



UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE & POLICY STUDIES
DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**THE PROPOSED DEATH PENALTY TOWARDS BABY DUMPING
OFFENDERS. IS IT A SOLUTION?**

PRACTICAL TRAINING / PROJECT PAPER (PAD 340)

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Mr,

**REPORT ON ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEATH PENALTY FOR BABY
DUMPING CASES OFFENDERS FROM COMMUNITY AND ACADEMICIAN
PERSPECTIVES IN SAMARAHAN AREA.**

Referring to the matters stated above, we would like to present our report for your references and evaluation as well as to fulfill the requirements on a course taken by us in our Diploma in Public Administration.

2. During the process in preparing this report, we had effectively gained a lot of useful information and proficiencies from another party such as lecturer, supervisor, respondents and other external aspects. Besides that, we also had learned various aspects that could contribute to the matter of the punishment of death penalty for baby dumping cases offenders from community and academician perspectives in Samarahan area.

3. Lastly, we would like to thanks to you for your support, guidance by providing us with the sources and knowledge during completing this task. We are hoping for your consideration in evaluating our research.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

CLEARANCE FOR SUBMISSION OF THE RESEARCH REPORT BY THE SUPERVISOR

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TITLE OF THE RESEARCH REPORT:

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DEATH PENALTY FOR BABY DUMPING CASES OFFENDERS FROM COMMUNITY AND ACADEMICIANS PERSPECTIVE IN SAMARAHAN AREA

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I have reviewed the final and complete research report and approve the submission of this report for evaluation.

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	3
1.0 BACKGROUND OF STUDY.....	3
1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT	5
1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY.....	7
1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY.....	8
1.4 HYPOTHESIS	9
1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY.....	10
1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPT.....	11
CHAPTER 2.....	13
LITERATURE REVIEW	13
2.1 INTRODUCTION.....	13
2.2 HISTORY OF BABY DUMPING	14
2.3 UNWANTED PREGNANCIES, ABORTION AND BABY DUMPING.....	16
2.4 FACTORS LEAD TO BABY DUMPING CASES	18
2.5 BABY DUMPING SCENARIOS FROM RELIGIOUS VIEWS	21
2.6 SECTION 302 AND SECTION 307.OF THE PENAL CODE AS THE PUNISHMENT.....	22
2.7 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	25
2.8 CONCLUSION	28
CHAPTER 3.....	29
RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY	29
3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN.....	29
3.1 MEASUREMENT OF QUESTION.....	29
3.2 DATA COLLECTION METHOD.....	31
CHAPTER 4 DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	36
4.0 INTRODUCTIONS.....	36
4.1 SECTION A.....	37
4.3 CONCLUSION	44
CHAPTER 5.....	47
RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	47

5.0 INTRODUCTION	47
5.1 MAIN FINDINGS	47
5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS	49
5.3 LIMITATIONS	53
5.4 CONCLUSION	55
BIBLIOGRAPHY	57
QUESTIONNAIRE	60
GANTT CHART	68
APPENDICES.....	70

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

This research has been conducted by the three part five students of Diploma in Public Administration under the Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies. Under the supervision of our supervisor, Miss Noni Harianti Binti Junaidi, and our lecturer who teaches us this course (PAD 340), Mr Leftenan Colonel Saiful Anwar, we are given the authorities to complete this research with full of commitment and quality.

This research is mainly about the babies dumping cases which keep on arising day by day. Babies dumping are the crime which cause by an unwanted pregnancy. There are a lot of teenagers who pregnant before a wed-lock have to dump their babies because of ashamed and also afraid to face the consequences in future.

Recently, the government has made a decision to implement the punishment which according to the Section 302 Kanun Keseksaan for committing a murder and also Section 307 Kanun Keseksaan for attempt murder to anyone who commit baby dumping. Thus, in this research we will do the research of the effectiveness of the death penalty for baby dumping cases offenders from community's perspectives in Kota Samarahan.

There will be various types of research methodologies that being used in order to have a systematic process of researching.

The topic that will be discussed is a general topic that can be found everywhere in the world. Even though it is a common subject, certain people are still not clear about the social conditions and social changes that happened around them. Hence, by doing this research, we hope that it can help for the government to see that how far the people respond about their new implementation. It is because somehow we as a people have rights to give our opinion about what the government want to do. It will shows the relevancy of that kind of punishment whether positive or negative.

By that, we take the responsibilities to conduct this research as our research subject and for the benefits of others.

1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Many of us today recognize the problems of our children since there are issues regarding crime and misbehavior in daily news. This is called a social problem because it includes social activity and work and this does give many effects to the country's economic and development of attitude and aptitude of the citizen. Besides that, family, financial, education, entertainment, culture, emotion and others are the reasons for them to create social problems.

The problems usually follow the flow, first is illegal racing, commonly it being held at night, and of course it gives troubles to other road users. Apart from that, it also can be deadly for that person. After having a race, usually they will head to the night club. This is the place where they start to take drugs and become addicted to alcohol. When they are under the influence of drugs and alcohol, it will lead them to have an unprotected sex, which means having sex without taking any prevention for pregnancy.

Causes are most likely the environment around them. The people they are influenced by might have social problems as well. It could be other reasons, but a solution is definitely to enhance their surroundings to a better way, to choose carefully who they are around with most of the time. The people whom you're with and the things you see, shape out what kind of person you'll be.

Director of Criminal Investigation Department in Bukit Aman, Datuk Seri Mohd Bakri Mohd Zinin said, according to statistics until today, a total of 203 victims identified as male infants, while 164 female infants. "However, another 150 cases failed to be identified as the baby's gender is not enough capacity or just finding the

fetus. In fact, there is also a dead baby and an autopsy has been destroyed cannot be done. Out of a total of 230 infants were also found alive, while 287 have died. The year 2008 recorded the largest number of abandoned babies involving 102 cases. ("Kejam!Kejam! Kejam!", 2011)

What is frightening us the most, the case of babies dumping keep rising day by day and since last two months, there were 19 cases reported and this figure is expected to increase.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.2.1 To determine the level of awareness among society regarding the proposal of the implementation of the new punishment.

1.2.2 To find out the opinions of the community about the relevancy of the proposed death penalty.

1.2.3 To study the effectiveness of the new punishment from the view of society.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study is focused on the perspective and opinions of the communities in Kota Samarahan area and non-academician staff in UiTM Sarawak related to babies dumping cases and the implementation of new punishment on the offenders of babies dumping cases.

Nowadays, the baby's dumping cases are keeping rising rapidly in our Malaysian society as a whole. So, this study is actually want to evaluate the perception of the communities on the alternative decided by the government in order to minimize the numbers of phenomenon's.

Our respondent's will be divided into several categories which are from teenagers and we will choose the respondent's from the various ages so that we can get various responds and opinions related to this study.

1.4 HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1 : If the law is applied, the level of babies dumping case will be decrease.

Hypothesis 2 : By avoiding sex before a wed-lock, it will avoid the case to be happened.

Hypothesis 3 : If the government did not take any action regarding to this problem, this problem will keep on arising.

1.5 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

Our study's significances are for the people in Kota Samarahan specifically for communities in Taman Desallmu, Kota Samarahan. This study will give benefit for those people as they will know how the responds of the public to the amendment of the punishment to the criminals that involves in baby's dumping. Besides that, they will be aware of this social problems and it will make them realized how heavy the penalty that will be given to the offenders.

The study also can benefit them as they may evaluate the ideas or opinions given by the public related to the issues. As the citizens, we should give our opinion regarding the new implementation of the government. Furthermore, in this democratic country, we have our own freedom to voice out our suggestion as if what is been done by the government is not reasonable for us.

Apart from that, we as the people also have the responsibilities to help the government to solve or reduce this problem as it is quite difficult for them to overcome this social problem. Within our help, perhaps it may reduce the burden of the government to reduce this problem. In addition, they will get to know whether the actions taken are effective or not.

1.6 DEFINITION OF TERMS AND CONCEPT

1. **Section 302 of the Penal Code (murder):**

- Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death

2. **Section 307 of the Penal Code (attempted to murder)**

- Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances, that if he by that act caused death he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to fine, and if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty years. When any person offending under this section is under sentence of imprisonment for life or for a term of twenty years, he may, if hurt is caused, be punished with death.

3. **Babies dumping:**

- Serious crime that happened due to unwanted pregnancies. People throw their babies away.

4. **Abortion:**

- If a woman has an abortion, she ends her pregnancy deliberately so that the baby is not born alive.

5. **Wed-lock:**

- The state of being married.

6. **Vulnerability:**

- Someone who is vulnerable is weak without protection, with the result that they are easily hurt physically or emotionally.

7. **Incest-rape:**

- The crime of two members of the same family having sexual intercourse, for example a father and daughter, or a brother or sister.

8. **Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV):**

-The virus that causes AIDS. This virus is passed from one person to another through blood-to-blood and sexual contact. In addition, infected pregnant women can pass HIV to their baby during pregnancy or delivery, as well as through breast-feeding. People with HIV have what is called HIV infection. Most of these people will develop AIDS as a result of their HIV infection.

9. **Acquired Immune Deficiency System (AIDS):**

- The final stage of HIV infection. When the immune system drop to a very low level, a person's ability to fight infection is lost.

10. **Foetus:**

- An animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides literature reviews of babies' dumping issues and the effectiveness of death penalty for baby dumping cases offenders from communities' perspective in Kota Samarahan. Our sources on literature reviews are from several books, journals and newspapers including holy book such as Al-Quran and Hadith.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Babies' dumping is a serious crime that happened due to unwanted pregnancies. Usually, it is committed by teenagers that pregnant without a wed lock. They dump the baby because of afraid to face the communities and their families' reactions. Actually, there are several main factors that lead to baby dumping such as random sex activities. Lately, the number or baby dumping cases are increasing rapidly and become worsen. Almost every day we can see that these cases being published in various media. That is why, the government had think about to implement new punishment to those offenders that found guilty in order to minimize the numbers of the cases. Before this, the trials of baby dumping cases are under Act 611 of Children Act 2001, Section 17 and 46 and also under the penal code where the offenders that found guilty will be imprisoned for 20 years. These punishment seen not to be effective since it is not equitable with the crime committed. So, in August 2010, the Minister of Women, Family and Community Development, Dato' Sri Shahrizat Abdul Jalil announced the decision of the

government that wants baby dumping cases to be investigated under Section 302 and Section 307 of Penal Code.

Kota Samarahan has a concentration of universities and educational facilities and thus forms the main Sarawak's research and development centre. Institutions of higher learning in the area include Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Tun Abdul Razak Teacher's Training Institute, Industrial Training Institute Samarahan (ILP), Technology Park Sarawak, Sarawak International Medical Centre (SIMC), the DatoTraoh International School and Kota Samarahan International Private School. As a City of Knowledge, we choose Kota Samarahan communities as our respondents for this research since the people are consists of various level of knowledge and educations whereby we can get various responds and views from them in this issue. Since there are numbers of education institutions here in Kota Samarahan, we want to know how far these educated people evaluate this negative scenario and phenomenon that getting worst in our society nowadays. Beside that, we also want to know the level of their awareness in the amendment of the punishment relating to baby dumping cases by the government recently.

2.2 HISTORY OF BABY DUMPING

Baby dumping begins at the early 1989, when a police dispatcher arrested and charged with abandoning her newborn baby in a litter scattered lots. The perpetrators was Brenda Flood, was charged with endangering the welfare of a child abandonment and reckless endangerment. Later, at June 1994, a woman admitted that she dump the baby's b in a trash can after giving

birth. She testified Thursday that she did not call 911 because the child was already dead. Doctors testified for the prosecution that the baby's lungs revealed signs that the baby cause of death was grasping for air.

