

Analysis Of Aceh Bnnp's Communication Strategy As Strengthening The P4gn Program From A Maqashid Sharia Perspective

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Abstract

The problem of narcotics abuse and illicit trafficking is one of the most serious problems and continues to grab the attention of the community. In carrying out its duties, BNN requires the support and active role of all components of society, which when viewed more deeply in the Law, the community can support the implementation of BNN's duties, one of which is by becoming a P4GN activist. The abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors (P4GN) as mandated in Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics in Article 104 explains that "The community has the widest possible opportunity to participate in assisting the prevention and eradication of abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics and narcotics precursors". This research aims to see how the influence of communication strategies as a means of strengthening the P4GN program, maqashid sharia review of the influence of communication strategies as a means of strengthening the P4GN program. In this study the authors used qualitative research methods with a field research approach. The results of the research obtained are, first, knowing how far the effectiveness of the communication strategy carried out by the Aceh Provincial BNN as a strengthening of the P4GN program and second, knowing how the maqashid sharia review of the strategies used by the Aceh Provincial BNN in terms of realizing the P4GN program.

Keywords: *Narcotics, Communication Strategy, P4GN, and Maqasid Shariah.*

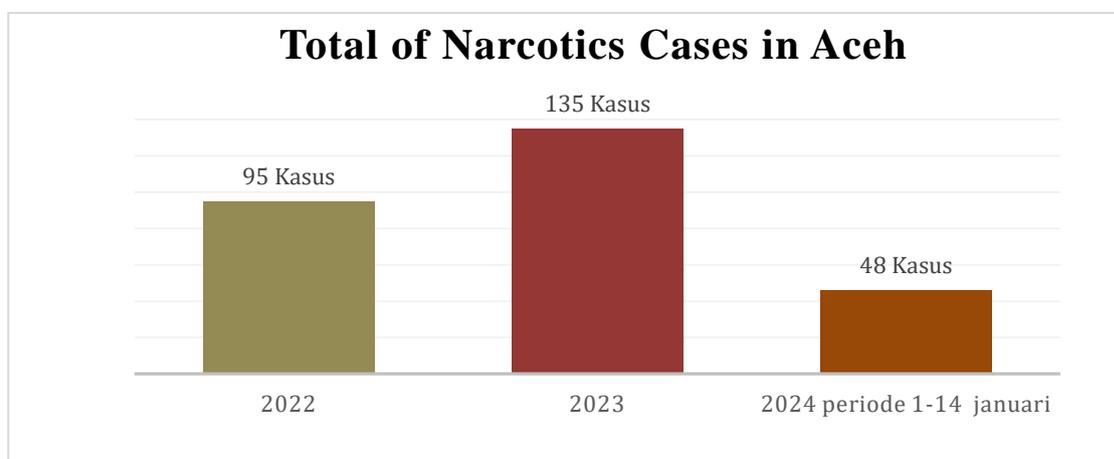
Introduction

The problem of narcotics, Aceh itself ranks first as a province of producers, dealers, and use of narcotics for marijuana. The first rank in this problem is because Aceh has many marijuana fields and Aceh is the largest supplier of marijuana to other regions.¹ The National Narcotics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia only records the results of the overall prevalence of drug abuse, BNN RI does not issue prevalence results for each province, so in this case Aceh is still using the 2019 Prevelence. Based on the results of research conducted by BNN RI with LIPI in 2019 Aceh occupied a drug abuse of 2.80% of the total population of Aceh of 5,371,532 people, in this case the number of people who abuse drugs is 82,415

¹ Zulfatmi dan Nurlaila, "Model Pengawasan Terhadap Penyalahgunaan Narkoba di Kalangan Anak Kota Banda Aceh", *Jurnal Gender Equality: Internasional Journal of Child and Gender Studies*, Vol.3, No.2, September 2017, hlm.2

people and for 2021 it increased to 2.97% or 82,555 people. Meanwhile, people exposed after one year of use amounted to 1.30% of Aceh's population or 56,192 people.²

