

The Authority of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City in Countering Narcotics Crimes Among Students in the Perspective of *Maqāṣid Al-sharī'ah*

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Abstract

This study examines the authority of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City in overcoming narcotics crimes among students from the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. Narcotics abuse among students is a serious problem that continues to increase, especially at the age of 17-18 years, and has a negative impact on physical health, psychological conditions, and social life. The research method used is juridical-empirical by combining normative studies of laws and regulations and field data obtained through interviews at the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City. The results of the study show that the National Narcotics Agency has strategic authority in the prevention and eradication of narcotics through promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and repressive efforts. In the perspective of the sharia maqasid, the abuse of narcotics is contrary to the maqasid al-khamsah of the five purposes of Islamic sharia law which are the main basis for the establishment of law, the protection of religion (*Hifz ad-Dīn*), the protection of reason (*Hifz al-'Aql*), the protection of the soul (*Hifz an-Nafs*), the protection of posterity (*Hifz an-Nasl*), the protection of property (*Hifz al-Māl*). The rehabilitation approach applied by the National Narcotics Agency to students as narcotics abusers shows efforts to protect the benefits and future of the younger generation. Thus, the countermeasures of narcotics crimes among students by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City are not only in accordance with positive laws, but also in line with the main purpose of Islamic law in the perspective of sharia maqasid.

Keywords: National Narcotics Agency, Narcotics Crimes, Students, Maqasid Syariah

Introduction

The problem of narcotics is one of the social and legal problems that continues to develop and has a serious impact on people's lives. According to Article 1 Number

(1) of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, narcotics are substances or drugs derived from plants and non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which when they enter the human body can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence. This impact not only affects a person's physical and psychological condition, but also has the potential to cause disruptions to social functions in community life.

At this time, the abuse of narcotics is very worrying, the users are not only adults but also students. Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, the most dominant age group involved in narcotics abuse is in the age range of 17-18 years who are still classified as students, in the regulation of Law Number 20 of 2003 on the National Education System. At that age, students tend to be in the phase of finding their identity so they have a high level of vulnerability to the influence of the social environment, including the influence of narcotics trafficking (Sunarso, 2005).

The National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City is an institution that has the authority to coordinate policies in the prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse. Based on data from the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, in the last three years there have been a number of students who have been detected as narcotics abusers. In 2022 there were 35 people, in 2023 there were 37 people, and in 2024 11 people were detected as narcotics addicts. The most common type of narcotics found in the case is class I narcotics, namely marijuana. The data shows that despite the decrease in the number of cases in the last year, narcotics abuse among students is still a problem that requires serious attention from various parties (*National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City*, 2025).

In the context of countering narcotics abuse, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is an institution that has special authority in preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking. This authority is regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which gives the task to BNN to carry out various efforts to counter narcotics, both through preventive, repressive, and rehabilitative approaches. Through this authority, BNN has a strategic role in protecting the community, especially students, from the threat of narcotics abuse.

On the other hand, students involved in narcotics abuse also need a legal approach that pays attention to child protection aspects. Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System which emphasizes that the handling of children who are in conflict with the law must prioritize the protection of children's rights, restorative justice, and the best interests of children oriented towards education and rehabilitation efforts. In line with this, Article 1 number (2) of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection emphasizes that child protection is all activities to guarantee and protect the rights of children so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with the dignity and dignity of humanity. In the

legal approach to students involved in drug abuse, they must be placed as subjects who need to be protected and fostered, not solely punished.

Narcotics abuse is a criminal act that endangers the physical and psychological safety of users. It also causes something serious for the family, society, and the country as a result of the impact it causes. Therefore, the active participation of the community and institutions that have special authority in overcoming narcotics crimes, both in the prevention or eradication of narcotics. The public has the obligation to report narcotics crimes to law enforcement officials, as well as the right to obtain legal protection. However, the role of the community in taking action against the perpetrators of crimes still has limitations in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law (Sunarso, 2005).

