



The Impact Of Drug Abuse On Divorce In Sungai Bahar District, Muaro Jambi Regency

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ABSTRACT

This thesis, titled *The Impact of Narcotics Abuse on Divorce in Sungai Bahar District, Muaro Jambi Regency*, aims to analyze the influence of drug abuse on domestic harmony, identify obstacles in preventing substance abuse within households, and explore strategies to address divorce cases triggered by addiction. Rooted in the framework of Indonesian positive law—specifically Law No. 1 of 1974 revised by Law No. 16 of 2019 concerning Marriage—and Islamic jurisprudence including the *Compilation of Islamic Law and Maqashid al-Shariah*, the research adopts a normative legal approach supported by empirical data. Data were collected through literature study and field research, including documentation from the Religious Court of Sengeti. The findings reveal that narcotics abuse is the leading cause of divorce applications filed by wives in the region. Between 2023 and 2025, 52 out of 107 divorce cases were directly attributed to drug addiction, surpassing domestic violence, infidelity, and family interference. Substance abuse destroys the essence of marriage, which is intended to build a peaceful, loving, and eternal family (*sakinah, mawaddah, warahmah*). It triggers severe economic instability, aggressive behavior, loss of trust, psychological distress, and neglect of spousal and parental obligations. The study also highlights significant barriers to prevention, such as lack of family education, weak religious understanding, and negative environmental influences. Efforts to resolve these issues require a combination of legal enforcement, religious counseling, rehabilitation programs, and community empowerment. This research confirms that narcotics abuse violates the objectives of Shariah—specifically the protection of life, intellect, lineage, and property—and serves as a primary factor leading to the breakdown of marital bonds in Muaro Jambi.

Keywords: Drug Abuse, Divorce, Jambi
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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a state based on law (Rechtsstaats), not on power (Marchtsstaats). As a state based on law, Indonesia requires that the law be enforced both against its citizens and against state authorities. All actions must be based on the law, and its implementation must be without discrimination based on race, class, or class.

As a state based on law, the goal is to create order, security, justice, and prosperity for every citizen. In a state based on law, human rights are guaranteed, where every citizen has equal status and is obliged to uphold the law without distinction of wealth or poverty.

Similarly, the state protects marital happiness through its provisions in the Marriage Law. The most recent Marriage Law in Indonesia is Law Number 16 of 2019, which revises Law Number 1 of 1974. The main change is an increase in the minimum age for marriage for women from 16 to 19, equal to that for men, to prevent early marriage and ensure physical and mental maturity.

It can be seen that the main purpose of marriage is to build a family of *sakinah, mawaddah, wa rahmah* (tranquility, love, affection) based on obedience to religion. Marriage aims to legally channel biological desires, obtain offspring, protect oneself from adultery, and realize happiness in the world and the hereafter through a commitment to shared responsibility.

The following are details of the purpose of marriage according to religion and social values:

1. Carrying out religious orders: Marriage is considered to perfect part of the religion and follows the sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad.
2. Creating Tranquility and Love: Creating inner and outer bonds to obtain peace of mind (*Sakinah*) and a sense of love (*Mawaddah warahmah*).
3. Building a Harmonious Family:
4. Forming a happy, safe and comfortable family.
5. Continuing Descendants: Obtaining the next generation who are legitimate and pious/pious.
6. Maintaining personal honor: Protecting yourself from acts of adultery and slander, and maintaining personal purity.
7. Worship and Responsibility: Marriage is a form of worship that teaches people responsibility.

From a legal perspective in Indonesia, marriage is a physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife with the goal of forming a happy and eternal family (household) based on the One Almighty God.

In reality, what is mandated by law and by married couples, sometimes the desired *sakinah, mawaddah, and warrohmah* (peace and blessings of God) household, can sometimes fail due to incompatibility, particularly when the husband or wife is involved in drug problems.

In Islamic teachings, intoxicating beverages (khamr), including narcotics, are essentially forbidden because their harm (destructive power) far outweighs their benefits. In addition to being forbidden, drug abuse is also viewed as part of the devil's actions.

Scholars differ on the definition of asy-syurbu (drinking). According to Imam Malik, Imam Syafi'i, and Imam Ahmad, as quoted by H. Ahmad Wardi Muslich, the definition of drinking is: "Intoxicating drink, whether the drink is called khamr or not, whether derived from grape juice or other substances."

