

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Corruption is a thing that has a negative impact. Almost all of the countries did corruption. Corruption divided into three: First is multinational corruption. Multinational corruption is done by the corporation. They manipulate the money to the government. The Second is institutional corruption. This corruption is done by the government official and does institutionally so the corrupt ways well prepared and tightly structured. And the last is individual corruption. It refers to an individual who does the corruption usually they press people's money.

In 2015 was surprised by reports from the media, Wall Street Journal that reported the number of corruption by Prime Minister of Malaysia Najib Razak. Around 700 million American dollars transferred to the private account of Najib Razak which is money corruption. Najib claimed the money was a donation from the Saudi kingdom that contributed to Malaysia for the 1MDB (One Malaysian Development Berhad) project. However, peoples did not believe it and said that the case namely 1MDB scandal is inflicted.

Knowing this improper, Malaysian people were moving sympathy for their government. In addition, former Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad also disappointed with what Najib Razak has done. The Malaysian society began to make an alliance with the opposition Party to create a free and fair elections movement in Malaysia. This anxiety is based on the problems of clean government in Malaysia. One of it is corruption by the Prime Minister Najib Razak. He was doing the reshuffle of his cabinet and he kicked his rival Muhyiddin Yassin who was a Vice Prime Minister of Najib's. Muhyiddin Yassin had criticized Najib for the 1MDB scandal and was replaced by Minister of Home Affairs Zahid Hamidi. Not only kicked Muhyiddin, he also replaced Attorney-General Abdul Gani Patail (due to a health reason, according to him) to

Mohamed Apandi Ali. After that, Najib was safe from the IMDB corruption scandal.

Secondly is the equality of Sabah and Sarawak. The inequalities of Sabah and Sarawak have been felt by it, citizen. People in Sabah and Sarawak were felt the impact in the economic and infrastructure sectors. In the economic sector, Malaysian Government gave less attention to the people of Sabah and Sarawak. They are not given enough salary and the price of goods is expensive. In addition to the infrastructure sector, the facilities on Sabah and Sarawak are not the same as others on the peninsula. Construction of toll roads and public transport that existed in the peninsula is more developed than Sabah and Sarawak.

Thirdly is a financial crisis and GST. The huge of World Financial Crisis in 2008 has impacted the economic growth in the world, especially in Malaysia. The Malaysian Ringgit price drops against US Dollar cause of needs to pay losses. In addition, Malaysia political situation in 2015 also caused the Malaysia economy became decline. The political situation and big demonstrations by *Bersih 2.0* were the lead financial crisis in Malaysia. In Respond to the financial crisis, Malaysian Government was implementing an addition price for Goods and Services Tax (GST) as 6% of each price. The implemented of 6% GST was started on April 1st, 2015 in Malaysia until now.

The fourth is a main problem in the carried by *Bersih 2.0* is the problem of General Elections. In recent years of elections in Malaysia, many Malaysians have been disappointed and dissatisfied with the election and the results of the election. The fraud that happened is cooperation between UMNO as a coalition of *Barisan Nasional* and also Malaysian government dominated by UMNO make SPR have to do various ways so that *Barisan Nasional* can win the election. The efforts made by the Malaysian government for UMNO and *Barisan Nasional* to win the election were felt by the Malaysian people. Knowing this fraud, Malaysian people feel disappointed and angry with the Malaysian government.

In the end, some of the Malaysian people along with the opposition party sympathizers made an advocacy movement that has the goal to reform the electoral system in Malaysia.

The movement was originally called *Gabungan Pilihan Umum Raya Bersih dan Adil*. *Bersih* is lead by Maria Chin Abdullah from the NGO as the participation of Bersih Women Development Collective. *Bersih* has 5 rallies in Malaysia as the demands for the good governance, free and fair on the general election, and clean government.

Bersih 2.0 as a non-governmental movement undertakes an advocacy strategy to demand good governance in Malaysia. The strategies are:

1. Information Politics: *Bersih 2.0* distributes and spreads the information through global citizen and international mass media
2. Symbolic Politics: The five of *Bersih 2.0* rallies shout out “*bersih*” as the jargon
3. Leverage Politics: Mahathir Mohammad and International NGOs cooperate with *Bersih 2.0*
4. Accountability Politics: The five rallies of *Bersih 2.0* deliver several demands

In the end, the Transnational Advocacy Network four strategies have not been able to get the Malaysian government attention to realize the demands from *Bersih 2.0*. The Malaysian government still dominates and still tends to think about the interests of UMNO and the *Barisan Nasional*. On the next general election, 14th Malaysian General Election or on 9 May 2018, the sympathisers from opposition party are increasing. A person who belongs to Mahathir is moved to *Pakatan Rakyat* as their party because of Mahathir is the candidate from opposition party.

