



LAPORAN

PENYELIDIKAN FUNDAMENTAL

**HUBUNGAN SOKONGAN SOSIAL DENGAN
KADAR RELAPS:
SATU KAJIAN MULTIBUDAYA DI SABAH,
MALAYSIA**

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Hubungan Sokongan Sosial dengan Kadar Relaps:

Satu Kajian Multibudaya Di Sabah, Malaysia

Zall Kepli Md Rejab, Md. Shuaib Che Din, Balan Rathakrishnan, & Joki Perdani Sawai

Abstrak

Tujuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk melihat hubungan di antara sokongan sosial dengan kadar relaps di kalangan penagih separa pulih di Sabah. Kajian ini juga melihat samada terdapat perbezaan sokongan sosial mengikut etnik, jantina dan tahap pendidikan di kalangan ibu bapa, saudara, kawan dan jiran penagih separa pulih. Kajian ini juga memberi tumpuan kepada samada terdapat perbezaan sokongan sosial yang dipersepsikan oleh penagih separa pulih mengikut etnik dan tahap pendidikan. Selain itu, kajian ini juga melihat kepada perbezaan dari segi etnik terhadap kadar relaps. Soal selidik Sokongan Sosial 1 (SSS.1) dan Soal Selidik Sokongan Sosial 2 (SSS.2), dibentuk untuk mengukur sokongan sosial dan sokongan sosial yang dipersepsikan. Kedua-dua alat mempunyai tahap kebolehpercayaan iaitu 0.71 dan 0.82. SSS.1 telah diedarkan kepada 172 orang banduan dadah di Penjara Tawau, Penjara Sandakan dan Penjara Kota Kinabalu (Lelaki dan Wanita), manakala SSS.2 diedarkan kepada 175 orang ahli keluarga, kawan dan jiran penagih separa pulih. Soal selidik yang telah diisi dikumpulkan dan diklasifikasikan mengikut etnik Kadazan/Dusun, Bajau, Cina, Melayu dan lain-lain). Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahawa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan di antara sokongan sosial dengan kadar relaps di kalangan penagih separa pulih. Keputusan juga menyatakan bahawa tidak terdapat perbezaan dari segi etnik, jantina dan tahap pendidikan ke atas pemberian sokongan sosial di kalangan ibu bapa, saudara, kawan dan jiran penagih separa pulih. Pada masa yang sama, tidak terdapat perbezaan sokongan sosial yang dipersepsikan oleh penagih separa pulih mengikut etnik dan tahap pendidikan. Selain itu, hasil kajian juga menunjukkan bahawa tidak terdapat perbezaan kadar relaps mengikut etnik di kalangan penagih separa pulih.

Relationship Between Social Support With Relapse : A Multiracial's Study At**Sabah, Malaysia.****Zall Kepli Md Rejab, Md. Shuaib Che Din, Balan Rathakrishnan, & Joki Perdani Sawai****Abstract**

The main purpose of this study was to see relationship between social support with rate relapse among partial addict recovered in Sabah. This study also seen whether found social support difference follow ethnic, sex and levels of education among parents, relative, friend and neighbour partial recovered. This study also gives attention to either found difference on perception towards social support by partial addict recover according to ethnic and levels of education. Apart from that, this study also looking to differences from ethnic aspect on rate relapse. Social Support questionnaire 1 (SSS.1) and Social Support questionnaire 2 (SSS.2), shaped to measure social support and perception towards social support. Both of tool having degree of reliability namely 0.71 and 0.82. SSS.1 had been distributed to 172 prisoners drug in Tawau Prison, Sandakan Prison and Kota Kinabalu Prison (Men And Woman), while SSS.2 distributed to 175 family member, friend and neighbour people partial addict recovered. Questionnaire had been filled grouped and classified according to ethnic Kadazan / Dusun, Bajau, Chinese, Malay and others). Result show that there is significant relationship between social support with rate relapse among partial addict recovered. Finding also show that there were no difference from ethnic aspect, sex and levels of education on social support grant among parents, relative, addict friend and neighbour partial recovered. At the same time, there were no difference on perception towards social support difference by partial addict recover according to ethnic and levels of education. Apart from that, also indicative survey results that there were no difference of rate relapse follow ethnic among partial addict recovered.

