

The Effectiveness of Drug Rehabilitation Module on the Motivation Achievement among Male Inmates in Malaysia

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Abstract

This study on the effects of a Drug Rehabilitation Module on the motivation achievement of Rehabilitation Centre inmates used an experimental research design. Sixty-six respondents of the centre participated and were randomly assigned to the experimental and control groups. Each group comprised of 33 subjects. The hypotheses were tested using t-test and Pearson correlation statistics. Result showed that there is a significant difference between the pre and post-test measures of motivation achievement in the experimental group, thus proving the effectiveness of the Drug Rehabilitation Module in increasing motivation achievement among Rehabilitation Centre inmates, $t(32) = -3.88, p = 0.001$. Results also show that there is a significant difference in motivation achievement between the experimental and control groups, $t(32) = -3.82, p = 0.001$ at $\alpha = 0.05$. However, result show that the mean score difference was more pronounced for the experimental group ($M=111.21$), compared to the control group ($M=85.94$). In summary, results show that the motivation achievement of rehabilitation centre inmates can be improved using the module mentioned above. Achievement motivation is a person's desire to achieve a goal. Hence, more studies with better control need to be conducted to confirm the effectiveness of the above module. The study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the module on inmates in Rehabilitation Centre. The study also emphasized motivation achievement being measured from various aspects such as goal setting, perseverance, expectation for success, anxiety level, risks, and attitude as important characteristics of resilience. Hence, it is concluded that the rehabilitation module can be used to improve the motivation achievement of Rehabilitation Centre inmates.

Keywords: Drug Rehabilitation Module, Motivation achievement

1. Introduction

Issues of drug addiction are gradually increasing over the years and has become a major threat to the nation especially in Malaysia. The Malaysian Government has introduced several methods in various levels in the effort of eradicating drug abuse in terms of drug trafficking, drug sales, drug addiction and drug rehabilitation. Till 31 December 2007, a total of 7,135 individuals had received treatment and rehabilitation in 28 rehabilitation centres in the country. This is 76.31% of the overall capacity of the residents (9,350 individuals) in the Rehabilitation Centre. The total is made up of 6,967 male addicts (97.65%) and 168 female addicts (2.35%) who received treatment and rehabilitation at the Rehabilitation Centre in Malaysia.

Various parties such as the establishment of the Cabinet Committee of Drug Eradication (2004), the establishment of the National Anti-Drug Agency or NADA (2008), the establishment of the Anti-Drug Association of Malaysia (PEMADAM) (2000) and the National Anti-Drug Council were involved in the effort of overcoming this issue. Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 was amended several times so as to impose heavier penalties on offenders which include drug distributors, owners and addicts. However, more efforts are needed to achieve the vision of our country to be free from drug abuse by the year 2015.

Therefore, the issue is to examine the effectiveness of implementation and the implication of the Drug Rehabilitation Module on the motivational achievement among inmates in the rehabilitation centre run by the researchers. Sidek Mohd Noah & Jamaludin Ahmad (2005) stated that a measurement tool is similar with a module as both the measurement tool and module function as tools, resources and materials to provide guidance to module developers in order to obtain more information and data regarding the study and research that is to be

conducted. Jamaludin Ahmad, Aminuddin Hassan & Norhasni Zainal Abiddin (2008), stated that a module is a teaching package related to a unit of concepts in a subject matter. Modules could be also be regarded as an individual teaching effort and enable a learner to master a unit of the subject matter before proceeding to the next unit. On the other hand, Jamaludin Ahmad et.al (2009) defined modules as a teaching and learning package which consisted of objectives, materials and teaching activities, assessment activities, instructions and systematic procedures to be followed by learners in order to carry out individual learning and to master their learning content.

The Mc Clelland theory of motivation achievement (1961; 1985) is the main reference in discussing the effectiveness of the Drug Rehabilitation Module on motivation achievement among addicts who are receiving treatment. Irene Chong Moi Moi (1997) had defined motivation achievement as a prerequisite for the achievement of excellence. Motivation achievement is the tendency of an individual to perform a task better, smoother and more effectively, be it in the field of employment, business or education. Mc Clelland (1961) had stressed that individual motivation achievement is associated with the internal motivation that shapes the behavior of an individual. This behavior could be shaped and triggered to achieve success. Therefore, he stressed that there is a significant relationship between motivation achievement and success in various aspects including health aspect.