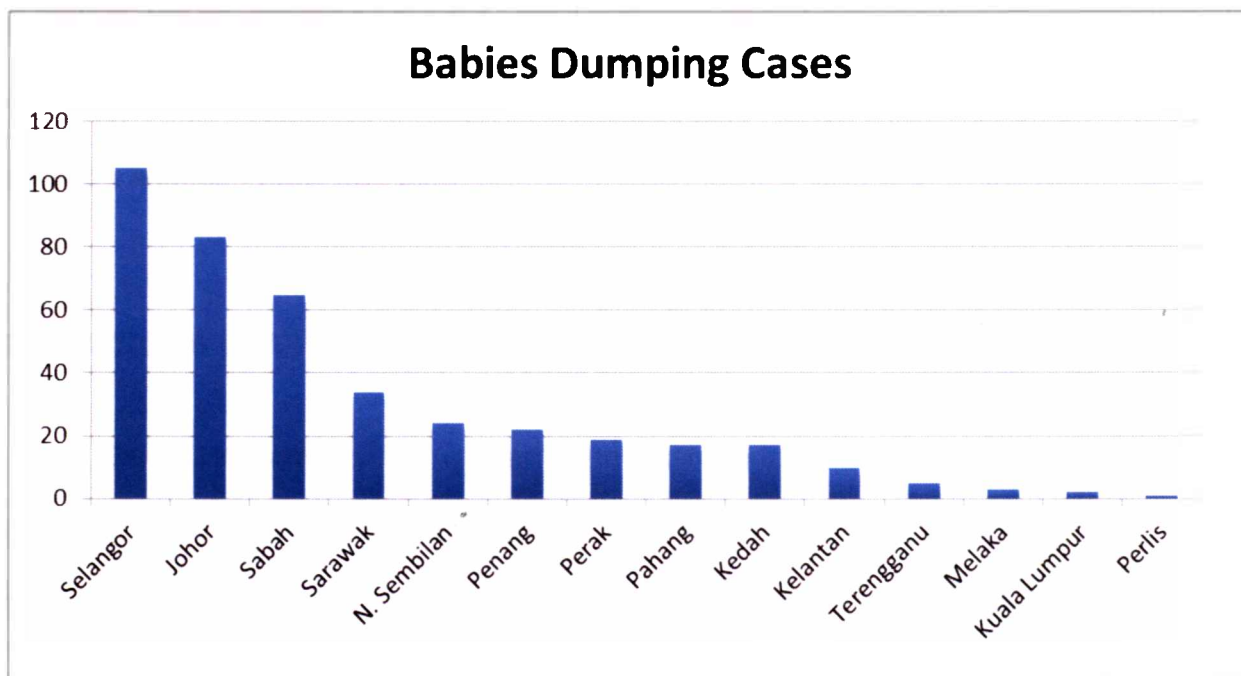
The baby dumping issue then continues on 1997, when one baby was saved from death on 25 August by members of the Woman and Child Abuse unit, hours after being exposed to the elements after being deserted by her 20-year-old mother. The mother, who was later charged with attempted murder, was only apprehended after she voluntarily surrendered herself to the authorities 10 days after she had abandoned her baby. In August 2006, a 20-year-old woman, Carmen Gill, was accused of killing her baby and dumping the body in a trash bin outside her home. At first, she said she thought the baby had died shortly after birth, Livermore police Detective Marco Esquivel told the court. But Gil later said the little girl was still alive ("History of Baby Dumping", n.d).

Then, the baby dumping issues has never to be seen declining nor diminishes. Up until 2010, there are still increase in number of baby dumping around the world. For the Malaysia itself, baby dumping has increase so much to the extent of worrying stages. Recently, there have been reports of baby dumping in a number of places. According to Bernama report, three babies were found each in Kelantan, Malacca and Kuala Lumpur in the same week and a baby girl with the umbilical cord still intact was found in Kota Damansara over the weekend. The Star reported that one 29-year-old man and 26-year-old unemployed woman were detained last Friday by police for dumping a newborn baby girl at Air Kuning in Gemencheh ("Baby Dumping is there a deterrent or a solution", 2010).

2.3 UNWANTED PREGNANCIES, ABORTION AND BABY DUMPING.

According to a study, abortion or babies dumping cases are common among teenage girls especially those who like to loiter around with no meaning and purposes. It also mentioned about that 35% of adolescent males, aged between 13 and 19 are reported to have used condom and 6% of females used the contraceptive pills in order to avoid themselves from being pregnant after having sex before a wed-lock (Kausar, Zeenath 2005). But sometime, these teenagers are failed to protect themselves from being pregnant lead them to unwanted pregnancies. Unwed mothers are in a big dilemma because most of the Malaysian society especially, cannot accept these incidents since most of Malaysian upholds the ethical and religious values.

Because of that factors some of the unwed mothers make a rush decision to have abortion or just dump the babies right after delivery. The numbers of illegal abortion and babies dumping keep increasing every year because generally, the teenagers who become pregnant out of wed-lock mostly abandon their babies as a solution to the problems coming in future. As in April 2010, according to the police statistics, 407 babies were abandoned in the last five years times. Selangor have the highest numbers of cases which are 105 cases while other states registered the following figures, Johor (83), Sabah (65), Sarawak (34), Negeri Sembilan (24), Penang (22), Perak (19), Pahang (17), Kedah (17), Kelantan (10), Terengganu (5), Melaka (3), Kuala Lumpur (2) and Perlis (1) (Anpalakan, Krishnan, Johari, Ismail & Namnakani, 2010).



But if we look from the other perspective, most of the time only the unwed mothers will be blamed for being pregnant out of wed-lock meanwhile the unwed fathers are free to live happily and run away from their responsibilities. This issues sometime being neglected by the responsible bodies when it is supposed to be the male genders are more at fault since they are the one who should hold the responsibilities to take care of their partners and also the baby.

Having an abortion and then dump the baby away solves the immediate problem of an unwanted pregnancy for those who did it (M.H., James 2006). This is the reason why the numbers of baby dumping cases keep increasing from year to year. For them, abortion and dump the baby are their best solutions to their problems without taking under considerations humanity, religious and ethical values. For those who dare to commit these crimes they are really cruel because they are murdering an innocent soul and the worst part is they are killing their own children. Some of

them thought that the baby is nonhuman just because it is only a fetus to them. This makes their guilt go away and give them strength to kill the babies by committing abortion and also baby dumping.

2.4 FACTORS LEAD TO BABY DUMPING CASES

Diane Hubbard in her research has categorized the factors lead to baby dumping into 7 main factors which are tradition, rejection by the partner and resulting economic vulnerability, prostitution, unwanted pregnancies, lack of knowledge, HIV / AIDS and fear of having to leave school.

Tradition that practiced in most families and societies which disallow any women to pregnant before a wed-lock cause them afraid to tell the real conditions to their families and to face the societies. Because of this they think by hiding the pregnancy and then dump or abort the baby will give them a solution to the problems. Meanwhile, rejection for partner especially from male is also one of the main reasons why baby dumping cases happened. With the reasons, not ready yet or it was an "accident" usually the male will asked the female partners to dump the baby. From the female perspective, when this thing happened, they will feel that they have lose someone to depend on and if they still want to have the baby, they have to manage to raise the baby on their own and alone.

Unwanted pregnancies occur due to unplanned pregnancies. Most couple use protections to avoid themselves from being pregnant due to their sex activities but sometimes the precaution are not enough to avoid this thing from happening. So, when the women get pregnant, but actually do not want to have the baby and raise

them, she will take the easiest way that she can think of which is go for an abortion or just dump the baby. Unwanted pregnancies also may be caused by other sexual crimes such as rape or incest-rape. The victims of these sexual crimes will feel ashamed and may be keep grudge toward the people who rape them and cause them to pregnant and this grudge later on will make them want to kill the baby.

Apart from that, lack of knowledge among teenagers and societies nowadays also one the factors why baby dumping occur. It is more to awareness about the existence of foster home and also adoption programs that implemented by the governments. When the awareness and knowledge about related matters are lacked, this will cause them to think by dumping the baby is the only way of solution while there are a lot of better solution that they can use as an alternatives. So, actually the related bodies of governments or non-governments should think of something to promote or to let people know about the existence of these foster home and house of care for such cases.

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency System (AIDS) are also among the factors that lead people to baby dumping and also abortion. These two diseases or viruses are mainly caused of random sexual activities which is also one of the major social problems faced by the world nowadays. Some of women who pregnant and discovered about their suffering of HIV or AIDS will make a decision to do abortion and then dump the baby because they think the baby will also be infected by the virus and will die soon. So they think by having abortion done, they may minimize their problems and protect the baby from being discriminate by the societies and their own families especially. Even

though the percentage of the baby will not be infected by the virus is very low, the parents especially should give the babies a chance to live and not to add up more sins.

Last but not least, fear of being expelled from school due to the pregnancy is also one of the factors why the teenagers especially decided to dump the baby. Because of being ashamed and not ready to face the consequences of being expelled and discovering her pregnancy, the students especially will abandon their baby so that the school communities and also families will not know about their true conditions. That is why the cases such as babies' death bodies found near to school areas arise. But, the Government of Malaysia decided to have a special school for pregnant students as an alternative to minimize the numbers of baby dumping and as a shelter for the teenagers who got pregnant due to incidents that are not due to their fault, such as rape victims. The existence of such schools may help this student to continue their studies like others. According to the Chief Minister of Melaka, Datuk Seri Mohd Ali Rustam, this school is built to save the unwed pregnant mothers as one of the ways to show them social support and to encourage them to return to the right path ("Special school for pregnant pupils to open in Malacca", 2010, para.5).

These factors of babies' dumping cases actually lead to one major factor which is the attitude and upbringing of the human themselves. Because of neglecting religious values and manners in nowadays communities and the influence from media lead to even worse scenarios. The role of parents, schools and societies also must be taken under consideration if we do not want our societies keep developing with people that have no humanity values and civic consciousness in them.

2.5 BABY DUMPING SCENARIOS FROM RELIGIOUS VIEWS

All religions teach their followers to avoid sinful act especially killing other human being. In this case of baby dumping or abortion that also equal to baby dumping, it can be considered as killing innocent souls or life. In this section, we will divide the religious views of abortion and baby dumping which bring to the death of the babies into three categories which represents the two main religions in the world which are Islam and Christianity.

In Al-Quran, stated that Islamic teaching are against and condemned killing of other human being. "Kill not your children for fear of want. We shall provide sustenance for them as well as for you. Verily the killing of them is a great sin" (17: 31). This can be interpret as there is no reasons that allows killing of your born children because Islamic believes that every children that born, bring together good fortune to the parents. Some are killing their children for poverty reason, this is also being stated in Al-Quran, "Do not kill your children for fear of poverty for it is We who shall provide sustenance for you as well as for them." (Surah, Al-An' am, 6:151). So we can conclude that, killing children by committing baby dumping are strongly forbidden by Islamic teaching as it is killing an innocent life.

Meanwhile, for Christianity they also against the killing of babies even though in the form of abortion especially from the view of Roman Catholics believers where they believe that the life of human begins at the conception the foetus have the same rights as a human being. The bible also stated that, all bible teaching on human life is applicable to foetus especially the commandment (6th) "do not kill". From this we can understand that, killing baby is a very sinful act even though they are still in the form of foetus. It will be even more forbidden if the baby are already born and then

killed by the parents. Bible also state alternative for the mother who cannot support their children to give away their children for adoption and not to kill them as life is sacred since it is a gift from god. We can see that, even Christianity is also against to the killing of those innocent new lives and so against of abortion and baby dumping issues.

2.6 SECTION 302 AND SECTION 307.OF THE PENAL CODE AS THE PUNISHMENT

According to Penal Code of Malaysia Law, section 302 which is punishment for murder stated that whoever commits murder shall be punished with death. This means, whoever proven guilty for committing a murder or causing death to someone will be punished with death by the Law of Malaysia. Meanwhile, section 307 is attempt to murder. It is stated that whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances, that if he by that act caused death he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished of imprisonment for a term which may extended to 10 years, and shall be liable to fine, and if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to 20 years. When any person offending under this section is under sentence of imprisonment for life or for a term of 20 years, he may, if hurt is caused, be punished with death ("Penal Code", 1993).

