



Zulna Fiqih Siyasah On Bnn's Duties in Overcoming Drug Trafficking According to Bnn Regulation Number 5 Of 2020 (Case Study of Tanjung Selamat District, Padang Tualang District, Langkat Regency)

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Abstract - Countering drug trafficking is one of the major challenges in maintaining public safety and welfare. This study focuses on BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 and its implementation in Tanjung Selamat Village, Padang Tualang District, Lalat Regency, and looks at the perspective of fiqh siyasah on the duties of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) in dealing with drug trafficking. The type of research in this case is empirical juridical with a sociological approach. Primary data was obtained through an interview process with related parties. The results of the study show that despite obstacles such as budget limitations and limited access, BNN's efforts in Tanjung Selamat Village are in line with the principles of justice and protection in fiqh siyasah. The results show that, in the context of fiqh siyasah, BNN regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency supports the government's efforts to protect the public from the dangers of drugs and provides guidance to increase the effectiveness of local drug control strategies.

Keywords: Fiqih Siyasah, BNN, Narcotics, BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020

I. INTRODUCTION

Drug abuse in Indonesia is a critical issue involving various social, health, and legal aspects. Here are some key points related to this problem, Indonesia faces a very high rate of drug abuse. Data indicates that Indonesia is among the countries with a significant prevalence of drug use, especially among teenagers and young adults' Various types of drugs are circulating in Indonesia, including methamphetamine (sabu-sabu), ecstasy, heroin, marijuana, and other illegal substances. Methamphetamine and ecstasy are among the most commonly abused drugs. Drug abuse has negative impacts on physical and mental health. Health issues such as heart problems, liver damage, mental disorders, and overdose risks are common. Drugs can also cause behavioral disturbances and addiction that require medical treatment and rehabilitation. Drug abuse is often linked to increased crime rates, damaged social relationships, and decreased work productivity.

Families of drug users also frequently experience stress and internal conflicts. The Indonesian government has undertaken various efforts to address this issue, including law enforcement operations against drug trafficking networks, public awareness campaigns, and the provision of rehabilitation services. However, the problem often continues to evolve due to high demand and ongoing drug distribution. The word "drugs" is not found in the Qur'ān, nor is the term drug found in the Prophet's ḥadīth-ḥadīth Messenger. This is because drugs are a new term that emerged around the 1900s. The term "drugs" only appeared around 1998 because there were many cases of use or use of goods that included drugs and addictive substances or illegal addictive drugs. Therefore, the words "narcotics", "psychotropics", and

"illicit addictive substances" are shortened to "drugs" to make it easier to communicate and avoid long terms.

In Islam, every human being is taught to always guard his soul from all dangers and threats, Islam even strictly prohibits actions that can cause harm to others, as said in the hadith of Ibn Majah number 2340. Which reads “ لَا ضَرَرَ وَلَا ضِرَارَ ”

Meaning: "Must not (cause) harm and must not harm others" (litsaaru & Al, n.d.).

From the above hadith, it can be concluded that it is forbidden for a person to harm himself in any way, one of which is drug abuse which can endanger the abused soul, as well as the prohibition of a person to harm others in any way, one of which is by damaging others using drugs or distributing drugs. The term Narcotics in the context of Islamic law is not mentioned directly in the Qur'ān nor in the sunnah. In the Al- Qur'ān just mention the term khamr. But because in the theory of fiqh, if a law has not yet determined its legal status, it can be solved through the method of qiyās (Legal analogy). Furthermore, said khamr understood as the name of a drink that makes the drinker drunk or impaired in consciousness. Therefore, narcotics diqiyāskan ke khamar Because drugs can make the user lose consciousness and impaired consciousness. Therefore, illat the law is the same as u that is, both result in loss of consciousness and impaired consciousness.

Basically, Islam prohibits consuming food or drinks that harm the body, mind, and soul. In addition, drug abuse is very dangerous because it can lead to death and loss of mind, especially among teenagers and the elderly. In the Qur'an, verse 90 of surah Al-Ma'idah, Allah SWT says:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا إِنَّمَا الْخَمْرُ وَالْمَيْسِرُ وَالْأَنْصَابُ وَالْأَزْلَامُ رِجْسٌ مِّنْ عَمَلِ الشَّيْطَانِ فَاجْتَنِبُوهُ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُونَ ﴿٩٠﴾

It means: "O you who believe, indeed, drinking, gambling, (sacrificing for) idols, and drawing fortunes with arrows are heinous deeds (and) include the deeds of Satan. So, stay away from them so that you may be lucky." (Q.S Al-Maidah [5]: 90).

