



The Impact Of Drug Abuse On Social And Family Economics In The Perspective Of Sharia Economics (Case Study At The Baitu Syifa Drug Rehabilitation Institution In Medan)

Jamilah Harahap¹, Zulkarnain Nasution², Marliyah³

¹) Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara Medan, Indonesia

Email: ¹) jamilahharahap97@gmail.com, ²) zulkarnain@uinsu.ac.id, ³) marliyah@uinsu.ac.id

How to Cite :

Harahap, J., Nasution, Z. Marliyah, M. (2024). THE IMPACT OF DRUG ABUSE ON SOCIAL AND FAMILY ECONOMICS IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SHARIA ECONOMICS (Case Study At The Baitu Syifa Drug Rehabilitation Institution In Medan). EKOMBIS REVIEW: Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 12(1). doi: <https://doi.org/10.37676/ekombis.v12i1>

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received [20 September 2023]

Revised [01 Desember 2023]

Accepted 11 Desember 2023]

KEYWORDS

Drugs, Family Social, Family Economy, Sharia Economics

This is an open access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license



ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the impact of drug abuse on social and family economics. To find out the impact of drug abuse on social and family economics in the perspective of sharia economics. The approach in this research is qualitative research. The subjects in this study are drug users and one of the family members of users and also members of the management of the Baitu Syifa Medan Drug Rehabilitation Institute. The data source of this research is an interview conducted to the head of the household or family members who use drugs. The data collection techniques are observation method, interview method, documentation method, triangulation. Data analysis is an effort to find and organize systematically the records of observation, interviews, by means of data reduction, data display (presentation of data), data conclusion and data verification. The impact of drug abuse on social family. The results showed that the impact of drug abuse on social indicators, namely user education and user families, concluded that both informants had completed their college education before falling into using drugs. Or it can be interpreted that they used drugs when they were already in the work environment. From a psychological point of view, this can be seen from the divorce that occurred, while the psychological impact on parents and other families is to feel depressed and frightened due to changes in the behavior of users who are very aggressive and temperamental. The impact of drug abuse on the family economy is that the three informants interviewed are all unproductive and can no longer work properly, especially since all informants have been using drugs for a very long time. HI only works twice a week, AM can

no longer work. Informant S, because he owns a dental clinic business inherited from his family, can still be said to be able to work but because he is dependent on consuming 4 times a week, S also has a history of heart disease due to consuming drugs so that it will interfere with his work productivity. In the perspective of Islamic economics, every family must ensure the welfare of its family members by fulfilling their every need both in terms of social, economic, and spiritual aspects. However, a person's involvement in drug abuse will damage their economic security so that they cannot provide welfare to their family members. Users will spend their income to buy drugs so that they cannot fulfill their personal needs, borrow money from parents and relatives, and even have to pawn some of their property because they are very dependent.

INTRODUCTION

The term drugs in the context of Islamic law is not mentioned directly in the Quran or Sunnah. The Quran only mentions the term khamr. In the theory of fiqh, if a law has not been determined, it can be resolved through the qiyas (legal analogy) method. Furthermore, the word khamr is understood as the name of a drink that makes the drinker drunk or impaired consciousness. Therefore, drugs are analogized to khamr because drugs can make the user lose consciousness and disturbance of consciousness. Therefore, the illat of the law is the same as khamr, which both cause loss of consciousness and impairment of consciousness.

North Sumatra Province occupies the top position for the highest number of drug users in Indonesia, namely 6,077 cases in 2021, followed by East Java Province in second position with 5,931 cases, DKI Jakarta Province is in third position with 3,531 cases. Kalimantan Province is the province with the lowest number of drug users in Indonesia, amounting to 1,531 cases (BNN RI, 2022). Of course, this large number of users spread throughout Indonesia damages the country's resilience, the country's socio-economic order and household happiness. This is because drugs destroy the nerves of the brain that are undermined by dangerous additives. If this is allowed, it will certainly have an impact on the loss of a nation's generation (lost generation) in the future. Of course, it is a big problem why North Sumatra Province, with a population of 15,115,206, is the province with the largest drug users in Indonesia, while East Java, DKI Jakarta and West Java are below it, even though they have a larger population than North Sumatra Province.