These two sections of the penal code has been the suggestions of the government to punish the offender of baby dumping cases instead of just punish them under section 17 and 46 of Children Act which being seen as unreasonable for such offence that involves innocent life to be killed and murdered. This decision by

the governments are taken due to rapid increases numbers of babies being dumped and abandoned by those irresponsible people in our country. The implementation of this penalty received various responds from the societies and the related bodies. According to the results of polls by The Stars, there are 75% of voters agree if the baby dumping offenders, causing the child to die, be tried for murder and sentenced to death while the other 25% think that this punishment is too heavy to the offenders (The Stars Online, 2010).

As from the view of the president of Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), Datuk Seri Dr. Chua Soi Lek, he think that if the punishment implemented, there will be more cases of baby dumping will happened in a way that more difficult to be detect. He also mentioned that, in order to handle this issue, the government should be more concern on the aspect of sex educations so that society will be more aware of the effects of their behavior and act ("MCA Tolak Keputusan Kerajaan Menjadikan Kes Pembuangan Bayi Adalah Jenayah", 2010). But in other perspective, by only giving education with no elements of threat will just encourage people to repeat the same mistakes because in certain matters education alone is not enough in order to tackle the situations. This is because when human are under the influence of lust and uncontrollable desire towards sex, they will not care and think about what they have learn before.

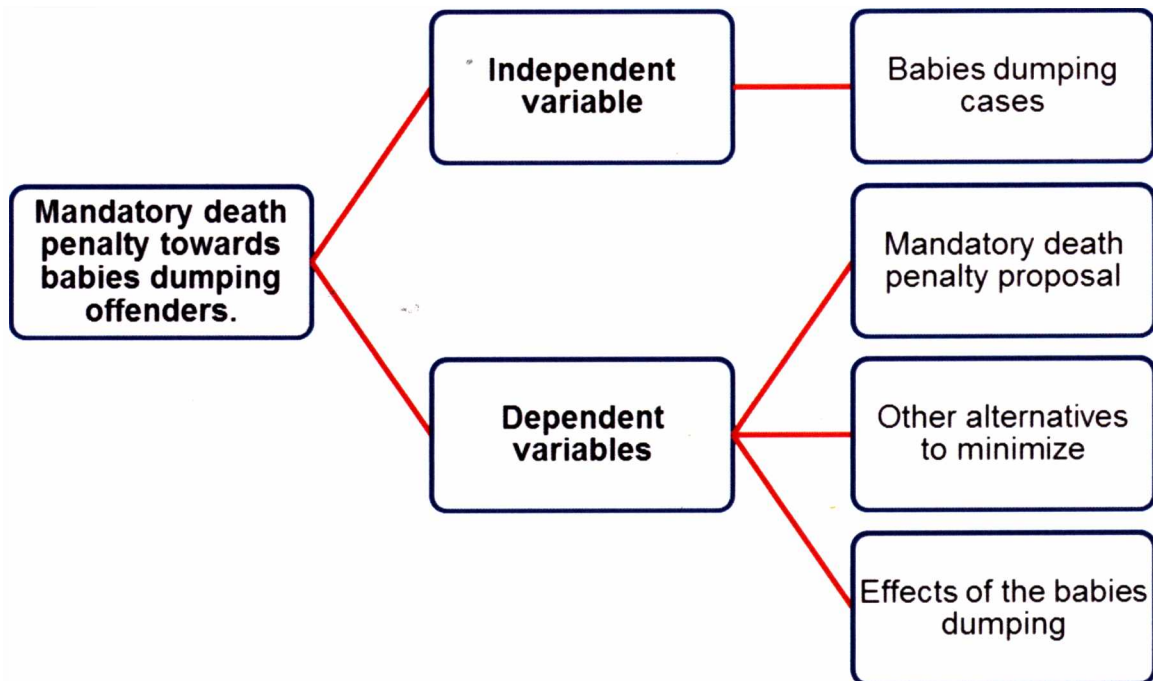
In contrary, the president of Malaysian Syariah Lawyers Association, Mohamad Isa Abdul Ralip in his words to Berita Harian, he think that the order of the government to be tried for murder and sentenced for death is one of the good way to minimize the numbers of the offenders in baby dumping cases. By having such penalties on them, this will able to educate the society especially teenagers, so that

they will not easily involves in social problems that may lead them to pregnancy and then have to dump the baby. It is the time to take a drastic action and to treat these cases as a serious crimes towards the offenders in order to avoid such cases from increasing and if it meets the legal specifications of one (Anpalakan, Krishnan, Johari, Ismail & Namnakani, 2010). From the overview of public that worry about the cases, the implementation of this penalty can be seen as one of the good alternative in generating feel of threat and fear to commit such crime since they are expose to the heavy punishment if found guilty committing baby dumping and caused death to the baby. It is obvious that the penalty imposed previously does not give any impacts to the offenders because it is too lenient compared to the crime they committed. But if we carry on with this death penalty, this will make them to think deeper before committing the crime since they will face death sentence if arrested and found guilty.

2.7 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework is used in research to outline possible courses of action or to present a preferred approach to an idea or thought.

In this research, we have identified the independent and dependent variables which illustrated as below:



2.7.1 Independent variable

The independent variables shows the increasing of babies dumping cases all over Malaysia which the increasing of such cases lead to the suggestion of the implementation of death penalty towards the offenders.

2.7.1.1 Babies dumping cases

Babies dumping can be defined as discarding or leaving alone, for an extended period of time, a child younger than 12 months of age in a

public or private setting with the intent to dispose of the child. It is a crime that happens when committed in close proximity between a man and a woman and resulted in an unwanted baby. (<http://hussain-english.blogspot.com/>)

Actually, baby dumping issues are not new issues but sadly they keep increasing and worsening day by day. Currently, according to a report in *Harian Metro* dated February 2011, the Polis DiRaja Malaysia reported that up till now there were 517 cases of baby dumping that happened around the nation in the past six years. These statistics show that this social illness has become more serious with the rapid increase of the numbers from time to time. In January this year, there have been 19 cases reported in the Bukit Aman area alone.

2.7.2 Dependent variable

The dependent variable meanwhile the variables that related to the baby dumping cases such as ways to minimize baby dumping, effects of the act and also the implementation of the death penalty towards the offenders.

2.7.2.1 Mandatory death penalty proposal

The idea of implementing death penalty for the baby dumping offenders are actually have been proposed due to the rapid increase of such cases that happened around the nation. The penalty that imposed in the present seems to be not commensurate with the crime committed which involve loss of valuable lives of the newborn. That is why the implementation of death penalty replacing the current punishment should be imposed so that those

who want to dump their babies will think deeper before taking any actions. Maybe the increasing of this crime committed day by day more or less related to the leniency of the just system in our country on such cases.

2.7.2.2 Other alternatives to minimize

In order to minimize this problem, there are several ways that have been planned and some of them have been run. One of the examples is the establishment of special schools to allocate the teenagers that pregnant out of the wedlock and also special homes build for the unwanted babies. So, for those whom get pregnant and does not want the baby, they still gave another better initiative other than to dump the baby. Besides that, families and also societies must show support and not just blaming the person involves because sometime we do not realize that actually the surrounding and the globalization have more or less cause these cases to increase.

2.7.2.3 Effects of the babies dumping

As this case keeps increasing day to day, it will give negative effects to in three different entities which individually, societies and also image of the nations. Individually, such act will affect the person who dumps the baby emotionally and also psychologically. In different cases for example if the mother of the baby is force to dump the baby she will feel depressed and most probably will suffer emotional disruption. Other than that, if the person who dumped the baby being found out by the public, he/she will feel humiliated and maybe will be isolated by the society since they will assume those who commit this crime as inhuman and cruel. Besides that, if we do not

have the solution or ways on how to minimize this problem, our nation will be known with a negative image of cruel crime such as babies dumping. If this happened, it will tarnish the good name of Malaysia as a peaceful and harmonious country.

2.8 CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, this research will be done and conducted based on these dependent and independent variables. We will observe the opinions of the respondents which will be interpreted from the questionnaires that will be distributed to discover the responds and the level of knowledge of the community through the answers they will give.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN

There are two types of variables used in this research which are dependent variables and independent variables. Dependent variable is the variable of primary interest to the researcher. Meanwhile, independent variable is one that will influence the dependent variable in either a positive or a negative way. In this research, dependent variable is the factors that cause the implementation of new penalty for babies dumping offenders. Independent variables in this research are the reasons caused by the dependent variable that leads to the final decisions of implementing the new death penalty. Thus, the relationship between these two variables is to identify the effect of the new death penalty implementation towards people's perspective. In order to gather data from the respondent, the research design chosen from this study is supplemented by a questionnaire. The research conducted from community in Desallmu and academician in UiTM Kota Samarahan, Sarawak.

3.1 MEASUREMENT OF QUESTION

3.1.1 Section A

Section A of our questionnaire is consists of four questions which intend to collect our respondents' background in order to divided respondent into certain characteristic. In question 1, we asked about respondents' gender. This will allow us to identify respondents whether they are female or male respondent. Question 2 is

we asked about their age. This will allow us to know respondents' age whether they are teenagers, adult or old folks. In Question 3, we will be able to know about respondents' race either Malay or Chinese or Indian or Melanau or Iban or Bidayuh or other races. In Question 4, we asked about respondents' occupation. This is because, our target respondents is consists of many level of society. By asking this kind of question, it will help us to indentify in which way of thinking they speak from either from student's opinion or public servants' opinion or private sector employees' opinion. Last but not least, Question 5 we asked about education level of respondent. It is to identify way of thinking of our respondent based on their education level. The higher the education level of the respondent, more rational opinions or views we will gain.

3.1.2 Section B

In section B of our questionnaire, we have questions that consist of seven items that needed respondents to indicate their views by circling the most suitable answer which respondents can agreed or disagreed using five-point Likert scale : Strongly disagree = 1 , disagree = 2 , neutral = 3 , agree = 4 , strongly agree = 5 .

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree

In this section, we will ask respondents to answer question that related to their current issues knowledge of babies dumping cases and the new implementation made by government. This will allows us to know about respondents' views on our research topic which is the effectiveness of implementation of new death penalty to babies dumping offenders. In other words, it tests on the effectiveness of the new law from people's perspective. Through this, we will be able to know whether people agree or disagree with government's proposal to implement death penalty.

3.1.3 Section C

Section C of our questionnaire is an open ended question. The objective of this section is to seek for respondents' recommendation or suggestion about the other alternative way to reduce babies dumping cases other than death penalty to its offenders. It will allow us to get a fresh idea from various level of age on the same issues.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

Data collection method means an integral part of research design to collect data from different sources. There are two types of data collection method :

Primary Data

- Questionnaire

The questionnaire is the only source for us in the primary data for obtaining the required data for our study. A questionnaire is a written set of feedback

form that have been constructed by us in which the respondents will need to answer the questions in it either by choosing any alternative answers or by giving their personal opinion based on the question asked in the column given. We have made estimation that about 150 sets of questionnaires will be distributed to the selected respondents in Desallmu and among academician in UiTM Kota Samarahan. The questionnaires have been constructed using a simple word so that the respondents can easily understand the questions asked. We also particular in preparing the questionnaires in order for us to ensure that they are relevant to the topic and meet the objectives of our study. The questionnaires then will be distributed randomly to the staff of UiTM Kota Samarahan which are among academician and also people which lives in Desallmu, Kota Samarahan. This method is chosen because the designed questionnaire could be sent to large number of people in a limited time and the result could be get at the same time.

Secondary Data

Secondary data refers to the data that have been collected, gathered, published and are available for the study. Secondary data can be obtained from internal and external sources.

- Internet sources

The use of online database and information will also being used to gather the relevant journals and article that is consistent with our scope of study. Since our study is about current issues that always been spoke among Malaysian, we will often use online published materials such as the online

newspapers such as BeritaHarian online, The Star online, Utusan online and some other online news paper website. However, not all material that we get from internet sources is accurate. It depends on our intelligent to analyze it whether it can be use as the resources of our study or not.

