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**DRUG ADDICTS IN SELANGOR: THE SOLUTION
ACCORDING TO ISLAMIC LAW**

Abidah bte Abd Ghani

(Matric No. P010199)

Perpustakaan
Kolej Universiti Islam Malaysia

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GIFT / DONATION SUMBANGAN IKHLAS WITH BEST COMPLIMENTS	
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Kuala Lumpur

Perpustakaan KUIIM



1000012327


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AUTHOR DECLARATION

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

I hereby declare that the work in this academic project is my own except for quotation and summaries that have been duly acknowledgement.

Date: 05 March 2004

Signature : 

Name : Abidah Bte Abdul Ghani

Matric no : P010199

Address : Kampung Sematang Nibung Pida3
Mk Jeram, 06000, Jitra Kedah.

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وصحبه ومن دعا بدعوته إلى يوم القيامة.

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Abidah bte Abdul Ghani
P010199
Faculty Syariah And Law.

ABSTRAK

Projek ilmiah yang telah dijalankan bertajuk “Penagih Dadah Di Selangor. Penyelesaiannya mengikut undang- undang islam. Penulis telah menjalankan kajian ini di Selangor dan mendapati bilangan Penagih dadah semakin serius dan menjadi issue sosial di Malaysia sepertimana yang diputuskan oleh statistik pada keputusan tang terbaru. Banyak usaha telah dijalankan secara berperingkat di seluruh Negara untuk memerangi secara habis- habisan untuk mengurangkan kematian. Pelbagai Pertubuhan telah ditubuhkan untuk menentang penyalah gunaan dadah untuk memberi kesedaran tentang bahayanya dadah pada hari ini. Namun begitu, dengan kewujudan Negara dan menjalankan usaha untuk mempraktikkan teknologi moden, masih lagitidak mampu untuk mengurangkan gejala social ini. Mengikut laporan dari Agensi Dadah Kebangsaan Negeri Selangor, bilangan penagih dadah yang baru dapat dikesan di negeri selangor semakin meningkat dalam tempoh dari bulan Januari sehingga Desember 2003 iaitu 1729 kepada 3509 orang penagih yang menagih di seluruh Negeri. Dalam perundangan Islam, dadah tidak begitu dikenali pada permulaannya kerana bahan ini tidak dapat dikesan sehinggalah pada awal abad ke-6 hijrah. Apabila wujudnya pengharaman dadah dalam perundangan Islam melalui panduan dan bukti yang telah ditunjukkan oleh sumber Al-Quran dan Al-sunnah. Untuk mengurangkan bilangan penagih dadah ini, kita perlu memikirkan semula cara pembasmiannya dengan kaedah rawatan dan pemulihan berdasarkan cara perundangan islam disamping perundangan Malaysia.

ABSTRACT

The title of this research is “Drug Addicts in Selangor: The Solution According to Islamic Law”. The writer had managed to carry out research in Selangor and found that Drug Addict is the most serious problem in Malaysia. Efforts are been made at the national level to combat and curb its deadly effect on humanity. A national association against drug abused is established with the purpose of educating the public about drug problems. At same time, while the country is advancing and developing with the technology it is undeniable of the existence of social problem. According to the Drug Narcotic Agency of Selangor National report, the number of drug addicts in Selangor state has increased in the period from January until December 2003 that is 1729 to 3509. In Islamic law, drugs were not known previously because these substances did never existed in the sixth century of Hijra. The main sources of guidance and reference in Islam are the Holy Quran and the Sunnah of the prophet, but we can use them to impose judgement for drugs in Qias. So it should be based on some Qias as the same as wines. We need to rethink of our approach to drug education prevention with suitable treatment and rehabilitation services.

ملخص البحث

تتناول هذه الدراسة مشكلة مدمني " المخدرات في ولاية سلا بنجور: طريقة علاجها حسب القانون الإسلامي". وأجرى الباحث دراسته في ولاية سلا بنجور، ويجد أن عدد مدمني المخدرات ازداد في ماليزيا. كما تشير إليها الإحصائيات، وهناك مجهودات كثيرة بذلتها الحكومة على المستويات المتعددة في سائر الوطن لمحاربة المخدرات والقضاء عليها قضاء مبرما لتقليل عدد الوفيات الناتجة منها. وقد أنشأت المؤسسات الوطنية لتجارب المخدرات، وتنشر الوعي عن في يومنا. وعلى الرغم من ذلك، فإن وجود هذه المؤسسات التي يصاحبها تقدم البلاد وسعيها إلى تطبيق التكنولوجيا الحديثة. لا تقدر على تقليل هذه المشكلة الاجتماعية وحسب تقرير مؤسسة مكافحة المخدرات في ولاية سلا بنجور، إن عدد مدمني المخدرات الجدد في ولاية سلا بنجور قد شهد ازديادا كبير من شهر يناير حتى ديسمبر سنة 2003م، من 1729 إلى 3509 مدمنا في سائر مدرياتها. وفي القانون الإسلامي لم تكن المخدرات معروفة في بدايته لأن هذه المادة لم تكن موجودة إلا في أوائل القرن السادس الهجري. ويأتي تحريم المخدرات من خلال الدلائل التي يشير إليها القرآن و السنة. ومحاربة المخدرات، يلزم علينا أن نعيد النظر في طريقة الوقاية منها بقاعدة العلاج الطبي.