Head of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN), Commissioner General Petrus Golose revealed that there are 8,691 drug hotspots in Indonesia. The drug trafficking situation in 8,691 is categorized as alert and dangerous. "The results of BNN mapping, throughout Indonesia there are 8,691 drug-prone areas. In his presentation, there are three provinces in Indonesia that are recorded to have the most drug-prone areas, namely North Sumatra with 1,192 areas, East Java with 1,162 areas, and Lampung with 903 drug-prone areas. "The main characteristic indicators (drug-prone areas) are seen from the number of narcotics crime cases, the number of crimes or acts of violence, the number of drug dealers or dealers, narcotics production activities, the number of narcotics users, the number of narcotics evidence seized by the authorities, the entry points of narcotics, the number of narcotics couriers," said Petrus. Meanwhile, there are five factors supporting the area to be called drug-prone, namely the number of entertainment locations, boarding houses and residences with high privacy, the high poverty rate in the area, the absence of public facilities, and the low social interaction of the community. According to the head of BNN, the prevalence of drug abusers in Indonesia, based on a 2021 survey, has increased. However, drug abusers in rural areas have decreased (detiknews, 2023).

Disisi lain menurut hasil penelitian Nurul Hariah Astuti (Astuti, 2019) In the theory of the relationship between smoking and marijuana drugs, it was found that of the three existing theories, namely the gateway theory (GW), the common liability theory (CL), and the route of administration theory (ROA), two theories, namely GW and ROA theories, state a strong relationship between smoking and misuse of marijuana drugs. From these conditions, it is expected that various parties from the government, NGOs, the general public, to schools and universities should move to make various efforts to prevent and control smoking, especially among students. Facts in the field also show that most drug users are active smokers.

The absence of a rehabilitation center and the establishment of a BNN in Medan City is another problem for the people of Medan City. Drug users are victims, so they can be fostered or rehabilitated. Therefore, the role of the Government is needed to rehabilitate the victims of drug abuse. The Medan City Government will strive to establish a free rehabilitation center because currently the rehabilitation center is owned by the private sector. In addition, we will also seek the establishment of BNN Medan City in order to further suppress the circulation of drugs in Medan City. "We will seek the establishment of a free government-owned rehabilitation center for victims of drug abuse. In addition, Medan also does not have a BNN, hopefully in the future with all the conditions the BNN at the Medan City level can be formed," said Medan Mayor Bobby Nasution when attending the Press Release of Narcotics Case Disclosure and Destruction of Narcotics Evidence at the Medan Police Headquarters Page, Jalan HM Said. (pemekmedan.go.id).

The issue of high rehabilitation costs is also a problem for current drug users. Drug users who come from the middle to lower class economy will usually find it difficult to undergo rehabilitation due to their limited funds. The cost of rehabilitation in private institutions will burden the economy of the user's family because they charge relatively higher rates than government rehabilitation centers. According to the author's interview at a private rehabilitation center in Medan City, the cost of rehabilitation reaches 3-5 million per month or even more, for 6 months. In accordance with the facilities owned by the rehabilitation center. Meanwhile, rehabilitation at government-owned rehabilitation centers is more affordable than private rehabilitation centers, so it is not too burdensome for families. (Interview with Wahyu Aditia, Baitu Syifa rehabilitation center Medan).

Drugs not only have a negative impact on the users but also on the families of the users. Families of drug users will be ostracized from the local community, even to the point of crimes and criminal cases that can harm the surrounding community. (BNN, 2022). Drugs also damage the household economy of drug users. Drug users' households will be chaotic because the effects of addiction cause users to be unable to work properly and will not be able to think properly. Users will also resort to any means to fulfill their need to consume drugs, to the point of committing various criminal acts such as stealing, robbing, raping and killing to fulfill their need for drugs.

In Islamic economics, drug use is strictly prohibited because it has the potential to damage the welfare of individuals, families, and society. Islamic economic principles emphasize the importance of social justice, productive spending, and avoiding all forms of damage in society. Therefore, based on the explanation of the problems described above, the author considers it necessary to raise a research entitled "The Impact of Drug Abuse on Social and Family Economics in the Perspective of Sharia Economics (Case Study at Baitu Syifa Medan Drug Rehabilitation Institution)". The purpose of this study is to determine the impact of drug abuse on social and family economics. To determine the impact of drug abuse on social and family economics in the perspective of sharia economics.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Narcotics comes from the English "Narcotics" which means drugs that put you to sleep or anesthetic (S. Warjowarsito, 2022). According to (Soedarsono, 2005) narcotics are materials that mainly work anesthetizing effects or can reduce consciousness, can also cause other physical and mental symptoms when used continuously and wildly with the result, among others, the occurrence of dependence on these materials. The socioeconomic condition of the family is a measuring tool to see the welfare of the community. The socioeconomic condition of the family is the condition of each family in the community seen from the level of education, income, employment, and the number of family members which is considered to have an impact on the welfare of the community and the welfare of the family in the smallest scope in society. Socioeconomic conditions seen from income have an impact on welfare. The income received by each individual or family generally comes from the results of the work they do. Income that is greater than the consumption level means that the family has a level of welfare, while those who have a small income will have an impact on the family's lack of welfare (Safuridar, 2018).

