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**THE ROLE OF SUPPORTING COMPONENTS AS A MULTIPLE FORCE IN INDONESIAN TOTAL DEFENSE SYSTEM**Goki P. Sihombing<sup>1</sup>, Novky Asmoro<sup>2</sup>

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**Abstract:** This study discusses the role of the Supporting Components in national defense as a multiplier force in the Indonesian Universal Defense System. The method in this study uses the Estimative Methodology method, namely predictive analysis which can accurately predict several key variables to be presented through several levels of analysis (levels of analysis) to customers which can be used as a basis for strategic decision making. The results of the study show that the role of the Supporting Components has strong relevance to the prediction of changes in the Universal Defense System in the long term by generating new defense strategies as a result of High Impact Low Probability, while threats are the variables with the largest changes (dominant) so that they will affect the Defense System in the long term.

**Keywords:** *The Role of Supporting Components, Strength multiplier, Total Defense System*

**INTRODUCTION**

The State of Indonesia has geographical characteristics which consist of a group of islands consisting of 17,504 large and small islands and flanked by two continents and two oceans (Pushidrosal.id, 2018). Indonesia's strategic cross position with rich natural resources and heterogeneous demographics has created a vulnerable condition that must be protected and maintained. There is great power from the wealth of national resources to be maintained and empowered for the greatest prosperity and welfare of the people, but on the other hand, it can become a big challenge and threat if it is not managed properly. With good defense system management, all national defense problems will be resolved. According to Law Number 23 of 2019 Chapter, I Article 1 explains that National Defense is all efforts to defend the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the integrity of the nation and state.

For the Indonesian people, national defense is a joint synergy between civilians and the military organized by the state to ensure its territorial integrity, protection from people, and/or safeguard their interests. The implementation of the defense function of the Indonesian state must be carried out

effectively and efficiently in accordance with the values of the Indonesian nation as an independent, sovereign, and law-based democracy, so that a defense strategy is needed to guide every component of the state involved with the Universal Defense System.

The Indonesian National Defense Doctrine is established as the embodiment of determination, principles, and will in the administration of national defense. In accordance with the Indonesian defense doctrine, national defense efforts are the responsibility and honor of every Indonesian citizen to play an active role in the defense function. Therefore, the state requires a comprehensive defense approach in dealing with every threat by empowering all components of the nation, both military and non-military forces. The form of defense developed involves all citizens, regions, all national resources, and infrastructure, which are prepared in advance by the government, and are carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner.

The universal defense system integrates military defense and non-military defense, through efforts to build reliable national defense forces and capabilities and have high deterrence. For this reason, the state must prepare early on a universal defense system that is built sustainably and continuously, to deal with various types of threats, both military, non-military, and hybrid threats, where in fact in peacetime, hybrid warfare aims to achieve the military objectives of a country [6].

The dynamics of the strategic environment that is so complex today poses a wide spectrum of threats to a country. Various types of factual and potential threats can now turn into conflicts/disputes between countries at the national, regional, and global levels. This condition is a special concern for each country due to emerging threats that will have a direct or indirect impact on the survival of a country.

There is a South China Sea conflict involving two major powers between China and America as well as regional countries including Indonesia which are indirectly affected. China has de facto and unilaterally acknowledged that based on the nine-dashed line (9 dashed lines) the South China Sea is part of its territory (antaranews, 2021). Moreover, China has passed the Coast Guard Act in January 2021 which allows China to take necessary actions, including the use of weapons when its national sovereignty, sovereign rights, and jurisdiction are illegally violated by foreign organizations or individuals at sea. This will greatly disrupt Indonesia's rights, as Foreign Minister Retno Marsudi said, that the rights to the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) in the South China Sea are very clear and consistent, and this is in line with the 1982 International Law of the Sea and supported by the decision of the international court in 2016 (voaIndonesia, 2018)

On the other hand, there are sea and land border issues with neighboring countries that are still unresolved. There are several land border problems with neighboring countries, such as in the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia on Sebatik Island, it was found that the number of border markers that entered Indonesian territory were estimated to reach 84 hectares. Meanwhile, the border stakes in the villages of Kinokot and Sumantipal in the Lumbis Ogong sub-district were found to be located in the territory of Malaysia (www.merdeka.com). Then there are 5 points of dispute with Malaysia in the border area of Nunukan Regency, North Kalimantan which are included in the Outstanding Boundary Problem

(OBP). Although the Indonesian government and Malaysia have agreed on the SOP for the completion of 5 OBP areas, there are still differences in interpretation in the 1915 Agreement.