The Mc Clelland theory of motivation achievement (1985) had explained about the desire to succeed in two forms or motives, the motive to achieve success and the motive to avoid failure. The motive to achieve success is defined as a reaction in response to the sense of pride towards one's achievement. Whereas the motive to avoid failure is being defined as the ability to react to embarrassment when facing failure. Mc Clelland (1961) emphasized that motivation achievement of an individual is related to the intrinsic motivation in shaping one's behavior. This behavior could be developed and stimulated to achieve success. The meaning of setting a goal is to place a certain target of success or achievements to be reached.

Hence, researchers are called to conduct the research which aimed to help the Ministry of Home Affairs in general, particularly NADA in identifying the extent of the effectiveness of the Drug Rehabilitation Module in increasing or changing the motivation achievement of addicts to be free from drug abuse. Moreover, no academic members or individuals were found to be involved in this study other than Rosdi Yusof (2010) who examined the effectiveness of the module on self-concept of female addicts. In fact, if we were to observe in detail, only 5 years time is remained for our country to achieve the vision to be a nation that is free from drug abuse by the year 2015. Thus, this leads us back to the main question that is, what kind of approach or module is effective in addressing the problem of drug addiction that had destroyed almost a quarter million people in this country. Hence, this study aimed to examine the effectiveness of the Drug Rehabilitation Module on the motivation achievement among male inmates in the Sepang Rehabilitation Centre.

2. Research Objective

This study is conducted to examine the effectiveness of the Drug Rehabilitation Module on the motivation achievement among male inmates in the Sepang Rehabilitation Centre in Selangor, Malaysia. In specific, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the differences between the pre and post motivation achievement scores in the experimental group.
2. To identify the differences between the pre and post motivation achievement scores in the control group.
3. To identify the differences of motivation achievement scores between the control group and the experimental group in post test.
4. To identify the differences of the six (6) elements in motivation achievement scores between pre and post test in the experimental group.

3. Research Hypotesis

H1: There is a significant difference between the pre and post motivation achievement scores for addicts receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

H2: There is a significant difference between the pre and post motivation achievement scores for addicts not receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

H3: There is a significant difference in the post motivation achievement scores between addicts receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module and addicts who are not receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

H4: There is a significant difference between the scores in pre and post test in terms of inmates' goal planning under the Drug Rehabilitation Module for the experimental group.

H5: There is a significant difference between the scores in pre and post test in terms of inmates' perseverance under the Drug Rehabilitation Module for the experimental group.

H6: There is a significant difference between the scores in pre and post test in terms of inmates' expectation towards their achievement under the Drug Rehabilitation Module for the experimental group.

H7: There is a significant difference between the scores in pre and post test in terms of inmates' level of concern under the Drug Rehabilitation Module for the experimental group.

H8: There is a significant difference between the scores in pre and post test in terms of inmates' willingness in taking risks under the Drug Rehabilitation Module for the experimental group.

H9: There is a significant difference between the scores in pre and post test in terms of inmates' attitude under the Drug Rehabilitation Module for the experimental group.

4. Research Methodology

4.1 Research Design

This study had adopted a quantitative experimental research design. The study involves randomly selected groups in pre and post test. Experimental study is a study conducted to determine the effects of a treatment. In this experimental study, the variables being identified will be associated systematically with the selected subject and observation of the effect of the treatment upon the subject under study will be carried out (Sidek Mohd Noah, 2002).

This study had adopted a quasi-experimental research design which is also known as the Nonequivalent Control Group Pretest/Posttest Design. The research design for the control group is not similar with the one chosen in this study which is shown in the table below.

Table 1 : Research Design

The experimental group of the study are the group of inmates receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module whereas the control group is the group of inmates that are not receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module. The pretest was conducted during the early stages of the study. While the posttest was conducted after the subjects had received a complete session of treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module. A complete session of module means that the subject has undergone the entire process from beginning till the end under the Drug Rehabilitation Module. Then comparison between the pre and posttest scores will be carried out to examine the changes within the subjects.

