

Research Article

The active defense strategy of the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia in facing asymmetric warfare

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ABSTRACT

The war that occurred in the last few decades is no longer dominated by conventional wars that use military force in battle, but modern wars where the perpetrators are not limited to state actors, but also non-state actors, in fact both of them can together become a threat. One type of modern warfare is asymmetric warfare. The illicit circulation of drugs in Indonesia is a form of asymmetric war used to weaken the nation's defense. The purpose of this research is to analyze the active defense strategy of the National Narcotics Board in facing asymmetric warfare, in this case illicit drug trafficking in Indonesia. The research method uses qualitative with a descriptive analytic approach. Data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. The results showed that the active defense strategy of the National Narcotics Board in facing the asymmetrical warfare of illicit drug trafficking was formulated through four institutional functions of the National Narcotics Board namely Eradication, Prevention, Community Empowerment and Rehabilitation. Eradication is used to facing threats in plain sight. Prevention is used to facing potential/predictable threats. Rehabilitation is used to facing threats that have already had an impact and Community Empowerment is used to facing threats that are still probable/possible.

Keywords: Active Defense Strategy; Asymmetric Warfare; Illicit Drug Trafficking

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of the current dynamic strategic environment can affect the implementation of national defense. Advances in science and technology also influence the form and pattern of war that occurs. Currently, the paradigm of war has shifted in line with the development of science and technology. Halkis (2020) says that technology develops every era and its development can be seen in the waves of war and defense technology that color it. The first wave of war was marked by armed and uniformed masses managed by the state. The second generation is marked by the power of weapons capable of maneuvering and mass destruction technology. The third generation is characterized by weapons capable of maneuvering which are characterized by extraordinary mass destruction, The fourth generation of wars is characterized by the many irregular and asymmetrical revolutionary activities taking place around the world and in this conflict, there is much that can be learned by anyone who has responsibility responsible for dealing with, analyzing, or reporting national security threats posed by state and non-state actors. The fifth generation of war is characterized by state power in managing non-state power for the benefit of the country. Fifth generation warfare is also called modern warfare which includes hybrid/combination warfare, Network Centric Warfare (NCW) War, Cyber Warfare, and Proxy War, including asymmetric warfare (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2020) where the types of threats are no longer dominated by military threats, but also by non-military threats and the perpetrators are not limited to state actors, but also non-state actors, in fact both of them can together become a threat/hybrid threat.

Referring to the limited discussion of Global Future Indonesia (GFI) in Jakarta (Pranoto & Hendrajit, 2016), what is meant by asymmetric warfare is a new style of non-military warfare method but the destructive power is no less and the impact is even more devastating than military war. This war has a broad field or battlefield covering all aspects of life, namely geography, demography, natural resources, ideology, politics, economy, socio-culture and defense and security. The target of the war is not only one aspect but also various aspects, it can be carried out simultaneously with different intensities. One form of asymmetric war that is currently happening in Indonesia is illicit drug trafficking (Abimanyu, 2019). National Narcotics Board Regulation Number 4 of 2018 Concerning the Grand Design of the National Narcotics Board 2018-2045 also states that illicit drug trafficking is a serious threat to the Indonesian nation, illicit drug trafficking in Indonesia is deliberately carried out by certain parties to damage and destroy the Indonesian nation, especially the younger generation. Trafficking and drug abuse in Indonesia is part of an asymmetric war strategy that can weaken national defense.

The Indonesian government has included the illicit drug trafficking in Indonesia as a non-military threat. This is stated in the National Defense Strategy Book (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2014), which states that the problem of illicit drug trafficking is included in the category of non-military threats in the socio-cultural aspect. Apart from that, the National Defense Doctrine Book (Departemen Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2007) also mentions that the socio-cultural dimension is a threat that weakens the Indonesian nation, including the circulation of narcotics and illegal drugs that threaten Indonesia's younger generation. The impact of illicit drug trafficking is extraordinary, covering almost all aspects of life.

In order to deal with non-military threats in the form of asymmetric war, in this case the illicit trafficking of narcotics, the Indonesian Government has formulated a defense strategy that listed in the National Defense Strategy Book (Kementerian Pertahanan RI, 2014), where it is stated that National Defense is formulated with three basic substances of a strategy in a proportional, balanced and coordinated manner. First, the goal to be achieved is to maintain and protect state sovereignty, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and protect the safety of the entire nation which is translated into four strategic objectives (ends). Second, what resources are used to maintain and achieve the goals and objectives to be achieved (means), namely deploying a military defense that is integrated and synergized with non-military defense. Third, how to use resources to achieve goals or objectives that are maintained (ways), namely by planning, preparing, and implementing a national defense system that is tough and has high deterrence in accordance with the Indonesian people's understanding of peace and war. This method is realized by formulating an active defensive defense, universal in nature and arranged in layers, supported by the ability to participate in realizing world peace and the independence of a strong and independent defense industry and by deploying elements of the national force in a synergistic and integrated manner.