Figure 1. Rates of drug abuse in Aceh for 2022-2024 Period January 11-14



Source:³ Diskominfo Banda Aceh delivered by AKP Ferdinand

From the data above, it can be seen that drug abuse cases in Aceh have increased. This is because many Acehnese teenagers are trying to use these illegal drugs. Through an interview with one of the staff of the Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board in the prevention section, Mrs. Letta explained that many who use drugs are teenagers, where they first try to inhale goat glue which makes them flay and over time they start trying to smoke cigarettes made from cannabis leaves. Adults, on the other hand, are often found doing drug trafficking. The development of drug trafficking and abuse has recently reached a very alarming situation, making it an urgent state problem. Because in this case the victims of drug abuse are found mostly from the teenage group, the reason is because teenagers have a dynamic nature, energy, and always want to try, and they are very young to be tempted and young to despair so that they fall into illegal drugs.⁴ Responding to the development of drug problems that continue to increase, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR-RI) in this case gives the authority to investigate and investigate criminal acts of narcotics

² Buku Rencana Kinerja Tahunan (RKT) Tahun 2023 Badan Narkotika Provinsi Aceh, hlm. 1-2

³ Diakses melalui: <https://diskominfo.bandaacehkota.go.id/2024/01/29/sikapi-maraknya-peredaran-narkotika-di-aceh-akp-ferdian-lakukan-preemptif-preventif-dan-represif/>, pada pukul 21.38 WIB, pada tanggal 9 maret 2024.

⁴ Sofian Syaiful Rizal dan Muh Irsayan, "Konsepsi Pencegahan Bahaya Narkotika Serta Konsekuensi Bagi Pengguna dan Pongedar Dalam Perspektif Hukum Di Desa Alasumur Lor Kecamatan Probolingo", *Legal Studies Journal*, Vol.2, No.2, 2022, hlm.62

and narcotics precursors to the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) based on Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics which has been passed and promulgated.⁵

Due to the increasing number of drug abuse in Aceh every year, in this case the fundamental question is how the strategy used by the Aceh Province National Narcotics Board in addressing the problem of drug abuse? What are the inhibiting and supporting factors in solving the problem of drug abuse that continues to increase? And what is the view of Islamic law in this case according to the perspective of maqashid sharia in addressing the strategies used by the National Narcotics Board whether it is in accordance with the main elements contained in maqashid or vice versa.

Discussion of communication strategies in strengthening the P4GN program can be found in several scientific works. First, Ahmad Madhani et al, reviewed the communication strategy of the North Sumatra Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) in preventing drug abuse. According to Madhani, in the communication strategy the role of the communicator is very important because the communicator is the implementing tool in the communication strategy. Communication is a platform for conveying information, ideas, ideas, and skills. In order for the information conveyed to be accepted by many people, an effective strategy is needed.⁶ Second, Novi Susilawati et al, reviewed the communication strategy of BNN in the anti-drug peer youth program gen z in Banda Aceh City. According to Novi, peer activities are carried out by conducting regular and sustainable interactive dialogues through cooperation. In conducting the anti-drug peer program, BNN Banda Aceh City certainly conducts inviting communication.⁷ Third, Parjuangan Gultom et al, discussed the analysis of drug prevention strategies in Bandung with the Pentahelix Collaboration approach. According to Gultom, drug abuse has also changed the joints of a nation starting

⁵ Yola Karlina Siregar, "Strategi Komunikasi BNN (Badan Narkotika Nasional) Jawa Barat Dalam Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika Dikalangan Mahasiswa Kota Bandung", *E-Proceeding Of Management*, Vol.7, No.1, April 2020, hlm.1898

⁶ Ahmad Madhani, Husni Ritonga dan Indira Fatra Deni, "Strategi Komunikasi Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi Aceh (BNNP) Sumatera Utara Dalam Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkotika", *Sbatik Journal: Jurnal Ilmiah Bidang Sosia;, Ekonomi, Budaya, Teknologi, dan Pendidikan*, Vol. 2, No.3, Februari 2023, hlm.1040-1043

⁷ Novi Susilawati, Deni Yanuar, dan Maulidya Rizki, "Strategi Komunikasi BNN Dalam Program Remaja Teman Sebaya Anti Narkotika Gen Z Di Kota Banda Aceh", *AL-IJTIMA'I: International Journal of Government and Social Science*, Vol.8, No.2, April 2023, hlm.78-79

from values, norms, knowledge, status and community roles. This condition indicates that drug abuse has crossed the boundaries of religious, cultural, social and national barriers.⁸

The purpose of this research will try to examine more deeply the communication strategies used by the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province in strengthening the P4GN program. In addition, this research is also important for the community to understand the role of the Aceh Province National Narcotics Board in addressing the problem of drug abuse. This research uses Snowball Sampling study, which means a method to identify, select and take samples in a network or chain of continuous relationships.