Judging from its nature, narcotics can be equated with khamar because they have similarities, namely exhaling, eliminating reason, and damaging body health, but narcotics cause a greater impact compared to khamar. Narcotics are not only prohibited because they are abusive, but also cause crimes such as sexual harassment, robbery, murder, immorality, and even death. So that in Islamic law, especially siyasah dustutiyah knowledge about Islamic state system which specifically discusses legislation for the interests of mankind in general, in the form of the determination of laws, regulations, policies, holders of power in line with Islamic teachings.

Although there are several types of narcotics that are allowed for treatment, they are still under strict supervision by the government. Currently, what is a big problem for our nation Indonesia is the impact of drug circulation and abuse which is very troubling, so that it can cause great harm to the health of the body and human intellect, such as dehydration, hallucinations, decreased level of consciousness, impaired quality of life, and can even have fatal consequences, namely death. Drug abusers are those (people) who have a habit of drinking and consuming drugs and substances that are included in the type of drugs and cause addiction that is difficult to stop and can have negative impacts which include damage to social relationships, decreased learning ability, and loss of the ability to distinguish between good and bad until death. (Setiawan, 2022).

Judging from the effects caused by drug abuse, of course, it can cause social problems in society, as well as it can cause cases of crime, including theft, suicide, rape, and causing dependence that causes loss of memory concentration and disturbs the community (kamtibmas). It can be interpreted that drugs turn people into bad people, this is because the substances contained in them have a stimulant effect, so that people who use them will

fantasize and hallucinate so that they can cause legal and social problems, another problem is that drugs have a long-term effect that is bad for human health to the point of causing death.

Aware of the dangers of drug and drug abuse, almost all governments around the world have anti-drug and drug laws. Various efforts and actions (by security and law enforcement) have also been carried out to eradicate syndicates that make and distribute illegal drugs without a license. A lot of funds have been wasted, even the souls that float in the effort to eradicate drugs and illicit drugs, but until now the abuse of these dangerous substances has never been completely eradicated (Mardani, 2007). The danger of drug abuse is not only in adolescents, but anyone can be affected by the effects of drugs. Therefore, it is necessary to provide knowledge for teenagers who have not used drugs about the dangers of drug abuse. So that they can avoid using drugs and can be a good and correct source of information. Preventing drug abuse and illicit drug trafficking is not an easy effort. The problem is very complex, and involves various complex factors as well and not only related parties but all elements, this needs to be done so that the nation's youth/next generation and future leadership candidates are expected to be free from the influence of drug abuse.

One of the institutions that has a central role in efforts to eradicate drug trafficking in Indonesia is the National Narcotics Agency (BNN). The National Narcotics Agency (BNN) is the Indonesian government agency responsible for coordinating and tackling drug-related issues. BNN's roles include, Conducting awareness campaigns and educational programs to prevent drug abuse in society, especially among youth and vulnerable communities. Collaborating with law enforcement agencies to combat drug trafficking. BNN is involved in drug seizures, arrests, and uncovering drug trafficking networks. Providing rehabilitation programs for drug addicts and supporting their recovery process to reintegrate them into society productively. Conducting research to understand drug trafficking trends and their impacts, and developing more effective strategies for combating drug abuse. The legal foundation of BNN is regulated by several laws and regulations Law No. 35 of 2009 on Narcotics, This law regulates drug policies, including the establishment of BNN and its duties and authority in drug control. Presidential Regulation No. 9 of 2009 on the National Narcotics Agency: Regulates the organizational structure, duties, and functions of BNN.

The current drug crisis in Indonesia is severe, with increasing numbers of drug users and various types of drugs circulating. This issue is exacerbated by complex international trafficking networks, advancements in technology that facilitate distribution, and challenges in monitoring and law enforcement.