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GLOSSARY

<i>Al-Quran</i>	: The holy Book revealed by Allah SWT to Prophet Muhammad SAW.
<i>As-sunnah</i>	: The tradition of Prophet Muhammad SAW including his deeds, saying and approval.
<i>Hukum</i>	: Punishment, ruling of Shariah
<i>SAW/PBUH</i>	: Peace be upon him
<i>Amar Makruf Nahi Munkar</i>	: Enjoin kindness and forbid.
<i>Aqidah</i>	: Islamic belief
<i>Da'wah</i>	: Propagation of a belief
<i>Da'I</i>	: Islamic Missionary
<i>Din</i>	: Complete way of life
<i>Fardhu Ain</i>	: Muslim religious duty or obligation what one must do to comply with religious requirements.
<i>Fiqhi</i>	: Jurisprudential
<i>Halal</i>	: Lawful
<i>Haram</i>	: Forbidden
<i>Hikmah</i>	: Wisdom
<i>Shar'I</i>	: People who practice Muslim code of religious law
<i>Shariah</i>	: Shariah the Muslim code of religious law
<i>Tawhid</i>	: Islamic monotheism or the absolute Oneness of Allah
<i>Ulama</i>	: Body of Muslim scholars, recognized as having specialized knowledge of Islamic sacred law and theology.

TRANSLITERATION

1) Letter

<u>Arabic letter</u>	<u>Latin Letter</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
ء	,	فار	fa'r
ب	b	برد	burd
ت	t	تل	tall
ث	th	ثوب	thawb
ج	j	جدار	jidar
ح	h	حليب	halib
خ	kh	خادم	khadim
د	d	ديك	dik
ذ	dh	ذهب	dhahab
ر	r	رفيق	rafiq
ز	z	زميل	zamil
س	s	سلام	salam
ش	sh	شعب	sha'b
ص	s	صخر	sakhr
ض	d	ضيق	dayq
ط	t	طازج	tazij
ظ	z	ظالم	zalim
ع	a	عقل	'aql
غ	gh	غلام	ghulam

ف	f	فيل	fil
ق	q	قلب	qaib
ك	k	كلام	kalam
ل	l	لب	lubb
م	m	مال	mal
ن	n	نجم	najm
و	w	هول	hawl
ه	h	ورق	waraq
ي	y	يم	yam

2. Short Vowel

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
_____	a	كتب	kataba
_____	i	علم	'alima
_____	u	غلب	ghuliba

3. Long Vowel

<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Latin</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Transliteration</u>
ا، ي	a	عالم، فتى	'alima, fata
ي	I	عليم، داعي	alim, da'i
و	u	علوم، أدعو	ulum, Ad'u

ABBREVIATIONS

AS	alayh al- salam
Comp.	Compiled by
Def.	Definition
Ed.	Editor/ edition/ edited by
H	hijriyyah
M	miladiyyah
n.a	no author/ no artist
narr	narrated by
n.d.	no date/ no year
n.pl.	no place
n.pb	no publisher
p.	page
pp.	pages
perf.	Performers
trans.	Translator/ translated by
RA	radiya Allah anhu/ anha/ anhum
Rev.	review/ revision of
SAW	salla Allah alayh wa salam
SWT	subhanahu wa ta ala
Vers.	Version



INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Our country Malaysia is achieving higher standard its development and modernization. Nevertheless, the modernization in the not many people were involved in various moral problems such as problem drug abuse, which is now, becomes a treat to Malaysian society. This is social problem of has a made the younger generation is thinking a moral as leaders blur.

A handful of youth and adults are involved in drug addiction avoid and an amount of which the most traps in this situation.

This addiction has hindered or stopped the building of a build individual and the country. It has also made loses manpower from youth and adults to build our country.

Who can doubt that the world faces a major problem with the illicit use of drugs in Malaysia? Many would call it a drug crisis. Even for it is not longer restricted to the margins of society, if indeed it ever was. It touches all our lives and few can claim to have been unaffected by it.¹

We have learned of drug abuse among our friends and acquaintances, within our own families and in our own neighborhoods. Most of us have personal knowledge of individuals who have died through drug abuse, and we all know people who have suffered because of it. Of the crime that comes in its wake, we hear daily.²

¹ Paul Birch 48 Cliff Road, Cowes, Iow, Po31 8bn, England paul@paulbirch.net and <http://www.paulbirch.net>

² Ibid

Based on the discussion of the roles of the media in preventive education, there should occur in combination ways of helping young people with their social and personal competency and specific skill knowledge. (Botvin1983). We also can use the counseling, telephone help to solve this problem.

