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**Bachelor of Administrative Science**

**Public perception on the amendment of mandatory death  
penalty against drug offenders in Malaysia: Drug  
trafficking**

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Introduction**

This chapter generally focus on the background of the study on public opinion on the amendment of mandatory death penalty against drug offenders in Malaysia which specifically about drug trafficking. The background of the study will be discussed in Section 1.1 while followed by Section 1.2 which explained on the problem statement of the study. Section 1.3 stated the research questions and research objectives stated in the Section 1.4. In addition, the information on the scope of study explained by Section 1.5 and on the hand Section 1.6 explained on the significant of doing this study. Lastly, Section 1.7 is about the terms and concepts used in this study.

### **1.2 Background of the study**

For many decades, drug trafficking can be considered as a major threat to the international community all over the world. It cannot be denied that this problem of drug crime not only weaken the moral of the society, but encourage for another crimes such as bribery, corruptions and murders also happened in the country. This is totally shows the negative impact to the society as well as affected the users, their closed friends and families.

Malaysia is one of the country faced a serious drug crime crisis. It was started with the plantation of rubber, pepper and tin mines during the developing of Malaya that contributed to the misuse of drug produced in Malaysia. In addition, British have brought highest amount of workers from China and Indian to work in rubber estate and pepper estate and also the tin

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW & CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.0 Introduction**

In order to have a clear view and information of the research, literature review is one of the step should be done by the researcher. There are several purposes of literature reviews such as helps researcher to understand the variable related to the phenomena of the study. In fact, researcher will get a clearer idea for each of the variable when conducting a research. Therefore, this chapter will provide a review of literature towards the public opinion on the amendment of mandatory death penalty against drug offenders in Malaysia. Sections 2.1 explain on the concept of Dangerous Drug Act 1952. Section 2.1.1 explain the concept of possession, section 2.1.2 explain the concept of trafficking, section 2.1.3 explain the concept of self-administration and section 2.1.4 explain the concept of cultivation of drug. Section 2.2 explain on the public knowledge about death penalty. Section 2.3 explain on the decision to review the mandatory death penalty that consists of Section 2.3.1 the discretionary of judge, Section 2.3.2 lack of trial and Section 2.3.3 lack of evidence. In addition, Section 2.4 explain on the concept of death penalty and human rights in which consists of Section 2.4.1 International Human Rights Law, Section 2.4.2 The Human Rights Commission Of Malaysia (SUHAKAM), Section 2.4.3 the right to life, Section 2.4.4 the right to be free from cruel and inhumane punishment and Section 2.4.5 the right for health and well-being. Last but not least, Section 2.5 explain on the concept

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

The research methodology in this chapter focused on how well the study is carried out. Thus, Section 3.1 discussed on the research design, Section 3.2 explained on the unit of analysis and the sample size will be discussed on Section 3.3. In addition, Section 3.4 discussed on sampling techniques used while Section 3.5 will state the measurement or instrument used in this study. On the other hand, Section 3.6 will be discussed on the data collection and lastly, the data analysis will explained under Section 3.7.

#### **3.1 Research design**

In order to achieve the research objectives of this study, a cross-sectional design will be used by focusing on the mix method of qualitative and quantitative. As mentioned by Sekaran and Bougie (2009), collection of data in a particular time to answer all the research objectives is defined by the cross-sectional design. Thus, this study is done on a short period of time. The mix method used can be classified in terms of distributed questionnaires to the public and conducted an interview with Attorney General Chamber of Malaysia, Tuan Awang Armadajaya bin Awang Mahmud. The interview was done to collect all important information regarding the amendment of the mandatory death penalty. Furthermore, distributing of questionnaires is used as another approached to collect all data and information that can be gathered in order to achieve the objectives. Thus, the questionnaires distributed directly