

The Concept of Human Capital: The Core System in Lifelong Learning (LLL) among Repeated Offenders for Drug Abuse in Kelantan

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ABSTRACT

Drugs have become a big threat to the country. For the development of our country, the increase in the number of inmates in prisons in Malaysia is something to be concerned about. It affects the development of the economy, education, and health. Apart from the increasing number of prisoners in jail, an increase in recidivism cases among prisoners in Malaysia is also alarming. This indicates that prisoners are undaunted when committing the crimes and lack of spirituality to help them to face the challenges after being released from prison. The aim of this study is to examine and identify the concept of human capital that is suitable for the formation of the Lifelong Learning Model in terms of spiritual guidance to ex-offenders for drug abuse. Furthermore, the study also aims to test and analyze the extent to



which the level of understanding of Islam among the drug offenders in Malaysia and generate a Lifelong Learning Model based on the concept of human capital in terms of spiritual guidance. The study adopts qualitative methods by using a descriptive study which is based on the existing scenarios. The data is collected from library sources including research on relevant documents, and observation. Therefore, this study also utilized a survey that aimed at studying the implementation of a lifelong learning model through the development of a human capital conceptual framework for ex-offender of drug abuse. Thus, a study is needed to develop and produce a new model which is a lifelong learning model based on the human capital concept that focuses on spiritual development and guidance specifically for ex-offenders of drug abuse to address the increasing frequency of repeated offenses in Malaysia. This study provides a significant impact on the prisoners themselves, their families, communities, and the country.

Keywords: *concept of human capital, lifelong learning, offender, drug abuse, recurring offense.*

INTRODUCTION

Drugs are not a new thing in everyday life as its use has been traced for centuries ago, although the exact date is not known. Various efforts and actions have been taken by the government to address the problem of drug addiction but the results are still disappointing. In the context of Malaysia, the National Anti-Drug Agency (2011) states that this country also faces the problem of increasing drug addiction from year to year. So much that the Malaysian government has declared that starting from 1983, drug is the first enemy threat to the country (Selamah et al., 2017). According to the United Nations International Drug Control Program (UNDCP), Malaysia ranks fourth in the Southeast Asian region with the highest number of drug addicts by 2020. According to Islam, the drug in which mentioned in the Quran equals the term wine which is used for all intoxicating substances or can erode one's mental health.

Therefore, drugs can be categorized as one of the wine types because they can be intoxicating, delusional, and can cause a changed behaviour in terms of dependence and addiction. These changes are closely linked to

the mind (Azman & Mohd Al-Ikhsan, 2010). Even the Messenger of Allah had meant; “Every intoxicant is wine and every intoxicant is haram.” (al-Bukhari: 242 & Muslim: 2003). The Quran decrees the prohibition of wine in three stages as stated in Surah al-Baqarah verse 219:

“They ask thee concerning wine and gambling. Tell them both bring great sins and some benefit to mankind. But the sin is greater than its worth.”

Therefore, proper research is needed to develop and produce a new model of lifelong learning model on the concept of human capital focusing on the spiritual guidance of former drug offenders who have been released from detention to address the increasing frequency of recurring recidivism in Malaysia. This study has a considerable impact on the prisoners themselves, their families, communities, and countries.