The punishment of drug addicts according to Islamic religions, the researcher said drug is something to be some one miss attitude and behaviors in their life. When some people are involved in drugs, really they are having and changed their attitude from a human into like the animal. In Islamic religion, there is no personal punishment stated in Al-quran and al-sunnah but they prohibit us from doing something despicable and destructive.³

1.1 Background Of Research

The issue has been raised is to study the causes of "Drug Addicts and solution in according to Islamic law, its most projects revert again to the drug itself. Lacking of a consensus of approval, a society makes drug- taking an antisocial activity rather than one that conform to interest of society. Little research proceeds from this point of view to help us understand the potential social factors that would create strongly negative like hood setting when users will be drawn into drug abuse rather than encouraged to explore the positive social.

The continuing purpose with the present system of restricting the use of "controlled substances" by a confusing combination of education, medical provision, miscellaneous taxation, and occasional criminal sanctions for unauthorized distribution and use. Despite repeated failures, it is believe that improvements in the system will be yet for made and the problem at least contained.⁴

³ ibid

⁴ Abdul Razak Mohamud Takar. May 1998. *The Capital Punishment for drug- trafficking. A comparative of the Islamic Law and Malaysian Laws.* IIUM

These purposes against legalizing the sale of drugs across the board, in the belief that this will make the problem go away. It is not the drugs that are the menace; it's the laws against them. If we did not have the laws, we would not have a problem.

1.2 Objective Of Research

The objective of this research is to know how many limit drug addicts in Selangor in detail and to dissolve drug addicts according to Islamic law nowadays.

Beside that, we also want to know what the Islamic punishment about this case is. The research is to expose our society to how to far the statement according Islamic law can be in effect if the conditions are not satisfied and completed.

Actually, we as the Muslim must know the procedure in Islamic law about the causes of drug addicts in Islamic society. And the last objective is to see whether the drug addicts will be to settle wake up to leave this problem went we used punishment of Islamic law are relevant or not by the parties as well.

To know the reasons of drug addicts and to what extent livelihood in settle problem. Studies gives shape knowledge writer and become material of reading for the next generation to come on the issue that related with narcotic drugs.

Besides this, the researcher gives several suggestions to reduce the problem of drug addict in Malaysia. Actually, the research is made to fulfill the requirement to obtain degree in Islamic law.

1.3 Scope Of Research

1) To study the statistics in Selangor and how to solve it according to Islamic law and solution those have already been done by the state government of Selangor about drug addict.

2) To explore the program that will be carried out from the mental, behavioral and attitude of the drug addicts to free themselves. Beside that, it will confidence to them because they are significant asset to the country.

3) The scope of the research according to the case study in all places like court, jail, police station and hospital. In Selangor we have to observe how many people and formulate the statistics of those who are as drug addicts and the length of time to research on how to solve this problem.

1.4 Methodology Of Research

The researcher prepared questionnaire, which is divided into two parts. The questionnaires have asked on the problem of drug addicts and how to solve this problem as well. The questionnaire contained questions, such as the particulars of a person involved in drug, the effect to the society. The questionnaire is conducted at the Rehabilitation Centre at Dengkil, Selangor Darul Ehsan. The reasons are to observe the centre and the outcome of the treatment in this centre. There are to search the background this placed and how become after get treatments in this centre.

a) Library research

Methodology of research used through a library research and file research. However, some libraries provided relevant information and have done the definition, and statistics about people. Then, we also learned any other opinion and research about drug addicts through reading the book that already on this matter from other writers or researchers.

b) Field research

In order to identify the causes of drug addicts according to Islamic law, we also refer to file research, observe the interviews at the syariah and civil court, jail, police station, and

lastly in Rehabilitation centre in Selangor again. They also made statistic on how many people are involved in drug addicts' cases.

The method in this study plays a vital role in the certain research because they will produce good quality researcher if method which be used is place which suitable with objective and goal.

i) Sampling method

The method is used based on other side by on method. The researcher focused in study only in Selangor state. More this aspect was focused on the commentary and solution already been carried out by Selangor state government.

ii) Method data collecting

To get data and information that be needed, writer has used methods for: the researcher collected information from National Drugs Agency and questionnaires by the Rehabilitation Centre at Dengkil.

iii) Method of history

To decide the existence of the opinions on the incident. This aims to get data that prove the existent of certain studies.

iv) Method of documentation

Data collecting is make by doing on the relevant documents have to combine with problem which to research.

v) Questionnaires

The questionnaire has to have network enquiry in handling the matter in the certain field to get information that is needed.