Family economic resilience is a condition and ability that allows families to recover and rise from sources of problems in the economic aspect. Economic resilience is not only about how families are able to survive the problems of economic downturn, but also about how to increase income in the family. Family economic resilience according to the Bank of International Settlements (BIS) is the family's ability in the economic field to quickly recover from adverse shocks and problems that have an impact on financial imbalances ((BIS), 2016). There are several factors that affect a person's socio-economic status in social life. The factors that underlie a person's socio-economic status according to (Friedman, 2004) are education, work, economic conditions, cultural background.

A prosperous family is a family that can fulfill all its needs, and is referred to as a quality family, with the fulfillment of needs in the aspects of education, health, economy, socio-culture, family independence and mental-spiritual and religious values. In a family, meeting needs is closely related to the amount of income generated from work and spent as a form of consumption to achieve welfare. It can be interpreted that income and consumption are simple variables that determine welfare, because both individuals and households can be used to achieve human welfare. Family consumption is one of the family's economic activities to fulfill various needs for goods and services. From the commodities consumed, the family will have its own satisfaction. Therefore, consumption can be used as an indicator of family welfare.

METHODS

The approach in this research is qualitative research which emphasizes its analysis on the deductive and inductive inference process and on the analysis of the dynamics of the relationship between observed phenomena using scientific logic (I Made Wirartha, 2006). The subjects in this research are drug users and one of the family members of users and also members of the management of the Baitu Syifa Medan Drug Rehabilitation Institute. The primary data sources in this research are interviews conducted with the head of household or family members who use drugs and then family members who are affected by these actions. Secondary sources consist of various kinds, from personal letters, minutes of association meetings, to official documents from various government agencies. Data collection techniques are observation method, interview method, documentation method, and triangulation. Data analysis is an effort to find and organize systematically the records of observations, interviews, by means of Data Reduction, Data Display Data Conclusion and Data Verification.

RESULTS

Impact of Drug Abuse on Family Economy

The indicators used in this study for the impact of drugs on the family economy are indicators of employment and productivity of both users and users' families.

Informant I

Before developing schizophrenia and entering rehabilitation, AM had worked at a private university in Medan but quit because he was unable to accept the pressure of work. For now AM has not been able to work and is still focused on healing in Baitu Syifa rehabilitation and is financed by his parents and the help of his three siblings. Expenses that have been funded so far by the family are Rp.5,000,000 for the cost of hospitalization at Baitu Syifa then also added a deposit or other additional personal costs of around Rp.500,000 and also for the cost of consulting Advent Hospital Medan every month.

Informant II

While undergoing recovery at Baitu Syifa rehabilitation, HI is still an employee of the Police and is considered on leave from work so that he still has income to be able to pay for treatment at Baitu Syifa. In addition to the cost at Baitu Syifa of Rp. 5,000,000, the cost of the deposit, HI also has to spend Rp. 500,000 for the cost of consulting a doctor outside of the rehab fee every month because HI has a history of illness suffered after consuming drugs, namely gout, delusion and experiencing symptoms of schizophrenia. HI said that while taking drugs, he was often lazy so he rarely went to work. This was also one of the triggers for his wife to file for divorce because he often wasted money on consuming drugs and had even gone into debt and pawned a vehicle to meet his drug needs. While in rehabilitation, HI could not be productive at work so he only worked 2 days a week. Since her divorce, HI has been assisted by her sister LW's husband to help meet the costs of rehabilitation and her needs apart from monthly salary deductions because her sister is a housewife. LW and her family help pay HI around 1 to 2 million each month.

Informant III

Regarding work, the informant has a family business dental specialist practice, but because he is undergoing rehabilitation, the business is managed by his wife. However, during his rehabilitation at Baitu Syifa, S's parents and siblings paid for his medication and deposits during the 6-month rehabilitation program. Before there was encouragement from the family to do rehabilitation, S still routinely consumed methamphetamine drugs in a week 4 times using drugs with one use of Rp. 300,000. The informant uses drugs where he works and uses drugs together with his friends. The way he gets drugs is very easy and can even be delivered on the spot. Informant S also cannot be totality at work because he is often absent from opening practices because he is dependent and must routinely consume methamphetamine. Family Socio-Economics in the Perspective of Sharia Economics.

