THE ANTICIPATION STRATEGY OF BEIRUT BOMB RELATED TO IRREGULAR WARFARE FOR INDONESIA IN THE FUTURE

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ABSTRACT
This irregular phenomenon which later gave rise to the term irregular warfare. The phenomenon of threats at the global level has also increased in volume. The Beirut bombing in Lebanon occurred Just before 6 pm, reports of Beirut time began flooding into Twitter about the fires and the series of explosions in Beirut. It quickly became evident that it was much more than just a small industrial fire. Before long, videos and images of the massive explosion flooded social media. The video below is a real-life example, showing a fire suddenly turning into a huge fireball and the shockwave tearing apart a building. The Beirut bombing in Lebanon The Indonesian government needs to issue a new policy regarding the raising of reserve components and support that needs to be prepared early through education and training which is then disseminated into the community to mingle and become an espionage agent to anticipate irregular warfare, Nationalism education that emphasizes pride in potential a nation, which does not have to be measured in terms of other nations, needs to be developed to anticipate the global era and cosmopolitanism.

Keywords: Bomb Beirut, irregular warfare.

1. INTRODUCTION

The present and future wars have a broad spectrum. Military with the most sophisticated weapons and technology is not a guarantee for victory. Civilian instruments such as media, cyber, and the internet in effect hold the decisive monopoly in the present and future wars. This irregular phenomenon which later gave rise to the term irregular warfare. The threat phenomenon at the global level has also increased in volume. The Beirut bombing in Lebanon occurred Just before 6 pm, reports of Beirut time began flooding into Twitter about the fires and the series of explosions in Beirut. It quickly became evident that it was much more than just a small industrial fire. Before long, videos and images of the massive explosion flooded social media. The video below is a real-life example, showing a fire suddenly turning into a huge fireball and the shockwave tearing apart a building.

The series of events in the Beirut bombings clearly recorded what had happened at the port in the Libanon, whether it was a pre-planned event, associated with the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) is a rebel guerrilla group with a hybrid war pattern that currently holds parts of the territory in Iraq and Syria with hierarchically structured semi-conventional ground forces and carrying out network-based international terror attacks. In early 2017, the United States sought to bring down, defeat, and destroy ISIS. In fact, however, some strategy analysts argue that the current strategy is inadequate, or does not suit the task at hand.

The scenario of hybrid war or "hybrid war" is the most dangerous scenario that can occur in Indonesia, where there are several threats carried out by a combination of regular and irregular forces, terrorists, and other groups in several places (operational mandala) at the same time by combining terrorist, separatist and supported by military action from other countries. To be able to overcome a threat that is hybrid, it also requires units or forces that are hybrid, namely 'combined elements'.

The Beirut bombing is an experience and as an evaluation of Indonesia to carry out a series of precautions in national defense, and must start checking ports and warehouses for goods from abroad, which

enter Indonesia, the bomb incident in Beirut is a valuable lesson for developed and developing countries. , including the State of Indonesia to exercise high vigilance against the incident in the port of Lebanon that killed many people.

From the above background, problem identification is: First. How is the influence of the development of information and communication technology related to irregular warfare? Second. To what extent are the trends in the use of social media by Indonesia's young generation today, where are they not well directed? Third. How does diversity in target audiences influence irregular warfare strategies? Fourth. How are counter operations and propaganda activities in the context of current irregular warfare? Fifth. How is the Beirut Bombing Phenomenon in the context of current irregular warfare? From some of the problems mentioned above, the problem can be formulated, namely "What is the strategy to anticipate the Beirut Bombing related to the Irregular Warfare against Indonesia in the future?"

From the explanation above, the importance of writing this essay is for students to understand the problems regarding strategies for dealing with future irregular warfare, which is to know the extent to which preparation and anticipation in facing war itself are faced with the conditions of life as nation and state. The reference used by the author in writing this essay uses a descriptive analysis method based on media observations, information, and empirical approaches as well as a literature study.