1.5 Literature Review

Previously, the study on the solution of drug addict was carried out by Mohd Zaki Ibrahim from University of Malaya. He focused on programmed of the drug addict at “Rumah Pengasih and Sahabat.”

1.6 Research problem

The biggest problem faced during this research was the difficulty of getting the respondents cooperation. They spent a lot of times to answer the questionnaires. Thereof, the best way for the writer was just to conduct an informal interview according to the questionnaire.

They also become more open minded to discuss and shared their knowledge and experiences. However, my study still focuses on the solution of drug addict according to Islamic law. This study also based on the latest statistics cases.

Besides that, there are also some researches such as a book by Abdul Ghafar Talib about drug's problems in other states in Malaysia. The researches focused on the rates and statistic of the latest cases. In addition, he was explaining on how to avoid and solve a person from drug with another programmed in Malaysia.



CHAPTER ONE

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Title Of Research

A Writer has chosen the title Drug Addicts in Selangor, The Solution According to Islamic Law.

Drug addict can be definition as people who take narcotic drugs even though in the quantity which a little but bring effect to his user.

Addictions intend certain to regarding addictive. While too is when feeling to like or like, want to make certain because familiarity. According to the magazine of PEMADAM, the addiction is a behavior that is done repeatedly even though there is bad affect of the product from the above action. If the action is stopped, the addict will feel in comfortable⁵.

Narcotic drugs too are known as a medicine like hashish, heroin, marijuana and so on. They can damage and destroy people who consume them and can bring to death⁶.

According to *Munjid Fi Al-Lughah and A ' lum*, narcotic drugs are substance that can damage the mind, religion and ethnic⁷. The definition given by narcotic drugs Agency is psychoactive chemical can which cause dependence to it and cause danger and damage to one self, family, society and country. (This definition does not cover alcohol and tobacco).

⁵ *Organisasi Pemadam.*(Persatuan mencegah dadah Malaysia). 2003

⁶ Siti Amrah Ahmad . 1998. *Rawatan Pemulihan Penagih dadah menurut perpektif islam dan keberkesananmya*

⁷ *Munjid fi Al- Lughah Wa'alam*, 1986. Maktabah Syafiyah ,Birut Lubnan.

In the holy Quran mention,

إنما يريد الشيطان أن يوقع بينكم العداوة والبغضاء في الخمر والميسر ويصدكم عن ذكر الله وعن الصلاة فهل أنتم منتهون.⁸

From surah Al-maidah ,the setences 91.

The ayah means,

Iblis's (Satan) plan is (only) to cause Opposition and hatred between you, with intoxicants and gambling, and hinders you from remembering Allah, and from your prayer to him: will you then avoid and keep away from them)?

Solution mean efforts carried out to cure and improve the condition of the addict. Treatment based on of Islamic ways stresses on two concepts physical and spiritual aspects is based on Al- Quran and Al- hadith.

This is because plays importance on the value of soul and body. Significant the most effective medicine to cure spiritual pain of a drug addict is by feeding them with Islamic knowledge.

⁸ Al-Quran Al- Karim, surah Al-Maidah ,sentences 91

1.2 Definition Of Drug

Narcotic drugs are material psychopathic chemical that affects the nervous system that can cause drunkenness, hallucination, addiction and disturbance of behaviour. Narcotic drugs materials like cannabis, heroin, and morphine and so on will destroy the health and destroy the people who use them excessively without doctor is advice.⁹

According to *Oxford's dictionary*, narcotic drugs is medicinal material which is used with purely on its own or be mixed with other material to change body metabolism " Medical Substance used alone ingredients to alter the metabolism of the body ".¹⁰

Dictionary Al- your Muktar ' defines narcotic drugs as Al-khard that is medicine which is made from a kind of plant but becomes dangerous if it is abused. In addition, *Mukdar Itar Dawa* ' is referring to narcotic drugs is material which weaken and remove memory.¹¹

Narcotic drugs is classified as careless material which one gives effect or risk to the person who's consumes it which can cause a person to become lose their memory temporary or causes one's to become.

Islam stated anything that causes drunkenness such as liquor, the hukm is the same because the substance can cause careless lost of memory and change of natural behaviour to bad habit.

⁹ *Majalah Al- Islam Januari* – April 1997. focus : Dadah Menurut Islam. Bil 6 Februari 1996.

¹⁰ Oxford dictionary

¹¹ *Dictionary Al- your Muktar*

Rasulallah S. A. W mentioned as relayed by Umar Al- Khattab .

الخمر ما خامر العقل

Meaning: liquor is a drink that loses wits. (From story of Muslim)¹².

Therefore any material that is demanded as narcotic drugs and such like hashish, morphine, narcotic, heroin, and so on is considered as liquor. The risk of drugs that is wrongly to used can cause loss of writ and change of behaviour.