As for the perspective of Islamic criminal law (*Jinayah*), although narcotics are not explicitly mentioned in the Qur'an and Hadith, their substance can be analogous to *Khamr* or intoxicating substances and all forms of acts that damage human reason and morals, are prohibited in the teachings of Islam (Ali, 2009). And in the end it becomes a bad impact on the physical and mental, then it is not in line with the principles of maqasid sharia such as maintaining religion (*Hifz ad-Din*), preserving the soul (*Hifz an-Nafs*) Keeping Up With The Mind (*Hifz al-'Aql*), protection of offspring (*Hifz an-Nasl*), Preserving Treasures (*Hifz al-Mal*). (Suhaimi et al., 2023) Based on the prohibition, it is based on the postulates in the Qur'an and Hadith which emphasize the importance of maintaining reason, so that everything that damages it, including narcotics, is strictly prohibited from its use and circulation. As in the Word of Allah SWT, Q.S. Al-Ma'idah verse 90 explains:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ

Meaning: "O you who believe, indeed, gambling, (sacrificing to) idols, and casting lots with arrows are abominable deeds (and) include the deeds of Satan. So, stay away from them so that you may be lucky.

The ban is in line with the concept *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, which is the main purpose of the establishment of Islamic law to realize benefits and prevent damage in human life. In *maqāṣid al-khamsah*, there are five aspects that must be maintained, namely the protection of religion (*ḥifz ad-dīn*), soul (*ḥifz an-nafs*), akal (*ḥifz al-'AQL*), descendants (*ḥifz an-nasl*), and treasures (*ḥifz Al-Māl*). Narcotics abuse is directly contrary to this goal because it can damage the mind, threaten mental health, and potentially damage the future of the younger generation.

Looking at the data from the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, it is concluded that cases of narcotics abuse among students in the last three years show a fluctuating trend. This increase and decrease shows that although narcotics abuse among students still occurs, there are indications of the effectiveness of prevention and

countermeasures carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City. On the other hand, the decline in the number of cases also needs to be critically observed, because it is possible to be influenced by other factors such as changes in abuse patterns, limited detection, or case reporting. The most dominant type of narcotics used is class I narcotics, namely marijuana, which emphasizes that students are still vulnerable targets in narcotics abuse.

Based on this phenomenon, it is interesting to examine how the authority of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City in tackling narcotics crimes among students and how the implementation of this authority is analyzed through the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. This study is important because it not only examines positive legal aspects, but also sees its suitability with the goals of Islamic law in realizing benefits for society. This study systematically describes the provisions of laws and regulations that regulate the authority of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, then places *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* as a normative framework to assess the conformity of narcotics control policies and practices with the main objectives of Islamic law. Therefore, this study not only examines the role or policy of the National Narcotics Agency descriptively, but also analyzes the legal legitimacy, authority, and relevance to the protection of religion, soul, intellect, descendants, and property (*Laugh*)*ṣid al-khamsah*) in order to create benefits and provide protection for students as the younger generation.

Research Methods

This research is a type of research *yuridis empiris*, or called field research, which is to examine the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in society (Arikunto, 2013). This method is used to analyze the authority of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City in overcoming narcotics crimes among students and assess its suitability with the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*.

The empirical juridical approach intended in this study is that in analyzing the problems that have been formulated, it is done by combining legal materials both primary, secondary and tertiary (which are secondary data) with primary data obtained in the direct field. Primary data was obtained through interviews with the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City related to the implementation of authority in overcoming narcotics abuse among students. Meanwhile, secondary data is obtained from primary legal materials in the form of laws and regulations, secondary legal materials in the form of books, scientific journals, and literature related to narcotics and *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*.

The data collection techniques in this study were carried out through interviews, observations, and documentation. The data that has been obtained is then analyzed qualitatively, namely by systematically deconstructing the data to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the authority of the National Narcotics Agency in

dealing with narcotics crimes among students and its relevance to the purpose of Islamic law in the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*.

