S. (2022). COVID-19 ambassadors: Recognizing Kampus Mengajar at the Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka program humanitarian projects in the tertiary education curriculum. *Frontiers in Education*, 7(September), 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/feduc.2022.902343>