The word Al-Khamru (الخمر) which be mentioned in the Al- Quran and hadis according to God are things which causes loss of wits. Islam also obligates its followers to care for oneself, mind, heart, descendants and most importantly, God explain a drug is a material that causes damage to human¹³.

As mentioned in holy Quran,

يأيتها الذين امنوا إنما الخمر والميسر والأنصاب والأزلم رجس من عمل الشيطان فاجتنبوه
لعلكم تفلحون.¹⁴

Surah Al-maidah ayat 90.

The ayah means:

O you who believe! Intoxicants and gambling, stones (for sacrifice or for idyllic gestures), And (divination by) arrows, Are (all most) undesirable, of iblis's (Satan's) tricks (and his works) Avoid such (undesirable things), So that you may prosper.

¹² Abdul Ghafar Talib, *Dadah dan Pencegahannya di Malaysia*. Page 68.

¹³ Siti Amrah Ahmad: *Rawatan Pemulihan Penagih Dadah Menurut Perspektif Islam Dan Keberkesanannya*. 1998. Univertiti Melaya.

¹⁴ Al-Quran. Surah Al-Maidah sentences 90

Order of Rasulallah S.A.W says:

كل مسكر خمر وكل خمر حرام.

The sentences Means;

To each other drunken liquors and each liquor are illegal haram and dangerous.

Definition of prohibition to Malaysian abusing drugs by (PEMADAM) is obvious, the product which is interpreted as narcotic drugs as in whatever situation material chemistry original, or imitation when be put into their body can change one situation body, feelings or behaviour his user.

World Health Organization (WHO) too defines narcotic drugs as material when used by a live organism can change and more as organism an above organisms¹⁵.

The drugs sold for consumption are to be eat drank or be to sucked, to be smell and to be injected into their body or in any method.

As a conclusion, a narcotic drug is chemical material which can control structure or function of certain life to user.

¹⁵ Abd Khalid Karim, 1984). *jenis dan bahaya dadah dan peranan pihak penyelidikan dadah kebangsaan, seminar Bahaya al-kohol dan pengunaan dadah kebangsaan*

1.3 A brief historical background of drug

Men have known, some plants having special tastes. That is what is called magic plants. For instance, pivot plant, which opium is produced from, was well know among ancient Egyptians. Likewise, the cannabis, where hashish is produced.

The problem of drug addict appeared before more the First World War. This emergence was close related with foreign laborers entry from Chinese country and India to Malaysia to work in the farm rubber plantation and mines in the middle of 19th century.

Meanwhile Malaysian is situated nearby coffee plantation that is known as The Golden Triangle in northern Thailand, Laos and Myanmar. Smugglers distributed drugs through the Golden Triangle and other countries.

Apart from the opium, hashish also is used. Various methods of hashish were widespread among Malays at that time. It is was used to treat lethargy only. Reports also explained the user's of hashish were among the angler is who had to throughout the night.

The opium and hashish were freely used among Chinese, Indians and Malays, the English took steps to control the usage of the above opium.

1.4 Legal Rule Of Drug

Based on the discussion of the roles of the media in preventive education, should occur, in combination, ways of helping young people with their social and personal competency and specific skill knowledge. We also can ask for counseling, or telephone help to solve and solution this problem.

Overdose of drugs is where overdosing is a common death likely to be caused by the *long-term* damage resulting from repeated use of with tobacco. The difficulty here is that

it is very hard to associate long-term medical or psychological problems with the antecedent drug users.¹⁶

It took centuries of widespread use and the collection of immense amounts of data before the dangers of tobacco smoking were recognized and quantified. Comparable data for illegal drugs does not even begin to exist; and there is no mechanism by which it shall be gathered in a regime in which the use of such drugs is banned, large-scale adequately controlled experiments or surveys are impracticable.¹⁷

It is certainly true that many of the presently observed risks of drug taking are simply the result of the activity's illegality. There can be no guarantee of purity, strength, consistency, quality or safety of products bought on the black market.

Potentially dangerous impurities and uncertain doses are the rule, not the exception. Add to that the appalling circumstances in which addicts and their understandable unwillingness to seek help for any resulting medical problems and we can see the force of the argument for legalization.

However, we ought also to realize that there are similar if lesser risks intrinsic to the activity itself; even if heroin is legalized there will still be overdose deaths, as with barbiturates today.

¹⁶ *Monthly Focus*, terbitan untuk promosi Kesihatan Mental, Hospital Bukit Padang. www.monthlyfocus.com.