Principles of Fiqh Siyasah:

Fiqh siyasah is a branch of Islamic jurisprudence that deals with principles of governance and public policy. Some key principles of fiqh siyasah relevant to drug control are:

1. **Maslahah (Public Benefit)**, The government should take actions that benefit the general public. In this context, anti-drug policies should aim to protect public health, reduce the negative impacts of drug abuse, and ensure social safety.
2. **Hifz al-Nafs (Protection of Life)**, Protecting individuals' lives and health is a top priority. Anti-drug policies should include measures to reduce health risks and dangers caused by drug abuse.
3. **Hifz al-Mal (Protection of Property)**, Preventing economic losses resulting from drug abuse, both in terms of individual productivity and the economic burden on health and legal systems.
4. **Hifz al-Ird (Protection of Honor and Lineage)**, Preventing drug abuse also aims to protect the honor and integrity of individuals and families from negative social impacts.
5. **Justice (Adalah)**, All policies and legal actions must be applied fairly without discrimination, ensuring that all individuals are treated justly in legal and rehabilitation processes.

One of the regulations that regulates the role and governance of BNN is BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency. This regulation provides direction and guidelines for BNN in carrying out its duties, including in efforts to eradicate drug trafficking. However, in the context of the view of fiqh

siyasah, the approach to the role of BNN in overcoming drug trafficking is also an important concern.

Fiqh siyasah is a branch of fiqh that discusses issues of Islamic law in the context of government and politics. In the view of fiqh siyasah, law enforcement against drug trafficking is included in the realm of policies related to public security and welfare. Therefore, the role of BNN in efforts to eradicate drug trafficking is also analyzed within the framework of understanding fiqh siyasah. In the context of the fiqh siyasah view, the role of BNN in overcoming drug trafficking can be understood as part of the government's efforts to carry out the function of protecting the community from the dangers of drugs in accordance with the principles of Islamic law. BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency is the basis for BNN in carrying out its duties in accordance with the principles of Islamic law recognized in fiqh siyasah.

The threat of drug crime continues to be one of the national threats and requires continuous handling efforts. Indonesia is one of the archipelagic countries that has a population of more than 250 million people. Where such a population must receive adequate and maximum protection so that it can remain productive so that it can become national development capital and be able to guess the burden of financing treatment or health care caused by drug abuse. So, by looking at the number of drug abuse in Indonesia and Langkat Regency, which is getting larger, the largest users are teenagers.

With this, the government's policy is to establish an institution of the National Narcotics Agency, in order to prevent drug abuse. The duties of the National Narcotics Agency are one of them, coordinating with the chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in preventing and eradicating the abuse and circulation of illegal drugs. In the National Narcotics Agency, there are staff who manage the dissemination of information between individuals or organizations and the community, namely public relations. Seeing the above background, the researcher raised this theme with the aim of seeing how the function of the Langkat Regency BNN on the rampant drug trafficking according to BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency. In addition, in order to find out how fiqh siyah views the role of BNN and law enforcement against drug trafficking and to see what factors are inhibiting and supporting BNN Langkat Regency in efforts to prevent narcotics trafficking, especially in Tanjung Selamat Village, Padang Tualang District, Langkat Regency.

II. METHOD

This type of research is an empirical juridical research with a sociological approach This study emphasizes that this research has the goal of acquiring empirical legal knowledge by directly conducting research on the object (Ishaq, 2017). The data sources in this study use primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained through an interview process with related parties. Meanwhile, secondary data is in the form of literature studies from books, journals, laws, written and articles, which are then analyzed in a qualitative descriptive manner.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the results of the research conducted, Tanjung Selamat village in Padang Tualang District, Langkat Regency, is an area that is geographically located in a rural area but with relatively easy access to surrounding major cities. This increases the risk of drug trafficking in these areas, especially drugs and other illicit drugs. Some of the parties involved in this research include members of the local National Narcotics Agency (BNN), community leaders, and individuals who are considered to have an understanding of the drug trafficking situation in the area. Interviews with BNN officers in Langkat Regency show that drug distribution in this area is a big problem. The data collected shows that BNN has carried out various preventive and repressive measures, such as counseling, regular patrols, and enforcement. However, there are several significant challenges faced, such as limited human resources and

facilities, as well as rejection from several community groups who do not understand the dangers of drugs.

Previously, in an effort to prevent drug trafficking, the government issued BNN regulation Number 3 of 2019 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the National Narcotics Agency. However, the regulation is no longer in accordance with legal developments and organizational needs so it needs to be replaced. Then on March 25, 2020, a new regulation was passed, namely the Regulation of the National Narcotics Agency Number 3 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the National Narcotics Agency.

1. BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Governance of the National Narcotics Agency

Regulation of the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency stipulates the organization and work procedures of the National Narcotics Agency to realize a proportional, effective, and efficient BNN organization in improving the performance of the implementation of BNN's duties. This regulation replaces BNN Regulation Number 3 of 2019, which is not in accordance with changes in the law and organizational needs. BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency regulates how BNN carries out its functions and duties in preventing, combating, abusing, and spreading illicit drugs (P4GN). Where in the article several points are explained:

1. prevent and eradicate the abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotics Precursors;
2. coordinate with the Chief of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit circulation of Narcotics and Narcotic Precursors;
3. improving the capacity of medical rehabilitation and social rehabilitation institutions for narcotics addicts, both organized by the government and the community;

In addition to the duties as intended in paragraph (1), BNN is also tasked with drafting and implementing national policies regarding the prevention and eradication of the abuse and illicit circulation of psychotropics, precursors, and other addictive substances except for addictive substances for tobacco and alcohol.

1. Prevention

As from the results of the research carried out, in which the researcher conducted an interview with Dodi Wirawono, one of the members of the Langkat Regency BNN, information was obtained that BNN carried out various preventive measures in Tanjung Selamat Village to reduce drug trafficking. Officers regularly provide counseling to the public about the dangers of drugs and how to prevent them. In addition, BNN collaborates with village officials and community leaders to increase awareness. To prevent the younger generation from using drugs, BNN conducts community empowerment programs such as skills training and positive activities as well as conducting patrols and surveillance in areas that are considered vulnerable (Wirawono, 2024).

During a working visit to BNN, Amir, a member of the DPRD, said that the existence of active dealers also contributes to drug trafficking. Therefore, Amir, a member of the Lalat DPRD, hopes that there will be a pilot project to thoroughly clean up drugs in a village. This shows that the drug control program must be completed. A successful and drug-free village can be an example for other villages in Langkat. Drug control is clearly not easy because there are many other things that need to be done. In addition, it should be remembered that maximum efforts in the implementation of P4GN are still constrained by several limitations.

Therefore, the President of the Republic of Indonesia has issued Presidential Instruction 6/2018 regarding the National Action Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Circulation (P4GN). During the visit, it was also explained that the action plan includes several priorities: first, public anti-drug campaigns, early detection, anti-drug education, and dayamas; second, cleaning drug-prone areas, monitoring the state entrance, rutan, and integrated interdiction; third, improving rehabilitation and post-rehabilitation

services; and fourth, the development of research on drug problems and the merger of P4GN data (BNN Public Relations, 2019).

In implementing the prevention program, the head of prevention and community empowerment is the spearhead in carrying out drug abuse prevention programs among the people of Lalat Regency. The programs that have been carried out include:

- a. Socialization about the dangers of drugs for the people of Langkat Regency.
- b. Lectures and socialization of the dangers of drugs to schools.
- c. Carry out drug ambassador training for high school students and college students.
- d. Collaborating with various agencies such as the Langkat Regency Religious Department, the Religious Court, MUI and several high school equivalents.
- e. Carry out urine tests for school children, employees and adolescents in villages. Armen further explained that the BNNK of Langkat Regency focuses on prevention through socialization and counseling.

According to Armen, to achieve the mission of BNNK Langkat Regency with a prevalence rate of less than 3%, BNNK Langkat Regency conducts various programs in socializing the dangers of drugs for the community. Socialization of the dangers of drugs is carried out in various ways, one of which is by establishing MOUs with agencies such as the Langkat Regency Department of Religion, Religious Courts, MUI and schools. The Langkat Regency Government and the National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) are working together to achieve the Zero Drug Vision. This began with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on a commitment to fight drugs throughout Langkat Regency (Mulkan, 2024). It is hoped that through this collaboration, Langkat Regency can achieve the Zero Drug Vision. As said by Faisal Hasrimy in the Meeting Room of the Langkat Regent Office, "This drug has become a business that we must fight. To strengthen again, we must often voice the younger generation about the dangers of drugs. Going forward, we are committed to working together and working together to combat drugs from all points of view" (Rizka, 2024).

