

DRUG ABUSED AMONG THE MALAYS

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AUTHOR DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I hereby declare that the work in this academic project is my own except for quotations and summaries which have been duly acknowledged.

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Ahamdulillah, the Highest gratitude upon Allah S.W.T, bless and peace to Muhammad, His family and all His companions.

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan adalah untuk membincangkan tentang Penyalahgunaan Dadah Di Kalangan Lelaki Melayu. Memandangkan isu ini semakin berleluasa dari hari ke hari, menyebabkan timbulnya rasa minat kepada penulis untuk mengkajinya dengan lebih lanjut lagi bagi mengetahui hal keadaan yang sebenarnya. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengetahui profil yang paling tinggi terlibat dalam penyalahgunaan dadah. Mengenalpasti faktor-faktor yang membawa kaum lelaki ini kepada penyalahgunaan dadah tersebut. Mengenalpasti kesan fizikal dan kesan psikologi yang akan di hadapi oleh kaum lelaki yang terlibat dalam dadah dan juga mengenalpasti langkah-langkah penyelesaian yang perlu di ambil bagi menanggapi masalah ini. Dalam kajian ini, penulis menggunakan beberapa kaedah bagi mendapatkan maklumat-maklumat yang berkaitan dengan penyalahgunaan dadah daripada PERSADA. Kajian ini dijalankan di Pusat Serenti PERSADA Sungai Besi yang mana 50 orang daripada 137 orang keseluruhan pelatih Melayu telah diambil untuk dijadikan sample kajian. Hasil kajian yang telah dijalankan mendapati faktor penyumbang utama penyalahgunaan dadah ini adalah disebabkan oleh pergaulan bebas yang berlaku dalam masyarakat hari ini. Berikutan dengan pergaulan bebas ini menyebabkan berlakunya perasaan ingin tahu mereka mengenai dadah di kalangan muda-mudi. Maka, menjadi kewajipan kepada semua masyarakat Islam untuk bersama-sama membantu menyelesaikan masalah ini dari terus menyerang masyarakat khususnya umat Islam.

ABSTRACT

The objective of the research is to discuss the issue of Drug Abuse among the Malay males. Realizing that the problem has become worse every day, the researcher is to find the whole true story about it. The main objective is to find highest profile involved in Drug Abuse. The profile consists of ages, highest qualifications, origins and parents highest of education. More than that, the research lets to identify the factors that lead the addicts to be drawn into the problem. The research indentify the physical and psychology effects of the abuse and the possible solutions to stop the syndrome. Through the research, the researcher has used several methods on gathered information from PERSADA. The research was held at the Pusat Serenti PERSADA, Sungai Besi where 50 of the 137 trainers had been taken as the samples. The research shows that the main leading factor of drug abuse is the inappropriate socialization of our society life. The uncontrolled social life plants the seeds of curiosity in our hand together in order to beat and stop the disease from continuously destroying our younger generation.

ملخص البحث

المقصود من هذا البحث هو المناقشة عن المخدرات للشباب. ومن المعلوم ان هذه المشكلة خطيرة الآن. وهذا السبب، قد اختر المؤلف هذا الموضوع كالموضوع البحث العلمي ليعلم حقيقة المشكلة، المهدف الأول من هذا البحث هو يعلم خليفة حياة الشباب الذى بتورط بالمخدرات. وهذه خليفة من حيث العمر ومستوى التعليم لمدمن المخدرات والبلاد وغيرها. ومن المقصود هذا البحث أيضا ليعرف العوامل المحتمل إلى هذه المشكلة ومنها أيضا ان يعرف الآثار من المخدرات من حيث الروح والجسم، ويعرف طريق العلاج هذه المشكلة. وفي هذا البحث، يستعمل المؤلف شيء القواعد لأخذ معلومات متعلق بالمخدرات في PERSADA ويجرى البحث العلمى في Pusat Serenti PERSADA Sungai Besi ويأخذ ٥٠ من ١٣٧ من مدمن المخدرات كمكاتب البحث. وبعد بعض اجراءات البحث فيمكن ان بفعل ان العامل الركين لهذه المشكلة هو الاختلاط بين حرية الشباب في المجتمع. وأخيرا، لا بد لكل المسلم والمجتمع ان يساعد بعضهم بعض لدفاع شباب المسلم عن المخدرات.

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GLOSSARY

Khamar	The word used in the Qur'an for wine or anything that intoxicates.
Prophet	A person specially chosen by God to receive insight and message, to pass them on to humanity for their guidance.
Qiyas	(From Qasa- measure, compare, correlate) The principle of working out new ruling or decisions for modern society by way of analogy with the principles of rules given in Qur'an or Hadith
Qur'an	The mother of Books' (Umm Al-Kitab), the collection of message Allah revealed to the Prophet Muhammad over a period of 23 years (10:37). This Book, there is no doubt in it, a guide for those who are consciously aware.
SWT	Stands for 'Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala'- 'may he be praised and His lordship of creation affirmed'- word Frequently said after using the name of God.
Syariah	(From "Shari" – a road, and 'Shara' a- to begin, enter, introduce, prescribe). It is the code of behavior for a Muslim that determines whether any action or detail.
Ulama'	(Sing, Alim) Religions Scholars, Jurists (loosely), learned men, imams, judges, Ayatullahs and similar people.