Discussion/Outcome

A. The Authority of the National Narcotics Agency in Countering Narcotics Crimes and the Concept of *Sharia Maqasid*

1. Authority of the National Narcotics Agency

The National Narcotics Agency is a Non-Ministerial Government Institution formed based on Presidential Decree No. 17 of 2002 and later replaced by Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2007. This institution is tasked with coordinating policies for the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and other addictive substances. The National Narcotics Agency is led by a head who is directly responsible to the president through the coordination of the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (Sulistami, 2014).

The authority of the National Narcotics Agency in dealing with narcotics crimes has been regulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics and Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 concerning the National Narcotics Agency. The Law is implemented based on justice, protection, humanity, order, protection, security, values that have a positive impact to save the Indonesian nation from narcotics abuse after this Law.

According to article 64 of Law Number 35 of 2009 in paragraph 1, in order to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotic precursors, then the National Narcotics Agency was formed, hereinafter abbreviated as BNN. Then in paragraph 2, BNN as referred to in paragraph 1 is a non-ministerial government institution that is located under the President and is responsible to the President. Then in paragraph 2, BNN as referred to in paragraph 1 is a non-ministerial government institution that is under the President and is responsible to the President (Helviza et al., 2017).

The establishment of the National Narcotics Agency is based on the legal basis that has been established and stated in the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2002 which was later replaced by Presidential Regulation Number 23 of 2010 which has now been amended to Presidential Regulation Number 47 of 2019 concerning the National Narcotics Agency and hereby revokes Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2007 concerning the National Narcotics Agency, Provincial Narcotics Agency, and Regency/City Narcotics Agency.

According to Article 70 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the National Narcotics Agency is given legal authority to carry out tasks, namely:

- a) Develop and implement national policies on the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
- b) Preventing and eradicating narcotics abuse and narcotic precursors.
- c) Coordinating with the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of

Indonesia in the prevention and eradication of narcotics abuse

- d) Improving the ability of medical rehabilitation institutions and social rehabilitation of narcotics addicts. both organized by the government and the community.
- e) Empowering the community in the prevention of abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
- f) Monitor, direct, and improve community activities in the prevention of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking.
- g) Conducting bilateral and multilateral cooperation, both regional and international, to prevent and eradicate illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotic precursors.
- h) Develop narcotics laboratories and narcotics precursors.
- i) Carry out the administration of investigations and investigations into cases of abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotics precursors.
- j) Make an annual report on the implementation of duties and authorities.

Based on the provisions of Article 71 of Law Number 35 of 2009, in the implementation of efforts to eradicate the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics and narcotic precursors, the National Narcotics Agency is given the legal authority to carry out investigative and investigative actions against every criminal act related to narcotics and narcotic precursors. With the presence of the National Narcotics Agency, it is hoped that it can accelerate the process to help victims of narcotics abuse (Setiaawan et al., 2020).

According to Article 72 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning the Authority of the National Narcotics Agency, namely:

- a.) The authority as referred to in Article 71 is exercised by the investigators of the National Narcotics Agency.
- b.) The investigator of the National Narcotics Agency as referred to in Paragraph (1) is appointed and dismissed by the Head of the National Narcotics Agency.
- c.) Further provisions regarding the terms and procedures for the appointment and dismissal of investigators of the National Narcotics Agency as referred to in Paragraph (2) are regulated by the Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency.

Based on the provisions of Article 71 and Article 72 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, the National Narcotics Agency is designated as a state institution that juridically has special authority to carry out investigative and investigative actions against narcotics crimes and narcotic precursors. This authority is an integral part of efforts to eradicate the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics. The implementation of the authority of investigation and investigation is carried out by investigators of the National Narcotics Agency whose appointment and dismissal are under the authority of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency and are further

regulated through internal provisions of the institution. With this legal construction, the National Narcotics Agency not only plays a role as a coordinating institution, but also functions as a law enforcement institution that has full legitimacy in handling narcotics cases from the investigation stage to investigation. The regulation of the authority of the National Narcotics Agency as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 reflects the integration between the functions of law enforcement and the protection of the community, including victims of narcotics abuse. The granting of investigation and investigation authority to the National Narcotics Agency is intended to ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement, accelerate the process of handling cases, and realize the principles of justice and proportionate legal benefits (Saputro & Astoni, 2022).