Active defensive defense is a non-aggressive and non-expansive defense as long as the national interest is not threatened. National defense is carried out in accordance with the understanding of the Indonesian nation which adheres to the principle of peace-loving, but still upholds efforts to maintain sovereignty. Active defensive defense in dealing with non-military threats is carried out by ministries/agencies outside the defense sector. This is in line with the National Defense Doctrine Book (Departemen Pertahanan Republik Indonesia, 2007) where in facing actual threats in the form of non-military threats, the non-military layer of defense is placed as the main element. The non-military layer of defense which is the main element is played by Ministries/Boards whose functions are directly related or most dominant to the non-military threats being faced. In terms of illicit drug trafficking, the non-military layer of defense is carried out by the National Narcotics Board, a non-ministerial government agency that has the main tasks and functions in terms of prevention and eradication, abuse and illicit trafficking of narcotics (P4GN) and narcotics precursors (Undang - Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2009 Tentang Narkotika, 2009). As the main element or leading sector in overcoming the problem of narcotics which is a form of asymmetric warfare that is occurring in Indonesia, the National Narcotics Board has used a strategy called an active defense strategy. This study wants to analyze how the National Narcotics Board's active defense strategy is in facing asymmetric warfare.

2. METHOD

The study method used in this study is a qualitative method. Qualitative research methods can be interpreted as research methods based on postpositivism philosophy, which are used to research on natural object conditions, where the researcher becomes the key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out in a triangulation (combined) manner, data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of the research emphasizes understanding meaning, and constructing phenomena rather than generalizations (Sugiyono, 2018). The research design used in this research is descriptive analysis. Descriptive research design is intended to explore or clarify a symptom, phenomenon or social reality that exists, where descriptive research seeks to describe a number of variables related to the problem and unit studied, and descriptive research does not question the relationship between existing variables, because descriptive research does not intend to draw generalizations that cause a symptom, phenomenon or social reality that occurs (Samsu, 2017).

Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques used in this study are interviews and documentation. According to Arikunto (Samsu, 2017) interview is a dialogue conducted by the interviewer to obtain information from the interviewee. The interview will stop until it finds data saturation. Interviews were conducted to convert data into direct information provided by research subjects in the field. This interview approach was carried out to measure what is known and what is not known by the research subject regarding the information/knowledge or amount of data needed. While documentation is looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, loggers, agendas and so on.

Data Analysis Technique

According to Sugiyono (Sugiyono, 2018) data analysis is a systematic process of finding and compiling data from interviews, field notes, and other sources to gain understanding and insight to share with others. This data analysis activity is to summarize, choose points, focus on what is important, look for themes and patterns (compressed data), and present data in patterns suitable for research (display data). After that a conclusion is drawn, a hypothesis is drawn, and a picture or picture of an object that was previously dark or dark becomes clear (conclusion diagram) or (verification). According to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (Miles et al., 2014) that in data analysis activities there are several steps such as:

1. Data Collection

Analysis of research data has been carried out from the time the research data collection took place until the data collection was completed.

2. Data Condensation

Data condensation is a simplification carried out through selection, focusing and validation of raw data into meaningful information, making it easier to draw conclusions. Simplification in data condensation is done by coding techniques.

3. Data Display

Data display is done by forming brief descriptions, charts, and linking between categories. Presentation of data is usually done in the form of narrative text. This step needs to be done to facilitate researchers in understanding the phenomenon under study.

4. Drawing conclusion/verification

Drawing conclusions is the final stage in data analysis which is carried out by looking at the results of data condensation still referring to the formulation of the problem and the goals to be achieved. The data that has been compiled is compared with one another to draw conclusions as an answer to the existing problems.

