

Issues and Proposed IT Solution's by United Nations Sustainable Development Goals for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions in Relation to Malaysia Context

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Abstract: Without justice, strong institutions and peace - we have no hankered for sustainable development. The world nowadays is increasingly divisive. Some countries have continuous levels of harmony, assurance, and opulence, while others plunge into an eternal series of friction and ferity. This is inevitable and need to deal with. The SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) have embraced technological advancement and worldwide communication as important forces in driving human growth, reducing digital divides, and strengthening information societies. The use of digital can motivate us to achieve the Goal of Sustainable Development. Globally, technology is increasingly being used in efforts to fight corruption, not only to focus on bribery, illegality, money laundering, fraud, and racism, but also to promote transparency, accountability, integrity, openness, participation and inclusion. This is particularly clear in the new corruption, surveillance, representation and government programs, including open contracts and electronic purchases. A clear understanding of how modern technologies are needed to keep peace, justice and a strong institution over the next decade is needed. Based on desk research, the study investigated the following emerging technologies relevant to integrity, trust, and anti-corruption: Artificial intelligence, learning tools, and in-depth learning tools; blockchain technology; big data statistics; robotic process automation; Internet of Things; and cloud computing. The study looked to find the challenges posed by the SDGs to build and keep peace, justice and a strong institution. The discussion in each chapter also deals with the technological solutions provided by IT on how they relate to the Malaysian context.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, IT Solutions, Peace, Justice, Strong Institutions

1. Introduction

Globally, progress toward cutting violence, supporting law enforcement, fortifying institutions, and expanding access to justice is uneven. Millions of people live in fear and continue to be denied their basic rights and liberties. As the world has been plagued by severe economic shock for decades, the COVID-19 epidemic has highlighted unjustified injustices and worsened existing inequalities. Other state responses to the epidemic also affect human rights. The demands of justice, peace, and strong institutions are pervasive throughout the world as this epidemic has created inequality and has long been a source of grievance [18]. Strengthening the national justice system is important at this time to ensure that people

have access to justice, their rights are protected, and the rule of law is upheld. Without justice, strong institutions and peace - we have no hankered for sustainable development.

According to Management Association, and Information Resources [15], At the end of 2017, more than a million human beings were coercively evicted as a consequence of oppression, discord, human rights violations; and over than a million homeless individuals have been withheld citizenship and related rights; Abuse of entrusted power for private gain, bribery, expropriation and underpayment of tax cost emergent nations about the US (United States) \$1.26 trillion a year; 49 nations do not have laws preserving women from the abuse of domestic setting; and 1 billion humanity are denied legal recognition because they are unable to prove their identity,

including an approximated of 625 million underage children beneath 14 years old.

Therefore, the SDGs aim to eradicate injustice, corruption and significantly overcome all forms of violence and collaborate with higher authorities and communities to stop conflict and insecurity by strengthening the authority and influence of law in society and the right to life and liberty [11]. In response to these SDGs, the United Nations is working with Malaysia to foster nonviolent and inclusive societies for sustainable development, by supplying the ability of people to seek and obtain remedies through informal or judicial institutions when appeals by human rights standards and setting up efficient and liable institutions at all levels [12]. This program has embraced the outstanding spread of technology including global communication in the rapid development of technology from Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to modern technologies to prevent and address the abuse of power supported private gain [14]. This desk study aims to explore and look to find the challenges posed by the SDGs in the Malaysian context and to promote IT solutions supplied to build and keep peace, justice and strong institutions focused on transparency, accountability, integrity, openness, inclusion and participation.

The followings are the aims of this study:

- 1) To find technologies that can help keep justice, strong institutions and peace while recognizing the challenges that exist in the Malaysian context.
- 2) To supply recommendations for promoting effective digital solutions through identified technologies of justice, strong institutions and peace in the Malaysia context.
- 3) To find the importance of technology in promoting good governance to keep peace, justice and strong institutions to promote integrity, trust and the fight against corruption.
- 4) To understand how anti-corruption technology can contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development in Malaysia.