¹⁷ Pengertian dadah. www.hotmail.com

1.5 Types of drugs

We often hear that the drug problem is a myth, because alcohol and tobacco cause far more deaths than heroin, cocaine, and the entire rest combined. They are addictive and dangerous and lead to crime to impose immense burdens upon society and the economy. They just happen to be taxed and legal.¹⁸

a) Alcohol

First consider alcohol has vice of drunkenness has been known since ancient times, indeed it has often been implicated, perhaps exaggeratedly, in the collapse of civilizations; it has certainly played a part in the downfall of many a human being and the destruction of many human lives.¹⁹

Nowadays, persistent drunkenness easily becomes alcoholism, which must surely be treated as a classic example of drug addiction, involving as it does the phenomena of tolerance, withdrawal, physical and psychological dependence, behavioral change and the possibility of death from overdosing. It is hard to find any reason, beyond that of social acceptability, not to consider alcohol an addictive drug.

However, it is clear that in normal use, alcohol is only weakly addicting to moderately. Responsible drinkers are in the majority, alcoholics very much in the minority. Later we shall see how alcohol's high user elasticity of demand defines it as a "soft" drug paradoxically, this may make it exceptionally dangerous in a free market, more so even than "hard" drugs like heroin and cocaine.

¹⁸ Introduction to plant, Nicholas Polinium, Longman 1980. www.yahoo.com.

¹⁹ Ibid

As we all know, drinking to excess is dangerous not only to the drinker, but also to other people, especially those imperiled by drunk driving; hooliganism and vagrancy are other all-too-frequent results.²⁰

b) Tea and coffee

Another weakly addicting substance, often labeled the world's most popular drug, is the caffeine in tea or coffee. It is almost impossible to become addicted to tea, and not much easier to become addicted to coffee.

Indeed, although some people may overdo the coffee drinking and appear to become excessively irritable as a result, it is doubtful whether any of them are truly addicted; if the price of coffee went up, they would cut down. It seems more likely that they are irritable because of the pressure they are under that leads them to drink a lot of coffee than because of the coffee itself.

c) Tobacco

Tobacco is clearly a drug on any reasonable definition (though its active principle nicotine may not be the only addictive component). Its users display tolerance, withdrawal, psychological dependence, and (weak) behavioral shifts.²¹

They also have a very low user elasticity of demand; even major price hikes lead them to economies on tobacco only very slightly. In short, tobacco users display all the signs of drug addiction.

One way in which tobacco differs from most psychoactive drugs, including alcohol, and the probable reason for its social acceptability, is the absence of any *major* behavioral effect on the user, so long as he is not deprived of his daily dose. The regular smoker can get on with his normal life, drive a car in safety, concentrate on his work, and perform a thousand and one tasks, all the while acting in a socially unexceptional fashion.

²⁰ *ibid*

²¹ *ibid.*

Nevertheless, tobacco is a hard drug and a deadly one. Indeed, it is one of the hardest or most addictive drugs we know, certainly the hardest in common use. It is an uncomfortable fact that practically all smokers, getting on for half the adult population, are addicted.

No one likes to acknowledge, even to himself, that he is such a feeble, weak and worthless creature that a mere non-living chemical can destroy his freedom of will and turn him into a hapless slave.²²

d) Marijuana is not safe

We often hear that marijuana should be legalized because it is harmless. Nobody ever died from smoking pot, we are told, and anyway it is obviously much safer than tobacco. There is a lot of truth in that. There is also a lot of falsehood.²³

It is true that, compared to tobacco, less of the hemp weed needs to be smoked to maintain a habit, so some of the health hazards may also be correspondingly less; but to be safer than something that will kill around 20% of the population is hardly a recommendation.

It is also true that no one drops dead from smoking a reefer the overdosing on marijuana is all but impossible but then no one drops dead from smoking a cigarette either. That does not make tobacco safe. In addition, it does not make marijuana safe.²⁴

²² *ibid.*

²³ *ibid.*

²⁴ Tradisional medicine. www.yahoo.com

1.6 Causes and consequences of drug abuse

The drug addiction profile in Malaysia indicates that a major proportion of the addicts fall in the 15- 25 year age group. They may have been motivated towards drug abuse for the following reasons are a pleasure, curiosity and peer influence. Beside that, another reason again has to heighten sexual pleasure, medication, accidental and overcome mental stress.

The effect of drugs can be seen from 4 different perspectives, firstly implication to addict is most evident is the implication to the drug dependent's behavioural pattern. He will distance himself from society and will prefer to interact only among other addicts, criminals and thieves. He feels no sense of responsibility to either his work or his study.²⁵

Second implications to the Family within the community the pride and good name of the family of the addict will be adversely affected. The addict becomes a burden to his as the latter will complete to expend time, effort and money to treat for the addict.

Third implication to the community is life within the community may be disrupted because of the crimes perpetrated by the drug dependents that need to procure funds to maintain their habit. Communal harmony and development may be rendered ineffective due to the involvement of youths with drugs.²⁶

Four implications to the nation is society, as a whole may have to shoulder the heavy costs consequent to the drug problem. These will constitute tangible as well as non-tangible items. It to related with loss arising from the decline in economic productivity. Then, the cost incurred in providing facilities for the treatment and rehabilitation of addict and organizing the various preventive action programmers.