The useful value of this essay is so that the reader can find out the steps and efforts in facing irregular wars in the future to prepare active preventive steps in dealing with them so that the Indonesian state can be safe and not destroyed like the Lebanese state. Meanwhile, the purpose of this paper is to provide an overview of the Ministry and Upper institutions regarding strategies in dealing with irregular warfare in the future in Indonesia. The purpose of writing is to contribute suggestions and thoughts to the Ministry and Upper Command in order to provide efforts and solutions that can be done in resolving irregular warfare problems in the future. The scope of this essay is limited to the issue of future irregular warfare in Indonesia.

2.   MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present and future wars have a broad spectrum. Military with the most sophisticated weapons and technology is not a guarantee for victory. Civil equipment such as media, cyber, and the internet in effect hold the decisive monopoly in the current and future wars. This irregular phenomenon which later gave rise to the term irregular warfare. Faced with the condition of the State of Indonesia, which is an archipelagic country, creates and creates differences in religion, ethnicity, customs, and culture. In connection with this, it has the impact of causing vulnerability to the sovereignty of the nation and the territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia. This is related to the current threat condition which is the phenomenon of irregular warfare. So that there needs to be an in-depth discussion in order to overcome the problem of irregular warfare and anticipation strategies in the future in order to stay safe and uphold the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the incident is a real incident of irregular warfare with a clear record of an explosion in the warehouse, although it is still in process. investigation.

2.1   DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The development of technology at this time is very fast, especially technology in the field of information communication, both in terms of speed and ease of public access to the information needed is also growing. Information technology and technology are very important for a country, especially for developing countries. The development of information and communication technology in Indonesia at that time was no less rapid than that of other countries. Today is the age of high-speed information. Information technology has developed in such a way that information, whether, in the form of news, analysis or views immediately arrives before us in seconds. Until now the development of science has delivered society towards a new phase, namely the stage that utilizes equipment that is the result of technology. The use of human labor, which is getting smaller and smaller, often causes people to lose their jobs because their jobs have been replaced by equipment or machines. As a means of

conveying information and communication, computers can be used as a means of the internet. Through the internet, people can search for various kinds of information and communicate. The role that this information technology application can give is to obtain information for personal life such as information about health, hobbies, recreation, and spirituality as well as learning to assemble bombs. Apart from providing benefits, it turns out that information and communication technology equipment also has a negative impact on its users. These negative impacts arise as a result of the wrong or irresponsible use of the use. Some of the negative impacts are 1). Children spend more time watching TV than doing other things (such as studying and exercising), 2). Children lose the ability to mingle with society and tend to be comfortable with life online, 3) There is copyright infringement, 4). Crime on the internet, 5). Spread of computer viruses, and 6). Pornography, gambling, deception, graphic violence.

The ways to overcome these negative impacts are 1). Use technology to build relationships with familiar people, 2). Look for positive communities that often meet in the real world, 3). The need for law enforcement with the establishment of the internet police, 4). Avoiding the use of cell phones with sophisticated features by minors and supervising the use of cell phones, 5). Read more books that are educational and are of the nature of faith as well as educational computer applications, and 6). The need for the timing to be in front of the computer or television. Keywords: information, communication, technology development

2.2 THE CURRENT TREND IN THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA BY INDONESIA'S YOUNGER GENERATION IS NOT WELL DIRECTED.

Based on the latest data, internet users in the country reach 72 million people. This is due to the behavior of the people of this country who tend to be active in social media. As many as 93 percent of Indonesian internet users, actively access Facebook. Even Jakarta is listed as the largest Twitter user so that it is called the capital of the text-based social media. The number of active mobile subscriptions in Indonesia has also reached 282 million. Where 74 percent of them are used by our society to access social media. The phenomenon that we often see on social media lately is the emergence of negative comments, banter, and also fake news. We usually call these three as "3H" aka "Harassment, Hate Speech & Hoax". Since the Facebook social network invaded the community around 2004, people initially used this social network to socialize with people who were geographically far away to reach. Slowly growing, the community began to use columns to write status, no longer for the purposes of showing feelings of heart and feelings of confusion, but for a display of thoughts and a means of sharing information. Then emerged other social media such as Twitter, Instagram, etc.