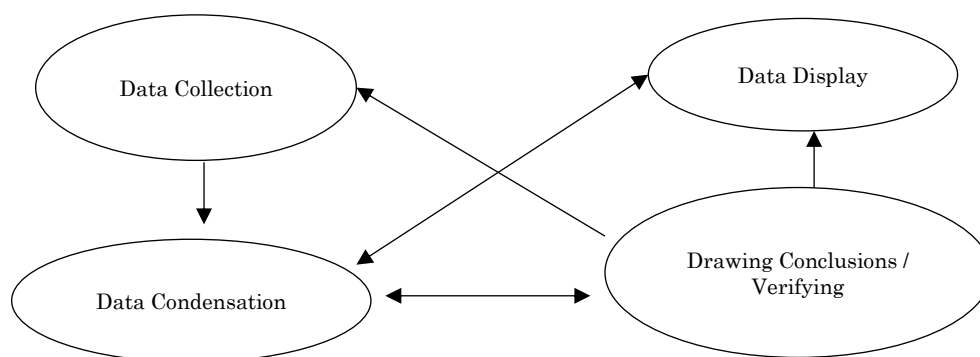


Figure 1. Data Analysis Model (Miles et al., 2014)

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Asymmetric Warfare in the form of Illicit Drug Trafficking

The term asymmetrical warfare was originally used when describing situations such as guerrilla warfare, terrorism, rebellion and during such armed conflicts when regular military power faced irregular and unarmed opponents. In the world today, asymmetrical warfare is increasingly regarded as part of the fourth generation war and is one of the main security problems of the world, such as international terrorism and organized crimes including drug trafficking (Guchua, 2018). At present, the act of a non-state actor against a state is being loosely termed as an act of asymmetric warfare. It is perceived that such warfare is threatening to occupy the leading edge of strategic potency, much as revolutionary and nuclear warfare occupied the third quarter of the twentieth century. In this context, the term asymmetry encompasses various tactics of war-fighting like guerrilla warfare, terrorism, irregular warfare, etc. These wars originate from conflicts over scarce resources, ethnic and religious issues, transnational crime (with its linkage to terrorism and insurgency) (Lele, 2014). One of transnational crime that linkage to terrorism and insurgency is drug trafficking. UNODC sees that world narcotics crimes are used to finance acts of terrorism and rebellion (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2017). In Indonesia, the linkage between narcotics and terrorism has been revealed, namely when Fadly Sadama, one of the leaders of the terrorist group who was directly related to Imam Samudera, the perpetrators of the 2001-2002 Bali Bombing terrorist attacks, did business in narcotics. Then the money from the drug business was used to buy weapons and finance robberies in Medan, North Sumatra and Aceh. The money from the robbery was used to support financing related to the activities of the East Indonesian Mujahidin Council and Central Indonesian Mujahidin Council (Akmalina et al., 2019).

Robert J Bunker (Lele, 2014) defines asymmetric war as unconventional war as a form of conflict which is mostly covert war, carried out with low intensity by one of them is drug cartels. Indonesia does not have big drug cartels like those in Mexico and Colombia. But it is not impossible that Indonesia has drug cartels which may still be hidden or have different naming term, for example drug dealer groups (Abimanyu, 2019). This indication can be seen from the incident of drug dealer war revealed by the Riau Regional Police which occurred in Sumatra between the Medan drug dealer group and the Dumai drug dealer group. At first the Medan drug dealer group succeeded in smuggling drugs from Malaysia. Then, arriving in Riau, the drugs were brought by one of the couriers. while passing through Dumai, the Dumai drug dealer group seized the drugs using firearms. the two drug dealer groups then exchanged fire and the battle was won by the Dumai drug dealer group by successfully carrying 20 kg of methamphetamine and 10,000 ecstasy pills. however, in the end, the Riau regional police succeeded in arresting the Dumai drug dealer group with evidence of 210 million cash from the sale of methamphetamine, 3 kg of methamphetamine and seven firearms (Fathurrohman, 2020). Another indication is that drug dealers, especially big dealers, have firearms and have many accomplices who help (typical for drug cartels) to fight police officers who will arrest them, as happened in the arrest of Rico Partikasih, a big drug dealer in Jakarta. Where at the time of the arrest the shootout could not be avoided resulting in victims from the police and informants, the dealer was also shot dead by the police (Abimanyu, 2019).

The data **Table 1** shown how massive the illicit trafficking of Indonesian drugs is. This data was collected from National Narcotics Board data from 2018 to 2021.