Random group design, pretest and posttest are suitable to be applied in this study as they examine the changes caused by the treatment of the independent variables (Mohd Majid Konting, 1998). This will show a change in the dependent variable that is the motivation achievement caused by the treatment of the independent variable which is the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

4.2 Research Samples

The population of the study involved all personnels in the rehabilitation centre managed by the National Anti-Drug Agency (NADA). There are 28 rehabilitation centres in the whole of Malaysia. The Sepang Rehabilitation Centre was chosen as the trainees are equipped with reading abilities and are exposed to teaching and learning in terms of skills. A total of 66 research subjects were selected where 33 subjects were placed in the control group and experimental group respectively. The amount 33 was selected as an experimental research requires 15 to 30 subjects (Russell, 1974). The amount 33 was fixed for this study as a smaller sample size helps to minimize the occurrence of extraneous effects that would affect the research findings (Fraenkel & Wallen, 2006; Mohd Majid Konting, 1998). Meanwhile, the research subjects were selected randomly to be placed in the control group and experimental group. According to Sidek Mohd Noah & Jamaludin Ahmad (2005), a total of 30 participants in a group receiving treatment under a module is sufficient to determine the effectiveness of the module. To avoid the occurrence of mortality, researchers had increased the number of subjects by 10%, which makes 3 additional subjects for each group. Subjects in the control group will not receive any form of treatment, whereas subjects in the experimental group will receive treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module (DRM) that reviews the effectiveness of the module towards motivation achievement in accordance with the aspects of subjects' goal planning, perseverance, expectations towards success, level of concern, willingness to take risks and attitudes.

4.3 Research Instrument

The instrument or tool being used in this research is the Motivation Achievement Test (MAT) created by Abu Bakar Nordin (1995) which consists of 25 questions. This test is used to identify the six indicative factors of motivation level of the addicts which include subjects' goal planning, perseverance, expectations towards success, level of concern, willingness to take risks and attitudes before and after receiving treatment under the rehabilitation module. The pretest and posttest of the study is important to examine the changes in subjects' motivation achievement before and after receiving treatment as well as to compare the scores between the control group and experimental group throughout the study.

5. Research Findings

H1. T-test with mean between pre and post motivation achievement for subjects under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 2 shows the analysis of t-test on motivation achievement scores, which serves to examine the differences between the mean motivation achievement score of subjects before and after intervention. For the experimental group receiving the intervention, there was a significant increase in mean before intervention (85.40) and after intervention (111.21). T-test analysis validated that the differences were significant ($t(32) = -3.88, p = 0.000$). Therefore, H1 is accepted indicating there exist significant differences between the pre and post motivation achievement scores for addicts receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 2

Analysis of T-Test on Motivation Achievement Scores for Experimental Group

H2. T-test with the analysis of t-test on motivation achievement scores between pre and posttest for subjects not following the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Meanwhile, in the control group, there were no significant differences in mean for pretest (85.21) and posttest (85.94). T-test analysis as shown in Table 3 also shows no significant differences between pre and posttest ($t(32) = -2.94, p = 0.180$). Therefore, H2 is rejected indicating there were no significant differences between the pre and post motivation achievement scores for addicts not receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 3

Analysis of T-Test on Motivation Achievement Scores for Control Group

H3. T-test with mean difference in the post motivation achievement scores between addicts receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module and addicts who are not receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 4 shows that there were significant differences in mean scores of motivation achievement for the group undergoing the invention where the mean score is higher (111.21) compared to the control group (85.94). T-test analysis also proved that the differences were significant ($t(32) = -3.82, p = 0.001$) at $\alpha = 0.05$. Therefore, H3 is accepted indicating there exist significant differences in the post motivation achievement scores between addicts receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module and addicts who are not receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 4

Analysis of T-Test on Motivation Achievement Scores for Control and Experimental Group

H4. T-test with mean motivation achievement scores between the scores in pre and posttest in terms of subjects' goal planning under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 5 shows the mean motivation achievement scores in terms of subjects' goal planning before receiving treatment under the module is lower (20.58) compared to the score after receiving treatment (23.09). T-test analysis showed that the differences were significant at $t(32) = -6.09, p = 0.000$. However, the comparison of mean score in the control group showed insignificant differences for the score of subjects' goal planning ($t(32) = -1.54, p = 0.134$). This analysis showed that there is a significant increase in subjects' goal planning skills after following the Drug Rehabilitation Module. Hence, it can be concluded that this module is effective in increasing inmate's goal planning.