2. The Concept of *Maqāṣid Al-sharī'ah*

The word *maqasid* is the plural of the word *maqashad*, which is *São Paulo, Sã* from the word *Qasada-yaq suhudu-qashdan-makashdan*. In language, it can mean *istiqamah Al-Thariq*, (steadfastness on one path) , *al-i 'timad* (something that is the focus). Allah SWT explains the straight path and invites people to follow the path (Busyro, 2019).

Squishyṣid Al-sharī'ah is The main goals that Allah SWT wants to achieve in establishing Islamic laws. This purpose contains the value of goodness and is intended to realize benefits and prevent damage in human life. Meaning of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* itself is to be able to realize the benefits and avoid the bad in dealing with narcotics among students, there are efforts so that children avoid using narcotics, because something that damages the individual's mind is prohibited in Islam. Every human being has a sound mind that must be maintained and protected such as protecting religion, soul, intellect, descent and property which are the five aspects of Islamic law that must be maintained (Minka, 2017).

The objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* are:

- a) Educating individuals (*tahdhib al-fard*) aims to enable a person to be a source of good for society, not the other way around. In addition, individual education is also part of the worship that is sharia in Islam
- b) Creating justice, in Islam justice is not differentiated between every creature of the Islamic faith or not.

The words of Allah PBUH in surah Al-Maidah verse 8:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّامِينَ لِلَّهِ شُهَدَاءَ بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاٰنُ قَوْمٍ عَلَىٰ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا ۖ اعْدِلُوا ۖ هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

Meaning: "And do not let your hatred of a people induce you to act unjustly. Be fair, because justice is closer to piety. And fear Allah, for Allah is Aware of what you do" (Q.S Al-Maidah :8).

This means that every Muslim has an obligation to uphold justice in social

life, both towards fellow Muslims and non-Muslims.

- c) Achieving well-being (*jalb al-maṣlaḥah*). The main goal of Islamic law is to realize benefits, namely benefits that are real and concern the common interest. These benefits are not benefits that are driven by lust, nor are they oriented to personal interests or certain groups.

Forms of *Maqāṣid Al-sharī'ah*

- a) Religious Protection (*Hifẓ ad-Dīn*)

Islam upholds freedom in terms of belief and the practice of worship. Every individual is given the right to embrace and practice the religion and sect he believes in without any element of coercion to leave it in order to move to another religion or sect.

Religion (*Hifẓ ad-Dīn*) emphasizes that the abuse of narcotics is contrary to religious values because it can damage a person's consciousness, morals, and commitment in carrying out his religious teachings. Therefore, efforts to prevent and eradicate narcotics are part of efforts to maintain the purity of religious teachings and ensure the freedom of individuals to carry out their worship and beliefs in a conscious, healthy, and responsible manner.

- b) Protection of the Soul (*Hifẓ an-Nafs*)

Islam is the last treatise revealed by Allah after the Torah, Psalms, and Gospel, which comprehensively governs human rights. One of the fundamental rights that is protected in Islam is the right to the soul, because life is a gift of Allah that must be protected. Therefore, Islam prohibits the act of murder against anyone, both fellow Muslims and non-Muslims who are under protection (*dzimmi*), which shows how high the value of human life is in the Islamic view. Jabbar Sabil, *Maqasid Syariah*, (Depok: Rajawali press, 2022).

The protection of life (*Hifẓ an-Nafs*) emphasizes that every effort to prevent and eradicate narcotics is a form of protection for human safety and survival, because narcotics have the potential to damage health, threaten lives, and eliminate the human values upheld in Islamic teachings.