CHALLENGES OF DRUG-INVOLVED OFFENDERS

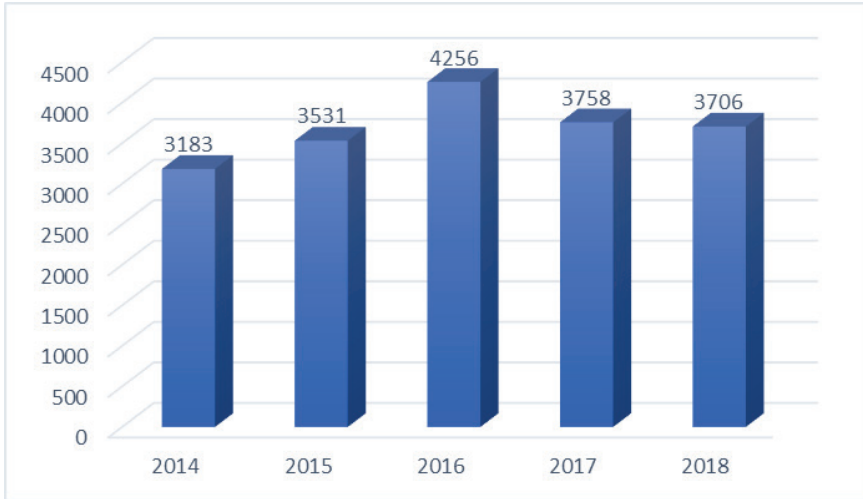
According to Zahiyah and Abdul Razaq (2010), lifelong learning (LLL) is a process of seeking knowledge either for personal or professional use that occurs all the time, is voluntary and self-motivated. Lifelong learning enables Malaysians to gain knowledge and skills appropriate for high-income economic models. PSH is able to tap into the individual’s potential who are not yet in the job market through various skills-building opportunities. LLL can also foster interest and cultivate talent for a more meaningful life. Through lifelong learning, education is not just limited to the young, but it must be continued throughout life. Therefore, lifelong learning is a process of democratization of education program that encompasses programs of acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competences either formal or informal, based on experience and training. Global competitiveness and diversity requirements have encouraged individuals to constantly update their knowledge and skills. It is also being demanded by employers and industries to increase productivity. At the same time, in line with the socio-economic development of the country, people are increasingly aware of and appreciate the need for enrichment of knowledge and skills for the sake of personal development and satisfaction.

As shown by many countries that managed to achieve developed nation status, human capital development plays an important role in the process. Recognizing this fact, the country places great emphasis on the training and education aspects of its people. As a result, each year a significant amount of funding from the country's annual budget is allocated to the education and training sectors. Human capital development is related to expanding the diversity of options available to humans to live the life they value. An important factor in expanding the selection is the building of human capabilities, the variety of things that can be done or achieved in life. The objective of implementing LLL is to provide continuous education to all levels of society; and provide science skills and knowledge to target groups such as the former prisoners. This means that the target groups will continue to receive Islamic education as well as acquire skills to generate income thereby improving the socio-economic status of the community.

The most basic capability for human capital development is to live a healthy, knowledgeable life, able to get the resources needed to enjoy a perfect standard of living and to be able to engage in community life. Without this ability, many choices and opportunities in life would not exist. Therefore, LLL provides a wider selection, to improve the quality of life. In this context, lifelong learning is certainly a very important agenda in the development of our country. LLL can be defined as the development of human potential through a continuous process of support which stimulates and empowers individuals to acquire all the knowledge, values, skills, and insights they need throughout their lives and to use it confidently, creatively, and joyfully in all roles, circumstances, and environment (Longworth & Davies, 1996).

Increasing numbers of inmates in prisons is a concern for our country's development. It also affects developments in economy, education, health, and others. This is evidenced by the statistical data of the entry of prisoners from 2014 to 2018 at the Moral Rehabilitation Centre in Machang, Kelantan which is the leading source reference for this pilot study.

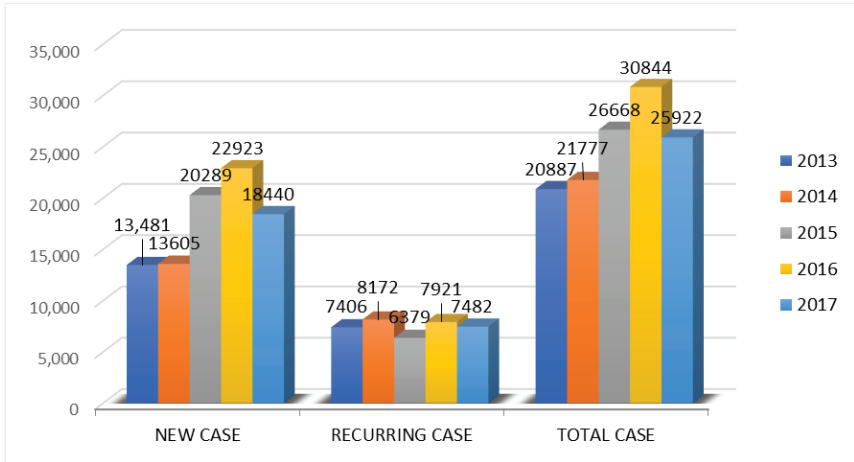
Table 1: The number of prisoners in the Moral Rehabilitation Centre in Machang, Kelantan from year 2014 to 2018. (Source: Moral Rehabilitation Centre in Machang, Kelantan)



Apart from the increasing number of inmates in prisons, the recidivism cases among prisoners in Malaysia is also alarming, which indicates that prisoners are not deterred and lacking in spiritual strength to face the challenges after released. Statistics from the Moral Rehabilitation Centre in Machang, Kelantan showed that 90 percent of inmates were involved in drug-related offenses, and majority of inmates are aged between 20 to 30 years.