Building a civilization cannot be separated from individuals and families as the smallest part of the structure of society. Every individual and family needs to be prepared optimally so that they can survive and not become a weak family. The Qur'an has warned that every human being should be worried if he leaves his family behind him in a "weak" state. The weakness referred to in the verse above can be understood from various perspectives such as physical weakness, mental weakness, spiritual weakness, educational weakness, including weak household economy or family economy. A "weak" family will be easily provoked to commit immorality in an effort to fulfill their needs. News in print and online media about crimes, theft, robbery and prostitution are often associated with weak family economic problems. Long before that, the Prophet had said, "Almost poverty makes a person kufr".

From this it can be understood that poverty brings people closer to kufr, while kufr is a prohibited act and sin in religion, so improving the family economy is a religious recommendation to build a Muslim society that is far from kufr starting from the smallest

component of the population (nuclear family). Religion is not only a private matter that cannot be related to state affairs or public affairs, even though Islamic teachings are not only related to matters of worship but also regulate muamalah. Worship is interpreted as the integrity of the interaction between man and the creator, namely Allah SWT (hablun minallah), while muamalah is a way to realize the social functions of fellow humans (hablun minannas) and the surrounding nature including those related to economic affairs.

As a system, Islamic economics is expected to be able to touch the welfare of the entire community, including the family as a small structure of a society. The concept of Islamic economics must be able to be derived into the family as a solution to the household economy. Households as the foundation for the formation of society, so to build an Islamic society starts from an economically adequate household. Economic problems do sometimes arise anywhere up to the household. Therefore, it must be addressed properly and in accordance with the guidance of Islamic teachings. Every household certainly wants a harmonious, serene, and prosperous relationship in the bonds of love and affection (mawaddah wa rahmah) so that in his household a reassuring situation is created as described "my home my heaven (baiti jannati)".

One factor that is very influential in realizing baiti jannati is the fulfillment of family maintenance, especially those related to basic needs. Not fulfilling the basic needs of the family, such as housing, food, clothing, education, and health can cause unrest in the family. Egyptian Islamic economist Husein Syahatah in his work Muslim Household Economics states that the purpose of the Islamic household economy is to create a prosperous family life in the world and fortune by getting the pleasure of Allah in the hereafter.

Islamic law has been perfected by Allah so that it is very appropriate to be used as a solution wherever and whenever a human being gets into trouble. In fact, various problems such as the economic crisis essentially arise because mankind ignores some of Allah's laws. Islam views economic activity positively. The more people are involved in economic activity, the better, as long as the purpose of the process is in accordance with Islamic teachings. Piety to God does not imply a decrease in economic productivity, on the contrary, it leads a person to be more productive. Wealth can bring us closer to God as long as it is obtained in ways that are in accordance with Islamic values. But when a person has fallen into the illicit drug trade, he has certainly destroyed all Islamic values. Not only will he damage himself, he will also damage family members, society and even the state.

Abuse of narcotics, psychotropic substances and addictive substances (NAPZA) in Indonesia is increasingly occurring in several circles ranging from low and high economic communities. Drug abuse is a chronic, relapsing disease that attacks the brain as a result of drug abuse. This disease is characterized by compulsive drug use, the inability of adolescents to overcome their abuse even though it has had a negative impact on their lives (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2020). Drug abuse in adolescents who are adolescent abusers and addicts are recommended to undergo rehabilitation therapy in order to recover from their addiction so that they can resume their social functions in society. However, one of the challenges of rehabilitation is the high relapse rate. One article mentions that the relapse rate is around 40-60% (National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2020), even other studies mention that the relapse rate reaches 80% (Moos & Bernice, 2006).

In adolescents, relapse rates are predicted to be even higher when compared to relapse in the adult abuser population (Becker et al., 2021). In Indonesia, there are no figures that describe relapse rates. However, referring to figures in other countries with more comprehensive rehabilitation services, the relapse rate in Indonesia could be similar or even higher. In addressing the problem of drug dependence, the family is at the center of problem solving. (Bohlinger, 2016; Croff & Beaman, 2021; Kusumawaty et al., 2021; Zerbetto et al., 2017).

In the process of maintaining recovery, family participation and family resilience are key factors that help individuals, especially adolescents, to maintain recovery and prevent relapse (Bradshaw et al., 2021; Harris et al., 2011; Kusumawaty et al., 2021; Ronel & Haimoff-Ayali, 2018;

Zerbetto et al., 2017). Family resilience is the success of families to remain connected and functional in the face of adversity (Black & Lobo, 2008; Bohlinger & Mendenhall, 2016; Orte et al., 2019). The concept of family resilience positions problems not as destructive but rather as opportunities to promote healing and growth. Family resilience is more than just surviving a crisis together, but allowing families to emerge and thrive with warmth, mutual support, getting stronger and having more strategies to face future challenges.

