



Developing the Potentials of Muslim Students Through Academic Collaboration of Indonesian-Malaysian Institutions

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords:</p> <p>Academic collaboration; Islamic education; MAIWP; UIN Bandung; University of Malaya.</p> <hr/> <p>Article history:</p> <p>Received 2024-12-08 Revised 2024-12-15 Accepted 2024-12-16</p>	<p>This study aims to analyze the role of collaboration between Sunan Gunung Djati State Islamic University of Bandung, Federal Territory Islamic Religious Council (MAIWP), and the University of Malaya in developing the potential of Muslim students. Using a qualitative approach with a descriptive method through case studies, data were obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation from the International Seminar on Islam in the Archipelago. The results of the study show that this collaboration contributes to the exchange of science and educational practices between countries, but there are still obstacles to its implementation, such as limited financial and bureaucratic support. The conclusion of this study emphasizes the importance of a more structured framework to support the sustainability of the collaboration.</p> <p>Contribution: This research contributes to the development of cross-border academic collaboration strategies in Islamic education as well as strengthening academic relations between Indonesia and Malaysia.</p>

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, cross-country academic collaboration has become a strategic means of strengthening the quality of education and producing competent scientists (Burbules & Torres, 2013; Moloi Gravett N. F., K C, 2009), especially in the context of Islamic education. However, amidst the high need for scientific and educational development, there is a gap between Islamic educational institutions in Indonesia and Malaysia in terms of academic collaboration and research. Both have great potential to work together in producing Islamic scientists and academics, but in reality, many opportunities have not been utilized optimally (Chanzanagh & Akbarnejad, 2011; Rahman, 2021).

The urgency of this academic collaboration is increasingly evident considering the contemporary challenges faced by the Islamic world in various aspects, including social, economic and educational.

The role of higher education in producing scholars who are able to respond to these challenges is very important, especially in the Southeast Asia region. According to the data released Southeast Asian Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) as quoted by Phillips, the Southeast Asia region still faces gaps in the quality of education and access to research across countries, especially in the field of Islamic studies (Phillips et al., 2022).

On the other hand, studies from the Islamic Development Bank noted that scientific integration across countries can increase academic productivity by up to 30%, especially in the fields of Islamic studies and social sciences (Zuhroh, 2022). This indicates that the urgency of cross-border collaboration, such as between the Wahyu Memandu Ilmu Consortium (WMI) UIN Bandung and the Allied Regional Islamic Religious Council (MAIWP), UIIM, and UM, is becoming increasingly urgent.

The relevance of this cooperation lies in the strategic role that both countries can play in advancing Islamic civilization through education. This collaboration is expected to increase the exchange of knowledge and educational practices between Indonesia and Malaysia, as well as open opportunities for students to gain international experience through internship programs and further studies in other countries. MAIWP, as an institution that offers industrial training programs, gives UIN Bandung students the opportunity to gain practical experience abroad, which, of course, will improve their competence in the academic and professional fields.

However, although there are great opportunities in this collaboration, there are still gaps in its implementation. One of them is limited financial support and bureaucracy between institutions, which often become the main obstacles to international collaboration in the fields of research and education. Faisal Rahman's research shows that although there is strong interest in international collaboration, the lack of adequate funding and supporting infrastructure in many Islamic universities in Indonesia is a major obstacle to strengthening cross-border collaboration (Hassan et al., 2024).

Therefore, it is very important to build a more solid and structured cooperation framework between WMI UIN Bandung and other institutions such as MAIWP, UIIM, and the University of Malaya. This initiative will create more opportunities for the exchange of ideas, research collaboration, and the development of student capacity in facing contemporary challenges in the Islamic world. With this step, it is hoped that the collaboration will not only contribute to the academic field but also strengthen diplomatic and cultural relations between Indonesia and Malaysia.

In this context, the author wants to explore and discuss the role of collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya in developing the potential of Muslim students. Next, we will explain the programs offered through this collaboration and the benefits students can obtain. Apart from that, it also analyzes how cross-border academic collaboration contributes to developing the potential of Muslim students, as well as identifying challenges and solutions that arise in collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya.