TRANSLITERATION TABLE

ARABIC WORDS TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

1. ALPHABET

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
ا	.	فار	fa'r
ب	b	برد	burd
ت	t	تال	tall
ث	th	ثوب	thawb
ج	j	جدار	jidār
ح	h	حليب	halīb
خ	kh	خادم	khādim
د	d	ديك	dīk
ذ	dh	ذهب	dhahab
ر	r	رفيق	rafīq
ز	z	زميل	zamīl
س	s	سلام	salām
ش	sh	شعب	sha'ḅ
ص	s	صخر	sakhr
ض	d	ضييق	dayq
ط	t	طازخ	talib
ظ	z	ظالم	zālim
ع	c	عقل	'aql
غ	gh	غلام	ghulām
ف	f	فيل	fil

ق	q	قلب	qalb
ك	k	كلام	kalām
ل	l	لب	lubb
م	m	مال	māl
ن	n	نجم	najm
هـ	h	هول	hawl
و	w	ورق	waraq
ي	y	يم	yamm

2. Short Vowel

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
_____	a	كتب	kataba
_____	i	علم	‘alima
_____	u	غلب	ghuliba

3. Long Vowel

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
ى, ا	ā	عالم, فتى	‘alim, fatā
ي	ī	عليم, داعي	‘alīm, dā‘ī
و	ū	علوم, أدعو	‘ulūm, Ad‘ū

4. Diphthong

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
---------------	--------------	----------------	------------------------

و	aw	نوم	nawn
ي	ay	ليل	layl
يَ	iyy	شافعي	shāfi ^ʿ iyy (ending)
وِ	uww	علو	^ʿ uluww (ending)

5. Exemptions

5.1 Arabic letter ؤ (hamzah) found at the beginning of a word is transliterated to the letter “a” and not to ‘.

Example: أكبر transliterated to: akbar (not ‘akbar).

5.2 Arabic letter ة (ta’ marbutah) found in a word without ال (al) which is coupled with another word that contains ال (al) at the beginning of it is transliterated to the letter “t”

Example: مكتبة الإمام transliterated to: maktabat al-imām.

However if the Arabic letter ة (ta’ marbutah) found in a word with ال (al), in a single word or in the last word in a sentence, it is transliterated to the letter “h” .

Example: المكتبة الأهلية transliterasi: al maktabah al-ahliyyah

قلعة qal^ʿah

دار وهدية dār wahbah

ABBREVIATION

ATS	Amphetamine Types Stimulant
ed.	edition
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
n.a.	no author
n.pb.	no publisher
n.pl.	no place
NGO	Non Government Organization
OTC	Over The Counter
p	page
pp	pages
S.A.W	Sallallahu Alaihi Wassalam

CHAPTER ONE

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1: BACKGROUND OF RESEARCH

Lately, drug abuse especially narcotics is a serious social problem in our country. Realizing the situation, the authority had spent millions of Ringgits in order to stop the drug distributions and to treat the addicts. The parliament had declared the act to enhance the effort but the results are still doubtful. In Malaysia, there are more than 120,000 drug addicts. In fact the real statistics are in a greater amount, as most of them have not been identified yet.

Considering the amount, the government has regarded the problem not as a social problem anymore but as a national security problem. Therefore, the efforts to treat and cure them has been the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs while the involvement of staff from the Ministry of Health is only at the detoxification level. (Malaysian Encyclopedia, 1996)

Based on the statistics from the National Agency of Drugs Information (NADI), from 1988-1998, 612,750 of the Malaysians had been declared as drug addicts. In 1998, the average of drug addicts in a day is 103 addicts. 66 percent of them are Malays where 79 percent of the Malays are teenagers aged between 13-19 years old. They are supposed to study and build the nation at those ages instead of being a fool and a slave to the drugs. (Khutbah Juma'at, 2003)

As in other developing countries, drug abuse in Malaysia involves mostly youngsters aged around 15-30 years old. 55-65 percent of them are Malays and natives. The statistics from the Anti-Narcotic Unit, National Security Council shows that in 1984, 40.8 percent from the addicts need RM6-RM10 a day to buy the drug while the other

24.2 percent need more than RM16 a day. To support the needs, they are forced to commit crimes, as 46.8 percent of them are laborers who can't afford to buy drugs.

Various theories had been said in order to explain the etiology of drug abuse. It is believed that the theories are outcomes of interaction of various factors, which contribute to drug abuse. (Malaysian Encyclopedia, 1996)

Drugs is material like cannabis, heroin, marijuana and etc, which destroys and damages the abuser. Prof. Madya Dzulkipli Abdul Razak said that drug is a special phrase for materials that affects one's health physically, mentally, and emotionally. As a consequence, a drug abuser will be addicted to the tranquilliser. In general, drugs are chemicals, whether original or fake, which can paralyse the functions of the system in an organism when injected, eaten, smoked or smelt.