²⁵ *ibid.*

²⁶ dadah –what you need to know pages.49



CHAPTER TWO

CHAPTER 2

2.1 The problem of drug addicts in Selangor

Selangor state is one of the study locations to made for this academic project to be carried out in Malaysia. Selangor is a state that is rapidly build and develops as the state the most is busy in south –East Asia. In meanwhile, it also some placed had an activity of centre that included political aspect, administration, economy and education.

Nevertheless, in the excitement to achieve development in technology, it is undeniable of the existence of social problem. According to National Drug narcotic Agency of Selangor report, the number of drug addicts who are just detected in Selangor increased in the period from January until December 2003 that from 1729 to 3509.

According to Deputy State Minister who is the chairman of PEMADAM, Datuk Megat Junid, the official figure of drug addicts already increased to 20000 men un official number has reached more than 500 thousand or half a million men is incurable addicts which consist of youth group of Malaysia. In Selangor the number of drug addict has increased to of 5 % of undetected cases.²⁷

The increasing rate proves that the problem is very complex and difficult to be tackled without co-operation from all parties. The Drug Addiction has become serious problem and recently the number of drug addict is has increased from year to year. According to the statistics produced by the National Drugs Information of system to narcotic, drug (NADI) in year, 1996 of 13846 men new addicts were detected in the country.²⁸

²⁷ Speech Of Drugs Abuse. pemadam. www.yahoo.com

²⁸ Risalah organisasi PEMADAM. Perangi dadah habis- habisan. 2003

2.0 Research drug addict in Selangor

The statistic from January until March 1997, 188 addicts were detected throughout the nation. From the amount, 4420 are new addicts.

The objective of solving drug addiction in Selangor is by executing rehabilitation effort to where the addicts are put in a situation free from the influence of drugs narcotic to enable them to function as productive members.²⁹

Emphasis was given in the planning to instill responsible nature to oneself, family, and society and country. At the same time instill, the attitude and positive values to them so that they become good people to realize their mistaken and can release them from becoming drug addicts again.

As a conclusion, drug addiction is becoming very serious in our country with 1446 addicts from the young generation, who should become significant asset to the country.

2.2.1 The Methods of treatment in Selangor

The treatment uses two to approaches that are restoration of interactive rehabilitation social communication. Implementation of these strategy to is classified into five categories that are voluntary drug addict, youth, woman and teger.

2.2.2 Interactive rehabilitation program.

This programme involves a lot of drug addicts from society and they are obligatory to follow this treatment programme under the Acts Drug Addict (treatment and rehabilitation) 1983 used to ensure as many addicts who can return into the society to be good people. The treatment programme aims to produce addiction free behaviour among the addicts.

²⁹ Siti Amrah Ahmad. 1998. *Rawatan Pemulihan Penagih Dadah Menurut Perspektif Islam Dan Keberkesanannya*. Univertiti Melaya.

a) REHABILITATION CENTRE

The rehabilitation centre at Dengkil in Selangor is approach rehabilitation institution introduced in 1983 with the establishment of Serenti Tampin. This government centre is responsible to gives any treatment and rehabilitation to the drug addicts. The administration of this centre is under the administration of National Drug Agency under the Selangor State Ministry.³⁰

The centre was being set up to in 1988 and located in Sepang nearby KLIA (Kuala Lumpur International Airport). The nearest towns are Dengkil (4 kilometers) and (Banting 20 kilometers).

The treatment that is carried out emphasizes on self-discipline and ethic to the addicts. The concept of rehabilitation also involves way to method army as intensive though sport trained, with tights activity schedule and harsh discipline on any hard mistakes.

The Fact of Drug Abuse is among the addicts

From the academic project, this questionnaire done by the writer, have shown 80 % of the addicts for wanted to try. The teenagers are the biggest group involved in drug addiction.

Other facts are causes them to be trapped in taking narcotic drugs because influence by friends a (6 %) to looking for peace (4%) and due to situation work place (20 %). Most of the residents already know the danger of narcotic drugs, but without sound knowledge on

³⁰ Siti Amrah Ahmad. 1998. *Rawatan Pemulihan Penagih Dadah Menurut Perspektif Islam Dan Keberkesanannya*. Univertiti Melaya.

religion, they are easy to be influenced by negative symptom including to involve in drugs.

It is clearly, a lot from them are involved and trapped to in drugs because they want to try. Therefore, we do not know what they want. The involvement of Islamic residents in general actually know the punishment because in Islamic knowledge.

When they do not practice Islam as way of life, they are easily involved in drugs. From the carried out in the centre, only 24% from among resident received religious educational at home and 48% get their basic education basic to primary school. While the beginning from that to understand and had learned of Islam after put entered to the centre.