From the above definition, it can be understood that khamr, according to Imam Abu Hanifah, as quoted by H. Ahmad Wardi Muslich, is: A drink obtained from grape juice. Thus, Imam Abu Hanifah differentiates between "khamr" and "muskir." Drinking khamr remains haram, whether in small or large quantities. Furthermore, khamr, which is made from ingredients other than grape juice, is intoxicating and is only punished if the drinker becomes intoxicated.

The opinions of these scholars suggest that people should avoid narcotics, as they are not only dangerous for the individual or the user, but can also lead to various crimes such as assault, rape, murder, and other forms of crime. Even marriages can be torn apart by narcotics.

According to the Islamic definition of khamr, it is not limited to alcohol or alcoholic beverages, but also includes any substance that can intoxicate, whether in liquid or solid form.

According to H. Ahmad Wardi Muslich, there are two elements of the crime of drinking khamr:

1. Ash-Syurbu (drinking).
2. Unlawful Intention.

According to the definition of Ash-Syurbu (drinking) as stated above, Imam Syafi'i and Imam Ahmad are of the opinion that this element (asy-syurbu) is fulfilled if the perpetrator drinks something intoxicating. In this case, the name of the drink and the ingredients from which it is produced are not taken into account. Thus, there is no difference whether the drink is made from grape juice, wheat, dates, sugar cane, or other ingredients. Likewise, regardless of the level of intoxicating power, whether little or much, the punishment is still haram. As for the element of unlawful intention, this element is fulfilled if a person commits the act of drinking alcohol (khamr) even though he knows that what he is drinking is khamr or muskir. Thus, if a person drinks intoxicating drinks, but he thinks that what he is drinking is a normal drink that is not intoxicating, then he is not subject to the punishment of had}ad, because there is no unlawful element.

METHODOLOGY

Based on the problem formulation and research objectives, this study is normative legal research. This research refers to legal norms contained in applicable

laws and regulations. It is also known as doctrinal legal research, which utilizes secondary data.

This research is descriptive and analytical in nature, aiming to provide an overview and description of the impact of drug abuse on divorce in Sungai Bahar District, Muaro Jambi Regency.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Drug Abuse and Domestic Harmony

To analyze the impact of drug abuse on domestic harmony, the author uses the Maqasid al-Shariah Theory. This theory states that Islamic law was created by Allah with a definite purpose.

The general objective of Islamic law is to bring benefit or goodness to humans in this world and the hereafter. At the same time, Islamic law aims to prevent humans from harm or danger in this world and the hereafter.

Scholars have identified five fundamental human needs, essential for human life. Without these five, human life would be chaotic, and the system would collapse. These five needs are called the essentials (adh-dharuriyyat al-khams).

1. Preservation of Religion (Hifdh ad-din)

Religion is the benchmark for a righteous and stable life for all individuals, nations, and humanity. Religion serves as a basis for understanding values, morals, and justice. If humans were left without a religion that upholds their faith and regulates their affairs, their lives would undoubtedly be in chaos. One way to maintain religion is by believing in Allah and worshiping Him.

2. Preserving the Soul (Hifdh an-Nafs).

As is known, the soul or life is crucial to human life. Without it, humans are like corpses incapable of any activity. Without life, humans would die, unable to move, and unable to do anything. Therefore, Islam commands humans to preserve the soul.

3. Preserving the intellect (Hifdh al-'Aql).

Islam highly values reason, as it is the primary cause of taklif (obligation). Without reason, humans are not mukallaf (not burdened with religious obligations), and thus, humans are not capable of being legal subjects, and therefore, humans lack the ability to perform legal acts.

4. Preserving Offspring (Hifdh al-Nasl).

Islam, in realizing the protection of human offspring, mandates marriage to produce offspring through a valid marriage. So that in the future we can have descendants with a clear lineage. Therefore, Islam commands us to safeguard our descendants.

5. Preservation of Wealth (Hifdh al-Mal).

Wealth occupies a fundamental position in human life. Without it, humans would not live a normal and decent life. Every human activity requires wealth, such as worship, to afford decent clothing and to use it for worship. Therefore, Islam commands humans to seek wealth that is halal and good (halal and good), or through

various transactions permitted by Islam.

Obstacles Encountered in Preventing Drug Abuse in the Household

The role of parents, particularly fathers or mothers as heads of households, is crucial in preventing drug abuse within the family. This prevention is not only achieved through prohibition, but also through guidance, supervision, and role modeling in daily life.

Some of the important roles of parents as heads of households in preventing drug abuse within the family include:

1. Serving as the primary educator in the family
2. Instilling religious, moral, and ethical values
3. Supervising and controlling children's social interactions
4. Building open communication
5. Being a good role model
6. Creating a harmonious family atmosphere
7. Paying attention to changes in children's behavior
8. Directing children towards positive activities
9. Collaborating with schools and the community.