It can be seen from the results of the research that the informants have been using drugs for a long time and it can be said that they used drugs in their teenage years towards marriage age. So it is in line with the results of previous research that the relapse of drugs is very high if rehabilitation is not carried out. Even in other studies it is said that the challenges of rehabilitation also show a high relapse rate of around 40-80%. And this can be proven that Informant HI has carried out his third rehabilitation in 2 different places and at different times. This shows that to break away from drug dependence is a very tough challenge. Family support will be needed, both in terms of finance because residents must carry out a rehabilitation program for at least 6 months which requires them not to be active in working. Moral support from the family will also be very helpful for them to be able to be free from these illicit goods, that they will not feel abandoned and ostracized by their own families. And it is hoped that after the rehabilitation process is complete, they will be able to resume their social functions with coworkers and the community.

DISCUSSION

Social and Economic Impact

In this study, the social impact of drug users and their families is measured using education and health indicators. Education

Based on interviews with drug users and their families, it was found that drug users informants 1, 2 and 3 were able to complete their education well despite having used drugs for a long time. This is due to good family parenting. The family's educational background also plays a role in the process of nurturing and educating users until they are adults. A good economy also plays a huge role in the success of their education. It can be seen that all three respondents come from families that have a good economic level. According to the informants' statements, all of them were first introduced to drugs not from their families but from their friendships. This may be due to the lack of family control in monitoring children's relationships.

Furthermore, the impact of drug use on the education of family members, according to the results of the interview, Informant HI did not have children from his wife before the divorce, while informant AM was not married. Informant S has two children at the junior and senior high school levels who must be assisted with their education costs by their parents and relatives because S had to stop working because he was undergoing rehabilitation for six months.

Health

Of the various things that can be caused by drug use, there is one impact that makes a big difference, namely the psychological impact. Of course, there are many psychological impacts that can be caused by drug use such as tension / anxiety, slow work, sloppy work, loss of confidence, difficulty concentrating, like to fantasize, excessive suspicion, loss of self-control, lazy, unstable emotional state, feelings of insecurity, feelings of upset, depressed, become violent with brutal behavior, and can cause psychiatric disorders.

Of the three informants interviewed in terms of psychological and physical health of drug users, all three have experienced severe disease disorders, namely schizophrenia and heart disease. This is because the three users have been using drugs for a long period of time. Meanwhile, the impact of drug use on the user's family is that the family feels depressed from a psychological and economic perspective. From a psychological point of view, this can be seen

from the divorce that occurred, while the psychological impact on parents and other families is to feel depressed and frightened due to changes in the user's behavior which is very aggressive and temperament.

Work

Many drug users use drugs under the pretext of being excited and happy at work, but the calming and happy effect of using drugs is only a temporary effect, not worth the damage to their health. After that the users become addicted and are forced to use again with higher doses. Almost all types of narcotics affect brain performance, especially in the mood area. Substances contained in narcotics can encourage the production of excess Dopamine in the brain, so drug users appear happy. Ketika sedang dalam rehabilitasi ketiga informan sedang tidak bekerja hal ini dikarenakan informan harus berada di dalam asrama dan mengikuti program-program tempat rehabilitasi Baitu Syifa.

For informant AM, he has not been able to work for a long time because he cannot stand the pressure of work and is emotionally unstable. Then for informant S he said he decided to stop working temporarily because his health was disturbed and decided to do rehabilitation at Baitu Syifa. As for informant HI, he took leave from his job at the police and will return to work after completing the rehabilitation period. Meanwhile, the impact on the user's family is the disruption of their work because they have to think about the condition of their family members who are in the rehabilitation center. They also have to think about setting aside income to help pay for the rehabilitation of their family members.

Productivity

Work productivity is a mental attitude that always has the view that the quality of life today must be better than yesterday and tomorrow must be better than today. Drug users have low productivity, drug abuse can actually make a person dependent. That is, to get the desired effect, more doses are needed. If the use is discontinued during the dependence phase, it will cause withdrawal reactions. In addition, drugs can also cause side effects in the form of memory disorders, attention/concentration disorders, behavioral and self-control disorders, motivation disorders, and perception/hallucination disorders. This will result in damage to the personal and social relationships of the drug users. The idea that drugs can increase creativity and productivity is simply not true.

