



# The Role of Islamic Religious Education as an Anti-Drug Activist Based on Islamic Development

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## Abstract

This article is motivated by the important role of Islamic religious education in collaboration with parties handling narcotics, alcohol, psychotropics, and addictive substances by involving students as anti-narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic and addictive substances activists in tackling the circulation of narcotics. The purpose of this article is to find out about higher education educators' programs with the government in anti-narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic and addictive substances activities. The research method used was descriptive qualitative by analyzing the results of interviews and documentation studies. The data collection technique is carried out using snowball sampling to obtain broad and specific data. The author concludes that the role of Islamic religious education in higher education as anti-narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and addictive substances based on Islamic-based development cannot be separated from the role of the National Narcotics Agency, both provincial and city, through First Goes to Campus program; collaboration between the City National Narcotics Agency and the education unit. Second, the literacy program is a collaborative program between the National Narcotics Agency and universities, Islamic organizations as well as mass media, radio and other agencies. Third, through a program to recruit volunteers and activists; additional personal staff from the private sector, non-governmental organizations, academic circles who function as a liaison for the activities of the City National Narcotics Agency with agencies and the community and always actively provide information regarding developments in drug trafficking in the surrounding environment.

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## INTRODUCTION

The National Narcotics Agency is assisted by the community in making efforts to prevent and control drug trafficking, meanwhile social norms and religious teachings state that using intoxicating substances is a prohibited act (Panneerselvam, 2021; Sulastiana, 2024). However, the reality shows that there continue to be victims of drug abuse, and the cases continue to increase.

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Assessing whether what addicts do is wrong or not does not eliminate their rights to receive rehabilitation services to restore their lives. As humans, those who have fallen into drug abuse need help so that they can return to living a normal life as productive human beings.

Community development is defined as activities carried out by the community, where they are able to identify needs and problems together. There are three goals of community development, namely: i) community development as the provision of community services, an interpretation of community development which is a completeness and strategy for basic needs, ii) community development as a planned effort to achieve complex and varied social goals, iii) social development as an effort planned to increase human ability to act (Grant & Hains, 2024; Matarrita-Cascante & Brennan, 2023).

Islamic-Based Development is relatively a new discipline. It appeared around the last 70 years. There are two main factors that drive the emergence of this Islamic-based development science. The first factor is the rise of awareness among Muslims themselves following the revival of Islam around the end of the 60s and the beginning of the 70s. The second factor is the development crises that are escalating at that time (Cavaye & Ross, 2019; Deller et al., 2017; Quimbo et al., 2018). Education as a vehicle for keeping the younger generation away from narcotics, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances. In this way, better community development will be achieved. Community development is a process of change towards a better life for the community, by conditioning and placing trust in the community itself to develop itself according to its existing abilities (OK, 2021; Winarsih, 2022).

The aim of community development is to create conditions for the growth of a society that grows and develops independently, in this case, the poor community so that the community is able to neutralize social shackles that can hold back the pace of community development customs, traditions, customs, ways and attitudes (Kumbamu, 2018; Lu & Carter, 2023; Mafle Ferreira Duarte et al., 2021; Zuckerman, 2020). Life which can become an obstacle to development. Based on the background displayed, this article wants to find out the role of Islamic religious education in higher education as an anti-narcotics and alcohol activist. Psychotropic, addictive substances based on development based on Islam.

## METHODS

This research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research method is a research method that collects and analyzes data in the form of words and human actions without any attempt to quantify the qualitative data that has been obtained (Agans et al., 2020; Engelsman et al., 2017). This research describes the lifestyle of students shopping online. The unit of analysis in this research is students (Nasution et al., 2023; Simões, 2018; Walzer et al., 2018). Informants in this study were obtained using procedures of snowball sampling, namely a method of taking samples from a population by starting with close friends or relatives, and then the friends or relatives look for other friends or relatives and so on until finally the required number of samples can be collected.