- c) Protection of Reason (*Hifẓ al-'Aql*)

Maintaining reason is a means for humans to think, understand the truth, and distinguish between good and bad. Islam encourages the development of intellect through education and science, and prohibits everything that can damage it, such as the consumption of *khamar* and narcotics. With the maintenance of reason, humans are able to carry out their religious obligations and social life responsibly

Reason is the essence of humanity and nature that must be maintained and protected. To carry out activities requires a healthy mind

so that it can realize that if you make a mistake, you can get rid of it properly and stay away from things that damage your mind.

d) Protection of Descent (*Hifz an-Nasl*)

Keeping offspring is obvious and legitimate, efforts that lead to the elimination and destruction of legitimate offspring are bad deeds. This attitude leads to the elimination of offspring, just as Islam prohibits the act of adultery which is considered a heinous act.

A good offspring are those that result from a valid marriage. Allah SWT avoids us from acts that are prohibited in Islam such as having children from adultery.

e) Preserving Wealth (*Hifz al-Māl*)

A person who uses narcotics to survive, should need something that can meet his life needs, such as eating, drinking, and buying clothes. (D, 1987) A person who makes wealth from the results of lawful work, not from the results of stealing.

The form of protection above, judging from the countermeasures of narcotics crimes carried out by the National Narcotics Agency, is complementary to the concept of maqasid sharia itself in realizing comprehensive protection for the community, especially students, in order to create benefits and prevent damage caused by narcotics. And the prohibition of doing acts that damage reason which is the essence of humanity and human nature that must be maintained and protected includes protecting *religion, soul, intellect, descendants, property* which are the five aspects of Islamic law that must be maintained and protected.

B. The Authority of the National Narcotics Agency in Combating Student Narcotics Crimes in the City of Banda Aceh

In general, narcotics are drugs or substances that can cause and eliminate or reduce loss of taste or pain and cause dependence. In the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, narcotics are drugs that can calm nerves, relieve pain, cause drowsiness or stimulation. Etymologically, narcotics comes from English *narcose* atau *narcosis* yang means to put to sleep and anesthesia. Narcotics originated (*Hifz al-Māl*) Greek is *narke* atau Narkam which means drugged so that you don't feel anything (Mardani, 2008).

The definition of narcotics according to Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics Article 1 number 1 is a substance or drug derived from plants or non-plants, both synthetic and semi-synthetic, which can cause a decrease or change in consciousness, loss of taste, reduce to eliminate pain, and can cause dependence, or very severe addiction.

According to the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, narcotics are distributed in several types based on their characteristics and impact on health. (1) *Opium/madat or opium*, which is a narcotic that is enjoyed using a suction pipe. (2)

Heroin, which is produced through a chemical process on the raw material of *morphine*. *Heroin* is often in the form of a powder, which is grayish-white or brown; which is enjoyed by smelling it. (3) *Shabu-shabu* is class 2 heroin that is smoked using a special tool. (4) *Ecstasy/Methamphetamines* in pill form that can cause the condition to deteriorate and blood pressure to increase. (5) *Putauw* is actually a class 5 or 6 heroine which is heroin dregs. (6) *Marijuana* or *marijuana*.

Based on the results of an interview with Ridha Firdaus, S.H., the Eradication Team of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, it is known that narcotics are classified into several types based on their characteristics and impact on health, including opium, heroin and its derivatives such as shabu-shabu and putauw, ecstasy (methamphetamines), and marijuana or marijuana. Furthermore, internal data from the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City related to narcotics abuse among students in the last three years shows that the number of cases is fluctuating, namely 35 students in 2022, 37 students in 2023, and 11 students in 2024 who are detected as narcotics abusers. This condition indicates that despite the decline in the last year, narcotics abuse among students is still a serious problem that requires continuous attention, so the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City needs to continue to intensify efforts to eradicate, prevent, and protect students so that they do not experience an increase in the level of involvement in narcotics abuse.

The involvement of students in Banda Aceh City in narcotics abuse is influenced by various factors, namely:

- a) Environmental, social and social factors
 - b) Family factors include family harmony, the quality of communication between parents and children, and the level of supervision and coaching provided in the family environment.
 - c) Psychological and personality factors are the psychological conditions of individual learners, including emotional stability, the ability to manage stress, and the character and personality that influence decision-making behavior.
 - d) Lack of understanding and low knowledge and awareness of students regarding the legal, health, and moral and social value impacts of narcotics abuse.
 - e) Accessibility and environmental factors as well as the influence of the residential environment or school environment that allows narcotics abuse to occur.
- Interview with Ridha Firdaus, S.H., Eradication Team of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, January 3, 2026.