Table 1. Data on Disclosure of Drug Cases in Indonesia

No.	Data	2018	2019	2020	2021
1	Cases	1.042	867	806	760
2	Suspects	1.556	1.341	1.247	1.109
3	Network	-	98	88	85
4	Crystal Meth Evidence	3,49 Tons	1,80 Tons	1,12 Tons	3,313 Tons
5	Dried Marijuana Leaves Evidence	7,54 Tons	3,22 Tons	2,36 Tons	115,1 Tons
6	Ecstasy Evidence	130.180 Pills	614.945 Pills	340.357 Pills	191.575 Pills

Source: Badan Narkotika Nasional (2019, 2020, 2021)

Based on the **Table 1**, it can be seen that the efforts to tackle illicit drug trafficking carried out by the National Narcotics Board are quite massive through arrests of perpetrators of narcotics crimes. This data has not been supplemented by data from drug countermeasures from other institutions such as the National Police and Customs and Excise. It is clear that Indonesia has become a destination country for illicit drug trafficking because Indonesia is considered a large share of the drug market so that it continues to be a target for drug smuggling (Deputi Bidang Pemberdayaan Masyarakat, 2020). Moreover, the prevalence of drug users has increased, in 2018 the prevalence of drug abusers was 1.77% to 1.80% in 2019 and the last survey in 2021 found that the prevalence of drug abusers reached 1.95% (Pusat Penelitian Data dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2022).

With this prevalence rate, the impact caused by illicit drug trafficking in Indonesia is extraordinary, considering that drug abuse does not only have an impact on users, but also weakens national resilience in various aspects such as social, economic, cultural, demographic, to defense and security (Research Data and Information Center National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia, 2020). In the demographic aspect, the impact of narcotics crime results in a lost generation, where as a result of drug abuse the state can lose a generation of the nation, considering the effects of drugs are very dangerous for physical and mental health such as lung disease, heart disease, stroke, cancer, HIV, Hepatitis (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2017), and in mental health can cause psychiatric disorders (Pusat Penelitian Data dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2019). Whereas in the economic aspect, state losses due to drug crimes reach 84 trillion per year, this loss is calculated from the amount of medical expenses for victims of drug abuse, deaths caused by drugs and productive time lost due to drug use (Sari et al., 2021).

In the socio-cultural aspect, narcotics crimes indirectly have a bad influence on the nation's original culture. Many of the drug abusers apply foreign cultures that are not in accordance with the personality of the Indonesian people, such as free sex, deviant behavior, hedon culture, and so on. On the security aspect, the consequences of narcotics abuse can have an impact on the criminal behavior of users. So that it is not uncommon for criminal behavior that occurs in Indonesia such as theft, robbery, rape, to be caused by the use of drugs by the perpetrators. They cannot think straight, so they are determined to do anything to be able to buy drugs and use them. This is according to research conducted by the National Narcotics Board on the adverse effects of drug use, including: driving drunk (73.6%), abusing substances (75.5%), daring to break the law (45.8%), experiencing violence in family (46.5%), disharmony in the family (70%), family is ostracized by society (77.1%), experiences fear and anxiety (86.4%), claims to want to commit suicide (22.3%), skips school (56%), decreased school performance (53.1%) expelled from school (22.1%), considered an enemy of society (23.4%) and had been reported by security forces (22.1%) (Pusat Penelitian Data dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2019).

In defense and security aspect, narcotics crimes are used by terrorist organizations to fund their actions. As happened in Afghanistan, the Taliban finance their actions through the sale of opium (Cimeta, 2016). Apart from terrorism, UNODC also sees that world narcotics crimes are also used to finance acts of rebellion, money laundering and corruption (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2017). In Indonesia, the connection between narcotics and terrorism has been revealed, namely when Fadly Sadama, one of the leaders of the terrorist group who was directly related to Imam Samudera, the perpetrators of the 2001-2002 Bali Bombing terrorist attacks, did business in narcotics. Then the money from the drug business was used to buy weapons and finance robberies in Medan, North Sumatra and Aceh. The money from the robbery was used to support financing related to the activities of the East Indonesian Mujahidin Council and Central Indonesian Mujahidin Council (Akmalina et al., 2019).

National Narcotics Board's Active Defense Strategy

According to Clausewitz (2007) explains that strategy is a plan and steps to achieve goals. Strategy focuses on the use of power in making engagement efforts to achieve goals. Meanwhile, active defense is a military strategy that is defensive and will not start a war of aggression, but is involved in a war to defend national sovereignty and territorial integration (Purnama, 2020). That is, a country that adheres to active defense will only attack when it is attacked. Active defense is also interpreted as preparing an active strength posture for self-defense from all threats to interests, as well as preventing enemies or opposing parties from taking actions that interfere with or conflict with the interests of the state (Tarumanegara, 2012). The active defense strategy has been carried out by the Chinese military since 1980, at which time a meeting of senior Chinese military officers issued new strategic guidelines known as "active defense" and this was the second major change in Chinese military strategy since 1949. In this strategy, China implemented active defense system by waiting for an attack from the enemy and when the enemy attacks the Chinese troops will strike back in response to the attack made (Fravel, 2019).