However, according to the author, the communication strategy used by the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province has not been maximized to strengthen the P4GN program. Because as we know that not all levels of society can access information about the dangers of drugs, especially for layers of society who do not understand using communication tools, besides that the delivery of the dangers of drugs that have been on street banners is also rarely read by someone because as we know that today's society is very apathetic to such things and thus information about the dangers of drugs cannot be conveyed. In addition, according to the author, the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province should form more P4GN activists from the community to support BNN in preventing and eradicating drug abuse. P4GN activists who are formed can automatically assist BNN in conveying information about the dangers of drugs which can be done by going directly into the community.

Method

In this paper, the type of research used is qualitative research which means that a research process to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture which can be presented through words, reporting detailed views obtained based on informant sources, and carried out in a setting that contains natural values.⁹ In this writing, the type of research approach used is an empirical juridical approach or legal sociology which in this case means that the approach is carried out by looking at a legal reality that occurs in society, and through a field research approach which means that this research approach looks at the object of research which is symptoms, events, and phenomena

⁸ Parjuangan Gultom dkk, "Analisis Strategi Pencegahan Narkoba di Kota Bandung dengan Pendekatan Pentahelix Kolaborasi", *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling*, Vol.5, No.1, 2023, hlm.476

⁹ Muhammad Rijal Fadli, "Memahami Desain Metode Penelitian Kualitatif", *Jurnal Humanika*, Vol.21, No.1, 2021, hlm.35

that occur in people's lives. The data collection technique in this writing is by making observations and through interviews .¹⁰

Discussion

In addition to violating the law, drug abuse is also categorized as a social disease. This is because drug abuse focuses more on a behavior that is not only one party or a particular person, but will have an influence on other parties.¹¹ In essence, efforts to tackle crime are an integral part of efforts to protect society, which in this case has the aim of achieving welfare for the community. The history of countering and eradicating narcotics and existing institutions in Indonesia has been established since 1971 with the issuance of Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 1971 to the Head of the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (BAKIN) to tackle six prominent national problems at that time, namely, eradicating counterfeit money, tackling narcotics abuse, tackling smuggling, tackling juvenile delinquency, tackling subversion, and monitoring foreigners.¹² The use and distribution of narcotics is strictly monitored by laws and regulations, namely through Law Number 22 of 1997 concerning Narcotics and Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropic. Possession of illegal use and distribution of drugs is against the law. And in this case the government formed an agency that oversees drug abuse based on Presidential Decree Number 17 of 2022, namely forming the National Narcotics Agency.¹³

Communication Strategy Using P4GN Activities

The P4GN (prevention, eradication, abuse of narcotics trafficking) program in terms of its implementation here consists of several activities, namely, first drug prevention through information and education where the activities carried out in this case disseminate information to the community, Paud children, elementary school children, junior high school

¹⁰ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2009), hlm.105

¹¹ Agus Yuliandri dan Yuliati, "Strategi Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN) Kota Bengkulu Dalam Mengkampanyekan Informasi P4GN Kepada Masyarakat Kota Bengkulu", *Jurnal Communicator Sphere*, Vol.3, No.1, Juni 2023, hlm.3

¹² Ratna Sari, "Analisis Kebijakan Kolaboratif Pada Program Bersih Narkoba (Desa Bersinar) Di Kabupaten Balangan", *PRAJA Observer: Jurnal Penelitian Administrasi Publik*, Vol.3, No.6, November 2023, hlm.362

¹³ Tria Azilia Fadhli, "Strategi Komunikasi Seksi Pencegahan Badan Narkotika Nasional Provinsi (BNNP) Aceh Dalam Menyosialisasikan Anti Narkoba Melalui Media Massa Di Kota Banda Aceh", *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FISIP Unsyiah*, Vol.3, No.4, Oktober 2018, hlm.3

children, students, while for the community the delivery of information and education through the Village, District, RT and RW areas. Second, community empowerment, activities carried out in this case provide understanding, knowledge, awareness, and abilities regarding the dangers of drugs. The community empowerment activities referred to in this case can be carried out through the establishment of programs and creating positive activities that contain beneficial values for the community. Third, rehabilitation activities are carried out by the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). Which in this case BNN provides appeals and education to the public that drug addicts are not included in a criminal act and rehabilitation activities must also receive support from various parties which can be started in a small scope, namely family, relatives, and also the community. Fourth, taking action and eradicating drugs, in terms of action and eradication, prevention can be carried out through all environmental sectors such as the organizational environment, family, community, and even in government agencies. For the work environment, education, and social sectors, the community itself must be given educational training on the dangers of drugs.¹⁴