The data collection technique in this research is based on primary data collection in the form of interviews and documentation. In this research, the key informants were the National Narcotics Agency, universities and students (Guerrero & Lira, 2023; Hains et al., 2023; Wen & LeRoy, 2023). In this research, data analysis uses a qualitative descriptive approach to provide an overview of the role of Islamic religious education in higher education as an activist for anti-narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and addictive substances based on Islamic-based development.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Program Goes to Campus

This program is a form of collaboration between the provincial National Narcotics Agency and surrounding universities (Allen et al., 2022; Birch & Rosenman, 2020; Taylor, 2021). This program is motivated by the importance of the involvement of higher education institutions, both educators and students, in combating the circulation of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and addictive substances in the surrounding environment. The aim of this program is to create university cadres who can express their rejection of narcotics trafficking. In this program, students look enthusiastic and more enthusiastic about attending lectures with competent experts in that field, so as Islamic religious educators at universities they can bring in experts as guest lecturers on related subject material.

So, through the role of Islamic religious education in universities, it becomes a bridge for the National Narcotics Agency in socializing universities through a religious approach. As an example of this form of collaboration, the National Narcotics Agency brings to the University as a guest lecturer to provide counseling. This activity can be carried out when lecturers teach Islamic religious education courses. At the same time, the role of lecturers was replaced by resource persons from the National Narcotics Agency. So in this case there is synergy between the university and the National Narcotics Agency. Through an Islamic legal and religious approach, a combination of scientific disciplines is formed in conveying the dangers of drug use and the consequences it causes.

### Literacy Program

Program This is a form of collaborative activity or building relationships (Bosio & Origo, 2020; Fumarco & Schultze, 2020; Kuger et al., 2019). This activity will undoubtedly reduce the level of circulation. This activity can be carried out through requests from schools and universities to submit a request to the National Narcotics Agency to carry out outreach without being asked for a fee. Then the school and college set an implementation schedule that can be visited. The simplest effort is that when a flag ceremony is held, the education unit can contact the National Narcotics Agency to be the supervisor of the ceremony. Or when the school holds meetings with student parents, during big holidays, anti-drug days, health days and other national days.

### Activist and Volunteer recruitment program

This program is a community involvement program through recruiting personnel who function as transmitters and activists for activities to prevent illicit drug trafficking. In 2018, the National Narcotics Agency and its team carried out outreach to 14,414 people, and in 2019 this increased to 18,576 people from the number of people who took part in the socialization. Apart from activities carried out directly in the field, the form of activity of these activists and volunteers is making posts via social media such as Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp status, Twitter and other accessible applications. Through social media, they interact with the wider community and provide continuous information about the dangers of drugs. At least this activity reminds us of the dangers of drugs to oneself and to friends who follow them on social media. Higher education in this case also becomes a forum as an institution that supplies volunteers, both from students and from the teaching staff themselves.

As stated by the Provincial National Narcotics Agency, they have collaborated with universities, such as universities and other universities, in recruiting anti-narcotics activists, alcohol, psychotropic substances, and addictive substances. So, through the involvement of universities, the National Narcotics Agency program and the government in eradicating the circulation of narcotics will be maximized and well coordinated.

## Success Analysis

The activities carried out certainly try to reduce the circulation and abuse of drugs. So the level of success of a program being implemented can be measured by the reduction in circulation. Among the programs carried out by the National Narcotics Agency in its efforts to prevent the illicit trafficking of narcotics has increased. This can be seen from new programs such as making several schools pilot projects in the National Narcotics Agency's Goes to School program and its literacy program. The schools that became part of the pilot project then received a label as a drug-free area, thus having an impact on the perception of the school by the public and parents of students. Parents of course want their children to go to school in a place that is free from the influence of juvenile delinquency and drugs. So the more schools that get a drug-free label, the lower the level of drug trafficking in the student environment. Drug-free labeling can also be carried out in student areas, this area is considered very important to know, because at the student level it is also very vulnerable to the influence of drug distribution and transactions (Lusia Sinta Herindrasti, 2018).

## CONCLUSION

The role of Islamic religious education in higher education as an anti-drug activist through First Goes to Campus program, which is a collaboration between the National Narcotics Agency and existing schools. Second, the literacy program is a collaborative program between the National Narcotics Agency, Post, Radio and other agencies. Third, through a program to recruit volunteers and activists, namely adding personal staff from the community, both private and academic circles, who function as a liaison for the activities of the City National Narcotics Agency with agencies and the community and are always active in providing information regarding developments in drug trafficking in the surrounding environment.

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