While the problem of the Ambalat block at sea since 2004 until now there has been no meeting point between the Indonesian government and the Malaysian government. If this is allowed to drag on, it will cause disputes and have an impact on bilateral relations between the two countries, and it is possible that one day the resolution of border disputes between the two countries can be through war, where the potential source of disputes between countries turning into war can be due to political reasons, military strategy, economic and ideological or a combination of these interests [4]. Faced with the doctrine of defense strategy and a complex spectrum of threats, it is deemed necessary for the Supporting Components (Komduk) as part of the Universal Defense System in addition to the Reserve Components (Komcad) to transform with strategic objectives of national defense that have the ability to multiply the Main Components (TNI) in the face of every threat/war that will occur. For this reason, a foundation for thinking and acting is needed in empowering the Komduk role based on a doctrine that adapts to the dynamics of changing strategic environments and the strategic goals of defense to be achieved. The order of all elements of strength is carried out in a comprehensive, integrated, and directed manner under unified command by combining military and non-military defense forces so that it constitutes a totality of national defense. Projection Supporting components as one of the components of strength in the universal defense system are empowered with their roles so that they are expected to be deployed as a component of defense forces that are ready to face all kinds of threats in the future.

From the description above, intelligence analysis is very much needed in order to comprehensively analyze the prediction of future threat trends and their relation to the transformation of the preparation of Komduk as a component of multiplier defense forces in dealing with all threats through a universal defense strategy. The intelligence analysis process uses the Estimative Methodology approach where the predictive analysis presented will be able to accurately predict several key variables to be presented through several levels of analysis to customers which can be used as a basis for strategic decision making.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Estimative Methodology**

In the use of Estimative Methodology, which is a target-centered predictive approach following the analytical pattern of science in organizational planning, and in system synthesis and analysis. In this intelligence analysis describes the past and current state of the target to make judgments about the future state [2]. Through the use of Estimative Methodology, various predictive analysis processes are carried out to obtain valid and reliable information so as to achieve the most reliable level of analysis and predictions of the future condition of an intelligence object can be estimated.

This concept is to identify the forces acting on an entity and identify possible future forces and predict possible changes in the old and new forces ending. The key to success in this estimation approach is the confidence indicator in the assessment (p.427). This Estimative Methodology relies on three models of predictive analysis mechanisms, namely: Extrapolation, Projection, and Forecasting.

a. Extrapolation Model

It is the most conservative prediction method and is suitable for short-term estimation. In its simplest form, extrapolation, using historical performance as a basis, to show the future direction (extrapolated forecast object variable does not change in the future).

b. Projection Model

In this model, it is done by predicting various possible futures based on the assumption that the forces that have prevailed in the past will change, (In the future, one variable is considered to be the most dominant or most influential).