Table 5

Mean Motivation Achievement Scores in Terms of Inmates' Goal Planning

H5. T-test with mean motivation achievement score between the scores in pre and posttest in terms of subjects' perseverance under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 6 shows the mean motivation achievement score in terms of subjects' perseverance before the treatment is lower with score 22.12 compared to after treatment with the score of 26.64. Meanwhile, t-test analysis showed that the differences were significant at $t(32) = -6.38, p = 0.000$. The comparison in mean scores for control group showed insignificant differences for subjects' perseverance ($t(32) = -1.36, p = 0.184$). The analysis indicated that there is significant increase in subject's perseverance after receiving treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module. Hence, it can be concluded that the module is effective in increasing inmates' perseverance.

Table 6

Mean Motivation Achievement Score in Terms of Subjects' Perseverance

H6. T-test with mean motivation achievement score between the scores in pre and posttest in terms of subjects' expectation towards their achievement under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 7 shows the mean motivation achievement scores of subjects in terms of their expectation towards achievement before receiving treatment is lower with mean score 10.21 compared with mean score 10.42 after receiving treatment. T-test analysis showed that the differences were significant at $t(32) = -2.05, p = 0.049$. Whereas, comparison of mean score for the control group showed small insignificant differences in subjects' expectation towards their achievement ($t(32) = -1.36, p = 0.184$). This analysis showed that there is significant increase in subjects' expectation towards their achievement under the Drug Rehabilitation Module. Hence, it can be concluded that the module is effective in increasing inmate's expectation towards their achievement.

Table 7

Mean Motivation Achievement Scores of Subjects in Terms of Their Expectation towards Achievement

H7. T-test with mean score of motivation achievement between the scores in pre and posttest in terms of subjects' level of concern under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 8 shows the mean motivation achievement scores of subjects in terms of their level of concern before the intervention is lower (10.00) compared to the score after the intervention (18.88). T-test analysis showed that the differences were insignificant ($t(32) = -1.81, p = 0.079$). Comparison of mean score for control group showed small insignificant differences in subjects' score in level of concern ($t(32) = -0.37, p = 0.712$). Although the analysis showed a prominent difference in the mean score, the differences were insignificant. In other words, subjects' level of concern before and after the intervention is almost similar. Therefore, it can be concluded that the module is ineffective in increasing the level of concern of inmates.

Table 8

Mean Motivation Achievement Scores of Subjects in Terms of Their Level of Concern

H8. T-test with mean score of motivation achievement between the scores in pre and posttest in terms of subjects' willingness in taking risks under the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Table 9 shows the mean motivation achievement scores of subjects in terms of their willingness in taking risks before the intervention is lower (15.30) compared to the score after the intervention (16.48). T-test analysis showed that the differences were insignificant ($t(32) = -4.17, p = 0.000$). Comparison of mean score for control group showed small insignificant differences in subjects' score ($t(32) = -1.00, p = 0.325$). The analysis showed that there is a significant increase in subjects' willingness in taking risk after the treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module. Therefore, it can be concluded that the module is effective in increasing the willingness of inmates in taking risk.

Table 9

Mean Motivation Achievement Scores of Subjects in Terms of Their Willingness in Taking Risk

H9. T-test with mean score of motivation achievement between the scores in pre and post test in terms of subjects' attitude under the Drug Rehabilitation Module for the experimental group.

Table 10 shows the mean motivation achievement scores of subjects in terms of their attitude before the intervention is lower (7.18) compared to the score after the intervention (7.70). T-test analysis showed that the differences were insignificant ($t(32) = -3.55, p = 0.001$). Comparison of mean score for control group showed small insignificant differences in subjects' score ($t(32) = -1.44, p = 0.160$). The analysis showed that there is a significant increase in subjects' attitude after the treatment under the Drug Rehabilitation Module. Therefore, it can be concluded that the module is effective in enhancing inmates' attitude.