Till today, the war against drugs doesn't seem to bring any good result, as it is still a serious social problem in our country. Drug abuse is a global issue. Therefore, everyone should take part in the war against it. The production of drug has increased year by year as the demands are still growing. (Ahmad Firdaus B. Abdullah, 2003)

Drug abuse is the non-medical usage of drugs and cause damages to the life of the abuser. After several doses of certain tranquillizers, one will be addicted to the drugs. Addiction could be psychologically, physically or both of them. Most of them will enjoy the first experience and will be addicted to it as they want to get rid of their problems, unluckily, the tranquillizer will do nothing but damage their brains and body

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2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

We have tried many ways to defeat the disease, but the number of addicts especially the teenagers is still increasing. This situation has been a great concern of parents especially those with teenage children. They are forced to take a good care and guard their child.

Drugs will damage one's life and health. In the eyes of the doctors, drug abuse can make someone addicted for the rest of his life. While in the eyes of socialists, the drug can make someone become too aggressive to fulfil his needs, which usually leads to crime.

Drug is a major threat to our nation's development. Almost every country has the drug abuse problems. A great number of teenagers who die in connection with drugs increase day by day. This will affect our future, as they are our future leaders. It is an impossible mission to declare a war against drug without cooperation from the people. In connection to that, we should emphasize on teaching the people about the dangers of the drugs.

The statistics show that since 1998, 80.8 percent of drug addicts are teenagers aged 20-39 years old similarly to the abuse of ecstasy and psychotropic pills. The teenagers have considered the pills as a normal tranquillizer to release their stress and solve their problems. This issue needs the attention of all levels of Malaysians to come out with an effective solution. (Abdul Ghafar Hj Don, 2000)

If we visit the treatment centres, we'll find that most of them are men. Women are normally involved in every social problem except for the drugs. Even though, the parents are still concerned about it as it involves their children's future. So, they have to react fast and make sure that their kids are safe. Therefore, research is needed to study more about drug abuse and to recognize the possible and effective solutions.

3. THE AIM OF RESEARCH.

The aim of this research is to gather information about factors that lead Malay males to be involved in the problem. Besides, the research also recognized the physical and psychology effects to the addicts.

4. THE OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH.

The objectives are:

1. Learning the highest profile of drug abuse.
2. Identify the factors which lead Malay males to drug abuse.
3. Recognize the physical effects of drug abuse.
4. Identify the psychological effects of drug abuse.
5. List down possible ways to solve the problem.

5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In this research, there are several discussions:

1. Which profile is the highest profile involved in the drug abuse?
2. What lead Malay males to be involved in drug abuse?
3. What are the physical effects of drug abuse?
4. What are the psychology effects of drug abuse?
5. What should we do to solve the problem?

6. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

6.1: Drugs

Drug is defined as a medicine. Kamus Dewan states that to describe the abuse of drugs, we should use words like 'use', 'misuse', or 'abuse'. While in Malay language, drugs means drug abuse. That means that we do not need to use the words abuse or misuse to describe the drug abuse. We should use words like 'usage' or 'addiction' to describe the drug abuse or problems related to drugs.

According to Kamus Dewan (1970), drugs is defined as medicine. Drugs are chemicals which can affect someone's emotions, perceptions, thoughts and sensible actions. Drug is a substance whether natural or produced which could disturb any functions of the human body.

Generally, drug is defined as the abuse of heroin, cannabis, opium, morphine and any proactive materials, which is used in non-medical ways. (Malaysian Encyclopaedia, 1996).

6.1.2: The Type of Drugs

ACP Mohd Reduan Elias once again stated that there are two groups of drugs; the wet and dehydrated drugs.

The wet drug consists of:

- i) Opium
- ii) Codeine
- iii) Amphetamine

The dehydrated consists of:

- i) Cannabis (Marijuana)
- ii) Heroine
- iii) Madrex
- iv) Condensed Opium

6.1.3: The Details of Drugs

Opium is a drug made from the juice of certain poppies. It is sold in the black market is brown, smelly, condensed and is tar-like. Condensed opium is usually eaten or smoked by the addicts.

1. Codeine is an outcome from the opium whether in liquid or white powder.
2. Amphetamine is available in capsules and pills to be swallowed.
3. Heroine is a white or yellowish powder. Usually it will be injected into the body of the abuser.
4. Morphine is available in liquid, solid substances or pills. Morphine will also be injected into the abuser's veins.
5. Cannabis is a plant. The dehydrated leaves of the plant look just like tobacco and will be smoked like a cigarette.
6. Barbiturate is found in capsules, pills and powders.
7. Madrex or MX or Methaqualone is found in pills.

6.1.4: Islamic Views of Drugs

According to Umamah Al-Idrus (1995), drug is indeed not known to the Arab before the coming of Islam. Hence, the Quran does not mention any drugs or something related to drug abuse.