2. Law Enforcement

The spearhead of law enforcement for drug abusers is the eradication charge. Based on the explanation of the Kopol AD, the Eradication of the National Narcotics Agency of Langkat Regency has duties that include investigation, enforcement by means of forced efforts (raids) and early detection efforts (urine tests) and pursuits in order to break the network of organized crime abuse and illicit circulation of narcotics, psychotropics, precursors and other addictive substances in the Langkat Regency area. The programs carried out by the BNNK Eradication Branch of Langkat Regency are:

1. Coordination meeting of the BNN Precursor Task Force, BPOM, Diskes, Directorate of Narcotics of Langkat Regency
2. Arrest drug abusers
3. Carrying out the arrest and destruction of drugs (especially marijuana plantations) in Lalat Regency.

AD explained that to prevent the increase in drug abuse is also carried out from the perspective of law enforcement for perpetrators and dealers, especially the arrest and destruction of marijuana fields which are the source of cannabis distribution suppliers in Langkat Regency, Agus Darmanto further explained that the arrest and destruction of marijuana fields is highly prioritized by the Langkat Regency BNNK, because the existence of marijuana fields in East Aceh is the main source of marijuana. This is done to reduce the supply of drugs in Mandiling Natal, so that the availability of goods will be less so that it will have an impact on reducing drug use. Darmanto further explained that in addition to reducing the supply of drugs, reducing the number of requests is also carried out by taking action against perpetrators, especially dealers and abusers. Urine tests are constantly carried out to detect drug users. So the results of this urine test will be known to drug users and will be acted upon for dealers and rehabilitated for addicts. Based on data from the report on the destruction of marijuana fields carried out by BNNK Langkat Regency in 2017, BNNK Langkat Regency

destroyed 8.5 hectares of marijuana fields with a total of 85,000 stems. In 2018 6 Ha with a total of 60,000 stems and in 2019 15 Ha with a total of 150,000 stems.

3. Therapy and Rehabilitation

The spearhead of the implementation of prevention in terms of rehabilitation or cure for drug users or addicts is the rehabilitation fee. SA explained that the rehabilitation field of the National Narcotics Agency of Langkat Regency has the task of implementing the P4GN technical policy in the field of rehabilitation in the Regency area so that a drug-free Indonesia can be created. So the National Narcotics Agency issued a policy in the form of rescuing drug addicts by rehabilitation, the efforts made in rehabilitating narcotics abuse are by conducting coaching programs or preventive programs, by conducting treatment programs or curative programs. Then efforts to restore mental and physical health are shown to drug users who have undergone curative programs. Treatment of drug users is very complicated and requires extraordinary patience from doctors, families and patients. There are two types of rehabilitation, there is inpatient and there is outpatient, so if there is still a trial and error stage, we will take care of it, a maximum of 3 months, previously we made an agreement to meet several times for us to counseling and if it is hospitalized for 3 months.

Then in our efforts to rehabilitate patients, we carry out coaching and advise the user to be aware that the abuse is detrimental to himself, his family and the community around him. In addition, BNN asks people to report themselves, their families, or other communities in their neighborhood to BNN if they are involved in drug abuse to obtain medical and social rehabilitation. Suyoso stated that rehabilitation is very important because drug abuse can lead to impaired behavior and brain function. Rehabilitation interventions that are started early can reduce the adverse effects of narcotics abuse. However, although the number of addicts is estimated to be very large, the obstacle is the lack of rehabilitation facilities in Lalat Regency. Thus, BNN Langkat Regency collaborates with Tanjung Pura General Hospital and Tanjung Pura Narcotics LP to provide rehabilitation services both inpatient and on the road (BNN Public Relations, 2015). Thus the implementation of the duties and functions of the Langkat Regency BNNK in carrying out the prevention of drug abuse among the people of Langkat Regency. Prevention of drug abuse is carried out by implementing the P4GN program in accordance with the field of each structural position in BNNK Lalat Regency.

2. Implementation of BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Governance of the National Narcotics Agency in Langkat Regency

Currently, there are at least 1,081,650 people living in the Langkat area (projected population of Langkat Regency in 2023 based on BPS-Langkat Regency data in 2023 Figures), with around 25,000 people who are drug abusers. The number of drug abuse that reaches a certain level can be considered an emergency condition that requires vigilant or preparedness measures to suppress and minimize the development of drug threats so that it does not become a tsunami wave that can damage the country's future (BPS Langkat Regency, 2023). Drugs are already almost unpreventable, and irresponsible people can easily accept them from society. Of course, this invites concern from all parties. Drug abuse is not only the responsibility of the government but all elements of the nation, so the community is obliged to take responsibility for overcoming it. The drug problem is a community problem so it needs attention and concern from the community itself to overcome it.