Table 10

Mean Motivation Achievement Scores of Subjects in Terms of Their Attitude

6. Discussion

The Effectiveness of The Drug Rehabilitation Module towards Inmates' Motivation Achievement

The effectiveness of the Drug Rehabilitation Module in increasing motivation achievement is considered important in this study. Findings for hypothesis 1 (Table 2) presented inmates with high and low motivation achievement based on the scores obtained. The research findings also indicated an increase in motivation achievement scores for the experimental group when comparing the mean scores of motivation achievement pretest (85.4) and posttest (111.21). It could be deduced that the increase in scores may be due to the impact of the Drug Rehabilitation Module on motivation achievement.

Indirectly, the findings of the research shows that the Drug Rehabilitation Module has enabled subjects in the experimental group to realize the importance of motivation achievement in their lives as a member of a society. They have been exposed to elements related to motivation achievement which include goal planning, perseverance, expectations towards success, level of concern, willingness to take risks and attitudes. In this regard, the Drug Rehabilitation Module had met a number of recommendations and measures proposed by McClelland (Burgan, 1984) in the effort to instill motivation achievement among inmates.

- a) To provide inmates a reason to achieve success and enjoy their reward in the future.
- b) To discuss the role of motivation achievement in the field of education, social and culture.
- c) To encourage inmates to be committed to the fixed standard of motivation achievement.
- d) To require inmates to set specific personal goals and to provide assessment to monitor their progress.

Taylor & Walford (1972) stated that the practice process is the learning process and measure in enhancing inmates' motivation achievement. In addition, inmates under the Drug Rehabilitation Module were exposed to a responsive environment where they have the opportunity to motivate themselves. In regards to this matter, David (1992) had proposed a number of evidences showing that the form of motivation are susceptible to change. When exposed to a responsive environment, the changes may be drastic. In this context, the Drug Rehabilitation Module had provided a responsive environment to inmates to change when they are divided into smaller groups to engage in systematic and intensive training. On the other hand, inmates in the control group had experienced a decrease in their mean motivation achievement score. This is shown through the comparison of mean motivation achievement score in the pretest (85.94) and posttest (111.21). (Hypothesis 3, refer to Table 4).

The subjects in the control group did not receive any form of treatment, hence it can be assumed that they did not receive any form of specific learning to improve their motivation achievement as experienced by the inmates in the experimental group. However, there is a significant reduction in the mean motivation achievement scores in the control group. It also showed that there is no significant difference between motivation achievement in the pretest and posttest as indicated in hypothesis 2 and 3 (Table 3 and Table 4). This condition may occur due to other factors such as attitude, motivation, environment and factors of the experiment itself to some extent may influence the inmates at a certain point in time.

David (1992) stated that a concrete research or experiment could lead to immediate changes, but all indicators showed that it can impair learning, restrict freedom, suppress motivation and self appreciation. It is evident from the research findings that the intervention is effective in improving inmates' motivation achievement in terms of perseverance as indicated in hypothesis 5 (Table 5). The research findings showed that the mean motivation achievement scores for experimental group in posttest (24.64) is higher compared to the mean motivation achievement score for the control group (22.21). This clearly indicates that the module is successful in increasing motivation achievement of inmates in the experimental group. Jacobs, Harvill & Masson (1993) explains that one of the main reason people gather in a group is to aware them that they are not alone. Furthermore, Wan Izzudin (1991) stated that the formation of groups could construct identity and self-esteem, as well as meet the needs of each individual. In conclusion, it is evident that the Drug Rehabilitation Module is effective in increasing inmates' motivation achievement in the experimental group, especially in facing trials and perseverance in life.

Findings of Hypothesis 8 (Table 9) shows that there is significant differences in motivation achievement between pre and posttest for the experimental group. The findings also indicated that there is an increase in motivation achievement for inmates in the experimental group in which the mean motivation achievement scores during pretest is 15.30 and the mean motivation achievement scores during posttest is 16.48. The increase in test scores may be due to the effect of the Drug Rehabilitation Module on motivation achievement in terms of facing risks.

Indirectly, the Drug Rehabilitation Module not only have an impact in improving inmates' motivation achievement in the experimental group as described, but also managed to influence the increase in inmates' self confidence. This is because motivation achievement is considered as a reliable predictor of performance strategies. Habibah Elias (1991) found that the characteristics of addicts with high motivation achievement will effect their individual performance. This means that when there is an increase in motivation achievement, self confidence will also increase.