Even though, nothing is mentioned in the Quran, it will be evaluated by a method called Qias, or by referring to the Hadis, or by the Ulama's views. The Ulama has evaluated the drug problem based on a verse in the Quran: "Those who follow the Messenger, the unlettered Prophet, whom they find mentioned in their own (Scriptures)-in the Law and Gospel- for he commands them what is just and forbids them what is evil, He allows them as lawful what is good (and pure) and prohibits them from what is bad (and impure), He releases them from their heavy burdens and from the yokes that are upon them. So it is those who believe in Him, honour Him, help Him, and follow the light which is sent down with Him- it is they who will prosper". (Al-A'raf: 157)¹

Meanwhile, we see the problem from two different perspectives;

- i) The bright side – Drug has been a cure for various diseases for centuries. Drug is the healing agent for diseases; some of them can bring fatal death if used in the wrong way
- ii) The dark side – Drug can cause great damage to one's body if abused and not taken with the right prescription. It is just a suicidal habit.

According to that and the scientific researches, Ulama has agreed that taking, selling, processing or any activities that are related to drug abuse is illicit and illegal. That's because the habit will bring enormous bad effects and ruins to one's life. But, the usage of drug in medical practices is enabling, as it is to cure a disease not to cause one.

Other than the verse, ulama had based their decisions on a Hadis from the Prophet which says, "Liquor is tranquilizer, and every tranquilizer is illicit and illegal."

Islam prohibits liquors and punishes the drinker not because the drink is liquor but because the liquor will affect the drinkers till he loses his consideration, his dignity, his relationship and encourages him to do bad things.

¹ All Quranic translation in this writing is based on Abdullah Yusuf Ali. 2002. The Holy Qur'an, Original Arabic Text With English Translation & Selected Commentaries. Kuala Lumpur: Saba Islamic Media Sdn. Bhd. Translation from other sources will be cited accordingly.

6.2: Profile

According to Kamus Dewan (1994), profile means any description of something from a perspective.

In the context of this research, profile means backgrounds of the males at Drug Addiction Treatment Centre of PERSADA, Sungai Besi such as age, education, origin, and parent's education and so on.

6.3: Drug Abuse

Kamus Dewan (1994) states that drug abuse is to misuse a drug. In the context of this research, drug abuse is the usage of drugs in unhealthy ways instead of for the medical treatments. It affects one's life physically, psychologically or both of them.

6.4: Factors

According to Kamus Dewan (1994), factors are reasons or origins of an outcome. In the research context, factors are things that lead Malay men to be involved in the drug abuse. They are the influence of playmates, curiosity, excitement, didn't know the real danger of drugs and so on.

6.5: Physical

Kamus Dewan (1994) defines physical as body, carnal or training. In the context of this research, physical effects are effects to parts of the human body as a consequence of drug abuse like respiratory problem, nervous system, lungs, heart, skin, and so on. (Malaysian Encyclopaedia, 1996).

6.6: Psychology

The phrase psychology is a combination of two Greek words; Psyche for Psycho which means spirit and soul and logos for logy which means an analysis about something. So, the word psychology means the research about mental, soul and spirit of human beings.

In the context of this research, psychological effects are effects that affect someone mentally and emotionally under the influence of drugs. This includes the joy and excitement after a dose of the tranquillizer.

7. THE IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The research reveals the truth about drugs and its danger to our society, and nation. It tells us the factors that lead someone to be drowned in the tranquillizers.

CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer tries to discuss about the findings of other researchers or writers regarding this topic. First, the discussion is about the factors or causes of drug abuse like friend's influence, mass media influence, easy to get the drugs and so on. Then, the writer tries to discuss about the findings of other researchers about the physical and psychological effects as anxious, happy, dreamy, kidney failure, shivering of body and others.

Besides that, the writer tries to make observations, suggestions and recommendations and also gives guidelines to solve this problem by identifying examples by earlier researchers and writers about the same topic.

2.1: THE DEFINITION OF DRUG ABUSE

ACP Mohd Reduan Elias (1990), defines drug abuse as the wrong usage of drugs, especially for those, which affects the nervous system. An addict will rely on drugs as a result of his or her curiosity and the eagerness to experience the temporary excitement and joy.

2.2: THE INVOLVED PROFILES

According to Ali Mahmood (Massa, February 2003), from January to September 2003, 23,638 drug addicts has been recorded nationwide. The amount has increased 9 percent compared to the amount of drug addicts for the same period in 2001.

The population of addicts is identified by states from January to September 2001 and 2002. The males that are involved are 98.79%, where 68.82% of them are Malays. 80.73% of them are youngsters and most of them are aged between 20-29 years. 77.62% of them have finished their education in secondary school (at least in Form 3). 85.47% of them worked. Most of them are labourers. 65.94% of them are addicted to heroine or morphine while the ATS addicts are increasing (10.4%). Meanwhile, 54.85% of them are chasing the drugs. 48.45% of them admitted that they had been seduced by their peers.