As from the results of the research carried out, in which the researcher conducted an interview with Dodi Wirawono, one of the members of the Langkat Regency BNN, information was obtained that BNN carried out various preventive measures in Tanjung Selamat Village to reduce drug trafficking. Officers regularly provide counseling to the public about the dangers of drugs and how to prevent them. In addition, BNN collaborates with village officials and community leaders to increase awareness. To prevent the younger generation from using drugs, BNN conducts community empowerment programs such as skills training and positive activities as well as conducting patrols and surveillance in areas that are considered vulnerable (Wirawono, 2024).

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This began with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the commitment to fight drugs throughout Langkat Regency (Mulkan, 2024). It is hoped that through this collaboration, Langkat Regency can achieve the Zero Drug Vision. As said by Faisal Hasrimy in the Meeting Room of the Langkat Regent Office, "This drug has become a business that we must fight. To strengthen again, we must often voice the younger generation about the dangers of drugs. Going forward, we are committed to working together and working together to combat drugs from all points of view" (Rizka, 2024).

3. Fiqih Siyasaah's Views on the Role of BNN in Overcoming Drug Trafficking According to BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the Organization and Governance of the National Narcotics Agency

From the perspective of fiqh siyasah, drugs can be considered a crime that is prohibited by Islamic law. Therefore, fiqh siyasah about drugs is the study of observation and understanding of the implementation of rehabilitation in drug abuse based on the law. In this case, the government and the community must overcome the drug problem, including the rehabilitation of drug users (Sayuti, 2023). According to the Regulation of the National Narcotics Agency Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency, narcotics are defined as substances or drugs that cause decreased consciousness, hallucinations, and other effects that are natural, synthetic, and semi-synthetic (BNN Public Relations, 2019).

In this context, fiqh siyasah discusses aspects of Islamic law related to the political and government system, including the analysis of basic elements in Islamic society, state, and state. Fiqh siyasah also includes aspects of sharia related to political arrangements in the context of state administration (Kadri & Tumadi, 2022). BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency stipulates several things about how the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) handles drug trafficking. However, when we talk about the perspective of fiqh siyasah (the view of fiqh in the context of politics and government) about the role of BNN in this matter, it is worth remembering that

fiqh siyasah is a field related to the principles of Islamic law applied in the context of politics and governance.

From the point of view of political fiqh, perspectives on the role of BNN in combating drug trafficking can vary depending on how these views are interpreted and applied. However, in Islam, the use and spread of drugs is generally considered an act that is destructive to oneself and society and is contrary to religious principles. In fiqh siyasah, the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) can be considered as part of the government's efforts to protect the public from the dangers of drugs. However, the strategies and policies used by BNN must be in accordance with the principles of justice, balance, and compliance with Islamic law.

However, the interpretation of the function of BNN in this context can vary depending on the scholar or fiqh siyasah concerned and the social and political context in which the interpretation is used. Therefore, to get a more specific understanding of the function of the BNN in overcoming drug trafficking according to fiqh siyasah, we must consider the interpretation and fatwa of the relevant religious authorities in the society concerned. The view of fiqh siyasah on the role of BNN in overcoming drug trafficking can be understood through the principle of *maslahah tahsiniyat*, which emphasizes the benefit of society in general. In this context, BNN is considered an institution responsible for countering drug trafficking, in accordance with BNN regulation number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency. This understanding is based on the view that drug users and trafficking harm society at large, such as health and social.

In the framework of fiqh siyasah, actions taken by BNN, such as law enforcement against drug traffickers, counseling, and rehabilitation, can be justified as part of efforts to protect the community from the dangers of drugs. The principle of *maslahah tahsiniyat* allows the government to take actions that are considered to bring public benefits, including efforts to combat drug trafficking. However, it is important to ensure that the actions taken by BNN are in accordance with the principles of Islamic law and do not violate human rights. The role of BNN must be in line with the values of justice, proportionality, and protection of individual rights, while paying attention to the public good. In the context of fiqh siyasah's view of the role of BNN in dealing with drug trafficking in accordance with BNN regulation number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency, there is a diversity of interpretations of the conformity of BNN's strategies and actions with Sharia principles. Some scholars may emphasize the importance of a more humane approach to rehabilitation and recovery for drug offenders, while others may highlight the urgency of implementing harsher sanctions as a preventative and eradicating drug abuse.