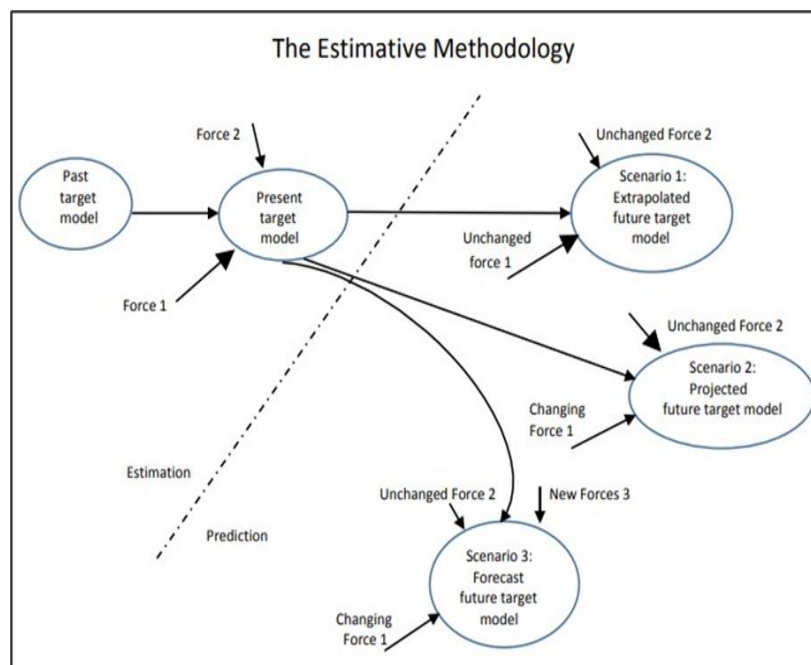
c. Forecasting Model

Forecasting models perform predictions in intelligence activities to determine the alternative future of the target, not just the most likely future. However, being able to formulate long-term alternatives and scenarios that are most likely to occur in the future (Determining new variables outside of existing variables but still having a relationship).

In order to obtain valid and reliable prediction results, an important step is brainstorming by putting forward six main questions to the object of estimation consisting of: Who, what, when, where, why, and how (Six-pointed star). By doing brainstorming, it will be possible to determine the key assumption check stage, which is a hypothesis that has been declared true and is part of the problem definition product (final assessment).

The implementation of three predictive analysis models can be seen in the figure below.

Figure 1. Estimative Methodology



Source: Clark (2017).

From the three forecasting models above, new variables emerge when forecasting is carried out, then the next step is to determine which of all these variables has the greatest effect but has a low probability of occurrence (High Impact Low Probability) The result of this High Impact Low Probability (HILP) is the Demonstration Scenario and the process to determine the High Impact Low Probability.

In determining a forecast for future global conditions, it can be studied through aspects of the strategic environment in the military, political, economic, and social fields which are always dynamic. In determining an estimate for future global conditions, it can be studied through aspects of the strategic environment in the military, political, economic, and social fields which are always dynamic. The result is a "most likely" future estimate made in a scenario format. In making an estimate, several elements must be met, namely: clarity, credibility, reasonableness, relevance, urgency, speed or response, comparative advantage, and technical quality. A "good" forecast condition is one that meets all or most of these criteria. These problems have a strength component that can be identified using variants of the strategy methodology.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### a. Environmental-Strategic.

The current trend in the development of the strategic environment is constantly changing and increasingly difficult to predict and has placed the future developments of the world and the region full of uncertainty. Distance between countries is now no longer a barrier, while the nature of dependence between countries and nations is getting bigger. In the future, threats will not only be conventional or open war between countries, but also realistic threats, conflicts of interest between countries, such as disputes over the South China Sea, and border issues. The political, economic, and defense and security interests of the two major powers in the South China Sea between China and America and the alliance countries will have an impact on global security. If the resolution of the South China Sea dispute drags on and does not find a solution, it will have an impact on a bigger threat, namely war. This is what causes the emergence of a new threat phenomenon, namely a real threat that also has an impact on countries in the region, including Indonesia.

The threat scenario for the Indonesian people originating from the South China Sea Region is that Indonesian territory has the impact of becoming traffic for the fleet of countries involved in the conflict, both from the allied block and the Chinese alliance. If this is not anticipated, it will pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.

### b. Universal Defense System

Defense doctrine is a variable that affects the development of defense posture. Defense doctrine is intended to support a country's foreign policy and defense strategy to achieve a state of balance of power (Richard, 1987). Currently, the defense doctrine of the Indonesian nation is a universal defense.[8]

In the Universal Defense System, the form of defense developed involves all citizens, regions, all national resources, and infrastructure, which are prepared in advance by the government, and are carried out in a total, integrated, directed, and continuous manner. This system integrates military defense and non-military defense, through efforts to build strong national defense forces and capabilities and have high

deterrence. Being prepared early means that the universal defense system is built sustainably and continuously, to deal with various types of threats, both military, non-military, and hybrid threats.

The order of all elements of strength is carried out in a comprehensive, integrated, and directed manner under unified command by integrating defense strategies so that it constitutes a totality of national defense. Facing military threats, placing the TNI as the Main Component supported by Reserve Components and Supporting Components as a multiplier force (kemhan.go.id).

