

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Indonesia is a country where most of the population is Muslim. It is obligatory for a Muslim to carry out his obligations with all that has been prescribed according to the pillars and conditions. The main basis, conditions or obligations of a Muslim are called the pillars of Islam, and zakat is one of the third pillars of Islam that must be implemented by every Muslim. In addition to being obliged to always carry out the commands of Allah swt., every Muslim is also obliged to stay away from what He has forbidden, and one of the things that is prohibited is taking drugs. According to Harianto, B (2022), using or taking drugs is highly forbidden in Islam. Where there are more mudharat in drugs than benefits. However, drugs are allowed if used for medical purposes.

Looking at the phenomenon in Indonesia, there are many perpetrators who consume drugs or narcotics which have reached 7,725 cases to date. The data is a case recorded by the BNN (National Narcotics Agency) and there are still many out there who have fallen into drugs but have not been recorded, for example, such as doing "oplosan" which has often been heard among the public. It can be seen in the table below that, this narcotics case has increased from year to year.

KASUS NARKOTIKA (Narcotics Cases)

National Narcotics Board (BNN) Republic of Indonesia

Bahasa / Language
Indonesia

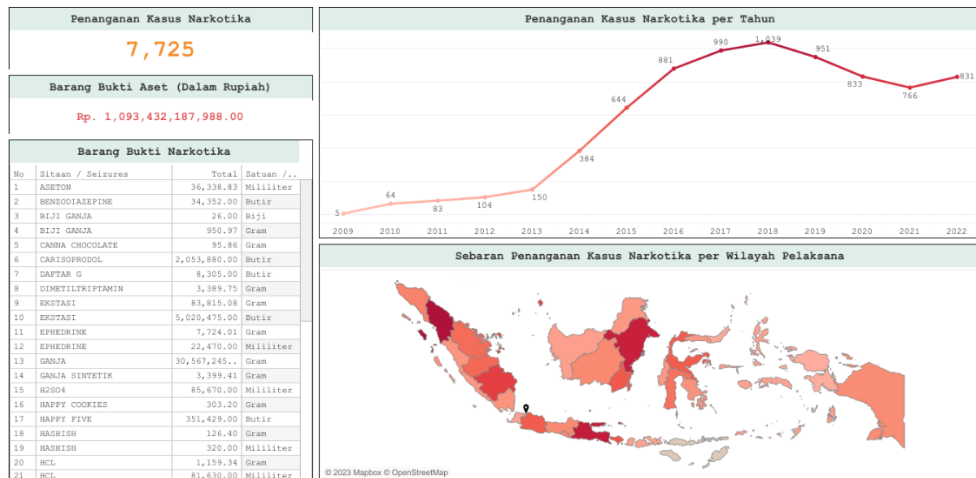


Figure 1.1 Narcotic Cases

<https://puslitdatin.bnn.go.id/portfolio/data-statistik-kasus-narkoba/>

Nainggolan, P (2016) states that currently many of the drug offenders are included in the lower middle class or poor people, so they need solutions in dealing with the problems they face, and one of them is through rehabilitation centers. However, to recover drug offenders in rehabilitation centers requires a long period of time until they are completely free or free from these drugs and the costs required are also not small. There are some government-owned rehabilitation centers that do not require fees for rehabilitation, but not all regions have them. For example, in Yogyakarta there are no government-owned drug rehabilitation centers, so the existing drug rehabilitation centers are mostly privately owned. In 2020, BNN's expert group had mentioned that the rates set by private rehabilitation centers were around Rp.30-150 million a month. Meanwhile, the rates for state rehabilitation centers range from IDR 3-4 million per month (Azmiardi, A., 2021). So, for private rehabilitation centers or institutions managed

by the community, there is no standardization of costs, and it is certain that the implementation of rehabilitation carried out by private rehabilitation centers requires a lot of money.

In Law No. 38 Year 1999 on the establishment of Amil Zakat Agency (BAZ) organized by the state and Amil Zakat Institution (LAZ) also managed by the community mentioned that the actual of zakat itself has been regulated by formalization. However, after the implementation of Law Number 23 Year 2011 as a revision of Law Number 38 Year 1999 with the existence of BAZNAS (Badan Amil Zakat Nasional) has created a new conflict towards the regulation of zakat that the collection of funds by LAZ should be approved and given to BAZNAS as the national zakat collecting authority.