In this section, according to the author, International Academic Collaboration in Islamic Education can be explained in more detail by referring to several relevant studies. International academic collaboration has a significant impact on the quality of education and research. For example, a collaboration between Alma Ata University (UAA) in Indonesia and International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) succeeded in increasing the excellence of both institutions in global Islamic education through student exchanges and in-depth research collaboration (admin, 2024). In the context of Islamic education, this cross-country collaboration not only increases knowledge exchange but also strengthens Islamic values in facing global challenges (Mufid & Muhammad, 2023).

Regarding Developing the Potential of Muslim Students, Nurhayati underlined that this potential can be developed through an approach based on science and Islamic values. Education that is integrated with professional training provides opportunities for Muslim students to have multidisciplinary competencies relevant to the global context (Nurhayati & Subhi, 2023). Cross-country collaboration in Islamic education not only serves to improve academic quality but also plays an important role in strengthening Islamic values (Barella et al., 2024). In the current era of globalization, Muslims are faced with various challenges, such as shifting values, cultural conflicts, and often wrong understandings of Islam.

Therefore, education that integrates a global perspective is very important. Islamic education that is integrated with a global perspective allows students to understand and internalize Islamic values in

a broader context. In his research, Ali stated that this approach provides a strong foundation for students to not only understand Islamic teachings in depth but also to be able to apply them in complex and diverse situations in the modern world (Ali, 2018; Mustari & Rahman, 2014).

Education that integrates science and Islamic values allows students to build critical intellectual capacity. This is important because students will become agents of change in society, capable of responding to contemporary challenges. For example, issues such as radicalization, intolerance, and disregard for human rights require critical thinking and are based on moderate and inclusive Islamic values (Barizi, 2011).

International academic collaborations provide a platform for students to interact with various cultures and perspectives. This enriches their learning experience and allows them to develop global competencies that are so necessary in an increasingly connected world. Through student exchanges, international seminars, and collaborative research programs, Muslim students can learn from their peers in other countries, develop international networks, and understand the role of Islam in a global context (Anzalman et al., 2024).

For example, several Islamic educational institutions in Indonesia have collaborated with universities in other Muslim countries, such as Malaysia and Turkey, to build curricula that not only focus on theory but also on practice and real application. Research shows that this kind of collaboration increases students' understanding of the challenges faced by Muslims in various parts of the world and encourages them to think critically in finding solutions that are in line with Islamic values (Cahyo, 2016). With various existing studies, it can be concluded that international academic collaboration is not only about exchanging ideas and resources but also plays a role in strengthening the holistic capacity development of Muslim students, both from an intellectual and spiritual perspective.

2. METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive methods, focusing on case studies of deep academic collaboration International Seminar on Islam in the Archipelago, which involved UIN Raden Intan Lampung, UIN Bandung, and the University of Malaya. Data was obtained through in-depth interviews with academics and seminar participants, direct observation during the event, as well as documentation studies from seminar papers and reports. Data analysis was carried out using thematic analysis techniques with reduction, presentation and drawing conclusions to understand the dynamics of cooperation, academic contributions and the impact on the development of Islamic scholarship in the archipelago (Silverman, 2015). Data triangulation was used to ensure the validity of the findings, with research locations in Indonesia and Malaysia as well as participants from lecturers, researchers and students who were directly involved in the collaboration (Lemon & Hayes, 2020).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Background to Academic Collaboration Between Islamic Institutions

Academic collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya is a strategic step in improving the quality of education and scientific development among Muslim students. This collaboration not only aims to facilitate knowledge exchange but also to enrich the academic experience of students from both countries. With diverse backgrounds, students can learn from each other about different social, cultural and academic contexts, which is very important in today's global world.

Academic collaboration between Islamic institutions is becoming increasingly important in the era of globalization, especially in efforts to strengthen the role of Islam in advancing civilization in the archipelago. The International Seminar on Islam in the Archipelago, organized by the Wahyu Memandu Ilmu (WMI) Consortium and held in Malaysia, is one concrete example of this collaboration. This event brought together scholars from Indonesia and Malaysia to discuss and exchange ideas regarding important issues related to the development of Islam in the archipelago.

Figure 1. Presentation of Dr. Syamsul Hilal of the Postgraduate Program at UIN Raden Intan Lampung, Indonesia at the University of Malaya, October 9, 2024.