Negeri	2001	2002	
		Amount	Average Costs /Month
Penang	4,213	4,828	536
Kedah	1,297	3,547	394
Selangor	2,365	2,583	287
Perak	2,400	2,212	248
Kelantan	1,925	2,045	227
K. Lumpur	1,841	1,739	193
Johor	1,770	1,532	170
Sabah	1,497	1,456	162
Terengganu	1,359	934	104
N.Sembilan	1,162	881	98
Pahang	1,041	806	89
Perlis	71	373	41
Melaka	510	369	41
Sarawak	168	204	23
Labuan	73	133	15
Total	21,692	23,638	2,628

The population of drug addicts tracked by states from January- September 2001 and 2002.

(Massa, 2003)

Based on a report by Ngiam Chee Hua (Minda, 2003), for each reported case, there are four unreported cases. So, the real amount of the cases is greater than the statistics. More than 98% of the addicts are men, but we can't discount the women addicts as the number is increasing.

The Malaysian Department of Statistics (2003) states that the problem is becoming more critical everyday. Year by year the number of the new addicts are growing. In 2002, the total amount of the newly addicts and the senior ones is 31,893 addicts.

Considering the enormous number, the Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi has declared 2003 as the year to stop drug abuse. The effort is intensified and have shown its result.

Considering the great effort, we hope that the number would decrease one day. The number of addicts will affect the number of robberies and HIV cases in Malaysia. More than that, the government had spent millions of Ringgit at the drug addiction treatment centres.

The Number of Addicts By Case Status

Status	Amount	%	Average/ Month
Freshies	17,080	53.55	1423
Seniors	14,813	46.45	1234
Total	31893	100	2657

The Gender of The Addicts

Status	Freshies	Senior	Total
Males	16,839	14653	31492
Females	241	160	401
Total	11477	10531	31893

The Races of The Addicts

Race	Freshies	Senior	Total
Malays	12,260	9,900	22,160
Sabah's Natives	1,113	217	1,330
Sarawak's Natives	89	14	103
Chinese	2,015	2,722	4,737
Indians	1,421	1,837	3,258
Others	58	121	179
Non-Malaysians	124	2	126
Total	17,080	14,813	31,893

The Addicts' Reasons for Using Drugs

Reasons	Freshies	Senior	Total
Excitement & Joy	1,737	2,239	3,976
Friends' Influences	3,276	5418	10,694
Curiosity	2582	2908	5491
Stimulation	40	29	69
Pain-Killer	61	73	134
Accidental	16	4	20

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Mentally Pressured	581	579	1160
Others	25	13	38
N.A.	6,762	3,549	10,311
Total	17,080	14,813	31,893

The Addicts' Professions

Profession	Freshies	Senior	Total
Construction	813	839	1,652
Management	125	65	190
Marketing	1545	1449	2994
Technical	802	535	1,337
Transportation	644	732	1,376
Production	882	417	1299
Accountancy	84	27	111
Services	1,075	936	2,011
Agriculture	698	744	1,442
Laborer	4,499	5,068	9,567
Entertainment	23	13	36
Unemployed	1,884	1,709	3,593
Students	446	21	467
N.A	3,560	2,258	5,818
Total	17,080	14,813	31,893

The Addicts' Ages

Ages	Freshies	Seniors	Total
<13	1	0	1
13-15	107	2	109
16-17	561	19	580
18-19	1,354	76	1,430

20-24	4,730	1,225	5,955
25-29	3961	2894	6855
30-34	2398	3100	5498
35-39	1,489	3,017	4,506
40-44	793	2,285	3,078
45-49	379	1,418	1,797
50-54	184	518	702
55-60	61	136	197
>60	34	27	61
N.A	1,028	14,813	31,893
Total	17,080	14,813	31,893

The Addicts' Highest Education

Education	Freshies	Seniors	Total
Never Illiterates	320	306	626
Primary Schools	1,839	2667	4,506
SRP/LCE/PMR	5938	5868	11806
SPM/MCE/SPVM	3,222	2,890	6,112
STP/HSC/STPM	61	93	154
Diploma holders	111	55	166
Degree holders	23	7	30
Other qualifications	45	18	63
N.A.	5,521	2,909	8,430
Total	17,080	14,813	3,189

Resources: Malaysia Department Of Statistic. Updated on: 1/3/2003

According to the reports by the Counselling and Training Unit, Department of Schools, Ministry of Education (1984), in 1997 data showed that the drug addicts are aged between 15-25 years old. We should realize that the age is the age of students either in schools or higher education centres.

The study conducted in the U.S in relation to drug abuse, F. Philip Rice (1986) in his 1982 study which indicates a reversal of the upward trend in drug use among young adults (eighteen to twenty-five) that were charted by earlier national surveys conducted throughout the seventies (Fishburne et al. 1980). In comparison to a 1979 survey, fewer percentages of young adults were current users of alcohol, cigarettes, hallucinogens, and heroin in 1982. The widespread increase in cocaine use was noted in the second half of the seventies had decreased slightly by 1982. Trends in the use of psychotherapeutics were inconclusive but indicated no radical changes.