Then the causes of narcotics abuse among students in Banda Aceh City above can be summed up into several things, namely:

- a) Students' involvement in narcotics abuse is often triggered by the influence and pressure from peers who encourage students to try narcotics as an

effort to gain acceptance and recognition in the social environment.

- b) The lack of attention and supervision from parents causes students to tend to seek escape or a form of recognition outside the family environment, which ultimately increases their vulnerability to narcotics abuse.
- c) Narcotics abuse is also caused by the desire of students to reduce stress, anxiety, and personal problems instantly, so that narcotics are perceived as a means of escape from the psychological pressure experienced.
- d) The assumption that the use of narcotics in limited quantities does not have a serious impact and does not have implications for legal sanctions is the cause that encourages students to abuse narcotics.
- e) The relatively accessible availability of narcotics, accompanied by weak supervision of the social environment, also opens up opportunities for students to be involved in narcotics abuse.

Based on the results of interviews with the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, it is known that the involvement of students in narcotics abuse is influenced by various factors and causes that interact with each other. Therefore, narcotics abuse among students in Banda Aceh City is a multidimensional problem that requires comprehensive and integrated handling efforts by various related parties.

Then the authority of the National Narcotics Agency of the city of Banda Aceh in carrying out efforts to overcome narcotics crimes among students needs to be carried out comprehensively through the involvement of families, educational institutions, the community, and law enforcement officials in an integrated manner. The prevention efforts carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City are:

- a) Promotif is a coaching program aimed at people who do not use narcotics at all and do not have knowledge or experience related to narcotics, with the aim of increasing awareness and building resilience from an early age to narcotics abuse.
- b) Preventive is a prevention program carried out by the National Narcotics Agency through anti-narcotics campaigns, counseling about the dangers of narcotics in schools, the establishment of *peer group* programs, and providing socialization to students, supervision and control of narcotics circulation in the community to prevent abuse from an early age.
- c) Curative is a treatment program aimed at narcotics abusers with the aim of overcoming dependence, restoring health conditions due to drug use, and stopping the habit of narcotics abuse.
- d) Rehabilitation is a physical and psychological recovery program for post-treatment narcotics users that aims to prevent reuse and minimize the health impact of previous abuse. This program is also accompanied by coaching and skills training so that former users are able to live healthy,

independent, and productive lives without narcotics.

- e) Repressive is an effort to enforce the law against dealers, dealers, and drug abusers in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. This action is carried out by the authorized Government Agency in the context of supervision and control of the production and circulation of narcotics. Thus, the countermeasure of narcotics abuse is carried out comprehensively through promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and repressive approaches that are integrated with each other.
- f) The community-based intervention program (IBM) is an effort to overcome narcotics abuse by actively involving the community. This program increases the role of family, environment, and prevention to create a healthy social environment free from narcotics, especially for students and the younger generation.

The same thing was also conveyed by Lukmanul Hakim, S.I.Kom., as the Community Empowerment Team, who stated that the National Narcotics Agency has implemented various narcotics prevention and control programs in an appropriate and directed manner. These programs are systematically designed with an emphasis on preventive, educational, and participatory efforts, especially through socialization, counseling, and empowerment of the school environment. In the context of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, the implementation carried out to counter narcotics among students shows a strong commitment to protect the younger generation from the dangers of narcotics abuse, by prioritizing a collaborative approach between government institutions, educational institutions, and the community. Interview with Lukmanul Hakim, S.I.Kom., as the Community Empowerment Team of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, January 3, 2025.