Which makes people's alternatives to existence more and more. Take Twitter for example, where the creator wants Twitter as a "Freedom Speech" forum for the community. You can use Twitter to express your admiration for the public figure you like, write a status containing your opinion on something, and other things both personally and anonymously. Likewise, with other social media, they actually provide a platform for people to express themselves, convey what they want to convey to the public freely. And where there is freedom that is where irresponsible people can use it to enter. Some individuals have finally started using social media as a forum for the dissemination of their understanding or interests to the public, then use the element of anonymity to ridicule and revile people who do not agree with them and agree with them. Most of them attacked using words rude, either by direct reply or via the comments column. Many public figures complain about abusive actions in their social media comments column, and not infrequently some public figures turn off the comment option so that their social media does not need to be flooded with jokes that are not clear. In Indonesia, this phenomenon has been so prevalent on several news pages recently. One of the most recent examples of spreading fake news is the Sundanese Empire case set by the West Java police two groups of suspects, namely Nasri Banks and Rd Ratna Ningrum, in June 2020 it was tried in the Bandung court.

Like a double-edged knife, social media is also a powerful tool to spread hatred. Not infrequently, through social media quarrels, crimes, and even acts of terrorism occur. The arrest of a Saracen network syndicate that is suspected of working to create hoaxes, SARA issues, and hate propaganda are the most valid evidence, we must be wise in social media. For that, there are a number of simple ways we can do so that we can become wise individuals in using social media. First, avoid using social media when it is emotional. When we are emotional, it is very easy for us to act inconsequential and irrational. Social media expert, Nukman Luthfie, even advises those who are emotional to avoid social media. That, according to him, will have bad implications. Moreover, social media is often used as a place to shed various frustrations. Second, look at the content. This is the most frequently complained of, especially the frequent broadcasts that come in the WhatsApp (WA) and telegram groups that we have. For this reason, it is important to look at the content that comes to us and not carelessly concludes. Unless, if the content is clearly hateful, then we must tell the sender of the content right away to remind you, especially if you know the person. Third, do not share unclear information. The copy-paste phenomenon is very tedious and makes us annoyed to death. Moreover, if the information is still confusing. The simple way to overcome this is, do not share the information. So, if you find such news, always check the source of the information. Fourth, start sorting out the friendship network. This should be done to make it easier for us to map out which friends and who just "know" on social media.

This method has begun to be done by many considering how open social media is and of course protecting ourselves from, for example, fraud or other bad things. Fifth, use social media according to your interests. The mushrooming of social media with various specifications must be used appropriately. For example, video enthusiasts can be more specific using Youtube, or photography enthusiasts can use Instagram and Pinterest. This also keeps us from following the hustle and bustle of other social media, which are sometimes noisy and contain hoaxes. Sixth, limit social media so you don't get addicted. This is what is important because our social media is negligent in doing the main job. Be smart in managing, for example, only using social media when a break arrives or limiting it to just a few hours on social media. This will make it easier for you to build social relationships in real life.

2.3 THE DIVERSITY OF THE TARGET AUDIENCE IN ALL FORMS

The mass media participate in building public awareness about the issues that are developing in the country they live in (McDevitt (1996: 270), and Lindsey (1994: 163) states that the media has a central role in filtering information and shaping public opinion. news at this time is a feature of democracy, something that is very expensive compared to the New Order era. At the present time, there is no doubt for the public to give harsh criticism of developing issues.