2. Research Methodology

This study was conducted based on desk research, which included a summary, and compilation of existing research. This approach uses important research resources related to the topic of this study as a source for data analysis. Data from published research papers were used to conduct this study. This method can help to access more information and help to make well-informed decisions and discussions. However, this approach is limited to what is available, therefore, can supply only partial answers, depending on the accuracy or timeliness of the information.

3. Problems

Corruption, poor integrity and trust are highlighted as key issues that challenge the United Nations SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) goal of keeping justice, strong

institutions and peace [20]. Therefore, this study will focus on those three highlighted issues that will be discussed in more detail.

3.1. Corruption

Corruption in Malaysia is not a new issue; however, it has been on the rise in recent years as it has been marked by rising feelings of corruption and a series of high-profile fraudulent conduct by those in power around the world. Recently, corruption become so rampant that Malaysia has achieved questionable segregation of kleptocracy, despite ongoing anti-corruption campaigns. High-class corruption has taken root in politics and the fact that a dominant political official has never been affected by anti-corruption campaigns. Despite the revitalization of institutions, important institutions continuously undergo a lack of fairness and effective role. Political exploitation and the observance of elected laws has further strengthened this barrier and have undermined the effectiveness of peacekeeping, and justice [20]. Anuar [4] further explain that corruption will be a threat to the country if the country cannot control and eradicate it. There is no doubt that corruption weakens the country's economy, undermines the dignity of the state and undermines the dignity of government, leaders, business, corporations, culture and citizens. Corruption was rooted in mistrust and insecurity.

According to Lister [15], corruption has been described by Transparency International as a gross misuse of power to the benefit of the individual, in which government officials accept or ask for bribes, gifts or favors from politicians who misuse public funds or give gifts to their sponsors, friends or family. UNDP views corruption as a major obstacle to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Corruption undermines the very essence of democracy by undermining the institutions of democracy and the rule of law and undermining public trust in governments and leaders. The Malaysian government has found corruption as one of Malaysia's biggest enemies and has checked, both financially and administratively, to prevent corruption, both in the private sector and in the public sector. This shocking series calls for urgent action by the Malaysian Government to curb the problem of corruption [14].

3.2. Poor-Integrity

Countries all throughout the world are coping with inefficient legal systems that often prove honesty [11]. By UN policy, integrity has been defined as unifying but not limited to impartiality, fairness, and honesty. Integrity is also defined as "the exercise of public power for legitimate purposes". In public administration, the term integrity denotes a commitment to perform legitimate functions that act as a catalyst for fighting corruption and abuse of power. Integrity supplies the basis for transparency and accountability in performing official duties, acting as an agent in opposition to trust [14].

One of the foundations that must be addressed to combat corruption is integrity. Poor integrity has been cited as one of

the primary reasons of corruption in Malaysia. When corruption is pervasive, the ideal of honesty does not exist or is not respected by politicians. Malaysia's third prime minister, Tun Hussein Onn, once said that without integrity, a leader would use his position as an asset to sell and gain status, prestige and wealth. Therefore, the Malaysian Government intends to have more organizations in Malaysia, both in the public and private sectors to be equipped with integrity agenda to improve business culture with elevated levels of integrity to effectively manage resources and focus on eradicating corruption [14].

3.3. Breach of Trust in Justice System

People want answers to a variety of social, administrative, and criminal issues. In criminal cases, access to legal aid is the foundation for safeguarding the public's integrity and faith in the criminal justice system, as well as the right to a fair trial and protection from corruption. However, there are often issues of trust between government, civil society, private companies and the public. NGOs (Nongovernmental Organizations) were generally willing to undermine government institutions and legal systems for temporary gain. This, in turn, creates widespread mistrust in the private sector that could undermine the democratic process. Institutional dishonesty can lead to injustice, strife, and violence [11].

Breach of trust in the justice system become crucial factors that contribute to the fragile wisdom of accessing justice that can lead to injustice, violence and conflict [11]. This issue occurred when a fiduciary violates the terms of a trust or the trustees' duties. The fiduciaries are liable to breach the trust of the beneficiaries only if the breach of the law results in a loss. General assertions of breach of trust involve the distribution of assets to an improper beneficiary under a title deed, as well as the improper investment of a trusted asset, breach of trust, and breach of common law or official duty [13]. According to Hashim [9], breach of trust are not the latest issues in Malaysia. The misuse of trust and position for personal gain has its roots in society long before British rule. Violations of trust often occur among senior political leaders, civil servants and individuals around the world. This is a matter of great concern and can threaten world peace. Therefore, the Malaysian government is taking this issue seriously to prevent injustices in the justice system to keep strong institutions.