For more details on the nine roles of parents in family development mentioned above, see the explanation below:

1. Serving as the primary educator in the family

Parents, especially fathers, are the first educational environment for children. Parents must provide an understanding from an early age about the dangers of narcotics, their impact on health, the future, and the legal consequences. This education needs to be carried out continuously according to the child's age.

2. Instill religious, moral, and ethical values

Instilling strong religious and moral values can act as a bulwark for children against negative influences, including the temptation to use narcotics. Children with a strong spiritual foundation and good morals tend to be better able to control themselves.

3. Supervise and control children's social interactions

Parents must be aware of who their children associate with, their activities, and the environments in which they interact. Supervision does not mean restraint, but rather a form of care to protect children from risky environments.

4. Build open communication

Harmonious relationships and good communication make children feel comfortable talking about problems they face. This way, parents can detect early signs of behavioral disorders.

5. Be a good role model

Parents must set an example of healthy and responsible behavior. Discipline, avoiding substance abuse, and resolving problems positively will set an example for children to emulate.

6. Create a harmonious family atmosphere

Family conflict, lack of attention, or an unfavorable household environment can be factors that encourage children to seek escape, including through drugs. Therefore, a loving home atmosphere is crucial.

7. Pay attention to changes in children's behavior

Parents must be sensitive to changes such as children becoming withdrawn, irritable, declining academic performance, frequent nights out, or certain physical changes. These symptoms can be early signs of drug abuse.

8. Direct children to positive activities

Encouraging children to participate in sports, organizations, arts, or religious activities can reduce the chances of them becoming involved in negative social interactions.

9. Collaborate with schools and the community

Drug prevention cannot be done alone. Parents need to communicate with schools, community leaders, and the surrounding community to jointly monitor their children's development.

Efforts made to overcome divorce due to drug abuse in Sungai Bahar District

One of the most obvious impacts of drug abuse is a lack of harmony in the home. Drug users often experience financial difficulties because money that should be used to meet family needs is instead spent on drugs. As a result, families live in prolonged economic hardship, even becoming entangled in debt that is difficult to repay. Job loss is also a frequent consequence, further worsening the family's financial situation.

Furthermore, the psychological impact of drugs is also very damaging. Drastic behavioral changes, such as becoming more aggressive, suspicious, and withdrawing from social circles, strain relationships between family members. Trust that has been built over years is easily destroyed. Furthermore, drug abuse can also trigger various mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, and even psychosis, further worsening the emotional well-being of individuals and their families.

Family environments filled with drug users are often rife with violence. Physical, verbal, and emotional violence can occur due to the influence of drugs, which undermines a person's self-control. Children growing up in such environments experience profound trauma, impacting their psychological development.

Families with members addicted to drugs often face negative stigma from society. This leaves them feeling isolated and making it difficult for them to access the social support they need. This social stigma can exacerbate the problems families are facing and make it even more difficult for them to emerge from difficult situations.

Addressing the problem of drug abuse in families requires a comprehensive approach. Early prevention is crucial, through education about the dangers of drugs in the home. For families already affected, support and counseling are essential to

help them overcome the challenges they face. Rehabilitation is also a crucial step in recovering drug users and returning them to normal life.

Drug abuse is a serious threat to family unity. Its widespread and destructive impacts demand action. By raising public awareness, providing support to affected families, and strengthening prevention efforts, we can create a healthier, drug-free environment. It is important to remember that drug abuse is a manageable problem. With the cooperation of all parties, we can build a better future for families.

According to data obtained from the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit, there are at least six obstacles in addressing the consequences of drug abuse in Sungai Bahar District, including:

1. Difficulty in Disclosure and Proof
2. Family Economic Dependence
3. Conflict between Law Enforcement and Family Protection
4. Social Stigma and Shame
5. Influence of Power in the Household
6. Potential for Violence or Threats

The following are mitigation efforts that can be implemented to address six obstacles to preventing drug abuse in families. The approach needs to be preventive (prevention), repressive (law enforcement), and rehabilitative (recovery). According to the Head of the Muaro Jambi Police Narcotics Unit, these include:

1. Difficulty in Disclosure and Proof

Obstacle:

Drug abuse in families is often hidden, carried out behind closed doors, and with minimal witnesses, making it difficult to prove.