Meanwhile, in the context of facing illicit drug trafficking that occurred in Indonesia, the National Narcotics Board issued Regulation of the Head of the National Narcotics Board of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the National Narcotics Agency for 2020-2024 in which there is the first policy direction formulated to

suppress entry drugs into Indonesia through the point of entry for illicit drug trafficking. This policy includes strengthening infrastructure in vulnerable areas as points of entry for goods at ports, monitoring of traffic routes in border areas, and synergy of stakeholders in preventing the entry of goods from abroad to within the country. With this policy direction, a strategy is formulated to carry out active defense through strengthening cooperation and gathering information abroad as well as improving facilities and infrastructure at national borders and entry points. The Head of the Planning Bureau of the National Narcotics Board in a discussion said that active defense is the ability of the Indonesian State to ward off security disturbances (drugs) originating from abroad that will enter Indonesian territory (Pusat Penelitian Data dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2020). Typical of Active Defense is that the intended defense is not a defensive defense or not only defends, but also has aspects of attack that are embedded (built-in) in the list of bastions of its infrastructure, technology, and also its brainware.

In essence, active defense is a defense strategy that actively builds defense systems and capacities which also include the capacity to detect opponents, to attack first or counterattack, and not only that, it also has the capacity to dampen attacks, repair themselves quickly, and immediately fought back. Active Defense is also not only implemented at the forefront of defense, but rather the protected vital object itself which is also equipped with the capacity and technology to defend itself and counterattack. Active defense requires togetherness in cultivating and building the defense system at all points that may have vulnerabilities that might be exploited/targeted by an opponent's attack. Active Defense emphasizes the strategy of strengthening the capacity of defense and self-defense systems, but not solely for the sake of defending, but for the sake of sharpening the capacity for interception and retaliation. In an effort to overcome the problem of illicit narcotics trafficking, the active defense strategy is intended as a strategy to strengthen resilience and self-defense capacity in order to detect, deter, intercept, dampen, fight back and revitalize oneself from the impact of threats both existing, potential, possible and has already had an impact on all arenas and areas of vulnerability (Pusat Penelitian Data dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional, 2020).

National Narcotics Board's Active Defense Strategy in Facing Asymmetric Warfare

The National Narcotics Board's active defense strategy refers to the defense strategy against four dimensions of threats, namely imminent, probable, possible, and existing threats. In an effort to facing the illicit drug trafficking, an active defense strategy is formulated in the four institutional functions of the National Narcotics Board as the leading sector in the Prevention of Eradication of Narcotics Abuse and Illicit Drug Trafficking (P4GN). The function of eradication is facing threats and targets that are already in sight. The Prevention function is intercept and contain external threats, which requires detection and monitoring capacity, as well as the capacity to carry out the first attack. The Curative function relates to the rehabilitation capacity to deal with threats that have already had an impact, in the sense of restoring vitality that has been taken away by addiction, and can even redeploy those concerned as special agents, given their past experiences. It also helps overcome the ingrained societal stigmatization that addicts are a "dead end street." Empowerment contributes to an immune defense that enables the community to survive, dampen, and bounce back from threats that are still probable/possible, namely the damaging effects of narcotics trafficking and abuse. For more details, see the **Table 2**.

Table 2. Matrix on Strategic Posture and Maneuvers of Active Defense

BNN Function	Posture	Inward Strategies	Outward Strategies	Pre-Conditions
Combating	Protective	Neutralizing	Retaliation	Direct Threats
Prevention	Preventive	Interception/Interdiction	Detection and Preemptive	Potential/Predictable threats
Rehabilitation	Curative	Reconstruction/Revitalization	Redeployment	Manifested Threats
Community Empowerment	Immunitive	Mitigate/Endure	Deterrence	Probable/Possible Threats

Source: Pusat Penelitian Data dan Informasi Badan Narkotika Nasional (2020)

4. CONCLUSION

Asymmetric warfare targeted various aspects of the life of the nation and state that have vulnerabilities. In the case of illicit drug trafficking as an asymmetrical warfare, the aspects targeted include demographic, economic, socio-cultural, and defense-security aspects. National Narcotics Board as the leading sector in tackling drug problems that occur in Indonesia has a strategy called an active defense strategy. This strategy is formulated through the four institutional functions of the National Narcotics Board, namely Eradication, Prevention, Community Empowerment and Rehabilitation. Eradication is used to facing threats in plain sight. Deterrence is used to facing potential/predictable threats. Rehabilitation is used to facing threats that have already had an impact and Community Empowerment is used to facing threats that are still probable/possible.

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AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

The authors discussed the results and contributed to from the start to final manuscript.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that he has no competing interests.

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