4. Technologies for Maintaining Justice, Strong, Institutions and Peace

The Fourth Industrial Revolution, driven by modern technologies, continues to transform the way we live, work and communicate. This revolution gives rise to modern technologies that can help the country to strengthen justice and keep peace and strong institutions [14].

4.1. Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning

Artificial intelligence is commonly used to describe

software that can read and make judgments in the same manner that people do. Artificial intelligence improves the function and context of tools, systems, and services. Machine learning is a subset of Artificial Intelligence in which a machine can analyze huge data to detect patterns and complete tasks and expect when presented with fresh information without explicit instructions or human interaction. In other words, machine learning is learnt and evolved automatically from experience without each step being planned [14]. Over the last decade, Artificial Intelligence initiatives have evolved as technical forces affecting all sectors, economies, and businesses. Artificial intelligence is now being used to combat corruption. Artificial intelligence technologies, for example, are employed in the banking and tax industries to detect money laundering, tax evasion, and fraud trends. More significantly, there is a strong likelihood that the novel will enhance AI-assisted methods to handle similar corruption behaviors and combat corruption in both the public and commercial sectors [7].

Advanced in-depth learning is a set of machine learning methods that use many layers of neural networks to simulate human decision-making. Deep learning accomplishments aided the Artificial Intelligence explosion. Neural networks, a framework for multi-machine learning algorithms, are employed as a novel Artificial Intelligence tool to gather and analyze corruption instances. Lopez-Iturriaga [10], for example, developed a neural network-based model that calculates the power of corruption in Spanish regions and associated settings. Models based on neural networks will allow authorities to avoid and decrease the dangers of corruption by expecting where corruption can occur. Although artificial intelligence technology supplies several chances to combat corruption and promote integrity, its limitations and hazards must be considered [14]. The fundamental attractiveness of Artificial Intelligence, machine learning, and in-depth learning is their ability to find, analyze, forecast, and hence avoid corruption, which would be impossible or slow to expose without aid. According to Oxford Insights, Artificial Intelligence is the next frontier in the battle against corruption [8].

Artificial intelligence can analyze enormous volumes of data to find intricate links or patterns that humans may miss. Artificial Intelligence helps individuals to focus on researching possibly fraudulent actions and following unexpected patterns and 'red flags' by hastening vast quantities of data analyses. This improves not only accuracy and dependability, but also efficiency and effectiveness over time. To improve integrity and combat corruption, Artificial Intelligence may be used as an early warning system to avoid and find confusion, red flags, and patterns with a high degree of accuracy. Artificial intelligence and machine learning are often used as control technology in the compliance field, aiding organizations in understanding compliance requirements, informing stakeholders about regulatory changes, and aiding managers in monitoring compliance with the organization and regulations. AI (Artificial Intelligence) and machine learning have also been used to detect fraudulent or illegal behavior in public purchasing. This has substantially

improved the efficacy of detecting public tender infractions. Artificial Intelligence enables authorities to take preventive steps by capturing anomalous patterns or red flags and predicting probable corruption activities. Authorities can employ an early warning system to prevent and detect corruption, especially when anti-corruption resources are scarce [14].

4.2. Blockchain

Blockchain is a sort of streaming ledger technology in which information is recorded in a digital registry in 'blocks.' Each block has encrypted data for transactions, as well as timed and standard encryption. Blockchain in theory is absurd - if there is no effective system attack that threatens any system areas that protect transactions. No blockchain data can be changed or removed later, and all data is tracked back to the extra minute [14]. The blockchain acts as a standalone document that allows transactions to take place in a way that is shared with people. Blockchain-based applications are growing, covering a wide range of fields that include Internet of Things (IoT), reputation systems and financial services. The nature of the blockchain can be transparent, depending on the choice of consensus, whether the blockchain is public, private, or authorized blockchain, giving without a doubt the greatest degree of security and integrity of records and information to be kept [22].