Of the three informants interviewed, all of them are no longer productive and can no longer work properly, especially since all informants have been using drugs for a very long time. HI only works twice a week, AM can no longer work. Informant S, because he owns a dental clinic business inherited from his family, can still be said to be able to work but because he is dependent up to 4 times a week, S has to leave his work to smoke methamphetamine and it is certain that S must wait some time to regain consciousness and resume his work so that S's work productivity is reduced due to drugs..

The Impact of Drugs on Social and Family Economy in the Perspective of Sharia Economics Drug use does not solely damage the function of the mind, even drugs have the potential to damage religion, life, offspring and property. Because drug use is not at the right level, it is not only intoxicating and addictive but invites mischief such as robbery, etc. because it does not have emotional stability that encourages doing something out of control. The impact of drugs also extends to the social field, namely the risk of HIV/AIDS. This is due to the use of shared syringes. For environmental impact, drug users ignore worship activities, withdraw from family and neighborhood. Drug addicts also always need money to get drugs because of the addiction of the drug, so they will justify any means to get money (R. Wibowo, 2018).

The income generated by each individual or family is mostly the result of the work they do. If income is greater than consumption, it can be said that the family has a good level of welfare. But if on the contrary, that consumption is greater than the income generated, it will have an

impact on the family's lack of welfare. A family can be said to be prosperous if the family can fulfill all its needs, both in terms of aspects of education, health, economy, socio-culture, family independence and most importantly spiritual or religious values. It can be concluded that income and consumption are simple variables that determine welfare, because both individuals and households can be used to achieve human welfare.

If the family can maintain economic resilience so that the family gets a good level of welfare, it will greatly affect psychological resilience and social resilience. Psychological resilience can be fulfilled if economic or physical resilience is fulfilled, a sense of comfort and not worrying about the future is the fulfillment of non-physical or psychological needs so that it can build positive emotions between families. Economic resilience also goes hand in hand with social resilience where the level of integrity to the family will grow if economic needs can be met.

The welfare of a family will not be achieved if its economic security is disrupted. And this is what will be discussed in this research. Drug use will be able to disrupt the goals of every family to achieve welfare, where all aspects will be severely disrupted in terms of health, education, economy, social and even religious values will also have an impact. In line with Umer Chapra's theory that Welfare in Islam is to realize human goals to achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter (falah), as well as a good and honorable life (al-hayah al-tayyibah). In detail it is also said that Islamic Economics includes:

- a) Economic welfare is the most important economic goal. This welfare includes the welfare of individuals, communities and countries,
- b) The sufficiency of basic human needs, including food, drink, clothing, shelter, health, education, security and the state system that ensures the implementation of the sufficiency of basic needs fairly in the economic field,
- c) Optimal use of resources, efficient, effective, frugal and not wasteful.

It can be concluded that families must ensure the welfare of their family members both in terms of social and economic aspects. Because social resilience is closely related to economic resilience. From the sources that researchers interviewed are adults, some of whom are already heads of families and who are not married and are dependent on their parents. Even though they are already heads of households who should be the economic support of the household, but because they are entangled in drugs, they have to undergo rehabilitation and become dependents of their parents and relatives because they cannot actively work. The relatives and parents of users still have a big responsibility by helping to pay for treatment during rehabilitation in the hope that their family members can recover and be able to resume their social and economic functions with the community. Although they feel burdened, especially from an economic point of view, family members still try to help users to stop using drugs completely. Family members even try to find a religious-based rehabilitation center to revive the users' spirit of worship so that they can completely abandon all acts prohibited in Islam.

Maqashid Shari'ah is the ultimate goal to be achieved through legal actions in accordance with the Shari'ah so as to achieve benefits for humans. Meanwhile, al-Syatibi, who is known as the father of maqashid Al-Syari'ah, revealed that Allah SWT prescribed the rules in Islam to bring benefits to each of His servants, thus providing welfare and security to every human being. Drug use not only damages the maintenance of property but also the overall principles of Maqashid Sharia, both hifdz al-din (preservation of religion), hifdz alnafs (preservation of the soul), hifdz al-aql (preservation of reason) and also hifdz al-nasl (preservation of offspring). However, the focus of researchers is the Principle of Hifdzul Maal (maintaining property), where maintaining property can be developed into enforcement or maintenance of the Islamic economic system (Shari'ah Economics). Hifdzul mal also means that every Muslim is obliged to maintain and maintain property properly in order to be a means of worshipping God and in accordance with what is prescribed in Islam.