The Indonesian government has gradually implemented the development and improvement of the professionalism of the TNI as the Main Component by realizing a reliable state defense posture in line with the development of the Revolution of Military Affairs (RMA). According to Collins Gray (2002) RMA occurs when a country's military takes the opportunity to change its strategy, military doctrine, training, education, organization, equipment, operations, and tactics to achieve decisive military outcomes in a fundamentally new way. A strong national defense system is inseparable from aspects of strategy, doctrine, the posture of military power, and how to master military technology in the development of its national defense industry.[3]

Currently, the Indonesian government has provided the foundation for a series of military capabilities through the TNI's capacity-building program in accordance with the Strategic Minimum Essential Force (MEF). In building the MEF strength according to the 2nd Strategic Plan (Renstra), TNI has received the Alutsista held by the Indonesian Ministry of Defense and manifested it in military operations capabilities that include network-centric warfare, firepower, interoperability, intelligence capabilities, and other capabilities. However, since the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in 2020 occurred, the development of military forces has been somewhat constrained due to the refocusing of the defense budget carried out to support the program to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. This is an obstacle for the development of the TNI's strength in the future. This is because the government is currently focusing on tackling the COVID-19 outbreak, which affects state finances, while the number of suspected cases of COVID-19 sufferers continues to increase, plus the emergence of new variants of COVID-19. This condition gave rise to predictions from intelligence analysis about the delay in the development of military defense forces in the medium to long term in the future.

Meanwhile, Reserve Components as part of national resources need to be built, maintained, and developed so that their readiness can be realized so that they can be used to increase the strength and capabilities of the main components. The existence of Reserve Components in assisting the TNI's tasks in the field of defense is very much needed in dealing with increasingly complex dynamics of threats. The formation of Komcad itself has been carried out after President Joko Widodo issued Government Regulation (PP) Number 3 of 2021 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 23 of 2019 concerning Management of National Resources (PSDN).

Based on these Laws and regulations, in 2021 the initial formation of the Reserve Component will be 25,000 people. This shows that the formation of reserve components is a form of sustainable implementation of the management of the Universal Defense System. However, along with the dynamics of the development of the strategic environment, where the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak as an

extraordinary disease that requires a lot of state expenditure to be devoted to dealing with the pandemic outbreak has an impact on state finances. So that future predictions will be an obstacle in the process of continuing to prepare reserve components as a supporting force for the main components.

b. New Threat Forms.

The national interest of a country and being faced with the development of a dynamic strategic environment triggers a country to take decision steps in the form of its political policies. So that the political policies taken are good according to the state making policies, but on the other hand it will be able to pose new threats to other countries.

If a scenario is made, the future threats are:

1) Threat scenarios from the Chinese Coast Guard in the South China Sea.

The Chinese government's political policy is the China Coast Guard Law which was recently passed and enacted to assert its claim to its territory. China has clearly linked the potential use of force by the Chinese coast guard, including the armed forces for the enforcement of Chinese claims, and the ongoing territorial and maritime disputes in the South China Sea. This not only violates international law but can also increase maritime disputes and become a serious threat, not only a threat to countries in the region but also a global threat to foreign ships passing through the South China Sea. Indonesia, which is located in the region, is directly disadvantaged and this condition creates a new threat and must be immediately anticipated by the Indonesian government.

2) Border dispute threat scenario.

The existence of land border problems with neighboring countries, such as in the border area between Indonesia and Malaysia on Sebatik Island, it was found that the number of border markers that entered Indonesian territory were estimated to reach 84 hectares. While the border dispute with Malaysia in the border area of Nunukan Regency, North Kalimantan, there are 5 dispute points that fall into the Outstanding Boundary Problem (OBP), namely in Sinapat Village, Sumantipal Village, Patok B 2700, Patok B 3100 in Lumbis Ogong and Patok C600 Districts and stake C500 in Sebatik District ([www.kompas.com](http://www.kompas.com)).