This pattern does not apply to adults aged twenty-six and over. The young adults of the seventies continued the drug habits developed earlier, so the 1982 survey of adults over twenty-six showed an increase in lifetime use and current use of every drug category except alcohol and cigarettes. As this cohort continues to age, subsequent survey will show some increased usage among older and older persons. Older adults grew up in a period when alcohol and tobacco were the preferred drugs. But today's youth have been exposed to marijuana and other drugs. They will carry these experiences with them into adulthood.

According to Fred Leavitt (1993), statistics shows that the drug abuse hadn't involved only the hippies in Berkeley, Ann Arbour and Greenwich Village but the entire civilization in the history.

The women use more OTC and prescribed drugs than men. They took tranquilizers, analgesia, and hypnotics while the male took the stimulant OTC (67). Women used more prescriptions like minor tranquilizer, sedatives, stimulants, hypnotics and major tranquilizers. In general, women uses double prescription than the male (98).

He also said that, there are three levels of ages where the addicts took the drugs in a great amount; adolescent, elder and the age between them. For those who are aged 18-25 years old, till 1976, 59% of the secondary school students are cannabis addicts.

The elders who are aged 65 years and above which is 10% of the American population are the uses of 25% of the prescribed drugs. (11)

2.3: THE LEADING FACTORS

Drug researchers to explain the phenomenon of drug abuse had stated various theories. In general, the theory had looked through the perspectives of family backgrounds, the influences of cliques, mass media, and so on.

2.3.1: Family Problems

According to Hussein Nabil and Mustafa Ali Mohd (1999), family problems such as divorce, polygamy and child abuse has a close relation with heroine addiction. It is related to the emotional pressure and how a child adapts to the situation.

The uncontrolled fights in a marriage will lead to emotional pressure in the family. In this case, a child who needs a healthy environment to grow will be forced to face greater pressure and will be affected badly. The problem is that the effects won't stop at once but will continue ruining their lives and causing them to be involved in worse situations such as drug abuse and etc.

Those who love polygamy and has family problems usually have an impulsive personality. Most of them let the lust take over them in their actions. They can't bear the pressure, so they find the easy way out even if the way is destructive and non-ethical.

Hence, the generation that came from this type of family are those who are exposed to the bad habits. It's lucky if they are only addicted to drugs because it can be treated. But, what if they kill, rape, rob and so on.

2.3.2: The Rule in the Family

Other psychological elements that play important roles in the addiction syndrome are the learning process, role model, and family problems. Research shows that parents play a vital role in making their child as an addict. Even in general, they didn't have the history of heroine addiction; most of them are addicted to nicotine (cigarette) and alcohol (liquor).

Even the parents usually deny their contribution in the drug abuse; they had taken drugs, which are clean in their eyes but leave bad influences in the child's development. No wonder a son of a smoker will have a greater chance to end up in smoking cigarettes and heroines than the one from a non-smoking family.

The elements of prohibition and discipline play a role in the matter. Smokers will definitely pay less attention in preventing his children from doing the same habit. They usually deny the dangers of smoking and don't seriously forbid their children from smoking cigarettes. So, the child will take his father as his model of a real gentleman and he will end up in not only smoking cigarettes but also heroine. (Ibid)

2.3.3: The Influences Of The Peers.

Based on Abdullah Al-Hadi Haji Mohammed and Iran Herman's (1999) research, addicted playmates have been proven as the most powerful influence which leads a child to drug abuse. The research of Nawi Jusoh (1978) and Navaratnam (1981) proved that most of the addicts had been exposed to drugs through their peers. Kiester and Kiesler (1969) explained that playmates are the supplier of the drugs.

2.3.4: The Supplies Of Drugs

According to Abdullah Al-Hadi Haji Mohamed and Iran Herman stated that Ausubel (1980) connects the rate of the high addiction rate in the suburban with the wide range of supply there. The research of Braucht, Brakarsh, Follingstead, and Berry (1973) proved that the increasing rate of drug abuse is

related to the convenience and availability to buy it in that area. Locally, Abdullah Al-Hadi (1992) reported that the supply is more available in the addicts group than the others.

2.3.5: Mass Media

Once again from Abdullah Al-Hadi Haji Mohamed and Iran Herman research, Worrick and Schaller (1977) reported that the mass media has a great influence on drug abuse. The Sheppard (1980) research shows that mass media is the best way for teenagers to get information about drugs. The local research by Abdullah al-Hajj (1992) reported that mass media's influences on addicts are greater than on the non-addicts.

2.3.6: Curiosity

S. Mohammed Hatta (1994) in his research shows that, teenager is a period where the curiosity is at its climax. They won't be satisfied with the just reading and are eager to try it themselves. Eventually, they will find themselves addicted to the tranquilizer and couldn't get rid of it. This is the price of the curiosity.