Based on the provisions in Article 71 and Article 72 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, it can be affirmed that the National Narcotics Agency, including the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, is juridically given the authority to carry out investigative and investigative actions against narcotics crimes and narcotic precursors. The exercise of this authority is carried out by investigators of the National Narcotics Agency whose appointment and dismissal are the authority of the Head of the National Narcotics Agency, with mechanisms and requirements that are further regulated through the institution's internal regulations. In carrying out its investigation and investigation functions, the National Narcotics Agency is guided by the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code as stipulated in Law Number 8 of 1981, especially regarding the definition, procedures, and limitations of investigators' authority in the criminal law enforcement process. With this legal construction, the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City not only carries out a preventive and

rehabilitative role, but also has strong legitimacy as a special criminal law enforcement institution in dealing with narcotics crimes among students, in order to ensure legal certainty, justice, and protection for the younger generation. BNN Authority and Narcotics Abuse Among Students. Banda Aceh, National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City.

Thus, alternative sanctions such as rehabilitation, coaching, or returning the child to parents or guardians, as stipulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. regarding the age limit for child criminal liability in the Draft Criminal Code also shows the orientation of child protection, by emphasizing that children under the age of 12-18 years cannot be held criminally responsible. This reflects the recognition of the psychological aspects and mental development of immature children. Therefore, the punishment of children must be directed at protection, coaching, and rehabilitation, not mere punishment.

Judging from field findings regarding the implementation of the authority of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City in tackling narcotics crimes among students. The combination of theoretical studies and empirical data resulted in findings that distinguish this study from previous research, especially through analysis using the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. The results of the study show that the efforts to counter narcotics carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City are not only oriented towards law enforcement, but also play a role in the protection of religion, soul, intellect, descendants, and property. Thus, this study shows that the authority of the National Narcotics Agency, in addition to having a clear legal basis, is also in line with the goals of Islamic law in maintaining the benefits and protecting students as the younger generation.

C. Analysis of Maqasid Shariah Perspective on Countering Narcotics Crimes Among Students

The countermeasures of narcotics crimes among students carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, when analyzed through the perspective of sharia *maqasid*, show a strong compatibility between the authority of positive law and the main purpose of Islamic law. Based on the authority of BNN as stipulated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics and its implementation in the form of promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and repressive efforts, narcotics control policies are not only oriented to law enforcement, but also to the protection of the benefits of students as the younger generation.

Within the framework of *maqāṣid al-Khamsah*, the abuse of narcotics is substantially contrary to the protection of religion (*ḥifẓ ad-dīn*). Narcotics have the potential to damage the consciousness and morals of individuals, thereby hindering the implementation of religious obligations consciously and responsibly. Therefore, preventive programs implemented by the National Narcotics Agency through

counseling and socialization in the school environment can be analyzed as a concrete form in maintaining the sustainability of religious values in students. This shows that the policy is not only administrative, but also has a normative dimension in maintaining the spiritual integrity of individuals (Riduwansah et al., 2022).

Furthermore, from the perspective of the protection of the soul (*ḥifẓ an-nafs*), narcotics abuse is a serious threat to the physical and psychological safety of individuals. Empirical data shows that narcotics can cause dependence and damage health, and even have the potential to cause death. In this context, the curative and rehabilitative approach applied by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City reflects real efforts in maintaining human survival. The rehabilitation approach is in line with the principles of *jalb al-maṣlaḥah* (realizing benefit) and *dar'u al-mafāsid* (preventing harm), as it focuses not only on the recovery of the individual, but also prevents more social impact.

The aspect of intellectual protection (*ḥifẓ al-'aql*) is the most dominant dimension in this analysis. Reason is the main instrument in determining behavior and decision-making, so all forms of substances that damage it, including narcotics, are prohibited in Islam. Narcotics abuse directly interferes with the cognitive function and rationality of learners, which ultimately impacts deviant behavior. Therefore, educational programs, anti-narcotics campaigns, and coaching carried out by the National Narcotics Agency can be understood as a form of protection for students' intellect so that they continue to function optimally. Thus, the preventive efforts carried out are not only socialization, but also a form of protection of the essence of humanity.