- Published materials

By using this type of data collection method, the data will be obtained from various sources especially newspapers and relevant books. These types of sources are easily being obtained from library or other bookstore and are moderately inexpensive. All these materials are selected from the field that is related to current issues in Malaysia especially issues that related to the new amendment of constitutional law and babies dumping cases. After selecting any random published materials related to the field of study, the materials will be further reduce after going through the details of the materials. The content of any published materials that are irrelevant to our study will not be used.

3.2.1 Sampling Design

Sampling design means the involvement of a series of rational decision making choice. There are two types of sampling designs that is probability and non-probability. In probability sampling, the elements in the population have some known chance or probability of being selected as sample subjects. The example of probability sampling is area sampling, cluster sampling, double sampling, single stage and multistage cluster sampling. In non-probability sampling, the elements do

not have a known or predetermined chance of being selected as subjects. The examples of non-probability are convenience sampling, purposive sampling, judgment and quota sampling. In this research, the type of sampling that we use is a probability sampling which is the simple random method. This method enables us to distribute the questionnaires of our research topic. We choose this method because it will help us in the process of determining and getting more accurate, effective and immediate data from the respondents. There is a group of population that have been chosen to be the samples for this research, they are UiTM academician and the people in Desallmu, Kota Samarahan.

3.2.2 Sample Size

The sample size for the purpose of this study is 109 respondents which are almost 50 of the respondents is from the academician of UiTM Kota Samarahan and the rest is from community in Desallmu, Kota Samarahan.

3.2.3 Sampling Technique

In our research, sampling technique that we choose is simple random sampling. This simple random sampling means that all elements in the population are considered and each element has an equal chance of being chosen as subject. Our target respondents or sample will be taken from UiTM academician and also people that live in Desallmu, Kota Samarahan. These samples were taken after we randomly distribute our questionnaires to the people in Desallmu and UiTM staff. Then, the sampling size will be selected by taking 109 questionnaires from overall

total of 150 questionnaires. This method of sampling is more convenient and easy to use.

3.2.4 Data Analysis

In the data analysis step, the steps gathered are statistically analyzed to see if the hypothesis that was generated has been supported. In our research, there will be one method on conducting data analysis method which is quantitative method.

3.2.4.1 Quantitative Method

Quantitative method will be used after the questionnaires are being collected. This method is to see whether there is a correlation between independent variable with the dependent variable in this research. We would see whether the hypothesis that have been made earlier can be proven or not. This quantitative method is important to this research in order to get a clear picture that shows the relationship between these two variables. This method is will be done by using Statistical Package for Software Science (SPSS 16.0 version).

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.0 INTRODUCTIONS

Research finding is the most important part in a research as it will show us the results of the research we conducted previously. All the information we got from the questionnaires which are the primary sources of the research will be analyzed and interpret. The details on this research will be summarized in this part of research outcomes.

We have distributed 150 questionnaires to the community of Desa Ilmu in Kota Samarahan and also to the academicians and employees in UiTM Kota Samarahan as our respondents. Only 120 questionnaires out of 150 have been answered. However, after going through all the questionnaires only 109 questionnaires that can be used to be analyzed as those fulfilled the purpose of the research. That's mean we managed to get about 90% valid questionnaires to be used and analyzed for this research based on the number of questionnaires that have been returned to us.

100 questionnaires have been distributed to random people around Desallmu while another 50 questionnaires distributed to the academicians consists of lecturers in UiTM Kota Samarahan and also employees of UiTM Kota Samarahan. Out of 100 that have been distributed to the communities there are only 73 that can be considered valid and for the 50 questionnaires distributed to the academicians and employees in UiTM only 36 that can be used for analysis.

4.1 SECTION A

Section A is the first section of the questionnaires which consists a set of 5 questions related to the respondent's profiles. The purpose of this section is so that we can identify the personal characteristics and a little bit of the background of our respondents. The choices of the answers are provided and the respondents have to tick only one box as their choice. The data collected from this section are as follows:

4.1.1 Gender

Table 4.1.1 Gender of respondents

Respondents	Gender	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Communities	Male	27	24.78
	Female	46	42.20
Academicians	Male	16	14.67
	Female	20	18.34
TOTAL		109	100

From the table above we can see that the total numbers of our respondents are 109 people. We divided the gender of the respondents into two which are male and female. We can see that, based on the table above, male respondents are consist of 43 persons while the other 66 respondents are female. Therefore, we can see that majority of our respondents are female.

4.1.2 Age

Table 4.1.2 Range of age of respondents

Range of age (years old)	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
15-20	31	28.4
21-25	38	34.9
26-30	23	21.1
31-35	7	6.4
36 and above	10	9.2
Total	109	100

The second question is about the range of the age of the respondents. We ranged the age into 5 categories which are 15 to 20 years old, 21 to 25 years old, 26 to 30 years old, 31 to 35 years old and lastly 36 years old and above. From the table above we can see that most of our respondents are those who aged 21-25 years old and the least are those who aged between 31 and 35 years old.

4.1.3 Race

Table 4.1.3 Race of the respondents

Race	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Malay	77	70.6
Chinese	1	0.9
Indian	4	3.7
Bumiputera	24	22.0
Others	3	2.8
Total	109	100

The third question is related to the race of the respondents. Majority of our respondents are consist of Malay race which are 77 respondents. Meanwhile the minority presented by Chinese race which presented by only 1 respondent.

4.1.4 Occupation

Table 4.1.4 Occupation of the respondents

Occupation	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
Student	71	65.1
Public servant	36	33.0
Private sector	0	0
Unemployed	2	1.8
Total	109	100

The majority respondent that answered this questionnaire are the students. This pamount of numbers maybe influenced by the several higher education institutions around Kota Samarahan such as Universiti Teknologi

Mara Kota Samarahan, Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Institut Perguruan Tun Abdul Razak and others. From the table above we can see that there is no one of the respondent working in the private sector.

4.1.5 Education level

Table 4.1.5 Education level of respondents

Education level	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
PMR/SRP	4	3.7
SPM	39	35.8
STPM	7	6.4
Diploma	49	45.0
Degree	8	7.3
Master	2	1.8
PHD	0	0
Total	109	100

The last question is regarding to the education level of the respondents. The respondents are consist of those who have education level ranged from PMR to Master only, because there is no respondent whom PHD holder. Most of our respondents are Diploma holders which are 49 people.

4.2 SECTION B

The next section of the questionnaire is Section B. For this analysis to be done, we have divided the questions in this section into three parts which are Part A, Part B and also Part C accordingly to the three objectives of this research. In order to ensure whether the respondents answers are align with the objectives of the study, we will have to determine the value of mean of the responds for each part.

4.2.1 Part A: Level of awareness among society regarding the proposal of the implementation of the new punishment.

This first part of section B represent the our first objective which is to determine the level of awareness among society regarding the proposal of the implementation of the new punishment. In order to ensure that our research can be conducted effectively we have to at the first place determine the level of awareness among the society about the proposed new punishment towards the offenders of baby dumping cases. To determine this, we have to go through the data and see the mean, median and mode of the data.

From the tabulation of the data, the mean valued 4.0000 shows that most of our respondents do aware about the proposal to change the current punishment towards the baby dumping offenders. Therefore, this tabulation of data shows that it is aligned with our first objective. So, that's mean the community do care about the current issues especially in this matter related to baby dumping. This will help us to conduct this research easier because if the respondents are not aware of this issue we will have problems to get accurate information. This can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.2.1 Level of awareness of the proposed punishment

Part	Questions	mean
A	1. Do you know about baby dumping cases in Malaysia? 2. The new amendment of law has proposed that baby dumping offenders will be faced death penalty if found guilty. Do you know about this proposed new sentence of death?	4.0000

4.2.2 Part B: Opinions of the community about the relevancy of the proposed death penalty.

The second part of the section B represent our second objective which is to find out the opinions of the community about the relevancy of the proposed death penalty. Previously, the punishment for this offends is under Act 611 of Children Act 2001, Section 17 and 46 and also under the penal code where the offenders that found guilty will be imprisoned for 20 years. This penalty seems to be ineffective since more and more baby dumping committed day by day. Therefore, the government though that the punishment should be amended to something heavier as an alternative to minimize the cases from continuously increasing.

From the questionnaires answered by the respondents we will be able to determine the opinions from the community of Desa Ilmu in Kota Samarahan and also those staffs of UiTM Kota Samarahan on the relevancy of the mandatory death penalty as the replacement of previous punishment. From the interpreted data, we can see that most of the respondent point of view is thought that this new punishment as relevant for such offends with the mean shows the value of 3.8073. In my opinion, the new punishment can be considered relevant because most of baby dumping cases lead to the death of the baby. So the proposed punishment should be fair and wise for such cruel and heartless crime. The data can be seen as in the table below:

Table 4.2.2 Relevancy of the proposed punishment

Part	Questions	Mean
B	1. Do you agree with the proposed death penalty? 2. Is this death relevant to the offence? 3. Is it relevant to standardize the punishment to the underage offenders?	3.8073

4.2.3 Part C: Effectiveness of the new punishment from the view of society.

The third objective of our research is to study the effectiveness of the new punishment from the view of society. If the new punishment which is the mandatory death replacing the current punishment for real, we want to find out the opinion of the society regarding to the effectiveness of this new punishment to take place. The effectiveness of this proposed punishment can be measured from several aspects such as is it effective in order to minimize the offend and also whether it can instill the awareness of the negative impacts lead by such crimes among the communities.

From the data analyzed, the value of mean shows 3.8624 which means most of the respondent think that the new punishment could be more effective alternative compared to the current punishment used against the offenders of baby dumping. As stated before, the current penalty seems to be too light for such offends that causing death to those babies. So a heavier and a more relevant punishment should be implemented. Maybe this mandatory death will be an effective punishment in order to minimize and also to instill awareness towards the society about this sinful crime that should not be neglected and be ignored. The tabulation of data can be seen in the table below:

Table 4.2.3 Effectiveness of the proposed punishment

Part	Questions	Mean
C	1. Do you think the death penalty will be able to instill awareness among society and the offender?	3.8624
	2. Does this new punishment will minimize the number of babies dumping cases in our country?	

4.3 CONCLUSION

Based on the questionnaires distributed, we managed to see and evaluate the opinions and views of the respondents towards this issue which is the implementation of death penalty towards baby dumping offenders. Especially from the answers given in Section B we can see what is the level of awareness of the societies towards this issue. Apart from that, we can also see the point of view of the communities towards the main issue in this research which is the relevancy of the proposed death penalty towards baby dumping offenders as the replacement to the previous punishment which is under Children Act which can be seen as too light for such offences.

From the questions in Section B especially in Part A, we can see that most of the respondents know and realize about the current issue related to baby dumping and also the proposed death penalty towards the offenders of such offenses based on the analysis made. The level of awareness of this issue actually will determine their point of view and also will help them to answer in next questions which asked about their opinions on several issues arising from the proposed death penalty towards the offenders of baby dumping.

The findings that we got based on the respondents answers from the questionnaires also showed that the most of the respondents are agree with the proposed death penalty towards the offenders maybe because all this while the punishment is too lenient for such offenders that most of the case cause the death to the babies. The respondents point of view can be seen as agree to the implementation of such penalties even though there are some that shows their disagreement towards the proposal. Most of them also thought that such punishment is relevant.

Apart from that, in the next questions in Part C which asked more about their opinions about the ability of the death penalty to instill awareness among society and also will it minimize the number of baby dumping cases in our country, most of the respondents believe that the new punishment will be able to instill the awareness and also can become the control tool for such offenders from increasing and go worsen.

In the last question which asked about the relevancy of this punishment to be standardized to the underage students most of the respondents give a neutral feedback. From our interpretation, maybe most of our respondents think that for underage offenders another approach should be considered besides standardizing the punishment on them because as we know most of the underage offenders of teenagers are not matured yet and maybe they are doing such offenses because they are afraid of their family and society reactions. Maybe a softer approach should be thought about in order to handle this kind of offenses among underage or teenagers.