Communication strategies carried out by the Prevention Division of BNNP Aceh

Based on interview data from one of BNNP Aceh's staff in the field of prevention Mrs. Letta¹⁵ explained that in supporting the P4GN program, the prevention sector made several efforts to minimize the increase in the number of narcotics abuse in the Aceh region, namely by first making an anti-narcotics resilience program, which this program has been carried out in the Aceh Besar area, namely in two Gampong, namely Lampanah and Lamgapang villages. The anti-drug resilience program they do is planting hydroponic plants that can be used as a source of livelihood for the two villages. Second, they conduct socialization, which is carried out by targeting someone who has not used drugs because according to them it is the first step in the prevention process. Third, they conducted socialization to pre-schools and kindergartens by singing the BNN march hymn. They used this method because through songs, the message contained in it can be conveyed and it is easy for pre-school and kindergarten children to remember.

Communication strategies carried out by the Aceh BNNP Eradication Division

¹⁴ Rosi Quratul Aini dkk, "Strategi Komunikasi Humas BNN Dalam Pencegahan Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Terhadap Remaja di Kota Surabaya", *SEMAKOM Series 3*, Vol.2, No.1, Januari 2024, hlm. 31-32.

¹⁵ Hasil wawancara bersama staf BNNP Aceh bidang Pencegahan Ibu Letta

Based on data from interviews conducted with one of the BNNP Aceh staff in the field of eradication, Mr. Ompu¹⁶ explained that in terms of eradicating drug abuse, it can be done by urine tests, early detection and through TAT (Integrated Assessment Team) activities. This TAT activity has the aim of knowing the involvement of the perpetrator in the narcotics crime network and the length of drug use. The process of TAT activities are:



Patterns used by the Aceh Province National Narcotics Board in strengthening the P4GN program

The pattern used by the Aceh Province National Narcotics Board in terms of strengthening the P4GN program while reducing the number of drug abuse is by means of, first Hard Power Approach this pattern eradicates by investigating and arresting drug cases that occur in Aceh Province. Second, Soft Power Approach, this pattern conducts prevention and community empowerment as well as rehabilitation for someone who uses drugs. In this second pattern, the method used is by conducting early detection for all elements of society. Third, cooperation is done by approaching other stakeholders to deal with drug problems together. Fourth, the Smart Power Approach is the last pattern, namely by using social media as a means to publicize and provide learning to the public about the dangers of drugs.

Operational strategies carried out by the Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board

The operational strategy carried out by the Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board consists of: first, strengthening regional regulations and managing regional development resources that are responsive to drug problems; second, strengthening coordination and cooperation across agencies in the context of monitoring cross-border entry points or borders; third, increasing the exchange of information and data on drug crimes in an effort to map and disclose drug syndicate networks, Fourth, strengthening coordination of drug law enforcement certainty, fifth, increasing guidance and strengthening community nodes and social networks, sixth, building digital-based anti-drug education literacy, seventh,

¹⁶ Hasil Wawancara bersama staf BNNP Aceh bidang Pemberantasan Bapak Ompu

strengthening collaboration across stakeholders in providing rehabilitation services that meet standards, eighth, strengthening collaboration in regional development programs based on regions and populist economies.¹⁷

Areas of Socialization of the P4GN Program conducted by the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province

For the Aceh region itself, the Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board divides the P4GN (prevention, eradication, abuse and illicit drug trafficking) socialization work area through letter number 140 dated January 30, 2023 which contains dividing the Municipal Districts that do not have a vertical work unit to the closest sector, namely, first BNN Aceh Province with the coverage area of West Aceh and Nagan Raya Districts, second BNN Banda Aceh City with the coverage area of Aceh Besar and Aceh Jaya, Third, Gayo Lues BNN with the coverage area of Central Aceh and Southeast Aceh, fourth, South Aceh BNN with the coverage area of Southwest Aceh, Subulussalam, Aceh Singkil, and Simeulue Districts, fifth, Langsa City BNN with the coverage area of East Aceh, sixth, Lhokseumawe City BNN with the coverage area of North Aceh District, seventh, Bireuen District BNN with the coverage area of Bener Meriah District, eighth, Aceh Tamiang BNN, Pidie Jaya, Sabang City has no coverage area.¹⁸ Vulnerable areas that become narcotics routes, namely, the East Aceh Region is a very frequently used route, the North Aceh Region, the Bireuen Region, the West Coast Region, and the Aceh Pulo Region.