Lister [14] goes on to say that because Blockchain is transparent, consistent, and safe, it can make it impossible for corrupt parties to exploit data and engage in fraudulent or corrupt operations. At the same time, the encrypted environment of services ensures confidence, if the data is not damaged and incorrect or possibly fraudulent sales are prevented from entering the website. Blockchain can also trace the direct movement of money more precisely. It can be a beneficial tool in supply chain management, where the blockchain can be used for record-keeping, tracking, and tracing. Blockchain technology, for example, can track the actions of corruption, fraud, and commerce in many sectors and businesses. Some of the declared concepts and aims of blockchains are strongly related to anti-corruption ideals such as transparency, accountability, integrity, and trust. As a result, blockchain technology has been used to combat corruption in sectors such as land registration, budget transparency, contract enforcement, operations, and supply chain management.

4.3. Big Data Analytic

The term 'big data' has been around for decades, but in recent years, the speed, efficiency and power of big data conversions have become clear. Big data refers to overly complex and large data sets that can be analyzed electronically to unveil patterns, styles and unresolved interactions with standard data processing software. The increase in big data has led to new data management and data mining strategies to prevent fraud and abuse in the public sector. Analyzing big data in an anti-corruption environment, can be useful in finding corruption scenarios, measuring the prevalence of

corruption, comparing organizations during or over time and evaluating the effects of corruption [14]. The use of comprehensive data analysis promotes integrity and anti-corruption, broadly, in easing the detection, investigation, monitoring and evaluation of the performance of organizations; and second, to inform and develop national, industrial or local policies and outcomes through predictable and visual analysis, which contribute to effective decision-making [21].

Big data Analytic can find suspicious activity patterns in many areas, from health care to education, from law enforcement to tax administration. With real-time acquisition, agencies have been able to detect, stop and tackle fraudulent and corrupt activities, resulting in billions of dollars of potential savings. Extensive data analysis may also be helpful in assessing the risk of corruption, which informs risk reduction actions. Decisions about surveillance, research, and inquiries about transactions with individuals and organizations can be eased using big data analysis. Big data analysis has an enormous potential for preventing corruption in terms of its effectiveness in finding and analyzing corruption scenarios, using copious amounts of data from a variety of sources to find patterns that would not be available through routine audits and research. Therefore, big data analytic can help the governments to achieve sustainable development for justice, stability and peace [14].

5. Discussion

5.1. Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning for Peace, Strong Institution and Peace

In Malaysia, the integration of Artificial Intelligence for fraud complaints by the Malaysian Anti-Corruption Commission (MACC) in the public sector can be seen in the Complaints Management System (CMS). The adoption of Artificial Intelligence enables the system to collect endless online information to find fraud problems and react with suitable solutions and processes. It has the same cognitive skills as humans which can aid managers in decision-making about resource allocation, resource management, and recommends strategic development. Billions of people and innumerable machines will be connected at the same time. Thus, reasonable foresight can be interpreted into future actions to be taken by the user. This technology can help to aid in improving and monitoring interactions and interventions without human interference to minimize human error and enhance the decision-making process based on strategic data analysis. Artificial Intelligence is used as a key driver to achieve competitive gain and company stability. For the most part, Artificial Intelligence can efficiently lessen costs, organize directions and recognize potential associations among fraudulent organizations. It can therefore be seen that the integration of Artificial Intelligence can supply an efficient and critical response to resolve corruption. This will not only resolve the problem of emergencies but also lead to a better new government that free from corruption [5].

5.2. Blockchain Technology for Justice, Strong Institution and Peace

With the rising desire to solve business challenges and add value, blockchain technology has gained traction over the last decade. Due to its transparency characteristics, the application of blockchain in supply chains and all sectors has the potential to revolutionize systems and is crucial in avoiding and ending corruption. Blockchain can aid decrease the risk of corruption in supply chain management, contract use, trade transactions, land registration, and budget transparency by supplying an elevated level of security and integrity of records and information management. [14].