As a conclusion, from the responds we got from the community, the proposed death penalty should be proceed since it will bring more advantages to control the issues from arising. The current punishment should be replaced as it is had not been

took seriously by those offenders as it is too light and irrelevant because it involving lives of the not sinful babies. Hopefully, if the new punishment implemented, it will be able to achieve the objectives of controlling the crimes.

CHAPTER 5

RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, we will describe the overall performance of the studies that we have made. There are several other proposals that were suggested by respondents other than the death penalty proposed by the government. In this chapter we will describe the objectives that we have achieved during the study period. Finally, we will touch on the limitations that we faced during this study and conclusions for the entire study.

5.1 MAIN FINDINGS

Based on the objectives we mentioned at the beginning of the chapter, the following are the results we have achieved from the objectives.

5.1.1 First objective: To determine the level of awareness among society regarding the implementation of the new punishment.

Regarding to the research that have been made, most of the residents of Samarahan and UiTM academicians are aware of the implementation of the new punishment to the offenders. They learned about this through the mass media such as television, newspapers, radio, and internet. This is also evidenced by the majority who strongly

agree with implementation to be made by the government. The level of awareness by the public somewhat may help the government in providing information to authorities regarding to this problems. With this implementation, it is possible to strike more people with the potential impacts they face when making mistakes. As a responsible society, the punishment should also be supported if it can give a positive impact in handling these social problems.

5.1.2 Second objective: To study the effectiveness of the new punishment from the view of society.

Based on studies that have been made, the majority already knew the punishment that being proposed by the government against baby dumping's offenders. Major media such as newspapers, television, and radio plays an important role in exposing the government proposed to the public. Residents of Samarahan and UiTM's non-academic staff were exposed also about the punishment that proposed by the government to the offenders through the medium they use to get information. If people are aware with this implementation, it will be useful in promoting awareness of their own in fighting against these social ills that are rampant. When they are exposed to these penalties, it would frighten the people and hoped this may help in overcoming to this social problem.

5.1.3 Third objective: To find out the opinion of the community about the relevancy of the proposed death penalty.

Death penalty is the punishment proposed by the government to baby dumping cases offenders in this country. These government proposals have been put forward by them last year and received responses from the community. According to a study made in Kota Samarahan and UiTM Sarawak, mainly the communities have agreed to the implementation of this punishment. By exposing the public to the government's proposal, then baby dumping case will be taken seriously and people will work together to combat these social ills. In addition to knowing of this sentence, the community can also advise each other to avoid this kind of thing continues to happen. With this, the country will be free of social problems and will advance to the glory.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

After analyzing the answer of our respondents in UiTM and Desa ilmu, we managed to get some constructive suggestions and may be adopted by the government in an effort to reduce the number of babies dumping cases in our country. The suggestions given are also able to provide more awareness to the offender and the communities surrounding to learn from the mistakes. These suggestions also can be said as a second chance for the offenders to live and to change to be a better person rather than the death penalty. Among the recommendations given by our respondents were:

5.2.1 Sentenced to life imprisonment and whipping to offenders / Using the Law of Islam in administration.

Many respondents gave suggestions for the government sentenced him to life imprisonment plus whipping the offender. This punishment is good enough to make the offender aware of his mistakes and be aware. Heavy sentence of the death penalty will not raise awareness if the offender did not realize that his own actions. There were also respondents who want the government to apply Islamic law (Sharia law) in the court process to the offender that Moslems. However, Islamic law is not so suitable to run in democracies such as Malaysia. This is because the penalties for individuals who commit adultery by Islamic law are 'sula' and stoning to death. Such punishments are too severe and would conflict with the humanitarian values of the people of Malaysia.

5.2.2 Enhancing public knowledge about the problem of babies dumping and the causes and consequences must be borne by all parties.

The suggestions from respondents to strengthen the knowledge of the society can be achieved through government efforts to provide education and civic consciousness to the public at all ages. Knowledge can be distributed to young people through learning a subject of civic in all educational institutions in this country. From primary school level to the highest education level of institutions which is the university. It is important

to implement and instill awareness among the younger generation nowadays about the importance of dealing with social problems among youth, which are also a major cause of the problem of babies dumping. Education should also be given to adults through continuous awareness campaign about the causes and consequences of babies dumping. All information given in this awareness campaign can be used as a guideline for parents and caregivers to monitor all activities of their children to avoid their children from involve in serious social problems that can contribute to the problem of babies dumping. As the saying goes, 'prevention is better than cure'. Therefore, before the unfortunate happens, let the parents take early preventive measures to prevent their children from being involved in social issues as the number of social issues is increasing day by day. In addition, knowledge of the campaign can also be used as a guideline to parents on how to handle children who are experiencing a problem of pregnancy before marriage. It is important for parents to know the right way to handle that problem to avoid their children from commit suicide and also to avoid baby dumping by their children due to unwanted pregnancy.

5.2.3 Strengthen the laws of the State and increase the authorized party to review areas that are often used as a center of vice.

In order to curb cases of babies dumping in our country, the cause of the problem must be eradicated first which are free sex and sex before marriage. Therefore, the government should play a role in the fight against the heinous activities with the help of surrounding communities to report suspicious locations. So that the authorized party can investigate and take necessary action. This objective can be achieved by the authorized party such as the police and the department of Islamic religion in each state to increase the survey area is often used as a vice, such as vacant houses, cheap hotels, entertainment venues which operate illegally and offers extra services to customers and also houses of massage which often used as a place of prostitution. This review should be carried out continuously to combat the increasingly rampant activities of disobedience in our society as a whole.

5.2.4 Offering counseling services to pregnant women without wedlock and setting up temporary shelters for them until the baby born.

Government can also use other alternative to save the baby of the women who are not married to establish a temporary shelter to these women so that children conceived birth. In addition to provide shelter, they also must be ongoing counseling sessions for them regret their mistakes and do not feel ignored. It is important to give them the spirit to survive and

not to waste life of the innocent child. These sessions also aim to instill the responsibility and accountability attitude in their selves. Let them know how important for them to be responsible for their actions and this should be followed up with strong support by those around the family and community.

5.3 LIMITATIONS

There are several limitations that we need to face in order to complete our research.

Among the limitations are:

5.3.1 Lack of knowledge of respondents

The first limitation of our research is lack of knowledge of the respondents. We afraid that some of the people at this area which is Desallmu in Kota Samarahan lack of concern and not really familiar to the issue which is the new proposed death penalty to babies dumping offenders. In addition, the respondent maybe the old citizen who are not really care about this issues and willing to accept any government action without thinking the impact of it if it being implement. Other than that, this will result of not all the people at this area will understand what are the question is all about since some of them are not up to date with this issue.

5.3.2 Irrelevant opinions given by respondents

The second limitation of this study is the feedback given by our respondents in the open ended questions section is not relevant. There

are some suggestions or recommendations given are not suits our main objective of the question. The respondents did not given the answers as what we expected. This probably because they do not understand the questions. Some respondents misunderstand the questions. So, they give contradictory answers to our questions. As a result, the answer is not adopting the suggestion.

5.3.2 Not all questionnaires given back to us

The third limitation is the questionnaire distributed to respondents did not fully returned to us. It will give a bad effect to our research finding as we are lack of information about our respondent feedback. As a result, the idea or suggestion that we get from insufficient respondent is limited.

5.3.3 Questionnaires are not been filled and without thinking carefully

The other limitation that we found while carrying out this research is that the questionnaires are not been filled honestly and without thinking carefully before answer. These may affect our research finding that involve the perspective of respondents in both area which is Desa Ilmu and UiTM, as they may bound to other activities or work. They busy with their work and having no free time to fill our questionnaire carefully. Thus, the questionnaires may not be filled with their full heart and without thinking carefully Therefore, they have failed to provide us with the information that we needed.

5.3.4 Time constrain

The fifth limitation of this study is we are bound to limited amount of materials and time constraint. Due to our responsibilities as a student, we need to use our time wisely and we need to divide our time with other subject and this will unable us to give our best on this research. Due to that we have to put an extra effort in order to coop with this problem. We have to sacrifices our rest time. Instead of having fun, we have to do a group discussion among group members in order to keep us in the right track. So that we are not left behind by other group in complete this study. We are also may not be able to take each opinion of people at large since we only focusing on people in Desa Ilmu and some of the academician of UiTM Kota Samarahan only. Other than that, we also have limited resources as our resources only based on the news article found in the internet and news paper.

5.4 CONCLUSION

As a conclusion, the proposal of the death penalty towards babies dumping offenders are already known and aware by the communities especially those in the area of Kota Samarahan. They have various opinions and reactions towards this issue.

From the responds we get from the questionnaires distributed, most of the respondents already knew about the proposal of the death penalty as a replacement of previous punishment which considered as too light for those who commit baby dumping. Before this, the punishment for the offenders of baby

dumping is under the Children Act 2001 and Section 17 and 46 and also under the penal code where the offenders that found guilty will be imprisoned for 20 years. As the crime keep increasing from time to time, the government felt that is time for the justice to take a more serious action towards those offenders to avoid this social illness becoming worsened.

Therefore, from the research we conducted, we can see that most of the community members are agree to this punishment to be implemented but however, most of them are not so sure about the effectiveness and also the ability of this punishment to instill awareness among the society especially teenagers. This is because maybe the community realized that there is no guarantee for such crime to be minimized effectively since the main factors of the baby dumping issues are not resolve yet. Among the main factors are the lifestyle of nowadays people who involves in many negative relationship. Teenagers nowadays especially, most of them involves in free sex activities that later on will lead to unwanted pregnancies make them want to dump the baby.

As for how effective this kind of punishment will be just can be seen if the punishment is implemented for real. However, the responsible bodies maybe should think of some other alternatives especially for the underage offenders. Maybe some amendment should be done, for example if the offenders are underage or first time caught commit the crime, maybe they should be sent off to some kind of rehabilitation institute. This will give them another opportunity to change and learn how to become more responsible since they are still young and have a long journey ahead.

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QUESTIONNAIRE



Universiti Teknologi MARA

Faculty of Administrative Science and Policy Studies

A Questionnaire on the effectiveness of the death penalty for baby dumping cases offenders from community and academician perspectives in Samarahan area.

Borang maklumbalas untuk mengkaji keberkesanan hukuman mati bagi pesalah pembuangan bayi dari perspektif masyarakat dan ahli akademik di daerah Samarahan.

Diploma in Public Administration (AM110)

Research Methodology (PAD340)

Dear Respondents,

You are invited to answer this questionnaire voluntarily. It is about the effectiveness of the implementation of the death penalty for baby dumping cases offenders from community perspectives in Samarahan. Your contribution is vital in helping us achieve our goals to complete our study. Please be assured that the information that you give will be kept confidential. Your patience and cooperation are very much appreciated. Thank you. ☺

Responden yang dihormati,

Anda dijemput untuk menjawab soal selidik ini secara sukarela. Ini adalah tentang keberkesanan pelaksanaan hukuman mati untuk pesalah pembuangan bayi dari perspektif masyarakat dan ahli akademik di Samarahan. Sumbangan anda adalah sangat penting dalam membantu kami mencapai matlamat kami untuk menyelesaikan kajian. Kami akan pastikan bahawa maklumat yang anda berdirahsiakan. Kesabaran dan kerjasama anda amat kami hargai. Terima kasih. ☺

Prepared by / Disediakan oleh :

MOHD ZAKY BIN RAMLEE (2008263532) 010-9606786

SITI NURFARAHIN BINTI MOHD ZAKI (2008252524) 010-9606508

MAGHFIRAH BT YUNUS (2008264426) 010-9607010

Section A : Respondent's Profile

Bahagian A : Latarbelakang responden

This section is for the respondent's profile. Please answer the question below carefully and tick (✓) for your answer at the appropriate box given.

Bahagian ini adalah untuk mengetahui latarbelakang responden. Sila jawab soalan-soalan berikut dan tandakan (✓) bagi jawapan anda pada kotak jawapan yang disediakan.

You are required to tick (✓) one box only.

Kamu dikehendaki untuk menanda (✓) satu kotak sahaja bagi setiap soalan.