(Source: Research Team Documentation, 7-10/10/2024)

In this event, various institutions were involved, such as the Postgraduate Program at UIN Raden Intan Lampung, UIN Bandung, and the University of Malaya (UM), who each presented their research results and views. Dr. Syamsul Hilal from the Postgraduate Program at UIN Raden Intan Lampung explained the role of Sharia financial literacy and Sharia financial inclusion in supporting the green economy. According to him, implementing good sharia financial literacy will help people participate in an environmentally friendly economy, in line with Islamic teachings regarding natural resource management. As support for this argument, he quoted Surah Al-Baqarah verse 205 which talks about the importance of maintaining the balance of nature (Al Hazmi et al., 2024). Dr. Dadan Rusmana from UIN Bandung, in his paper, highlighted the role of local Islamic intellectuals in Southeast Asia, especially how the thoughts of local ulama have influenced the development of Islam in the archipelago. He quoted classical works Classification of Al-Asma with suyuqh, which documents the contribution of local scholars in enriching Islamic thought in this area (Mamduh, 1984).

Figure 2. Presentation of Dr. Dadan Rusmana of the UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia at the University of Malaya, October 9, 2024.



(Source: Research Team Documentation, 7-10/10/2024)

Meanwhile, Prof. Taufiq Rahman from UIN Bandung delivered his presentation entitled Student Perspectives on Pancasila: Insights from Islamic and Catholic Campuses in Bandung. This research discusses the perspectives of students from two different religious backgrounds—Islam and

Catholicism—on the values of Pancasila, with a focus on how these values are accepted and practiced in the context of multicultural education (Wibisono et al., 2024). Prof. Supiana, Chair of the WMI Consortium, in his speech emphasized the importance of knowledge in Islam, quoting Surah Al-Mujadilah verse 11, which states that Allah raises the status of those who believe and have knowledge (Fahrudin & Fauziah, 2020).

On the other hand, Dr. Nurhayati Haji Hamzah from the University of Malaya delivered her presentation on the history of the kings of Pahang and Aceh based on the views of Nuruddin al-Raniry. This work shows the historical relationship between two important kingdoms in the Malay world and how the influence of Islam shaped political and cultural developments in the region. Contemporary issues such as Islamophobia were also discussed by Dr. Muhammad Khalis from the Department of Islamic Civilization, University of Malaya. According to him, Islamophobia does not only occur in countries with a non-Muslim majority but is also growing in countries with a Muslim majority, including Malaysia. As a country that has a long history of racial polarization, Malaysia is considered to be at high risk of the spread of this phenomenon (Wildan, 2022). An in-depth study is needed to identify the causes and find solutions so that harmony in society is maintained.

Figure 3. Presentation of Dr. Shuaibu Umar Gokaru from the Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, Malaysia at the University of Malaya, October 9, 2024.



(Source: Research Team Documentation, 07-10/10/2024)

Dr. Shuaibu Umar Gokaru from the Academy of Islamic Studies, University of Malaya, explained the role of Islamic civilization in the Malay world, especially in the Indonesian context. In his paper entitled *Islamic Civilization in the Malay World: Navigating The Role Of Islam In Nusantara*, he emphasizes how Islam plays a role in shaping social, political and cultural identities in the region. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Fauzi Mamat, Dean of the Academy of Islamic Studies of the University of Malaya (APIUM), appreciated the presence of the speakers and emphasized the importance of academic cooperation between various Islamic institutions in Indonesia and Malaysia. It is hoped that this collaboration will strengthen the understanding of Islam in the archipelago and make a significant contribution to the development of Islamic education and research in the future.

This collaboration leads to the development of Muslim students as superior Islamic scholars. In this context, students are not only taught science but are also expected to be able to apply Islamic principles in various fields. According to Surahman, academic collaboration like this can improve the quality of education by delivering different teaching methods and approaches, as well as expanding students' professional networks (Surahman & Wang, 2022). By building a bridge between the two educational institutions, students can gain deeper insight into contemporary issues facing Muslims.