So, when the maintenance of property is not fulfilled so that it has an impact on the economic security of the family, the concept of welfare in a family that must ensure all the needs of its members must be met will not be achieved. While in Islam it is recommended to be able to guarantee family members and even their descendants from everything that will make them residents of Hell.

CONCLUSION

Social Impact of Drug Abuse on the Family. The impact of drug abuse on social indicators, namely the education of users and users' families, is concluded that both informants had completed their college education before falling into using drugs. Or it can be interpreted that they used drugs when they were already in the work environment. However, Informant HI is continuing his studies at the Gr*ha* kir*n* Medan private campus in the 4th semester of the Economics Department to be able to continue his career path as an officer, he said by undergoing rehabilitation which requires him to set aside his income for rehabilitation costs so that all additional costs, both education and others, must be assisted by his mother and sister-in-law. Meanwhile, AM had used marijuana when he was 15 years old but was still able to complete his education up to the lecture level because he came from a family with a good economy. However, the impact of informant S's drug abuse on family members, namely his two children, had to be supported by his parents and relatives. Because S has several children from different wives plus S has to pay for consuming drugs so that his income is not enough to pay for his two children. Of the three informants interviewed in terms of psychological and physical health of drug users, all three have experienced severe disease disorders, namely schizophrenia and heart disease. This is because the three users have been using drugs for a long period of time. Meanwhile, the impact of drug use on the user's family is that the family feels depressed from a psychological and economic perspective.

Impact of Drug Abuse on Family Economy. While in rehabilitation, the three informants could not work because they had to be in the dormitory and follow the programs of the Baitu Syifa rehabilitation center. For informant AM, he has not been able to work for a long time because he cannot stand the pressure of work and is emotionally unstable. Then for informant S he said he decided to stop working temporarily because his health was disturbed and decided to do rehabilitation at Baitu Syifa. As for informant HI, he took leave from his job at the police and will return to work after completing the rehabilitation period. Of the three informants interviewed, all of them are no longer productive and can no longer work well, especially since all informants have been using drugs for a very long time. HI only works twice a week, AM can no longer work. Informant S, who owns a family-owned dental clinic, is still able to work, but because he has become addicted to drugs four times a week, S also has a history of heart disease due to drug use, which will interfere with his work productivity.

The Social and Economic Impact of Drug Abuse in the Perspective of Sharia Economics. In the perspective of Islamic economics, every family must ensure the welfare of its family members by fulfilling their every need both in terms of social, economic, and spiritual aspects. However, a person's involvement in drug abuse will damage their economic security so that they cannot provide welfare to their family members. Users will spend their income to buy drugs so that they cannot fulfill their personal needs, borrow money from parents and relatives, and even have to pawn some of their property because they are very dependent. However, the user's family has carried out their obligation to ensure the welfare of their family by trying to help users both in terms of economy, support so that they can stop abusing drugs by supporting them so that they can be rehabilitated and can return to active social functions in the community

Suggestion

1. It is hoped that the government will promote the socialization of the dangers of drug use from an early age, so that the younger generation has a good understanding and is not easily influenced.
2. It is expected that parents supervise the association of children from an early age.
3. The government and private sector are expected to add affordable rehabilitation centers.
4. The Medan City Government is expected to have a rehabilitation center, considering that currently Medan city does not have a government-owned rehabilitation center.