In fiqh siyasah, the government or state government is responsible for protecting the community from various kinds of dangers, including the dangers of drugs. In this situation, the duties of BNN can be considered in line with the principles of fiqh siyasah, namely maintaining public order and maintaining the welfare of the people. However, from a deeper perspective, BNN's strategy must be more humanist and focus on spiritual education in accordance with Islamic values.

4. Challenges and Obstacles Faced in Efforts to Prevent Drug Trafficking in Langkat Regency

How to form an integrated system that carries out handling tasks from upstream to downstream is one of the challenges in dealing with drug problems. The drug problem is similar to the idea in economic theory, where supply increases along with demand. According to the trend of increasing the prevalence of drug abusers, the demand for drugs in the country is increasing, which means that the supply of drugs will also increase. Handling through an integrated system is needed to anticipate this condition. Upstream handling will be related to preventing drug abuse by encouraging activities such as disclosing drug smuggling cases and spreading the dangers of drug abusers to the general public, even if large patrols are needed at the entrance to Indonesia's waters, land, and air (Raiman, 2022).

From the results of the research carried out, several obstacles or obstacles faced by the Langkat Regency BNN in efforts to prevent the circulation of narcotics were obtained. Where

the challenges faced are quite significant, such as limited resources and facilities, as well as rejection from several community groups who do not understand the dangers of drugs. In addition, efforts to stop drug trafficking are hampered by budget and human resource limitations. There are difficulties in gaining access to some hard-to-reach areas. In addition, sometimes there are problems in coordination with related parties, which requires improvement. However, BNN Langkat Regency continues to work to find solutions and adapt to face these obstacles.

From the results of interviews conducted by several former narcotics users in Tanjung Selamat village, Padang Tualang district, Langkat regency, it was also found that one of the obstacles in preventing drug trafficking is the existence of government personnel who are deviant in their duties. As conveyed by Faisal, a former drug user, there are still officials who are dishonest in overcoming this narcotics problem. Furthermore, Faisal said that these individuals are not firm and are still indiscriminate in handling the problem of narcotics, both in terms of dealers and users (Chaniago, 2024).

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the branch of fiqh that discusses the legal and political aspects of Islam, Fiqih SiyasaH views that the government has a responsibility to protect society, including the prevention and control of drug trafficking. According to the principles of Fiqh SiyasaH, the government has a responsibility to maintain the security and welfare of the people.

BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency stipulates the authority, responsibilities, and duties of BNN in drug control. Where in BNN regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency, it emphasizes several aspects, including (i) prevention and education aspects. In this case, BNN Langkat Regency carries out early prevention by educating or counseling the community about the impact of the use of narcotics. (ii) law enforcement aspect. BNN itself has the right or authority in terms of law enforcement against violators who take part in drug trafficking and abuse efforts. (iii) aspects of coordination and cooperation. In this case, BNN coordinates and also collaborates with Tanjung Pura Hospital and Tanjung Pura Narcotics LP to provide rehabilitation services both in inpatient and outpatient settings. In addition, the Langkat Regency Government and the National Narcotics Agency (BNNK) are working together to achieve the Zero Drug Vision.

As stipulated in BNN Regulation Number 5 of 2020 concerning the organization and governance of the National Narcotics Agency, the fiqh siyasaH perspective on the role and responsibility of BNN in maintaining public security and welfare supports and recognizes the role and responsibility of the institution in combating drug trafficking. implementation of the functions of BNN in Tanjung Selamat Village, which includes prevention, education, law enforcement, and coordination, in accordance with the principles of justice and protection in fiqh siyasaH. BNN's efforts show their commitment to fulfilling these responsibilities properly, despite difficulties in its implementation.

From the point of view of fiqh siyasaH, one of the criticisms that can be put forward against the implementation of BNN's duties is an approach that is too repressive and does not emphasize the element of prevention through education and da'wah. The softer and more educational approach in Islam is often more effective at preventing damage. Therefore, what can be suggested is that BNN, ulama, and religious leaders work together to provide religious education and counseling that emphasizes the dangers of drugs from an Islamic point of view.

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