The interesting part of this study is that is showed that there is a significant relationship between the Drug Rehabilitation Module and motivation achievement as shown in Hypothesis 3 (Table 4). The research findings showed that the mean motivation achievement score in posttest of the experimental group (111.21) is higher compared to the mean motivation achievement score for the control group (85.94). This may be due to the fact that inmates in the experimental group were given the opportunity to learn various skills such as decision-making, team work, problem-solving, retention skills and creative thinking. These skills are considered very useful for enhancing addicts' motivation achievement. This is because according to Abd Rahim Abd Rahsid (2001) the skills of addicts could be taught. Turel, Robyak & Downey in Burgan (1984) reported that their study showed that addicts with high motivation would benefit more by learning a set of skills in an activity. This finding is consistent with the findings of similar researches such as Jamaludin Ahmad (2002), Rosdi Yusof (2010), Zuraidah Abd Rahman (1996), and Mohd Ali Jaamat (1997) which reported that activities related to the module could bring to an increase in motivation achievement.

Findings of Hypothesis 9 (Table 10) showed that there is a significant relationship between motivation achievement and the use of the Drug Rehabilitation Module. Research findings showed that the motivation achievement of inmates in the experimental group will have an influence towards the addicts. This means that the addicts are able to achieve a higher motivation achievement within themselves. In this case, the addict with higher level of motivation, is likely to have a higher level of self-esteem, and vice versa, the addict with a lower motivation level, is likely to have a lower level of self-esteem, resulting a relapse. This is proven in the study by comparing the increase in motivation achievement between inmates in the control group and experimental group. The findings of the study clearly indicates that the addicts in the experimental group had obtained a higher level of motivation achievement.

According to Wan Izudin (1991), the behavior and habits of an individual in a group is influenced by members of the group. In addition, Coleman & Glaros (Wan Izudin, 1991) explains that a group can influence an individual through two manners, (1) social facilities which is the existence of others in the surrounding and their observations are capable in influencing one's behavior in a group, and (2) social transmission where individuals copy and imitate others. Thus, through the Drug Rehabilitation Module, addicts in the experimental group were given the opportunity to join a group and engaged in various activities that exposed them to the concepts and training of motivation achievement, critical and innovative skills.

7. Research Summary

This study is an experimental study with the research design of random group pretest and posttest. The findings showed that the Drug Rehabilitation Module is effective in increasing the motivation achievement of addicts in the experimental group. In contrast, the addicts in the control group who did not receive any form of treatment experienced a decrease in motivation achievement. In addition, the findings showed that there was a significant relationship between the module and motivation achievement.

In the research context, the motivation achievement factor should be viewed as an element that can help in the development of humanity and leads to the excellence in motivation achievement of addicts in rehabilitation centers because motivation is an internal pushing force that drives people to thrive towards their goals. In the hope of leading a successful life in the future, its is wise to implement the Drug Rehabilitation Module as part of an anual program at rehabilitation centers in general, especially at the Sepang rehabilitaion center.

The implications for this study is that the main activity of the Drug Rehabilitation Module is to provide treatment and rehabilitation to drug addicts. This is in line with the vision of the goverment that more efforts should be undertaken by the private sectors to help restore the motivation achievement of addicts. Today, an array of drugs have been introduced to overcome the problem of drug addiction. In fact, some organizations had claimed that they could overcome the problem of addiction in just 24 hours. In reality, addiction is not purely due to the need of drug intake. Many individuals who had recovered from addiction went back to relapse after a period of time. Hence, it is vital for addicts to receive various forms of treatment, mentally, spiritually and physically. This is where the expertise and relevance of Drug Rehabilittaion Module is required.

Researchers believe that many programs, activities and modules are conducted to attract the attention of all levels of society to lead a healthy lifestyle free from drugs. For the case of former drug addicts and inmates in rehabilitation centers, they should put themselves in groups that are given priority and commitment in succeeding this agenda. The Health education Unit should be responsible in promoting and disseminating health information through a variety of approaches to the targeted groups to ensure a more comprehensive effort that changes behavior, emotion and motivation achievement through the Drug Rehabilitation Module.

Due to the fact that motivation achievement has a significant relationship with the Drug Rehabilitation Module, efforts to motivate the society or former addicts and familiarize them with the concept of healthy living and skills should be continued. Although programs such as motivational seminars, lectures, camps and workshops are considered to be conventional and only bring short-term effects, it should be continued as an ongoing effort to increase motivation achievement.