Mitigation efforts:

- a. Increase open communication within the family, so that family members can voice their suspicions without fear.
- b. Educate about the signs of drug abuse, such as behavioral changes, emotional instability, sudden financial needs, or suspicious social interactions.
- c. Involve professionals, such as counselors, psychologists, or rehabilitation officers, to conduct an initial assessment.
- d. Report any strong evidence to the authorities, such as the National Narcotics Agency or the police.
- e. Collect valid evidence, such as communication recordings (if legally permitted), evidence, or witnesses.

2. Family Economic Dependence

Obstacle:

Families are reluctant to report because the perpetrator is the primary breadwinner.

Remedial measures:

- a. Provide economic assistance, for example through social assistance programs or family economic empowerment programs.
- b. Encourage other family members to achieve economic independence.
- c. Utilize government programs or social institutions for job training and small business assistance.
- d. If the perpetrator is rehabilitated, the family needs to develop an emergency financial plan.

The goal is to prevent the family from feeling forced to tolerate drug abuse for survival.

3. Conflict between Law Enforcement and Family Protection

Obstacle:

Families are faced with the dilemma of whether to report the perpetrator for the sake of the law or to protect family relationships.

Remedial measures:

- a. Instill the understanding that reporting does not mean destroying the family, but rather a step towards saving the family.
- b. Prioritize a rehabilitation approach for drug abusers, in accordance with Indonesian legal policy, which provides rehabilitation opportunities for addicts/victims of drug abuse.
- c. Legal consultation with an advocate or legal aid institution so that families understand the legal consequences.
- d. Family mediation with professional counselors.

Principle: Law enforcement must be aligned with recovery, not merely punishment.

4. Social Stigma and Shame

Obstacle:

Families fear being stigmatized by society.

Remediation efforts:

- a. Increase public education that drug abuse is also a health and social problem, not just a disgrace.
- b. Attend family counseling to help them cope with social pressure.
- c. Maintain confidentiality through professional channels.
- d. Build support from community leaders, religious leaders, and the surrounding community.

Families need to understand that covering up the problem actually increases the risk.

5. The Influence of Power in the Household

Obstacle:

The perpetrator holds a dominant position (e.g., head of the family), so other

members are afraid to speak up.

Mitigation efforts:

- a. Provide education regarding the rights of family members.
- b. Involve a neutral third party such as a counselor, community leader, or official.
- c. Encourage family members to have the courage to report any abuse or pressure.
- d. If intimidation occurs, immediately seek legal protection.

There should be no assumption that one's position in the family gives one the right to abuse or pressure other members.

6. Potential for Violence or Threats

Obstacles:

Family members are afraid to report due to physical or psychological threats.

Mitigation efforts:

- a. Prioritize the safety of the victim/family member.
- b. Immediately seek protection from the police, women's/children's protection agencies, or a safe house if there is a serious threat.
- c. Document the threat as legal evidence.
- d. Do not confront the perpetrator alone if they are potentially aggressive.
- e. Use professional assistance.

Family safety should be a top priority over direct confrontation.

Based on the explanation above, it can be understood that addressing these six obstacles should be done through:

1. Family education and communication
2. Strengthening the family economy
3. A rehabilitation approach
4. Eliminating social stigma
5. Legal protection for family members

6. Collaboration with relevant institutions such as the National Narcotics Agency, the police, psychologists, and social institutions.

In essence, addressing drug abuse within families is ineffective if it relies solely on punishment. A more effective approach is an integrated approach that combines law enforcement, rehabilitation, protection, and family support.

CONCLUSION

The impact of drug abuse on family harmony creates permanent instability within the household, destroys harmony, and has the potential to destroy the marital bond, ultimately leading to divorce. Obstacles encountered in preventing drug abuse in the household include: 1. Difficulty in disclosure and providing evidence 2. Family economic dependency 3. Conflict between law enforcement and family protection 4. Stigma and social shame 5. Influence of power within the household 6. Potential for violence or threats

Efforts made to address divorce due to drug abuse in Sungai Bahar District include: 1. Increasing open communication within the family, so that family members can voice their suspicions without fear. 2. Education about the signs of drug abuse, such as behavioral changes, emotional instability, sudden financial needs, or suspicious social interactions. 3. Instilling the understanding that reporting does not mean destroying the family, but rather a step towards saving the family. 4. Prioritize a rehabilitation approach for drug abusers, in accordance with Indonesian legal policies that provide rehabilitation opportunities for addicts and victims of drug abuse. 5. Provide education regarding the rights of family members. 6. Involve neutral third parties such as counselors, community leaders, or authorities. 7. Encourage family members to have the courage to report abuse or pressure.

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