On the other hand, society is faced with many conflicts that actually involve differences in ethnicity, race, and religion, which seem to have recently become more heated and have brought negative views towards certain groups. When a very pluralistic society in Indonesia is given unlimited access to information through the media, this actually has positive and negative impacts. The public can be more thorough in obtaining information so that what they absorb is not the only news that is more provocative in nature, but also how they can act wisely and not be provoked by their emotions. In the end, this will lead to sharp segregation of the majority and minority groups, two camps that are more seen from ethnic and religious identities. An example that is very visible in the related matter above is on social media, where there is the spread of news links and community responses can be seen directly in the interaction in the form of comments which can even be responded directly in the form of agreement or disagreement. Interestingly, from this community interaction, it is precisely It can be seen that people's attitudes, especially those related to issues of diversity and tolerance, have recently been debated.

As a tool for social control, the media should be able to play a more significant role in the diversity of society in Indonesia. The news content in the media is indeed in a corridor that is more freely accessible to the

public, and indeed it cannot be blamed if in the end the news content is deemed to have aggravated an already heated situation. The objectivity of any media coverage is necessary to avoid misconceptions from the community so that issues related to ethnicity and religion do not further aggravate the situation between the two majority and minority groups, as well as reduce mutual suspicion. We all play significant roles in maintaining harmony between ethnicities and religions so that any issue should be researched and addressed more wisely. Furthermore, the issue of ethnicity and religion which should not be an exaggerated issue because Indonesian people live in diversity is increasingly being reported, and it is not uncommon for negative responses that deny the existence of diversity appear more frequently and tend to show more reciprocal statements. and comments. The role of the media is still very significant in disseminating information to a wide audience. The media has a diverse target audience so the news presented will obviously vary according to the needs of the targeted audience. In the era of information disclosure, the media appear as an expansive information center marked by the speed with which news is entered and released to the public. As part of democracy, the media is the main funnel for socio-political information which is also useful as a means of thinking for the community, not only for politics but also in providing the dynamics of national life in Indonesia.

2.4 COUNTER OPERATIVE AND PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

Harold D. Lasswell (in Heryanto, 2013: 76) states that propaganda merely refers to control of opinion, with important symbols, or to speak more concretely and less accurately through stories, rumors, news, pictures, or other forms of social communication. He also defined propaganda as a technique of influencing human action by manipulating representations (presentations). Representations can take the form of spoken, written, pictorial, or musical forms. The essence of propaganda activity is persuasion, which prioritizes "victory" regardless of truth, morals, and ethics. On this basis, many people think that propaganda is a communication activity that is dangerous for humanity and democracy (Arifin, 2010: 233). Propaganda is considered to ignore truth, morals, and ethics because the source of information that becomes the message in communication is often unclear and tends to be vague, the delivery of messages is not time-bound so that it can be done anytime, even at any time, the nature of the idea or information conveyed is very closed and even is considered absolutely correct, with a general-purpose and is shown to change the belief system, does not emphasize volunteerism and involves coercion/coercion, without ethical rules, unilaterally for the benefit of the group or group. There are three types of propaganda; white, gray, and black propaganda. White propaganda is carried out by the media that side with certain political interests or policies. Its activities are open, although sponsorship of the propaganda activities is often unknown. Gray propaganda is a closed activity. For example, by using journalists to write certain messages aimed at the public so that they are moved and believe and move to do what they want. The last one is black propaganda, which is the dissemination of closed information which is misleading. The goal is to provide information that undermines the opponent's credibility. Just like in Beirut, the media that spread through Twitter immediately spread all over the country so is the use of media in positive or negative terms in the use of social media.

Efforts that can be made to overcome propaganda activities are as follows; 1) The government closes websites or blocks access to social networks because terrorist groups often carry out both open and closed propaganda; 2) Doing counter propaganda on social media. Counter propaganda also serves to reverse the message conveyed by radical propaganda. This counter-propaganda needs to be thought through. It is necessary to plan an effective and targeted propaganda strategy; 3) People must be responsive if they find internet sites with radical content. Such quick response steps can be taken for example by reporting to the Ministry of Communication and Information; 4) Greater state power must be utilized to counter radicalism propaganda. Educational institutions, religious institutions, community organizations and other state institutions such as the National Police, BNPT, BIN must unite to fight against radicalism propaganda.