The government has declared drugs as the number one enemy since the year 1983. However, this phenomenon has yet to be fully contained and it is getting more serious. The government declared 2003 and 2004 as the year of the war on drugs. The government has targeted Drug-Free Schools in 2012 and 2015 as the year of Malaysia to be completely drug-free.

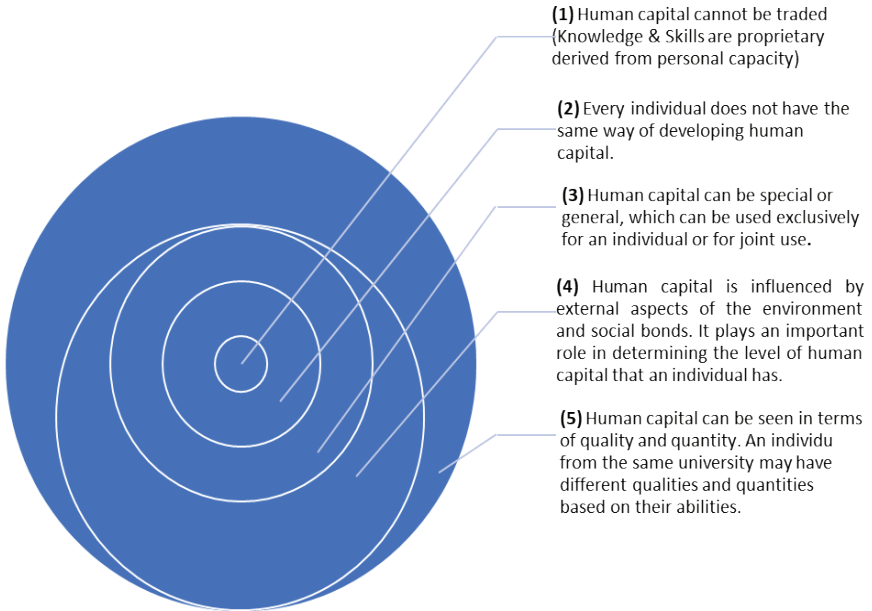
Table 2: Distribution of offenders from 2013 to 2017



(Source: Statistics from the National Anti-Drug Agency (AADK), Ministry of Home Affairs).
(Note: New offenders - Addicts who received first treatment/recovery/monitoring agency;
Repeated offenders - Addicts who have received treatment/recovery/monitoring at the agency before)

The above statistics indicates a growing number of new cases and recurrent cases of addicts under the supervision of the National Anti-Drugs Agency (AADK). This issue needs to be taken seriously in order to resolve it. Therefore, researchers with expertise in the area of thought, education, and Islamic jurisprudence are keen to develop a model of spiritual guidance through qualitative and quantitative method that emphasizes on internal recovery, providing an understanding and appreciation of religion among former inmates of drug abuse in order to reduce the recurring offenders. This is a form of continuous monitoring on released drug prisoners after detention.

The primary aim is to help and guide the released prisoners to increase their understanding and awareness of the values, instructions, and prohibitions of religion in order to strengthen their belief in their daily routine. Therefore, five aspects of human capital are emphasized based on Abdul Rahman Ahmad (2006):



This study of human capital is for the establishment of a lifelong learning model of spiritual aspects of Islamic principles to strengthen the belief of former drug offenders in Malaysia.