The writer has the opportunity to search facts on the residents in experience drug abuse through interview. In the research it is extremely obvious, the process rehabilitation is very significant to give consciousness to the addicts but is not goal to whip on their painful to his arbitrarily. Beside that, they also to need advocacy positive from the environment to treat ad restore strength withes and had to encourage them to away narcotic drugs.

b) PRISON DEPARTMENT OF MALAYSIAN

The treatment programme for narcotic drugs by Prison Department, under the ministry have been carried out since year 1981. The division of national treatment (Drugs Treatment Unit) has already been in to developed by the headquarters head office in year 1985 focusing on physical and treatment psychological treatment to the prisoner through counseling services in the institution throughout the nation.

The term of rehabilitation, is one depends on the term enticed their that anyhow prisoner narcotic drugs that follow rehabilitation through counseling is divided to three categories:

1) 3-Month Rehabilitation Programs and Facilities.

In this, addicts programmer will follow various activities ad practice that already special programmed been like sport trained leg, physical practice, and recreation. Beside that, they also take a time during counseling service be given with method stage according the situation the addict to way from narcotic drugs.

2) 3- Month also to Train for Rehabilitation Programs and facilities.

The second practices also execute practice like a sport-trained leg, physical practice and recreation activities. About the counseling part, also had gives from during the time. In addiction to workshop be given and practice without salary. Beside that, the facilities entertainment also be given as preserved in ear avoid the fed up.

3) Treatment and Facilities training until Free from Addiction.

The facilities given to those with a good behaviour. Here, the work has done be paid with salary. Counseling also is given until the end was to practice be centre.

c) PENGASIH ASSOCIATION

The Pengasih Association has developed a Unified Thinking & Effort towards reducing the impact of drug abuse and pool the resources of former Drug Users with good recovery records, to increase the number of those who successful quit their deviant behaviour. Pengasih Malaysia was conceptualized in 1987 has approved as an Association on September 25, 1991.

2.3 Statistic of drug addict in Malaysia

Under Dangerous Drugs 1952

Up dated under 5 June 2003

* Into April 2003

Table 1: Statistic under section category of captivity

Category of Captivity	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Section 39B ADB 1952	1,794	1,397	1,430	1,858	2,153	363
Section 39A(2) ADB 1952	1,119	897	949	1,468	1,503	240
Section 39A(1)ADB 1952	1,719	1,658	1,991	2,600	3,155	571
Other SekADB 1952	10,374	10,492	11,550	15,012	17,021	4,468
Ops Tapis (drug addicts arrested)	74,452	80,453	80,893	90,488	97,798	40,884

Source: Department Narcotic

In here had a statistic of drug addict according under Dangerous Drugs 1952, to explain that was considered then, drastic amendment to Dangerous act for offences under the section 39(A) and 39(B)(2). In 2003, the section 39A had to show decrease before year 2002 had 1,503 cases. The category of captivity under section 1998 into 2003 has a decrease and increase about drug addiction.

Table 2: Statistic total of drug addict according to cases in Malaysia

TOTAL OF DRUG ADDICT ACCORDING TO CASE			
	bill	percent%	Average per month
News	8012	51.33%	1602
Return case	7755	48.66%	1551
Total	15767	100.0%	3153

In statistic total of drug addicts according to case, average per month in new cases bill 1602 cases. The different from news cases and return cases had increase to 2.67% before it.

Table 3: Statistic profile according to male and female in Malaysia

DRUG PROFILE ACCORDING TO FEMALE/ MALE			
	Bill	percent%	Average per month
	NEW	RETURN	Total
male	7885	7663	15548
female	127	92	219
	8012	7755	15767

According to female and male was involve to drug addict had to show a male a lot of involve more than female was 127 cases only compared to male was 7889 cases.

2.4 The Rates and Fact of Drug Addicts in Selangor.

The rates of drugs

I found out statistic in rates of drug addict in Selangor, from year 1990 to 1994 and 2000 to 2003. In year 2003 statistic are complete upon the stated accurately because it still being up dated by officials of the National Drugs Agency in Selangor be complete. However, here I did find the new statistic from my survey and collecting from data of drug.

Table 4: Statistic of Drug in 2000 into 2003

Districts	2000	2001	2002	2003
Gombak	370	592	398	454
Hulu Langat	1433	2094	1499	1466
Kelang	234	164	823	478
Kuala Langat	41	47	137	172
Kuala Selangor	138	252	210	199
Petaling Jaya	250	436	364	333
Sabak Bernam	81	42	27	41
Sepang	112	127	203	229
Ulu selangor	49	154	37	137
Total	2708	3908	3698	3509

According to table 1 the drugs rates in Selangor in year 2000 was 2708 cases and it increased 1200 cases in year 2001 became 3908 cases. However, in year 2003, the rates