1. Gender / Jantina

Male / Lelaki

Female / Perempuan

2. Age / Umur

15-20 years old / 15-20 tahun

21-25 years old / 21-25 tahun

26-30 years old / 26-30 tahun

31-35 years old / 31-35 tahun

36 years old and above / 36 tahun dan keatas

3. Race / Bangsa

Malay / Melayu

Chinese / Cina

Indian / India

Iban / Iban

Melanau / Melanau

Bidayuh / Bidayuh

Others, please specify _____

Lain-lain, sila nyatakan _____

4. Occupation / Pekerjaan

Student / Pelajar

Public servant / Pekerja Sektor Awam

Private sector / Pekerja Swasta

Unemployed / Tidak bekerja

5. Education level / Tahap Pendidikan

PMR /SRP

SPM

STPM

Diploma

Degree

Master

PHD

Section B : Respondent's View

Bahagian B : Pandangan Responden.

Please indicate your degree of agreement in the following statements by circling the most suitable number.

Silabulkan jawapan anda pada nombor yang bersesuaian mengikut darjah persetujuan anda.

1	2	3	4	5
Strongly Disagree/ <i>Sangat tidak bersetuju</i>	Disagree/ <i>Tidak bersetuju</i>	Neutral/ <i>Neutral</i>	Agree/ <i>Bersetuju</i>	Strongly Agree/ <i>Sangat bersetuju</i>

		Strongly Disagree / Sangatidak bersetuju				Strongly Agree/ Sangat bersetuju
1	<p>Do you know about baby dumping cases in Malaysia?</p> <p><i>Adakah anda peka kepada kes pembuangan bayi yang sedang menular di Malaysia?</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
2	<p>The new amendment of law has proposed that baby dumping offenders will be faced death penalty if found guilty.</p> <p>Do you know about this proposed new sentence of death?</p> <p><i>Pemindaan akta baru telah mencadangkan hukuman mati padapasalahkes pembuangan bayi.</i></p> <p><i>Adakah anda mengetahui tentang hukuman mati yang barudicadangkan ini?</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
3	<p>Do you agree with the proposed death penalty?</p> <p><i>Adakah anda setuju akan cadangan hukuman mati ini?</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
4	<p>Is this death punishment relevant to the offence?</p> <p><i>Adakah hukuman mati yang dicadangkan ini setimpal dengankesalahan membuang bayi?</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
5	<p>Do you think the death able to instill awareness among society and the offender?</p> <p><i>Adakah hukuman mati mampu menimbulkan kesedaran pada masyarakat dan pelakunya?</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
6	<p>Does this new proposed punishment will minimize the number of babies dumping cases in our country?</p> <p><i>Adakah cadangan hukuman baru yang lebih berat ini mampu mengurangkan kes pembuangan bayi di</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5

	<i>negarakita?</i>	
7	<p>Is it relevant to standardize the punishment to the underage offenders?</p> <p><i>Relevenkah hukuman ini jika pesalahnya adalah dalam golongan anremaja bawah umur?</i></p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5</p>

Section C : Open Ended Questions

Bahagian C : Soalan terbuka

This section is an Open Ended Section to seek for your recommendation / suggestion. Please write down your answer below.

Bahagian ini merupakan soalan terbuka yang bertujuan untuk memintacadangan anda. Sila tulis jawapan anda pada ruang yang disediakan.

- Besides the proposed of death penalty, what is the other alternatives that can help to decrease the number of baby dumping cases in Malaysia? Give your own opinion.**
Selain daripada cadangan hukuman mati, apakah langkah lain yang boleh diambil oleh kerajaan bagi membantamengurangkan jumlah kes pembuangan bayi di Malaysia? Sila berikan pendapat anda.

(END OF QUESTIONS)

-THANK YOU-

BUDGET FOR THE STUDY

1. Questionnaires cost

1 set = 4 pages

= 4 pages x RM 0.20 (printed)

= RM 0.80

150 sets = 4 pages x RM0.05 (Photostatted)

= RM 0.20 X 150 sets

= RM 30.00

Thus, total = RM 0.80 + RM 30

: RM 30.80

1. Souvenir for respondents

1 piece = RM 0.05

of candy (2pieces per person)

= 2pieces x 150 respondents

= 300 pieces

Thus , total = 400 pieces x RM 0.05

: RM 15.00

3. Printed research proposal

1 pages = RM 0.20

= RM 0.20 X 50 pages = RM10.00

+ plastic cover + binding = RM 3.00

Thus, total = RM10.00 + RM3.00

: RM 13.00

4. Full printed research thesis

1 pages = RM 0.20

= RM 0.20 X 150 pages = RM30.00

+ hard cover for book = RM50.00

Thus, total = RM30.00 + RM 50.00

: RM 80.00x2

=RM 160

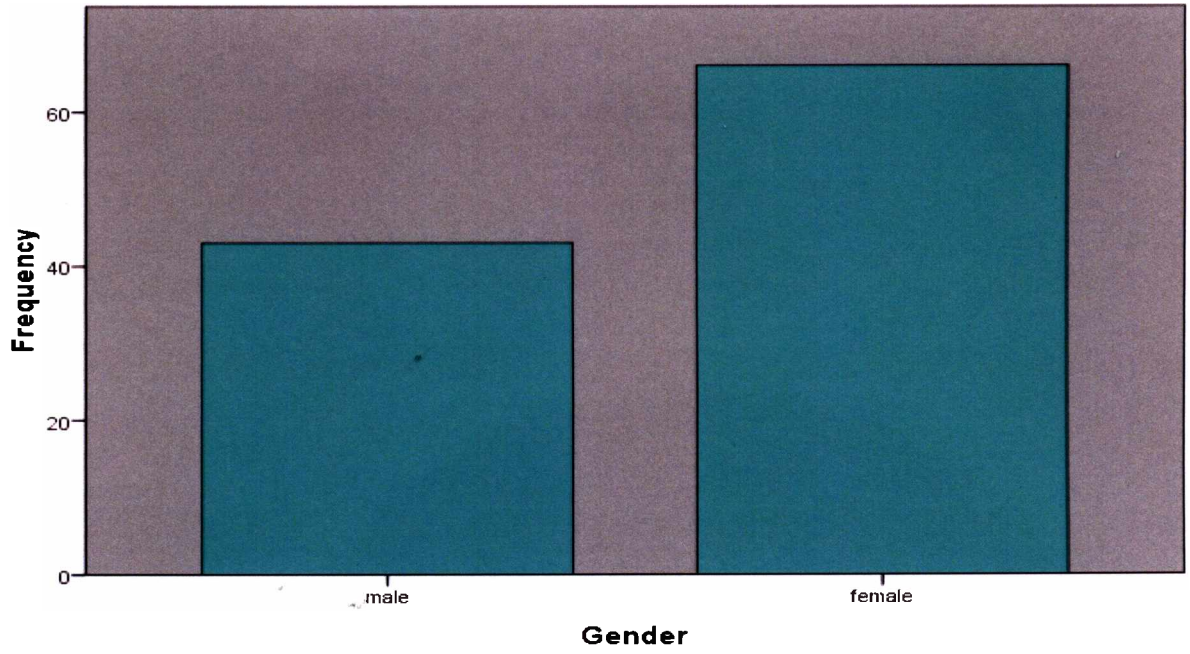
TOTAL EXPENSES : RM30.80 + RM15 + RM13 + RM 160

= RM 218.80

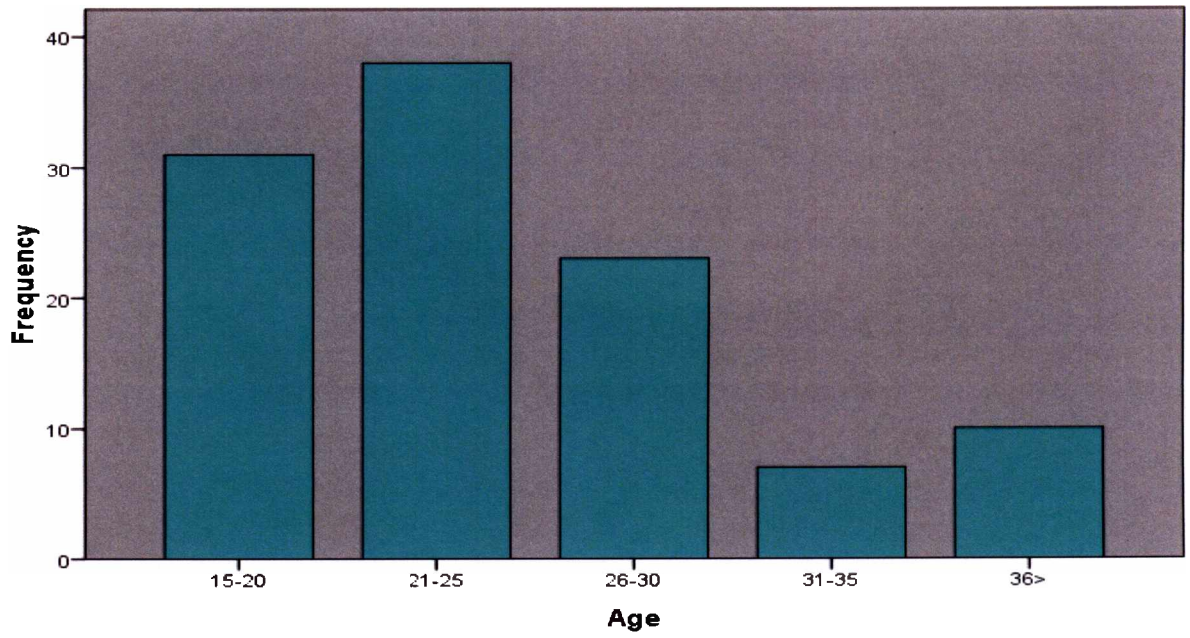
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APPENDICES