APPROACHES IN MANAGING THE PROBLEMS OF DRUG OFFENDERS

The rehabilitation of prisoners using the formation of a lifelong learning model is in line with the spiritual development of the human capital of former drug offenders. Human Development Program is an integrated recovery system, comprising physical and spiritual activities. The program was conducted emphasis on discipline and character building followed by the rebuilding of self-esteem and self-confidence among the offenders. Human capital development is one of the most popular terms in today's discussion and development planning. Human capital development has been widely accepted and recognized as one of the pillars of economic development and development of a country. Hence, this study discussed in general the applicable model of prisoner rehabilitation and its importance in the present

and future development of the country. This study also provides a lifelong learning model through the development of the human capital conceptual framework for former inmates of a drug offence. Besides, it also emphasizes the spiritual and internal aspects of former prisoners to produce strong individuals to face trials and tribulations after released. This model is built to reduce the frequency of recurring offenders among liberated prisoners where the model is also based on the spiritual belief formulated to produce a balanced human capital in line with Islamic principle.

This study examines and identify the concept of human capital that is suitable for the formation of the Lifelong Learning Model in terms of spiritual guidance to ex-offenders of drug abuse. Furthermore, it also aimed to analyse the level of understanding of Islam among the offenders and develop a Lifelong Learning Model emphasizing the concept of human capital in terms of spiritual guidance which is appropriate to avoid recurring of drug offense by the former inmates. The methodology adopted is a descriptive study based on the existing scenarios.

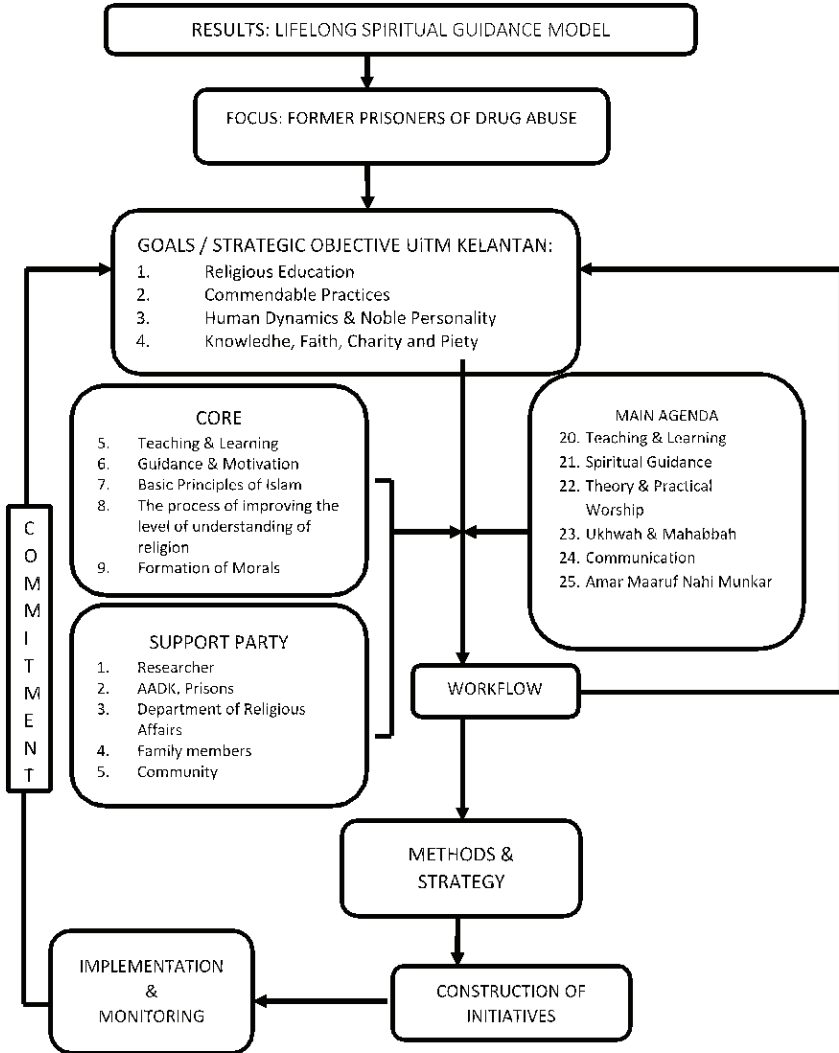
METHODOLOGY

This study used qualitative and quantitative methods. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1994), qualitative research involves methods, including using a naturalistic approach to research a subject. Creswell(1994) defined qualitative research as a process of inquiry in examining social issues. Qualitative data include studies from library sources including research on related documents, interviews, and observation. Therefore, this study utilized a survey which aimed at studying the implementation of a lifelong learning model through the development of the human capital conceptual framework for former inmates of a drug offense. For quantitative approach, the respondents are former drug prisoners. Random probability sampling technique was used in order to ensure that the sample of respondents selected was in accordance with the objectives of the study. Thus, one or more dependent variables and independent variables were studied among the subjects. The analysis unit consisted of the respondents comprises of former prisoners from the state of Kelantan and it is a cross-sectional study.

