UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

A LEGAL STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF POISONS ACT 1952 IN REGULATING POSSESSIONS OF ‘KETUM’ OFFENCE

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Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Enforcement Law

FACULTY OF LAW

JANUARY 2018
I declare that the work in this thesis was carried out in accordance with the regulations of Universiti Teknologi MARA. It is original and is the results of my own work, unless otherwise indicated or acknowledged as referenced work. This thesis has not been submitted to any other academic institution or non-academic institution for any degree or qualification.

I, hereby, acknowledge that I have been supplied with the Academic Rules and Regulations for Post Graduate, Universiti Teknologi MARA, regulating the conduct of my study and research.

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Possession of ‘Ketum’ is no strangers and this offence is increasing year by year. Criminals prefer to use ‘Ketum’ from dangerous drugs because ‘Ketum’ is easy to find and the price is cheaper than other dangerous drugs. Furthermore, the sentences of possession of ‘Ketum’ is lower than sentences to other dangerous drugs because ‘Ketum’ is considered as poison and listed under Poisons Act 1952; not under Dangerous Drugs Act 1952. Heroin is one of the example under dangerous drugs which have same effect with ‘Ketum’ but it is listed under Dangerous Drugs Act 1952. Hence, the offender will may repeat committing the crime because the sentence is lower and inadequate to give lessons to the offender. This research to analyses about the adequacy of Poisons Act 1952 in regulating possession of ‘Ketum’ and other relevant statutes that can be used to regulate possession of ‘Ketum’ comparing with other countries such as Thailand. End of this chapter, the author will show that, Poisons Act 1952 is inadequate in regulating possession of ‘Ketum’ offences.
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