2.3.7: The Ignorance

The ignorance about the dangers of drugs can't be a reason to be involved in the social disease as millions of Ringgit had been spent to give information about it.

2.3.8: The Pressures Of Modern Lifestyle

There are many aspects of today's life that symbolizes the human misbalance. Almost every community in the world has experienced technology development. The development has left the social development behind. The growing amount of world's population not only changes the ecology system but the relationship between family members.

The looseness of family ties is a threat to the family institution. Living in pressure, a man's patience will burst and he will find the easy way out and the

way is to take drugs. Drugs give the illusion of happiness, joy and excitement. (Ibid)

2.3.9: The Tolerance and Attraction

According to Dr. Shahrol Lail Sujik (Dewan Masyarakat, 2002), drug abuse is related to the learning process that is encouraged by elements like curiosity, playmates' influence, medical reasons and for joy and excitement.

When someone takes drugs in a long term, they will experience the tolerant effects. They will be forced to take a higher dose to maintain the effects. They are required to continue taking the drugs even when they are getting bored with the habit. Their biological system is controlled by the chemicals and can't run properly without the drugs.

2.3.10: The Elements Of Joy and Excitement

As we know, drug brings joy and excitement to the addicts. Therefore, an addict will continuously take it to get the feeling. In addition, there are patients who claim that the joy had makes them to forget their sufferings.

2.3.11: Motivation and Brain Cells

The interaction between brain cells and drugs will lead to the forming of a motivation system that motivates someone to take drugs. When the system exists, the brain area that is filled by drugs will take over the body control and force the addicts to continuously taking drugs.

At that stage, the addicts will do anything to fulfil the demands in his brain. There are other factors, which lead to drug abuse like brain reflection, psychology and social reasons. (Ibid)

2.4: PHYSICAL EFFECTS

According to Ahmad Firdaus (Massa, 2003), drug abuse can affect to the human's physical features. We can see it in various aspects, including to the main system in our body such as the respiratory system, nerve, heart, metabolism system and muscles. It means, they cannot manage and control themselves and their lives cannot be as normal as usual. This effect becomes more conspicuous when drug is used more than the body can take. The respiratory system becomes slow, the heart pressure becomes low and the body becomes weak by the effects of metabolism reduction in their body. Drug abusers will also suffer from fits and distraction of the mental functions.

Furthermore, the drug addict will be emaciated, weak and they always fantasize. Besides that, drug addicts will also lose their sexual derive, feelings, over in addicted, stomach ache, AIDS and it can also affect the baby in the womb if there's an overdose of drug. The other effects of drug addiction is lack of body strength and easy to be infected by any diseases like locked jaw, barren and others.

2.5: PSYCHOLOGY EFFECTS

According to Mohamed Izham Ibrahim, Razak Lajis, Mohd Isa Abdul Majid (2002), most of drug types can affect the mental system of addicts and damage them until they cannot control their lives. It can also reduce the mental activities besides giving calmness to the people. Besides that, it causes the drug addicts to usually feel sleepy and can make them full asleep easily. At the same time, it makes the drug addict feel careworn, choleric, stressful and insomnia.

In some situations, the drug perhaps gives figment effects to the drug addict, but if they take an overdose of it, they cannot manage and control their bodies. Their speech will not be fluent. On the other hand, the distraction of body coordination is the main factor in the accidents among the addicts. In the case of suicide, the situation becomes more serious when a person falls in coma and is followed by cool skin, weak pulse and the respiratory system becomes slow and short in breath when the respiratory becomes slower than usual and blood pressure becomes low, the victim will die especially if this situation cannot be controlled by any efficient way.

2.5.1: Drug Abuse and Its Dangers.

The depressive drugs have been abused widely. It happens when the drug has been used by the anaesthetic addicts to ease them, or to speed up the healing process from heroine addiction. In such cases, the depressive drugs will be used for a long-term till the problem of the overdosed depressive drugs occurs including the tolerant problem, physically, and psychology addiction. The addicts are forced to increase the dosage to get the same effects. They won't realize that until they find that they are no longer productive and active. The increased dose does nothing but brings them closer to fatal death. But, to stop taking the drugs, they would have to go through:

- i) Agitation
- ii) Dyspepsia
- iii) Sweating heavily
- iv) Shocking parts of body.
- v) Fast heart-pulse
- vi) Sick and dizzy.

2.5.2: The Effects On The Addicts

The obvious effect from drug abuse is on the attitudes of the addict. The addict will avoid the society and will live in his own world of addicts, criminals and liars. He will leave his responsibility either in his work or his studies.

Physically, the addict will become thinner, weaker, and always day-dreams. He will lose his sex ability, consciousness, feels awkward, has terrible, urges, stomach ache, AIDS, or die because of overdose. His antibody will weaken and is exposed to various diseases like tetanus, barren, kidney problems and so on.

2.5.3: The Effects On His Family

The dignity and pride of his family will fall to the ground because of his bad habits. He will be a burden to his family, as they will need a great amount of money to treat him. Their hopes on their son to be a good person will shatter and his marriage will be ruined.