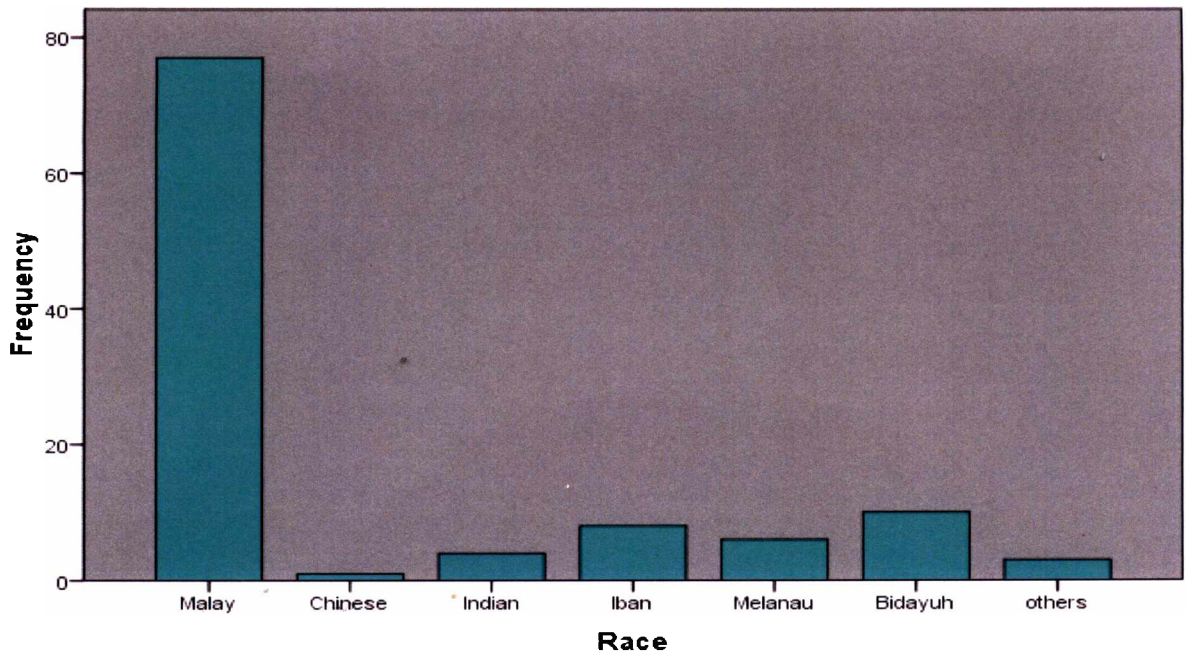
Gender



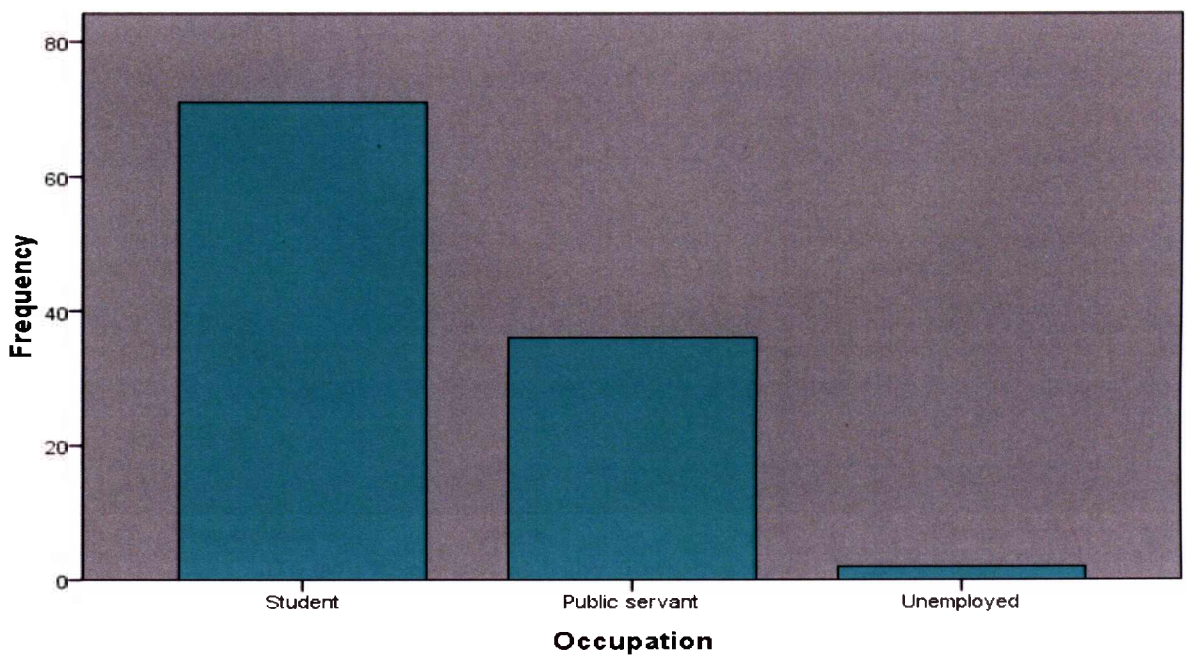
Age



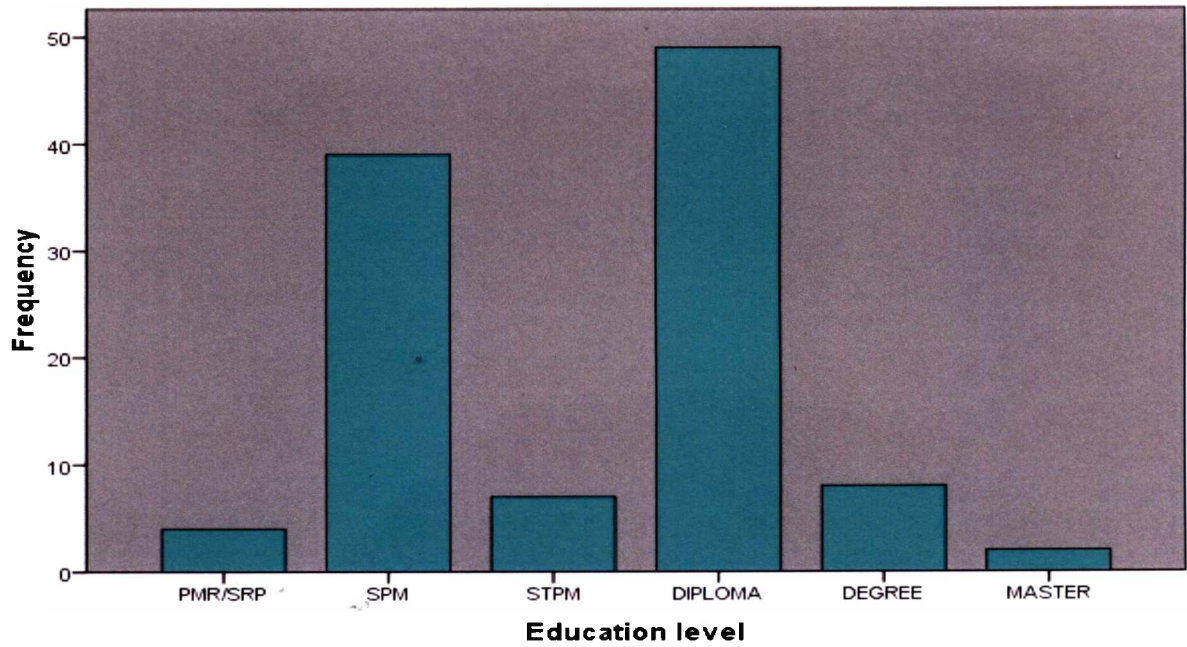
Race



Occupation



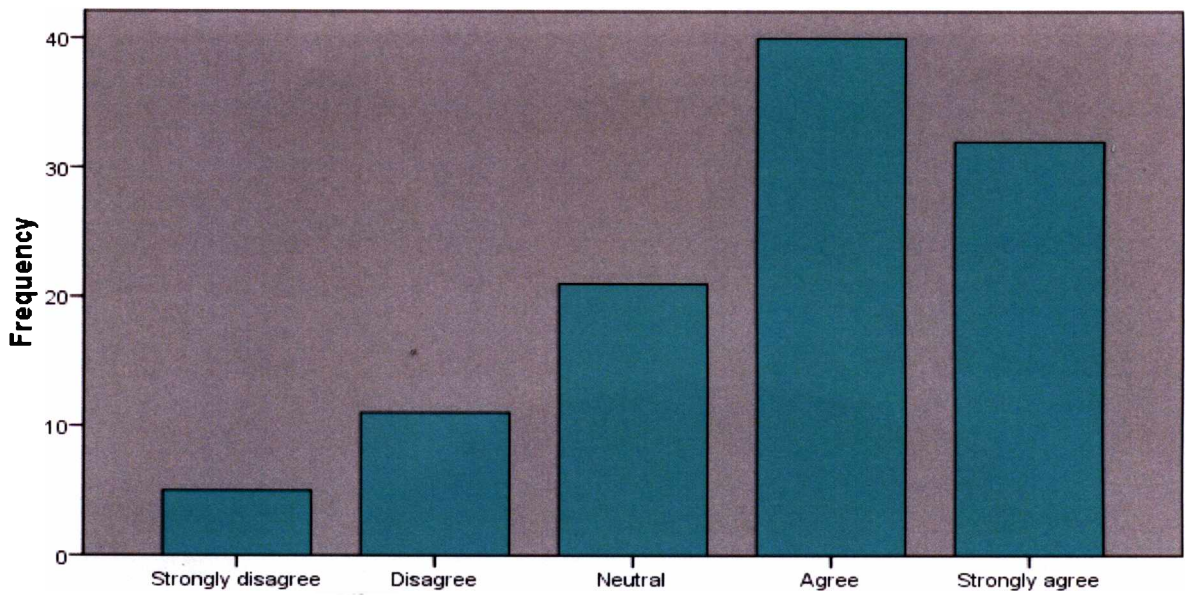
Education level



Do you know about baby dumping cases in Malaysia?

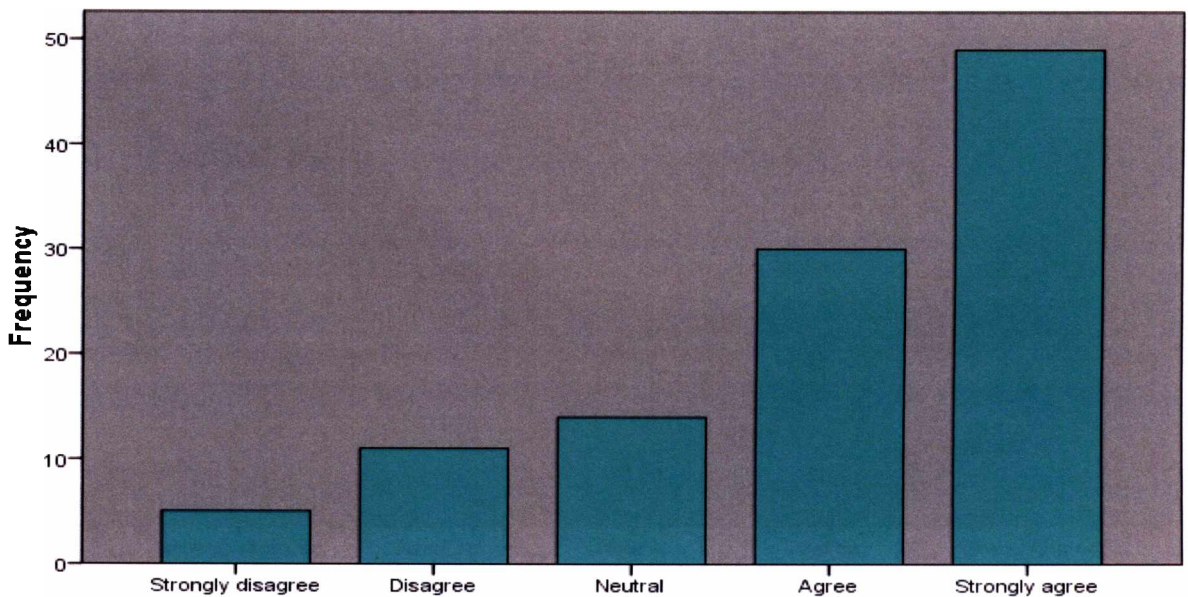


The new amendment of law has proposed that baby dumping offender will be faced death penalty if found guilty. Do you know about this proposed new sentence of death?



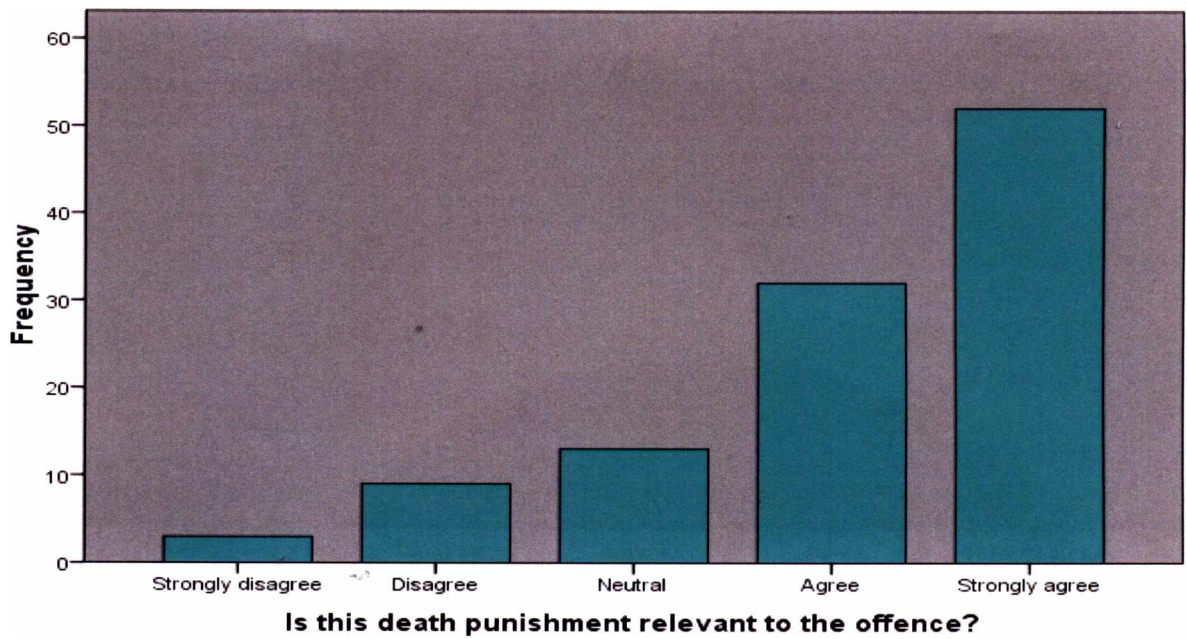
The new amendment of law has proposed that baby dumping offender will be faced death penalty if found guilty. Do you know about this proposed new sentence of death?