Malaysia has developed a regulated sandbox to develop Blockchain technology in collaboration with technology suppliers and industry [17]. The Malaysian Security Commission announced in November 2017 that it will start a Blockchain testing initiative for Over the Counter (OTC) marketplaces. This experimental project will only be carried out by Neuroware, a Malaysian Blockchain service provider, and will be carried out through AFFINity Innovation Lab, a program supported by the Securities Commission Malaysia. This program aimed to increase interest in the creation of new technical advances in financial services. Later, in June 2018, the Malaysian government signed a memorandum of understanding with the South Korean Blockchain lab, IncuBlock, to develop an Islamic-compliant Blockchain platform. This memorandum reflects the positive approach shown by the Malaysian government about the implementation of Blockchain technology [16]. Alam [3] highlight the National Innovation System at work in Malaysian Blockchain space as below:

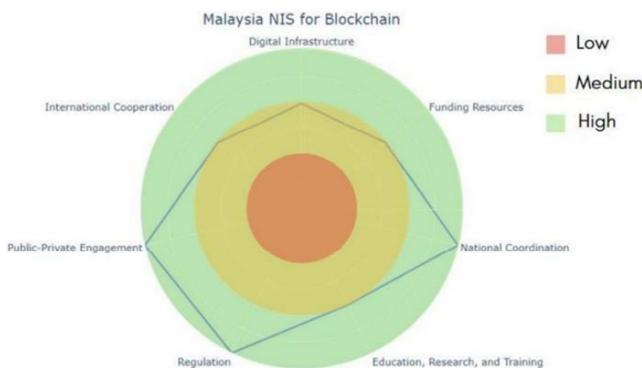


Figure 1. Malaysia NIS for Blockchain [By Alam, R. 2020, Illustration].

Malaysia has expanded the implementation of Blockchain technology in various fields including digital infrastructure, funding resources, national communications, education, research, training, regulation, public-private partnerships and international cooperation. This initiative and innovation are implemented in response to improved security, trust, transparency and data tracking across the business network.

5.3. Big Data Analytic for Justice, Strong Institution and Peace

One of its key advantages is the capacity to analyze massive volumes of data and compare diverse sources of

information, and these approaches have been employed in a variety of fields. Data mining is used in public procurement research to collect bids and red flags, fraudulent tendencies, and incorrect information. It is also used to detect "corrupt intents" in payment processing or data processing. Furthermore, anti-corruption software technologies, such as intelligent data mining and management procedures, are especially developed to detect and respond to fraud in public administration. It aids in the identification of projects that are vulnerable to fraud, conflicts of interest, or anomalies. Integration of these technologies into electronic management and e-government procurement procedures will not only improve decision-making but will also supply more clarity by simplifying processes [14].

E-government is rapidly being viewed as a critical new endeavor to increase efficiency and integrity. It can combat corruption in government. Over the last decade, e-Government has grown in popularity, and many governments throughout the world have used it to combat corruption. In Malaysian terms, e-Government is used in Malaysia when a summary of tenders and contracts is presented on the e-Government site and all purchases are made and changed online. The MyProcurement platform was built as the first stage in the NKRA's (National Key Result Areas) battle against corruption in government procurement operations. For each Government tender project, the MyProcurement website gives a list of 79 advertising as well as the outcomes of all bids and winning bidders. This leads to more transparency and openness in the management and leadership of government program. The goal of the MyProcurement website is straightforward: to offer clarity, ensuring that laws and regulations are followed, and to cut corrupt activities between government officials and tenderers [14].

6. Recommendation

Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Blockchain Technology and Big Data Analytic plays a vital role in supplying opportunities for a country achieve a sustainable development goal in justice, strong institution and peace. This section lays out general and technology-specific recommendations that are relevant to Malaysia context in combating corruption, poor integrity and breach of trust.

6.1. Adaption of Artificial Intelligence in Whistleblowing System

Whistleblowing is the act of an employee, member of the community, supplier, or consumer who discreetly does any unlawful or fraudulent act against a company. The Whistleblowing Protection Act 201 set up the practice of whistleblowing in Malaysia (WPA2010). WPA 2010 is a legislation designed to prevent fraud and other wrongdoing in the public and business sectors by being and enabling the revelation of misbehavior. This measure was taken to safeguard those who make such allegations of misconduct, to provide a means for the alleged actions to be investigated and dealt with, and to give crime-related remedies [1]. The use of Artificial

Intelligence into the whistleblower system may also aid in the collection of limitless web data to discover fraud concerns and respond to suitable remedies and processes [2].