The programs offered in this collaboration, such as joint research and internships, are designed to improve students' practical skills. Practical experience is very important in higher education because it can help students develop skills needed in the world of work (Qurtubi et al., 2023). Thus, the internship program offered by MAIWP allows UIN Bandung students to be directly involved in a professional work environment, which can hone their skills and prepare them to face future challenges.

This collaboration also includes joint research development in relevant areas, such as Islamophobia, Islamic financial literacy, and Muslim intellectual development. This is important for making meaningful contributions to science and society. A study by Nasir shows that research collaboration between institutions not only improves the quality of the research itself but also broadens students' perspectives on issues in society (Nasir et al., 2021). In this way, students can contribute to more comprehensive and innovative solutions to the problems facing Muslims throughout the world.

Additionally, this collaboration helps create space for students to learn from each other and grow as individuals. In the era of globalization, it is important for students to have a strong international perspective, and collaboration between these institutions provides opportunities for students to develop interpersonal competencies that are so necessary in today's world of work. Cultural exchanges and experiences between students from different backgrounds can enrich education and help students understand universal values, such as tolerance and mutual respect (Aulia, 2024).

In this context, the author sees from the perspective of international relations theory this academic collaboration reflects an approach to soft power, where education is used as a diplomatic tool to strengthen relations between countries, especially in the ASEAN region (Kusuma, 2022). Through academic collaboration, Muslim countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia can build closer intellectual networks, strengthening their position on the international stage as centers of modern Islamic scholarship. In this context, education acts as a means to improve the country's reputation in the global world through knowledge exchange, joint research, and the development of progressive Islamic thought (Muid et al., 2024).

This kind of collaboration also reflects the dynamics of multilateral cooperation that allows countries with similar religious and cultural backgrounds to come together to face global challenges, such as Islamophobia and environmental degradation. More broadly, this collaboration can be seen as an attempt at regionalism in Southeast Asia, where countries with a strong Islamic heritage collaborate to face socio-political and economic challenges collectively. This is a form of non-formal integration that strengthens cohesion between Muslim countries in the region (Zulfikar, 2013).

In line with that, from a global sociology perspective, this collaboration reflects the phenomenon of globalization, which not only occurs in the economic and technological sectors but also in education and science. Globalization allows students from various countries to connect and exchange views, which is important in forming a more inclusive understanding of social and cultural differences (Basri, 2023). Through this cross-cultural interaction, Muslim students from Indonesia and Malaysia can enrich their perspectives on Islam, strengthen their identity as Muslim intellectuals in the midst of modernity, and at the same time, respond to global challenges such as religious polarization and Islamophobia.

According to Immanuel Wallerstein, this cooperation can also be seen as a way for countries periphery to strengthen their position in the global education system. Through academic collaboration, Islamic educational institutions in Indonesia and Malaysia are trying to improve the quality of their education so they can compete with institutions from core (central) countries, such as Europe and America. This effort allows them to play a more active role in contributing to global knowledge, especially on issues related to Islam and civilization (Wallerstein, 1976).

The international seminar on Islam in the archipelago showed that Muslim intellectuals from Indonesia and Malaysia not only concentrate on their internal problems but also offer solutions and global perspectives on how Islam can play a role in facing contemporary challenges, including environmental issues and Islamophobia. Academic collaboration like this also strengthens cosmopolitanism among students, who become more open to cross-cultural and national ideas.

Thus, academic collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya not only improves the quality of education at both institutions but also contributes to developing the potential of Muslim students as scholars who are able to face global challenges with broader and deeper insight.

The Role of Collaboration in Developing the Potential of Muslim Students

The collaboration between the Wahyu Memandu Ilmu (WMI) Consortium of the State Islamic University (UIN) Bandung with the Majelis Agama Islam Persekutuan Region (MAIWP), the International Islamic University of Malaysia (UIIM), and the University of Malaya (UM) is a strategic step to strengthen collaboration in the field of transnational academic research and development. Through a short but meaningful meeting, various main topics were discussed, with a focus on efforts to create a generation of superior Islamic scholars from the two countries, namely Indonesia and Malaysia.

In this collaboration, MAIWP not only discussed the possibility of collaboration in research but also offered industrial training programs to UIN Bandung students. This program aims to provide students with practical experience in a professional environment that is relevant to their studies. In addition, MAIWP also offers scholarship opportunities for students who have the potential to continue their studies to a higher level in Malaysia, especially for those sponsored by MAIWP.

