

Abstrak

Kajian ini memperlihatkan penemuan baru dalam kajian keberkesanan dasar anti dadah Malaysia. Penganalisaan pada dua tahap iaitu menganalisa dasar anti dadah dan analisis persepsi responden terhadap keberkesanan dasar anti dadah memperlihatkan masalah dadah dibelenggu oleh kegagalan pemulihan dan penguatkuasaan. Ini diperlihatkan dengan peningkatan penagihan dan pengedaran dadah sejak lima tahun lalu (1996-2000). Agensi-agensi anti dadah yang baru didapati belum dapat mengekang masalah dadah berbanding dengan prestasi agensi-agensi sebelumnya atau tempoh sebelumnya.

Perubahan tumpuan pemulihan penagih kepada penagih baru memberi ruang besar kepada penagih tegar untuk mendekati bakal penagih di dalam masyarakat. Sasaran program pencegahan yang sempit dan lingkungan program yang terhad menghindari guru, pelajar dan masyarakat bersama terlibat dalam proses pencegahan awalan ini. Kecenderungan penumpuan kepada penguatkuasaan dan pemulihan selama ini telah menyukarkan keperluan kewangan kepada strategi penting dalam lima belas tahun yang lalu iaitu strategi pencegahan. Ini jelas diperlihatkan oleh penilaian responden pada tahap memuaskan terhadap kualiti dan prestasi agensi anti dadah. Terdapat sebanyak 1,093 komen daripada responden tentang kelemahan dasar antaranya rasuah, bekalan dadah, pengedaran, komitmen tidak serious, kurang bertanggungjawab, pencegahan, pemulihan dan penguatkuasaan. Analisis faktor pula menunjukkan kejayaan dasar anti dadah diterajui oleh kempen, kaedah rawatan dan perundangan tetapi terus dibayangi oleh tiga kumpulan faktor yang mengandungi tiga belas item yang boleh menggagalkan dasar anti dadah. Diantara yang penting ialah kemudahan membeli dadah, penagih berulang, penagihan yang ramai, masalah pengedaran, kesesakan pusat, persatuan yang tidak aktif, kurangnya penglibatan media dan masyarakat.

Abstract

The Study reveals new important findings about the effectiveness of Malaysian Anti-Drug Policy. Based on the two levels of analysis; the policy itself and the surveyed respondents, the study shows that drug problem remain critical due to the lack of enforcement and rehabilitation. This resulted in the rise of the drug addiction and trafficking cases over the last five years (1996-2000). The newly established anti drug agencies failed, relative to their predecessors, to curtail such problems.

Rehabilitation programmes which largely focused on new addicts provided greater room for the hardcore addicts to have a direct contact with the potential addicts in the society. Narrow and limited targets of the prevention programmes excluded teachers, pupils and the community jointly involving in the primary prevention process. Over emphasis on enforcement and rehabilitation for fifteen years now has constrained the financial resources for another important strategy that is prevention. The study reveals that the overall anti drug policy fails to justify the large amount of budget allocated each year to the programmes. Thus, unsurprisingly that respondents graded medium for the quality and success of the anti drug agencies. There were 1,093 complaints from the respondents about the policy weakness among others, regarding corruption, drug supply, trafficking, non-serious commitment, lack of responsibility, prevention, treatment, law and enforcement. Factor analysis trace three factors that could support the anti drug policy: campaign, legislation and treatment. Unfortunately it was found that thirteen items of the three group factors mitigated the effectiveness of the policy. These include the easy access to the drug supply, relapse cases, trafficking, addiction, congestion in treatment centers, inactive participation of non-governmental organization, media and the community.