Sampling design is used where the respondents for the survey were selected among the prisoners with drug abuse offense. This study used a stratified sampling taken from different groups of the population sample from all districts. Once permission is obtained, a stratified random sampling procedure that covered all districts were used. The researchers assisted in respondent selection and before the distribution of survey, the respondent is briefed about the questionnaire that was distributed to the subjects. Only completed questionnaires were used to be analysed. Each question item in questionnaire was drafted and subsequently, pre-tests were conducted to ensure its reliability. Data collected from survey were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0. The frequency distribution and percentage of nominal data were used to describe the sampling. The results of the distribution were presented through frequency tables and charts. The decisions made were based on the legitimacy and importance of the data as determined by the frequency and the percentage of respondents confirming the validity of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Conceptual Framework of Research and Expected Output



Based on the diagram above, the conceptual framework of the study shows how the key variables are considered for interrelationship and the expected results. The research framework will conduct and demonstrate the

flow of lifelong learning (PSH) model framework based on the concept of human capital which is the lifelong spiritual guidance model. The focus of the study is for post drug abuse offenders to overcome recurrent addictions. The strategic target and objective are to give exposure and priority in religious education, and cultivate and train praiseworthy practices to produce dynamic human beings with noble personalities based on knowledge, faith, deeds, and piety. The conceptual framework in the picture used both qualitative and quantitative research methods. Through this research, the authors exhibited research design through review of relevant documents, interviews, surveys, and sampling design. In order to ensure that the sample of respondents selected was in accordance with the objectives of the study, random probability sampling technique is easy to use. This study was based on teaching and learning to provide continuous input, guidance, and motivational encouragement on a regular basis, and apply the basic principles of Islam through the basic knowledge of fardhu ain and fardhu kifayah. This is a process of increasing the level of religious understanding and moral formation. This conceptual framework also outlines the main agenda of teaching and learning, spiritual guidance, learning theory, as well as practicing worship. The implementation agenda of this model is also to strengthen ukhwah and mahabbah and form good communication. Finally, to create the concept of amar maaruf nahi mungkar among each other. The work and commitment as well as full support among researchers, prison institutions, state religious departments, family members of post drug abuse offenders and the community need to be increased to realize and implement the methods and strategies outlined in this framework. The parties involved need to consistently monitor the construction of these initiatives and enable these strategies and agendas to be organized systematically.

LONG-TERM IMPACTS OF RESEARCH

Impact on the Nation: Establishing a model of spiritual guidance among former inmates of drug abuse who have been released from detention to overcome the frequency of recurring offenders and to return the former prisoners to the state of purity and encourage them to change for the better for the sake of religious and national development. Impact on the National Anti-Drug Agency: Early prevention is the best way to prevent this problem from recurring. It is impossible if only one side strives to eradicate the

problem without help or support from other parties. This study can help the National Anti-Drug Agency to recover the former inmates who were involved with drug abuse and with this model, the monitoring process followed by the guidance of religious knowledge can be applied. Impact on Individuals, Families, and Society: The Spiritual Guidance Model can greatly benefit the self-establishment and growth of religious knowledge among the former inmates to live their lives after being released. Indirectly it enhances religious understanding and improves their spiritual practice in performing their daily routine. This model indirectly helps them create a more harmonious family which prevent them from committing the same offense. It also can attract these former prisoners to live with the community in a way that is guided by religious upbringing.

CONCLUSION

All parties should bear the responsibility of addressing this issue. The attitude to teaching beneficial things and to admonish any misdeeds should be adorned in every member of the community. Hence, only then the society can avoid the escalation of moral crisis, ultimately affecting the development in general. The national progress should be in line with the values and future generations are free from drug addiction. Eradication of drug addiction and all activities involving drugs must be implemented at all levels by all parties without exception. Allah bestows man with high values and positions even noble than the angels. However, people who disbelieve and disobey Allah's command by engaging in various wrongdoings, especially drug addiction will fall to a low level.

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