3. DISCUSSION.
3.1 BOM BEIRUT PHENOMENON IN LEBANON

The constitutionally the capital of Lebanon, Beirut was rocked by a powerful explosion that killed at least 100 people and injured thousands of people. The explosion was recorded by a number of eyewitnesses. The source of the explosion came from 2,750 tonnes of ammonium nitrate stored in a warehouse at the port. Chris Hunter, a British explosion expert who used to defuse bombs belonging to terrorists used a number of video footage to make an analysis of the explosion. Hunter is an expert witness at the trial in The Hague, to provide information on the car bomb that killed Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri in 2005. From the characteristics that emerged after the explosion, Hunter gave an explanation as conveyed to Sky News which was launched Wednesday (5/8): According to Chris Hunter, white, pink, and red smoke as recorded, according to him did not come from gunpowder or ammunition. According to him, when there is an explosion it usually produces two types of smoke, black or white. If it was black, he said the explosion came from a high explosive type, the type used in the military, or a terrorist car bomb. However, if white smoke appears it is usually consistent with low explosive explosives.

The high explosives exploded with the supersonic shock wave of the detonator, while the low explosives caught fire, this large explosion was highly unlikely to have come from gunpowder or ammunition in such an area. This is more consistent with a limited low explosion, something like an explosion of fireworks. The amount of explosive power that occurred, according to Hunter, was due to a number of materials at the explosion site that added to the explosive mixture. And it doesn't have to be explosive. Quite often, if it gets a mixture of volatile dust and something flammable, it may explode. So when you hear about sawdust mills, flour mills, sugar mills, those kinds of things can also cause explosions. So it could be one of those things that caught fire which then caused an explosion.

Ammonium Nitrate which has the code NH_4NO_3 is a chemical compound that is stable and safe. However, as explained, under certain conditions it can become explosive. A special state device is required to convert ammonium nitrate from a stable compound to an explosive, without external fuel or catalysts. It is classified as an "energetic material", which generates heat when it breaks down, similar to the way heat is generated by rotting material in a compost heap. If there is a sufficient amount of ammonium nitrate, it can generate enough heat to burn and keep the fire burning, without the need for an external catalyst such as a flame.

When it burns, ammonium nitrate undergoes a chemical change that leads to the production of oxygen, which is exactly what a fire needs to keep burning and getting bigger. As they heat up, the chemicals can melt together, creating a seal or plug. The space behind the plug is constantly heated and gas forms. The hot gas expands, but, behind the plug, there is nowhere to go. Eventually, the gas will break through the seal and the force will trigger an explosion.

Terrorist's choice. Due to its low cost and readily available availability, ammonium nitrate in the form of fertilizer has been used to make bombs. Ammonium nitrate is like the engine behind an explosion, but it also requires a detonator and fuel. The first thing that happens during a fertilizer bomb explosion is a detonator explosion. The detonation wave energy causes the ammonium nitrate to evaporate - becoming a gas in an instant. Ammonium and nitrate molecules break down, and a large amount of oxygen gas is suddenly formed. The gas released from these decomposing fertilizers is what drives the explosion. The rapid release of oxygen, together with the energy from the detonation wave, ignites the fuel.

When liquid fuel ignites, it burns quickly, and even more, gas is released. In historical records, the use of fertilizer bombs has been repeatedly used by terrorist groups. In April 1992 The Baltic Exchange building in London was hit by a one-ton fertilizer bomb planted by the IRA, the Northern Irish rebel group. The explosion at St Mary Ax killed three people, including a 15-year-old girl.

Then in Oklahoma City, United States, a bomb targeted the Alfred P Murrah federal building and killed 168 people. Perpetrator Timothy McVeigh made a car bomb from a rental truck containing 2,300 kg of ammonium

nitrate, detonated on the road in front of the building on April 19, 1995, at 9:02 am local time.