REFERENCES

- Adam, S. (2012). Dampak Narkotika pada Psikologi dan Kesehatan Masyarakat. *Komunikasi Penyiaran Islam IAIN Sultan Amai Gorontalo*, 1(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>
- Al-Qardhawi, Yusuf. 2001. *Norma dan Etika Ekonomi Islam*. Jakarta: Gema Insani Press.
- Amiri, M., dkk. (2013). The relationship between addiction and sociodemographic characteristics of Iranian newcomer prisoners. *Global Journal of Health Science*; Vol.6, No.2 (March 2013), pp. 168–174.
- Arvida Bar (2007), Determinan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika pada PekerjaPengunjung Tempat Hiburan, *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Nasional*Vol. 2, No. 1, Agustus 2007
- Aryani, Luh Nyoman Alit. 2018. *Metode Rehabilitasi Gangguan Penggunaan Napza*. Denpasar: Program Pendidikan Dokter Spesialis I Ilmu Kedokteran Jiwa, Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas Udayana.
- Astuti, N. H. (2019). Merokok Pintu Masuk Untuk Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Jenis Ganja. *Jurnal ARKESMAS*, 1(1), 45–53. <https://journal.uhamka.ac.id/index.php/arkesmas/article/view/224>
- Azmiyati, S.R., Cahyati, W.H., & Handayani, O.W.K. (2014). “Gambaran Penggunaan Napza Pada Anak Jalanan Di Kota Semarang”. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat* 9(2): 137-143. <http://journal.unnes.ac.id/nju/index.php/kemas>.
- Barrett, D. (2015). *The Impact of Drug Policies on Children and Young People*. New York: Open Society Foundations.
- BNN Provinsi Jambi (2022). *Dampak Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Terhadap Keluarga Pecandu*.<https://jambi.bnn.go.id/dampak-penyalahgunaan-narkotika-terhadap-keluarga-pecandu/>.
- BNN RI (2019). *Pengertian Narkotika dan Bahaya Narkotika Bagi Kesehatan*. <https://bnn.go.id/pengertian-narkotika-dan-bahaya-narkotika-bagi-kesehatan/>.
- Boys, A.; Marsden, J.; & Strang, J. (2001). Understanding reason for drugs use amongst young people: a functional perspective. *Health Education Research, Theory and Practice*, Vol.14 No.4, (457-469).
- Buttner, A. (2021). *Neuropathology of drug abuse*. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland AG.
- Cartwright, W.S. (2008). Economic costs of drug abuse: Financial, cost of illness, and services. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 34: 224–233.
- Creswell, John W & J. David Creswell. 2018. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches Fifth Edition*. SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Chomchoei et al. (2019). Perceived factors influencing the initiation of methamphetamine use among Akha and Lahu youths: a qualitative approach. *BMC Public Health*, 19:847 <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-019-7226-y>
- Diputra, Ida Bagus Putu Swadharma 2012. *Kebijakan Rehabilitasi Terhadap Penyalah Guna Narkotika Pada Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika*. Program Pascasarjana Universitas Udayana.

- Eric, Paul. 2017. "Socioeconomic Effects of Drug Abuse Among Nigerian Youths". Dalam *Canadian Social Science* 13(1): 49-53. DOI:10.3968/9072.
- Fitzgerald, J.L. (2015). *Framing drug use: Bodies, space, economy and crime*. Hampshire: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Handayani, D. N., & Agussalim, A. (2021). Upaya Penanganan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Oleh Badan Narkotika Nasional (Bnn) Kota Gorontalo. *Jurnal Ilmiah Muqoddimah: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Hummanioramaniora*, 6(1), 223. <https://doi.org/10.31604/jim.v6i1.2022.223-228>.
- Husaini, W. (2017). Hubungan Dukungan Keluarga dengan Pemberian ASI Eksklusif. 4-23.
- Imron, Masyhuri et al. 2020a. *Survei Prevalensi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Tahun 2019*. Jakarta: Badan Narkotika Nasional RI.
- Kadarmanta, A. (2022). Dampak Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Terhadap Aspek Sosial Dan Ekonomi Di Wilayah Provinsi DKI Jakarta. *BULLET: Jurnal Multidisiplin Ilmu*, 01(4), 729-735.
- Khairani, A., Zulfiqar, E., & Suhendra, D. (2022). Peranan Tokoh Masyarakat Dalam Memberantas Peredaran Narkotika, Psikotropika, Dan Obat-Obatan Terlarang (Narkoba) Di Kota Padangsidempuan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Muqoddimah: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Hummanioramaniora*, 6(1), 181. <https://doi.org/10.31604/jim.v6i1.2022.181-187>
- Moleong, Lexy J. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, cetakan ke-36, Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Offset.
- Muhamad, Simela Victor. 2015b. "Diplomasi Anti-Narkoba". Dalam *Info Singkat* 7(05): 5-8.
- MUI. n.d. Profile:Selayang Pandang Gerakan Nasional Anti Narkoba (Ganas Annar) Majelis Ulama Indonesia. Dalam <https://ganasannar-mui.or.id/profile/>. Akses tanggal 15 Maret 2021.
- Natalia, s. & Humaedi,s. 2020. "Bahaya Peredaran Napza Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 di Indonesia". *Prosiding Penelitian & Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat* 7(2): 387-392.
- Rifai, M. (2019). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Penggunaan Narkoba di Kalangan Remaja di Kelurahan Tegal Sari Mandala II Medan. *Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara*, 1-81.
- Orpha, Jane. (2007). Dampak Sosial dan Ekonomi Penyalahgunaan Narkoba. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, Volume 3 No. 1, 1-20.
- Okafor, I.P. (2020). Causes and Consequences of Drug Abuse among Youth in Kwara State, Nigeria. *Canadian Journal of Family and Youth*, 12(1), pp. 147-162.