In the context of hereditary protection (*ḥifẓ an-nasl*), drug abuse among students has the potential to damage the quality of future generations. Students as an asset of the nation have a strategic role in development, so their involvement in narcotics abuse can hinder social, moral, and intellectual development. Community empowerment programs and environment-based interventions carried out by the National Narcotics Agency show systematic efforts in creating an environment conducive to the growth of the younger generation. This reflects that narcotics countermeasures are not only oriented to individuals, but also to the sustainability of generational quality.

In addition, in the aspect of property protection (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), narcotics abuse often encourages consumptive behavior and unproductive use of property. In fact, in some cases, dependence on narcotics can encourage individuals to acquire property in an unlawful way. On the other hand, illicit narcotics trafficking is a form of economic crime that harms society and the state. Therefore, the repressive actions taken by the National Narcotics Agency against narcotics dealers and dealers can be analyzed as an

effort to protect people's property from invalid practices and create socio-economic stability.¹

Based on this description, it can be analyzed that the implementation of the authority of the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City in dealing with narcotics crimes among students not only has juridical legitimacy, but also normative legitimacy in the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. The synergy between preventive, rehabilitative, and repressive approaches shows that the policy has accommodated the protection of the five main aspects of *maqāṣid al-khamsah*, namely religion, soul, intellect, heredity, and property. Thus, narcotics control carried out is not only aimed at enforcing the law, but also realizing benefits and preventing damage in people's lives, especially among students.

Thus, the countermeasures of narcotics crimes among students carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City, when viewed from the perspective of sharia *maqasid*, have reflected the comprehensive protection of the five main aspects of Islamic law, namely religion, soul, intellect, descent, and property. The synergy between law enforcement and a rehabilitative approach shows that the policy is not only legally valid, but also in line with the goals of Islamic sharia in realizing the benefits and preventing harm (*dar'u al-mafāṣid*) for students and society at large.

Further research that examines the problem of narcotics is recommended to deepen the analysis of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* by examining in more detail the indicators of protection in each aspect of *maqāṣid*, both in prevention, enforcement, and rehabilitation policies. In addition, future research can expand the scope of studies by conducting comparisons between regions or integrating the role of educational institutions, families, and communities in efforts to counter narcotics. An interdisciplinary approach that combines law, criminology, and Islamic studies is also important to produce more comprehensive policy recommendations oriented towards the protection and benefit of the younger generation.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded that the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City has clear and strong authority in dealing with narcotics crimes among students. This authority is derived from the provisions of laws and regulations, especially Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics, which gives the task to the National Narcotics Agency to carry out efforts to prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics. The implementation of this authority is realized through various narcotics countermeasures programs that are promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative, and repressive. These efforts are carried out through socialization, counseling, rehabilitation for narcotics abusers, and law enforcement against perpetrators of

¹ Jabbar Sabil, *Maqasid Syariah*. Depok: Rajawali Press, 2022

narcotics crimes. This approach shows that the National Narcotics Agency not only focuses on law enforcement, but also emphasizes the prevention and protection aspect of students as a group vulnerable to narcotics abuse. When analyzed through the perspective of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, the countermeasures carried out by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City are in line with the main purpose of Islamic law in safeguarding human welfare. These efforts contribute to maintaining religion (*ḥifẓ ad-dīn*), preserving the soul (*ḥifẓ an-nafs*), preserving reason (*ḥifẓ al-'aql*), preserving one's descendants (*ḥifẓ an-nasl*), and preserving property (*ḥifẓ al-māl*). Thus, the countermeasures of narcotics crimes by the National Narcotics Agency of Banda Aceh City not only have positive legal legitimacy, but are also in line with the values and goals of Islamic law. The implementation of the authority of the City of Banda Aceh in tackling narcotics crimes among students is not only focused on law enforcement actions, but is also carried out through prevention and education approaches. Socialization, counseling, and cooperation with educational institutions and community elements reflect the orientation of protection for students as a group that is vulnerable to narcotics abuse. However, the implementation of these efforts still faces a number of obstacles, including limited resources and the lack of optimal involvement of all stakeholders.

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