In Indonesia, one of the terrorist acts using ammonium nitrate bombs was the Amrozi Cs terrorist group which blew up Sari Club and Paddy on October 12, 2002. This incident is known as the Bali Bombing I. Police found the type of explosives used in the case was similar to RDX which indicated by the residue of ammonium nitrate and soot which is part of the C4 bomb concoction. The bomb left a mark in the form of a hole like a crater.

Constitutionally, Indonesia considers itself a safe country but it needs to be watched out because it doesn't let the incident in Beirut happen in Indonesia, for that with vigilance towards state security it needs to be carried out properly by all elements of society and the government so that it does not happen in Indonesia like the Beirut Bombing. Lebanon can be done in several ways, namely: 1) Through deradicalization, the understanding of radical groups like ISIS must also be intensified. This was done so that this understanding would not grow stronger. One way is through education; 2) The involvement of Islamic mass organizations, such as NU and Muhammadiyah, is a wise step to moderate views that are already extreme and fortify the internal environment of each from the infiltration of radicalism; 3) Territorial approach. Because ISIS followers in Indonesia move `` underground '', handling cannot be taken `` above ground ''. This is where an intelligent approach is needed; 4) It needs sufficient rules so that the apparatus can move in the field with measurable steps. Do not let the steps taken by the authorities be judged to violate human rights (HAM); 5) ISIS threat is increasingly visible not only in the real world but also in cyberspace. Along with the incessant ground attack campaign against ISIS, the governments of the countries in this region are also expected to firmly regulate the use and abuse of the internet in preventing ISIS from indoctrinating young people's thinking through social media: 6) Strict supervision of warehouses for easy storage of materials exploded, as well as with regular checks at all entrances to Indonesia.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the current threat of war has changed from conventional warfare to asymmetric warfare. Indonesia as a developing country is facing an asymmetric war that involves the state as the main actor facing several actors, both other countries and non-state. The asymmetric threat faced by Indonesia is a problem as well as a challenge that must be of particular concern to the government and other stakeholders. One example of asymmetric warfare is irregular warfare which aims to gain credibility and legitimacy for political power with the aim of supporting or overthrowing the ruling party. In dealing with Irregular warfare, it will be more successful if you use a strategy or approach indirectly either by using full military power or other abilities such as information and communication technology that is asymmetrical in order to dissipate the enemy's strength, influence and will to fight as a threat in the future. Irregular warfare and various postmodern warfare phenomena have greatly influenced the study of strategy. Where the development of irregular warfare and various phenomena of warfare are increasingly making strategies develop dynamically and adaptively, where war strategies are increasingly flexible in responding to and responding to various challenges that arise in each era.

Based on the above conclusions, the suggestions given by the author in dealing with irregular wars that threaten Indonesia are: 1) The government needs to issue new policies regarding the raising of reserve components and support which need to be prepared early through education and training which are then distributed to the community to mingle and become an espionage agent in anticipation of irregular warfare; 2) The government strengthens the role of diplomacy because diplomacy is the most important factor of all the factors that cause a country to become strong. The quality of diplomacy in carrying out foreign relations within a country by its diplomats for national power in peacetime means the same as military tactics and tactics by military leaders for their national strength in wartime; 3) The government pays attention to the role of information conveyed or reported by the media as a means of forming public

opinion and as an asymmetric strategy for non-state actors. It is also necessary to pay attention to the role of NGOs in Indonesia, whose existence has sometimes cornered the Indonesian government, especially the presence of TNI and Polri apparatus such as those in Papua so that if they are left unchecked, they will threaten the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia; 4) Nationalism education which emphasizes the pride of the nation's potential, which does not have to be measured on the basis of other nations, needs to be developed to anticipate the global era and cosmopolitanism.

Thus, this essay is prepared in the hope that it can provide input to the leadership, and the writer hopes for suggestions and input related to this essay which of course there are still shortcomings for improvement for future writing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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