Supporting Factors faced by BNNP Aceh in Strengthening the P4GN Program

Supporting factors faced by the Aceh Provincial National Narcotics Board in terms of strengthening the P4GN program can be seen through first, information services which in this case can be seen on social media owned by the Aceh Provincial National Narcotics Board (BNNP Aceh) such as Website, Youtube, Instagram, Facebook. Second through public services can be seen from banners, billboards, radio, banners, newspapers, and so on. Third, collaborating with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as IKAN, GRANAT,

¹⁷ Buku Rencana Program Kerja (RENPOJA) Jangka Menengah BNN Provinsi Aceh Tahun 2020-2024, hlm.66

¹⁸ Diakses melalui: https://www.rri.co.id/aceh/daerah/188436/bnn-provinsi-aceh-bagi-wilayah-kerja-sosialisasi-p4gn?utm_source=news_main&utm_medium=internal_link&utm_campaign=General%20Campaign, pada pukul 22.00 WIB, pada tanggal 10 maret 2024.

GEMA, Pintu Hijrah, BALAI POM, Polda, Polres, Kejari, Mental Hospital, IPWI, Wali Nanggroe, Zainal Abidin Hospital, and USK Drug Ambassadors..¹⁹

Barriers faced by BNNP Aceh in Strengthening the P4GN Program

Factors faced by the Aceh Provincial National Narcotics Agency in strengthening the P4GN program are that first the lack of public awareness or apathetic society, second the lack of infrastructure, and third the operational constraints for the destruction of cannabis fields in mountainous areas.²⁰

Analysis of Maqashid Syariah Review of Communication Strategy as a Tool for Strengthening the P4GN Program

Talking about maqashid sharia is talking about what is the purpose of religious legislation. According to Ash-Syatibi, maqashid sharia can generally be grouped into two categories, the first is related to the purpose of sharia itself (based on God's provisions), the second is related to the purpose of mukallaf (people who are able to take legal action).²¹

- a. Maqashid Al-Syariah (God's Purpose), in this case contains four aspects of the initial purpose of sharia, namely the benefit of the world and the hereafter, sharia is something that must be understood, sharia as a taklifi law that must be done, and the purpose of sharia is to bring people to the shade of law.
- b. Maqashid Al-Mukallaf (Purpose of Mukallaf), according to Ash-Syatibi, the benefit is divided into levels, namely, first dharuriyat needs, namely needs that must exist and their absence will destroy the whole, secondly, hajiyat needs, namely needs that if not realized do not threaten safety but in this case will experience difficulties, thirdly, tahsiniyat needs, namely a level of need that if not fulfilled does not threaten and does not cause difficulties.

In maqashid sharia there are five main elements, namely, first Maintaining Religion, religion is the first need for human life because religion is very important with the presence of religion humans know which is right and which is wrong. As well as knowing which ones are beneficial and which ones have harmful values, secondly Maintaining the Soul, one of the

¹⁹ Hasil Wawancara

²⁰ Hasil Wawancara

²¹ Agung Kurniawan dan Hamsah Hudafi, "Konsep Maqashid Syariah Imam Asy-Syatibi dalam Kitab Al-Muwafaqat", *Al-Masbut: Jurnal Studi Islam dan Sosial*, Vol.15, No.1, Maret 2021, hlm.35-36

needs of the second benefit of human life in Islam is related to the preservation of the soul (right to life). The right to life is one of the human rights that is highly upheld and protected. Third, the preservation of the mind is one of the most important conceptions in Islamic law, the reason being that the mind itself is the joint or basis for the existence of legal taklif. Therefore, a person who does not have a sound mind or does not maintain the sanctity of his mind does not have the obligation of legal provisions. Fourth, Maintaining Descent is one of the things that shows the high dignity of man and at the same time what distinguishes him from animals, and fifth, Maintaining Property, the importance of guarantees for the maintenance of property for the benefit of human life, especially in collective life as a society, so in this case Islam provides guarantees for one's property or property rights. The guarantee of one's property or property rights can foster feelings and peace for each individual / community so that in this case it can provide motivation in working to maintain life's existence.²²

The maqashid sharia analysis of the strategies used by the National Narcotics Agency in strengthening the P4GN program can be seen from the level of benefit proposed by Ash-Shitibi, namely:

- a) The communication strategy carried out by the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province when viewed from the dharuriyat needs (Primary Needs) is appropriate because, first, the strategy used by the National Narcotics Board has the aim of maintaining an environment so as not to abuse narcotic substances, second, the main target of the strategy used by the National Narcotics Board is to children, adolescents, and people who have not used drugs, third, the activities carried out by the Aceh Provincial Narcotics Board are by conducting counseling, socializing to schools, and creating empowerment programs for the community. From the explanation of the reasons above, this is in sync with the understanding of dharuriyat needs, namely needs that must exist and their absence will destroy the whole. Because if BNN Aceh Province does not make this strategy, the number of narcotics use will increase, if the number of narcotics use increases, in this case crime will also increase.
- b) The communication strategy carried out by the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province when viewed from the needs of hajiyat (secondary needs) is appropriate

²² Riduwansah, dkk, "Implementasi Undang-undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 tentang Narkotika Perspektif Maqashid Al-Syariah", *Jurnal Intelektualita: Keislaman, Sosial, dan Sains*, Vol.11, No.2, Desember 2022, hlm.312-313

because, the cooperation carried out by the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province with organizations that support the reduction of narcotics use such as working with anti-drug ambassadors, GEMA, Balai Pom and other non-governmental organizations, in this case it is in accordance with the needs of hajiyat which if we recall the definition of hajiyat needs, namely needs that if not realized do not threaten safety but in this case will experience difficulties. So in this case if the Aceh Provincial BNN does not cooperate with Non-Governmental Organizations in Aceh there is no problem but in this case it will experience difficulties in reducing the number of narcotics use.

- c) The communication strategy carried out by the Aceh Province National Narcotics Agency when viewed from the needs of tahsiniyat (Tertiary Needs) is appropriate because someone who has used narcotics by the National Narcotics Agency is rehabilitated through TAT (Integrated Assessment Team) activities, where rehabilitation carried out by the BNN aims to prevent drug abuse from relapsing or falling back into drugs.

In Islam, the basic concept of drugs refers to the provisions of khamr. The Qur'an stipulates the prohibition of drinking alcohol with the affirmation that alcohol, gambling, idols and lottery are abominable acts and include the deeds of the devil that must be shunned. In this case it can be seen in Surah Al Maidah verse 90, namely:²³

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

Meaning: O you who believe, verily (drinking) wine, gambling, (sacrificing to) idols, casting lots with arrows are the deeds of the devil. So avoid those deeds so that you may have good fortune.

The above verse was revealed because it deals with an incident that happened to two groups of the Anshar tribe who lived in harmony, and had no grudges. However, when they drank alcohol to the point of drunkenness they harassed and hurt each other in public. Thus, their sense of kinship faded and hostility arose and they immediately accused each other. This led to a sense of resentment that occurred in each of them. Whereas this will not happen if they love each other. And this verse explains that the shaitan succeeded in pitting the

²³ Abdul Malik Abdul Karim (HAMKA), *Tafsir Al-Azhar Juzu '6*, (Jakarta: Pustaka Panjimas, 1984), hlm. 320

believers against each other.²⁴ Narcotics are equated with drinking alcohol because there are substances in drugs that can make a person hallucinate and become addicted. And usually someone who is already addicted will do everything possible to get what he wants. In many cases that occur now, someone who is addicted to the forbidden goods commits crimes, for example, stealing, hurting his own parents to give him money and so on.

Conclusion

If we look at the explanation of maqashid sharia above, in this case the strategy used by the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province is appropriate to support the P4GN program, because if we re-read the strategy used by the National Narcotics Board of Aceh Province above, in this case it has fulfilled the 4 main elements of maqashid sharia above, namely maintaining religion, maintaining souls, maintaining reason, maintaining offspring. Because with this strategy in addition to reducing cases of users but in this case it has saved future generations. Because as we know that if someone has used drugs then over time that person will experience brain damage and the impact of using drugs can make someone hallucinate, someone who has hallucinations then in this case his common sense is gone and he cannot carry out his obligations to the almighty (maintaining his religion), and usually also someone who has used drugs over time if he has overdosed it will damage his soul slowly and that is very contrary to the main elements of maqashid sharia.

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²⁴ K.HQ Shaleh dan H.A.A.Dahlan, *Asbabun Nuzul: Latar Belakang Historis Turunnya Ayat-ayat Al-Qur'an*, (Bandung: CV Penerbit Diponegoro, 2009), hlm. 208

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Staf Bidang Pencegahan BNNP Aceh Ibu Letta

Staf Pemberantasan BNNP Aceh Bapak Ompu