2.5.4: The Effects On The Society

Their lives won't be as harmonious as before since the addicts will commit crime to find money to buy the drugs. 40% of the prisoners in Central Jail are the drug addicts. This situation will definitely disturb the peace and harmony in our country. The development and unity in our society will be affected by the involvement of youngsters in drug abuse.

2.5.5: The Effects On The Country

The country suffers a great loss from the drug abuse. The high cost is a liability to the country and the community in tangible cost and intangible cost. Some of the tangible costs are:

- a) The loss of the reduction of national productivity.
- b) The cost to build and maintain the treatment facilities;
- c) The cost to hold the prevention programs.

2.7: STEPS TO REDUCE DRUG ABUSE

According to Ahmad Firdaus Abdullah (Massa, 2003), various charity clubs and non-government organizations like Lion's Club, Intan Jaycee's, Rotary Club, and others have taken the initiative to hold the prevention programs to reduce the drug abuse in the society. Anti-Drugs Badge Scheme (ADBS) has been formed in schools to expose the students to the dangers of drug abuse and train them to avoid the bad habit.

Globally, a conference namely SEA Drug-free was held in Bangkok in October 2000 to reduce the problem in South-east Asia. The employers should examine their workers before hiring them. Besides, they should plan their strategies to introduce the policy of drug-free environment in offices. National Drugs Agency (NDA) is a general effort of prevention and has emphasized their activities in school.

The Malaysian Drug Prevention Association (MDPA) has been introduced in 1976 to make research about drug abuse and the treatment of the addicts. Besides, MDPA has tried to improve the awareness of the community about the dangers of drug abuse and preventing them from getting into the problem.

Its main objective is to plan, implement and supervise the anti-drug activities parallel to national policy of drugs. The teaching activities about the dangers of drugs had been held at various levels of ages and professions. This will let us produce the drug-free generation.

As a conclusion, in order to prevent the drug abuse in the society, we should go back to the Islamic teachings, which declares drugs as illicit and illegal. All Ulama agree that all kinds of drug abuse is illicit and illegal, as drugs have been classified as alcohol and liquor since both of them are tranquillising and causing the brain to malfunction. Their decisions are made based on the Quran, which says: " O ye believe! Intoxicants and gambling (dedication of stone) and (divination by) arrows, are an abomination, - Satan's hardwork: eschew such (abomination), that Ye Man Prosper". (Al-Maidah: 9).

CHAPTER THREE

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the method of the research, the location of the subject or the research's sample, data collection and also the tool of research that have been used.

3.1: Research Method

This research is a descriptive research. The form of the research is the elaboration and explanation about the profiles that are involved like ages, their education of the respondents, their original state and their parents' educational standard. The percentages of all the profiles that are involved have been collected fully.

3.2: Research Area

The research has been done at the Drug Addiction Treatment Center PERSADA, Sungai Besi. It is located about 10 KM from the city center of Kuala Lumpur. PERSADA is the acronym for Pemulihan Rakan Sekelompok Amalanjuang Abadi. Translated into English it means: "Rehabilitation of Team-mates, an everlasting Struggle Practice". PERSADA Sungai Besi is a government drug rehabilitation center, which started as an after-care center in 1989. There years later, PERSADA was gazetted as a top center and followed the reclassification of rehabilitation centers in Malaysia to cater for the various categories of drug dependents. This center was categorized as the center catering for volunteer cases. In those days, the tough and rugged approaches were used.

However, it was discovered that the approach had not been successful enough to combat the rising number of drugs dependants in this country. Hence, in 1998, the National Drug Agency took a bold step in introducing another approach as an

alternative to the existing program being implemented in the bit rehabilitation center chosen to implement this new approach known as Therapeutic Community (TC).

PERSADA Sungai Besi was the first government drug rehabilitation center in Malaysia to implement this program.

3.3: Subject or Sample

The subject or Sample research are Malay males drug addicts. The choosing of these 50 persons from 137 Malay males was meant to ease the author's work in order to collect and analyze data from the elements. This choosing was also a systematic way to prevent time and cost wastage. Besides, the authors estimated that this chosen sample could stop confusion and matters while the including elements were in a big amount. The author was informed and explained to the samples that they would not reveal their identities. They were also informed that every information given will be a secret and its only aim is for research.

3.4: Data Collection

The respondents had been given 30 minutes to complete the questionnaires and make inquiries about it. The session was held at the Drug Addiction Treatment Center PERSADA, Sungai Besi. In collecting the data, the writer read in detail to know the findings, methods and theories that were used by early researchers related to this topic. The writer 's resources are books, magazines, thesis and so on.

3.5: Research Instrumentation (Questionnaires)

In this research, 50 respondents were given the survey from all, where the forms were collected back. All the survey forms contained two section, which is section A and Section B.

Section A is about the profiles including their ages, educational level, origin state and also their parents' educational level. Section B, contains questions about the relating factors leading to the drug abuse. Besides that, this chapter also includes some