To improve the effectiveness of zakat management, BAZNAS has several efforts by creating the following programs:

1. Zakat Community Development (ZCD).
2. Konter Layanan Mustahik (KLM).
3. Rumah Sehat BAZNAS.
4. Rumah Cerdas Anak Bangsa (RCAB).
5. Bitu Qiradh BAZNAS (BQB).
6. Program Tanggap Darurat Bencana.
7. Program Kaderisasi 1000 Ulama.

From some of the above programs that are owned by BAZNAS, it has not been identified that there are specific programs given to the drug addicts,

meanwhile the addicts are included in the categories that are entitled to receive zakat if they are a Muslim. Thus, there needs to be a process of distribution to all mustahik equally, in order to achieve the justice and welfare for all of the Muslims.

In accordance with the concept of zakat, zakat is a blessing, growth, increase, development, clean, pure, good, praiseworthy which is believed by every Muslim based on the Qur'an and Hadith. According to the definition explained by four Mazhabs, namely the Maliki, Shafi'I, Hanafi, and Hambali Mazhabs, zakat is giving up some assets and issuing certain parts of the assets to those entitled to receive them. Zakat is one of the efforts applied in Indonesia to create the welfare of the people. However, to achieve these efforts, the management of zakat must be well organized. Thus, the distribution of zakat funds can be channeled properly and there can be an increase in the welfare of zakat recipients, one of which is riqab or slavery.

According to article 1 number 13 of the Narcotics Law, it clearly states that:

“An addict is someone who uses or abuses drugs and is in a state of dependence on drugs both psychologically, namely those who make it easy for themselves to become victims because they are not aware or have other behaviors”.

One of the characteristics of drug addicts or sufferers that can be recognized is when they are "sakaw". Sakaw is a drug withdrawal caused by patients or addicts on drugs, especially narcotics (marijuana, Putauw, and the like). These addicts can be categorized as slaves because they have been enslaved by narcotics. Therefore, when this zakat fund could be realized to the addicts, it means that zakat is an act

of worship that has a socio-economic dimension and function or the distribution of the blessings of Allah SWT. and also, a social solidarity, humanity and justice, proof of Islamic brotherhood, binding the people's and nation's unity, as an inner bond between the rich and the poor and as a remover of the gap between the strong and the weak.

With the distribution of zakat funds to the drug rehabilitation center, it can help to achieve the third sustainable development, namely a healthy and prosperous life. In 1987, sustainable development was defined for the first time by the Brundtland Report, that is, development that aims to fulfill the needs of the present and future generations without risking the ability of their generation (Fitriandari & Winata, 2021).

B. Research Problem Formulation

Based on the background explanation above, the researcher wants to formulate a problem regarding:

1. How is the impact of zakat distribution for drug addicts' pre-rehab on rehabilitation centers by BAZNAS Yogyakarta City?
2. How is the impact of zakat distribution for drug addicts' post-rehab on rehabilitation centers by BAZNAS Yogyakarta City?
3. How is the contribution of BAZNAS Yogyakarta in the distribution of zakat funds for drug addicts on rehabilitation centers?

C. Research Objectives

This research has the following objectives:

1. Analyzing the impact of zakat allocation for drug addicts' pre-rehab on rehabilitation centers by BAZNAS Yogyakarta City.
2. Analyzing the impact of zakat allocation for drug addicts' post-rehab on rehabilitation centers by BAZNAS Yogyakarta City.
3. Analyzing the contribution of BAZNAS Yogyakarta City in the distribution of zakat funds for drug addicts on rehabilitation centers.

D. Research Benefits

Researchers hope that not only the goal is good, but this research can provide direct and indirect benefits and be useful for various related parties, including:

1. Theoretically, this research can provide and increase the knowledge for authors, readers, and is expected to contribute to scientists or observers of issues regarding zakat as an effort to free slaves or servants at the present time.
2. Practical benefits can be used as information for related parties and can also help empower the drug rehabilitation centers as a reference for policy.