This program not only gives students access to a differentiated curriculum but also introduces them to diverse learning methodologies. In Hariyadi's research, it was found that student exchange can increase students' academic competence and independence, as well as strengthen their social networks (Hariyadi et al., 2023). This is important in building professional networks at the international level, which is a valuable asset in the current era of globalization.

This collaboration opens up a wider space for cooperation between Islamic higher education institutions in the two countries. In addition to improving the quality of education and research, this collaboration is expected to strengthen academic and cultural diplomatic relations, by making a significant contribution to the advancement of science and human resource development in the Islamic world. In this way, students from Indonesia and Malaysia are expected to be able to collaborate in creating innovative solutions to various contemporary challenges in the Islamic world, both in the social, economic and educational fields (Rahman, 2016).

This collaboration is an important momentum to integrate academic expertise from the two countries, as well as giving birth to a generation of Muslim scholars who are ready to face global change and make a positive contribution to the development of Muslims in the international arena. Academic collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya has an important role in developing the potential of Muslim students in various aspects, namely academic, social and spiritual. Through the various programs offered, students are given the opportunity to improve their skills and knowledge, as well as broaden their international horizons.

Figure 4. Prof. Dr. Supiana from the UIN Bandung Scientific Consortium signed a Letter of Intent with the Director of MAIWP, Kuala Lumpur, October 8, 2024



(Source: Research Team Documentation, 7-10/10/2024)

Apart from student exchanges, industrial training programs provided by MAIWP also play a crucial role in developing student potential. By gaining direct experience in industry, students not only apply the academic knowledge they have learned but also learn about the dynamics of the real world of work. This program helps students understand the work ethic, time management, and interpersonal skills necessary to succeed in a professional environment. A Pambajeng study showed that students who took part in an internship program had a higher level of work readiness compared to those who had no internship experience (Pambajeng et al., 2024).

Apart from that, the opportunity for scholarships for students to continue their studies at the University of Malaya adds to the attractiveness of this program. This scholarship provides very meaningful financial support for outstanding students, so that they can focus on their studies without being burdened by economic problems. According to Maharani, scholarships not only help students in financial aspects but also function as incentives to improve academic achievement (Maharani et al., 2024). Students who receive scholarships tend to have higher motivation to study and contribute to academic activities, as well as becoming agents of change in their communities.

Furthermore, this collaboration also emphasizes the importance of developing students' spiritual aspects. In the context of Islamic education, spiritual development is an important component in shaping student character. The programs designed in this collaboration integrate spiritual values with academic experiences, so that students not only become scholars in the fields of science but also in morals and ethics. Several studies, one of which is Maarif's research, it show that students who are involved in spiritual development programs have a higher tendency to be involved in social and humanitarian activities, which reflects the application of Islamic values in everyday life (Maarif, 2019).

Thus, the collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya makes a significant contribution to developing the potential of Muslim students as a whole. Through these programs, students are not only equipped with advanced academic knowledge, but also the practical skills and spiritual values necessary to become competent and responsible scholars.

Challenges in International Academic Collaboration

Even though academic collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya provides various significant benefits, several challenges still arise that can hinder the effectiveness of this collaboration. The main challenges faced are differences in academic culture, language barriers, and variations in education systems in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Differences in academic culture are a big challenge in this collaboration. Each institution has different values and norms in educational approaches, social interactions, and teaching methods. For example, at UIN Bandung, the educational approach tends to prioritize theory and memorization, while at University Malaya, it places more emphasis on practical application and interactive discussions. According to Lakey, differences in the way students are prepared to participate in discussions or presentations can affect academic collaboration, because students may feel uncomfortable or unfamiliar with different learning styles (Lakey, 2020). To address these disparities, it is important for institutions to create awareness of the diversity of academic cultures and adopt inclusive approaches, which can enrich students' learning experiences (López Franco et al., 2020; Resch & Schritteser, 2023).