In conclusion, the issue of drug addiction in Malaysia had put the role of all agencies in test. In the field of psychology and medical science, there is exist a pure concept that could be applied by all module. We are capable of changing and overcoming this issue but it requires strength and strong motivation. The Malaysian Drug Medical Council is moving forward in giving guidance and assistance to addicts in increasing their motivation achievement to this day. Therefore, help addicts who are currently in need of high motivation under the application of the Drug Rehabilitation Module as part of their treatment.

Therefore, it is important that the Drug Rehabilitation Module be implemented in the treatment of addicts as well as former addicts so that they could lead a healthy life and to learn to love themselves. It has been highlighted in the study the role of motivation achievement and life goals in providing guidance to addicts, prisoners or inmates to continue their fight for survival against drug addiction. The concept of self-worth, courage and spiritual health had always been emphasized in the Drug Rehabilitation Module and had indirectly helped addicts gain motivation and awareness.

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Appendix

Table 1. Research Design

Groups	Pretest	Independent Variable	Posttest
K	O1	X	O2
E	O1	-	O2

Table 2. Analysis of T-Test on Motivation Achievement Scores for Experimental Group

Motivation Achievement Scores		N	Mean	S.P	t	Sig-t
Experimental	Pre	33	85.40	6.48	-3.88	0.000
	Post	33	111.21	37.76		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$

Table 3. Analysis of T-Test on Motivation Achievement Scores for Control Group

Motivation Achievement Scores		N	Mean	S.P	t	Sig-t
Control	Pre	33	85.21	6.78	-2.94	0.180
	Post	33	85.94	6.61		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$

Table 4. Analysis of T-Test on Motivation Achievement Scores for Control and Experimental Group

Motivation Achievement Scores		N	Mean	S.P	t	Sig-t
	Control	33	85.94	6.61	-3.82	0.001
	Experimental	33	111.21	37.98		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$

Table 5. Mean Motivation Achievement Scores in Terms of Inmates' Goal Planning

Goal Planning		N	Min	S.P	t	Sig-t
Experimental	Pre	33	20.58	2.98	-6.09	0.000
	Post	33	23.09	2.24		
Control	Pre	33	20.58	2.98	-1.54	0.134
	Post	33	20.73	3.04		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$

Table 6. Mean Motivation Achievement Score in Terms of Subjects' Perseverance

Perseverance		N	Mean	S.P	T	Sig-t
Experimental	Pre	33	22.12	3.12	-6.38	0.000
	Post	33	24.64	3.15		
Control	Pre	33	22.12	3.12	-1.36	0.184
	Post	33	22.21	3.14		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$

Table 7. Mean Motivation Achievement Scores of Subjects in Terms of Their Expectation towards Achievement

Expectation towards Achievement		N	Mean	S.P	t	Sig-t
Experimental	Pre	33	10.21	2.16	-2.05	0.049
	Post	33	20.42	27.97		
Control	Pre	33	10.21	2.16	-1.36	0.184
	Post	33	10.30	2.14		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$

Table 8. Mean Motivation Achievement Scores of Subjects in Terms of Their Level of Concern

Level of Concern		N	Mean	S.P	T	Sig-t
Experimental	Pre	33	10.00	2.09	-1.81	0.079
	Post	33	18.88	28.32		
Control	Pre	33	10.00	2.09	-0.37	0.712
	Post	33	10.03	2.11		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$

Table 9. Mean Motivation Achievement Scores of Subjects in Terms of Their Willingness in Taking Risk

Willingness in Taking Risk		N	Mean	S.P	T	Sig-t
Experimental	Pre	33	15.30	1.07	-4.17	0.000
	Post	33	16.48	1.66		
Control	Pre	33	15.30	1.07	-1.00	0.325
	Post	33	15.36	1.06		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$

Table 10. Mean Motivation Achievement Scores of Subjects in Terms of Their Attitude

Attitude		N	Mean	S.P	t	Sig-t
Experimental	Pre	33	7.18	0.81	-3.55	0.001
	Post	33	7.70	1.02		
Control	Pre	33	7.18	0.81	-1.44	0.160
	Post	33	7.30	1.05		

Note: *significant at $p = .05$