This technology can help to predict what citizens will want the government to do to fight fraud. With the same cognitive abilities as human beings, it can support the administrator in making decisions about supply allocation, resource management, and recommends strategic development. Many people and machines will be connected at the same time. Thus, logical predictions can be translated into future actions to be taken by consumers which aid in monitoring and improving communication and interaction without human interruption [5]. Therefore, it is suggested that Artificial Intelligence should be embedded in whistleblowing systems to strengthen anti-corruption measures and create new opportunities for better governance through free corruption.

6.2. *Adaption of Blockchain in Zakat Management System*

Zakat is a payment from part of a single Muslim paid salary or public property of a Muslim community. The primary purpose of this policy is to improve the quality of life of the poor and to eradicate selfishness in society and eradicate poverty. In Malaysia, zakat affair is created through an institution where the institution will handle managing collections and distributing Zakat. The Lembaga Zakat will also find recipients who are eligible to receive Zakat. The poor and needy have the right to receive the benefits of zakat while the rich on the other hand must contribute to the fund. The Zakat Management System consists of organizing the management of zakat, raising the zakat, distributing, and disbursing the zakat. The process of collecting Zakat cannot be separated from trusted organizations or institutions because they are the ones who are trustworthy enough to avoid any kind of fraud [20].

Therefore, to avoid fraud, it is suggested that blockchain technology needs to be integrated into the Zakat Management System. With the advent of blockchain technology in zakat management, complete zakat transactions will only be recorded or committed to the blockchain once a few processes have passed. Procedures begin with a request to pay zakat to make a payment. A wise contractor will handle the application by easing transactions between the two parties, the payers and the zakat collection system. When all zakat taxpayers and system conditions are met, transactions are made. This latest payment will be seen by the network. The integration of Blockchain Technology into the Zakat Management System is designed to fit the standard blockchain structure with a specific zakat payment model. Any zakat payment will be nailed to the payer side and can only be deducted to be nailed only to the recipient of the payment. The presence of a blockchain can help overcome the reliable challenges of zakat collection [20].

6.3. *Adaption of Judicial Analytics in Litigation Strategy*

According to Priyanka [19], Judicial Analytics means performing a systematic analysis of the judgments given by individual judges. Judicial Analytics is a trend that has gathered

significant momentum for all legal entities, to analyze the law and litigation strategy. Judicial Analytic software evaluates the judgment of each law officer and supplies details about the patterns and trends of that Judge. This allows lawyers to base their cases on sound information, not on litigation and outbursts of anger. Judicial Analytic tools supply information on the views, opinions and types of judges' decisions, which have been part of an earlier series of staff. Thus, it can help the lawyer to make personal disputes, a tool that can change the game of the case. This feature allows the user to visualize the number of judgments written and said by each High Court and the Supreme Court Justice. And, according to Chen [6], legal analysis has the promise of increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the law. Thus, it is recommended that Judicial Analytics need to be implemented in litigation strategy.

7. Conclusion

Corruption, poor integrity and breach of trust are some of the issues highlighted by the United Nations Sustainable Goals that challenge Malaysia to keep justice, a strong institution and peace. Malaysia has been plagued by endless scandals of corruption from the top to the bottom, the public and the private sector. As a country striving to become a developed country by 2025, the Malaysian Government has been working hard to defeat corruption with new inventions and modern technologies. Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, In-Depth Learning, Blockchain Technology and Big Data Analytics are being used as the first solution to lead the country to a better new government free of corruption. These technologies have played a key role in promoting integrity, trust and justice in the management of both the public sector and the private sector. In addition, a new initiative is proposed such as the adoption of Artificial Intelligence on the Whistleblowing System, the Blockchain based for Zakat Management System and the Judicial Analytics in Litigation Strategy is proposed to further strengthen the anti-corruption approach. All the highlighted technologies in the study could play a vital role in strengthening justice, a strong institution and peace in Malaysia. However, further research into this recommended technology should be conducted in more detail to further find and evaluate its effectiveness in the fight against corruption, dishonesty and breach of trust and to find new risks that may arise before fully implemented into the organization.

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