Another challenge is that language barriers are also a significant issue in international collaboration. Although English is often used as a lingua franca in academic contexts, not all students and lecturers have the same level of English proficiency. This can cause difficulties in communication and understanding teaching material. Research by Baker shows that limited language skills can hinder students' active involvement in academic discussions and research collaboration, thereby reducing the benefits of such collaboration (Andriessen & Baker, 2020). To overcome this obstacle, institutions need to provide English language training for students and lecturers, as well as support the use of translation tools to facilitate communication.

Variations in education systems between Indonesia and Malaysia are also a challenge that cannot be ignored. Although both countries have similar educational goals, curriculum, evaluation, and teaching structures can be very different. For example, UIN Bandung focuses more on religious education, while Universitas Malaya tends to have a more secular approach in some programs. In Hutchings' view, these differences can hinder student mobility and the integration of academic programs between the two institutions, thereby creating gaps in the recognition of academic credentials (Hutchings et al., 2011).

In an effort to overcome these challenges, the three institutions have committed to aligning curricula and strengthening communication between countries. Curriculum adjustments are important to create harmony between the programs offered and ensure that students from both institutions get maximum benefit from this collaboration. In addition, strengthening communication between lecturers and students from each institution through discussion forums, seminars and workshops can help build better relationships and mutual understanding between the two academic cultures.

Involvement in student and lecturer exchange programs is also an effective strategy for building cross-cultural understanding, which in turn can strengthen academic cooperation between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and Universitas Malaya. With the right approach and awareness of this challenge, it is hoped that this academic collaboration can develop and provide a positive impact on students and the community.

Contribution of Academic Collaboration to Student Achievement

Academic collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya has made a significant contribution to student development, producing individuals who are more competent, both from an intellectual and spiritual perspective. In this context, student becoming can be interpreted as a transformation process that involves the holistic development of students, including academic abilities, ethics, and strong spiritual awareness.

First, this collaboration creates an innovative learning environment where students are not only taught theory but are also given the opportunity to engage in real practice. The internship program in the industrial sector offered by MAIWP, for example, provides students with invaluable hands-on experience. In line with that, according to Gunadi, practical work experience can improve students' understanding of the theory they learn in class (Gunadi et al., 2023). By understanding the real application of the knowledge gained, students can be better prepared to face professional challenges in the future.

Second, this collaboration encourages students to become leaders in their communities. Through joint research projects that focus on contemporary issues, UIN Bandung and University of Malaya students can identify and overcome challenges facing Muslims, such as Islamophobia and sharia economic issues. A study by Johnson and Mincer shows that student involvement in research relevant to social issues can build critical awareness and social responsibility, which is very important in developing the character of future leaders (Johnson & Mincer, 2017).

The spiritual aspect of being a student is also no less important. This collaboration encourages students to integrate Islamic values into their daily lives. Training programs and seminars involving academic leaders from both institutions focus on developing student character and spirituality. According to Jannah and Santoso, spiritual development among students can increase life satisfaction and mental quality, so that they are better able to overcome the stress and challenges they face in the academic and professional world (Jannah & Santoso, 2023).

The success of this collaboration can be measured by students' ability to work together in teams across cultures and disciplines. In an increasingly connected world, the ability to collaborate with people from different backgrounds is key to achieving success. Siddiq's research shows that international experiences, such as those offered by these collaborative programs, can expand students' social networks, which in turn can open up future employment and collaboration opportunities (Siddiq et al., 2024).

Academic collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya not only has a positive impact in terms of increasing intellectual competence but also strengthens students' spiritual identity. This collaboration prepares students to become agents of change who are able to contribute significantly to society and Muslims throughout the world. By facing contemporary challenges together, students are expected to develop innovative and sustainable solutions to the problems facing Muslims.

4. CONCLUSION

The collaboration between UIN Bandung, MAIWP, and the University of Malaya made a significant contribution to developing the potential of Muslim students. Through programs such as industry training, collaborative research, and scholarship opportunities, students can gain experiences that enrich their academic and spiritual skills. However, this collaboration also faces challenges that require a comprehensive strategy to ensure its sustainability and effectiveness in the future. Overall, this collaboration is an important step in forming Muslim scholars who are ready to face global changes and make a real contribution to the development of the Muslim ummah. This study recommends that collaborators adopt a systematic approach to assessing the effectiveness of collaborative programs, allowing for continuous improvement based on participant feedback.

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