October 2022 - February 2023

memastikan keputusan analisa yang terhasil adalah lebih tepat dan berkualiti.

Rujukan:

Laman Web "Machine Learning Mastery: Making Developers Awesome at Machine Learning" :https://machinelearningmastery.com/

Buku "Data Mining Concept and Techniques", 3rd Edition, Jiawei Han & Micheline Kamber

PUBLIC SECTOR CORRUPTION IN MALAYSIA

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The prevalence of public sector corruption in Malaysia in its more visible forms, which include bribery, embezzlement, fraud, cronyism, bid-rigging, money laundering, extortion, and secret commissions, have been widely discussed and debated at one point or another in public discussions and debates on national news and the social media.

The Global Corruption Barometer published by Transparency International, which consisted of a survey for Malaysia, between the time frame from July 2019 to June 2020 where two different governments were in power during that period exhibited, inter alia, that 71% Malaysians think that government corruption is an issue for real concern. Among the public institutions surveyed, Parliament (36%), the Police (30%) and Government officials (28%) were ranked the highest for perception of corruption, respectively. The survey also showed that 39% of all respondents strongly believed that corruption is on the rise.

The Global Corruption Barometer also reported that 67% of Malaysians were confident that the government was doing a

good job of combating corruption. It is assumed that this positive feedback is due to the vigorous actions taken by the enforcement authorities like the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission ("MACC") as well as policies issued by the National Centre for Governance, Integrity, and Anti-Corruption (GIACC) and the National Anti-Corruption Plan ("NACP") 2019-2023.

However, it was reported by Berita Harian bhnews@bh.com.my on December 23, 2022 that the NACP, launched on 29 January 2020, which introduced the government's strategies and measures on fighting corruption, strengthening governance, integrity and transparency in government operations, had only managed to achieve 30% of all its anti-corruption initiatives and pledges.

Due to the failure of NACP, it is of greater urgency that there should be stricter enforcement of the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission Act 2009 ("MACC Act"). The MACC Act is the primary legislation governing bribery and corruption in Malaysia. The provisions of the MACC Act regulate both the public and private sectors and has effect within and outside Malaysia. There are four (4) main offences stipulated in the MACC Act viz; (i) Soliciting/Receiving Gratification (Bribe), (ii) Offering/Giving Gratification (Bribe), (iii) Intending to Deceive

(False Claim) and (iv) Using Office or Position for Gratification (Bribe) (Abuse of Power/Position).

Another relevant legislation is the Whistleblower Protection Act 2010 ("WPA Act"). The WPA Act was enacted to ensure that employees who engage in protected disclosure are free from fear of reprisal for their disclosures. Whistleblower retaliation is the taking, failing to take, or threatening to take a personnel action because of an employee's whistleblowing.

It is believed that a strong and honest government can eradicate corruption and a corruption-free country can be achieved through the sheer will and aspirations of its people.