Do you agree with the proposed death penalty?

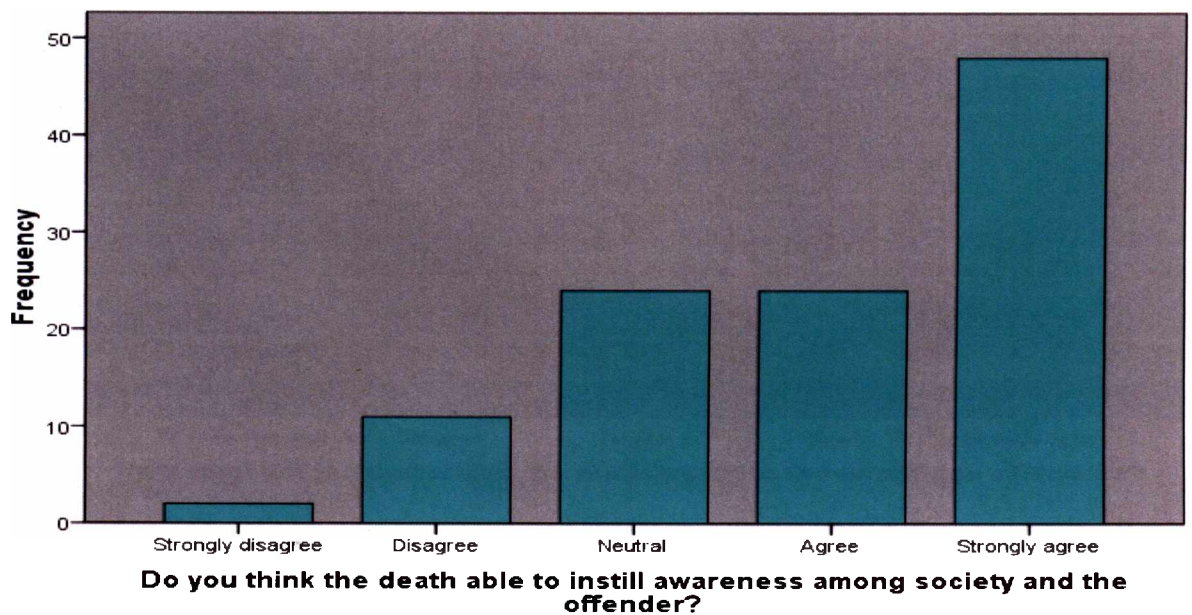


Do you agree with the proposed death penalty?

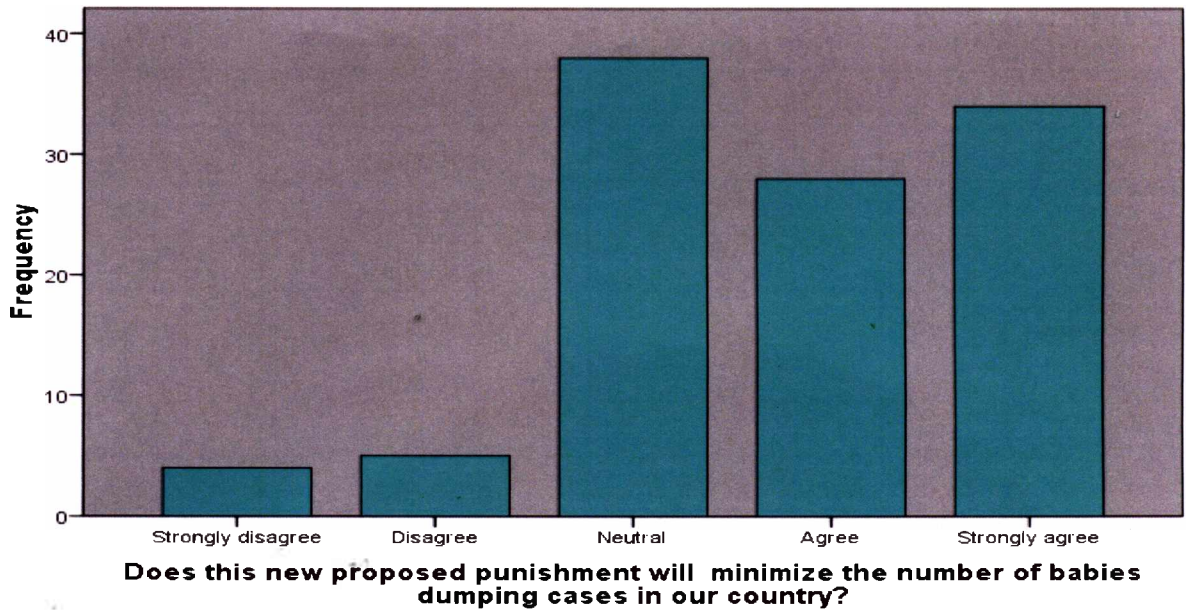
Is this death punishment relevant to the offence?



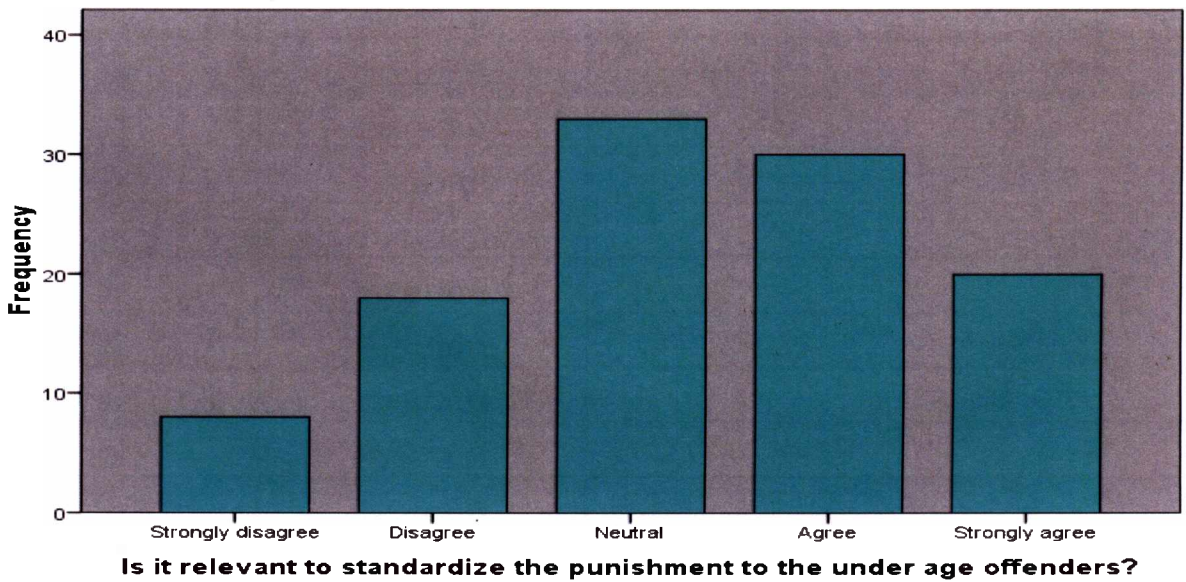
Do you think the death able to instill awareness among society and the offender?



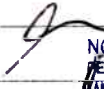
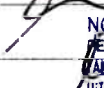






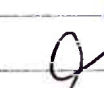

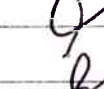
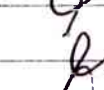
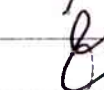
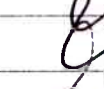
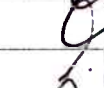
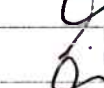
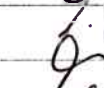
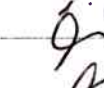
Does this new proposed punishment will minimize the number of babies dumping cases in our country?



Is it relevant to standardize the punishment to the under age offenders?



PAD 340 – APPOINTMENTS WITH SUPERVISOR

NO	DATE	TIME	SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE
1	20/07/2010		
2	27/07/2010		
3	03/08/2010		
4	10/08/2010		
5	17/08/2010		
6	24/08/2010		
7	31/08/2010		
8	07/09/2010		
9	14/09/2010		
10	21/09/2010		
11	28/09/2010		
12	05/10/2010		
13	17/01/2011		
14	24/01/2011		
15	31/01/2011		
16	11 08/02/2011		
17	15 02/2011		
18	22/02/2011		
19	01/03/2011		
20	08/03/2011		
21	15/03/2011		
22	22/03/2011		
23	29/03/2011		
24	05/04/2011		
25	12/04/2011		

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PENSYARAH
FAKULTI SAINS PETAUBIHAN & PENGAJIAN POLISI
UITM SARAWAK

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FAKULTI SAINS PETAUBIHAN & PENGAJIAN POLISI
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UITM SARAWAK

Surat Kami : 100-UiTMKS (HEA. 30/7)
 Tarikh : 18 Januari 2011

KEPADA SESIAPA YANG BERKENAAN

Tuan/Puan

PENGESAHAN PELAJAR

BIL.	NO. PELAJAR	NAMA PELAJAR
1.	2008264426	MAGHFIRAH BINTI MOHD YUNUS
2.	2008263532	MOHD ZAKEY BIN RAMLEE
3.	2008252524	SITI NURFARAHIN BINTI MOHD ZAKI

Sukacita sekiranya pihak tuan/puan dapat membantu dan memberi kerjasama kepada pelajar dari Program **Diploma Pentadbiran Awam** di atas untuk membuat satu kertas projek bagi kursus **PAD340 (Research Methodology)**.

Maklumat-maklumat daripada jabatan/agensi/syarikat tuan/puan amatlah diperlukan bagi melengkapkan kertas projek tersebut. Semua maklumat yang tuan/puan berikan adalah untuk tujuan akademik sahaja.

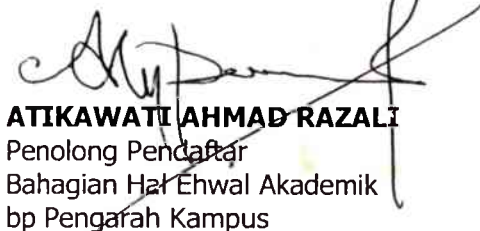
Sila hubungi Penyelia Projek, **Cik Noni Harianti Junaidi** ditalian **013-8000432** sekiranya pihak tuan/puan ingin mendapatkan maklumat lanjut berkaitan perkara di atas.

Kerjasama daripada pihak tuan/puan kami dahului dengan ucapan ribuan terima kasih.

"BERSATU BERUSAHA BERBAKTI"

Sekian.

Yang benar



ATIKAWATI AHMAD RAZALI
 Penolong Pendaftar
 Bahagian Hal Ehwal Akademik
 bp Pengarah Kampus

hea/ni

Pemenang
Anugerah Kualiti
Ketua Pengarah
MAMPU 2006

Pemenang
Anugerah Kualiti
Perkhidmatan Awam
Negeri Sarawak 2006

Pemenang
Anugerah Kualiti
UiTM 2006
Anugerah Gemilang

Pengiktirafan
Pengamal
Kualiti
(AKKMS 2008)

Tempat Pertama
Anugerah ICT
Setiausaha
Persekutuan
Sarawak 2009