Although the Indonesian and Malaysian governments have agreed on SOPs for the settlement of 5 OBP areas, there are still different interpretations in the 1915 Agreement. Meanwhile, the problem of the Ambalat block at sea since 2004 until now has not yet reached a meeting point between the Indonesian government and the Malaysian government. As described above, if allowed to drag on, it will lead to a prolonged dispute and have an impact on the deterioration of bilateral relations between the two countries, so the prediction of dispute resolution through war, where war can occur anytime and anywhere.

According to Yves Boyer (2012) there are two important elements of war that are almost unpredictable to pay attention to. The first is when the war will occur and what form the war will take. These two elements of war are very important to understand and an understanding of the state of the world in the 21st century is needed today. So in the context of the border dispute with Malaysia, the possibility of war

can occur. This is because Indonesia has a bitter experience with Malaysia with the loss of the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan as well as the dispute over the Ambalat block which has not yet been resolved. The Indonesia-Malaysia problem is a juridical (law) dispute, namely a dispute in which a country bases its dispute or claim on the provisions contained in an agreement or which have been recognized by international law.[9]

The International Court of Justice (MI) stipulates four criteria for international disputes [1], namely:

- a. Based on objective criteria. The point is to look at the facts that exist.
- b. Not based on the arguments of one party of the International Court of Justice in making a decision not based on arguments from one of the countries.
- c. Denial of an event or fact by one of the parties regarding the existence of a dispute does not in itself prove that there is no dispute.
- d. There is a conflicting attitude from both parties to the dispute.

Judging from the opinions of the experts above with predictions of analysis of intelligence forecasts and history of border disputes and the loss of the islands of Sipadan and Ligitan over Malaysia, so that under certain conditions there will be an opportunity, that the dispute problem is resolved by war. So from the intelligence analysis, the question "is Indonesia ready to go to war with Malaysia and how to win the war? This question suggests that the government should take concrete steps in preparing the Structure Forces to deal with and take into account the opposing forces (combat calculations) in order to maintain the dignity of the Indonesian nation.

**Implementation of Predictive Analysis** Faced with the doctrine of a universal war strategy and a complex spectrum of threats, it is time for Komduk to transform with strategic goals that are capable of dealing with new threats that will emerge in the future.

As a basis for thinking and acting, of course, the Komduk's role must be based on a doctrine that can be adaptive to the mission objectives to be achieved together with the main components and reserve components in overcoming various threats. Therefore, it is necessary to implement predictive analysis to determine the form of Komduk empowerment in the future based on several variables that will be determined next.

In carrying out Predictive Analysis, it is necessary to carry out several stages which are then processed through several predictive analysis models, both extrapolation, projection, and forecasting. The steps taken include:

- a. Determining a condition of an entity whose existence can be predicted based on past conditions to the future. The entity that is focused here is the Supporting Component as a multiplier force in the universal defense system.
- b. Determine the forces or several factors that affect the existence of the entity which in this case is the universal defense system. Strengths or influencing factors are Threat Spectrum, Strategic Environmental Dynamics.



- c. The strength or factor is determined by one factor that is predicted to have the most dominant influence or experience the highest dynamics. It will be used predictive analysis with the Projection model, in this case, is the Threat Spectrum.
- d. Starting from the extrapolation and projection models, then the Forecasting model determines a new force or factor that is predicted to emerge as a new force that can occur or directly impact the Universal Defense System entity. The power that is estimated to emerge is a new war strategy.
- e. Determine predictions of the future state of the Universal Defense System as an entity or model target based on the assessment of each force. Each strength will be measured or weighed based on its weight. The dominant strength will be measured in this prediction through several estimation tools, including Regression and Monte Carlo Simulation.

The results of the predictive analysis above, it is found that from the three fixed variables used for extrapolation, one dominant variable is the threat as a result of the projection. This indicates that the Universal Defense System in the future must be adaptive to the dynamics of threats that occur. So that the form of potential threats in the future will affect the national defense system.

The prediction results obtained by forecasting that it will be a new variable that appears and in accordance with the rules of predictive analysis, this shows that for the future the new variable will continue to transform even though the possibility is small but the effect is very large (High Impact Low Probability).

### **Empowering The Strength of The Future Supporting Components.**

The dynamic strategic environment conditions by giving rise to a wider spectrum of new threats as described above, the government through its political policies in implementing the empowerment of supporting components as a multiplier force of the Universal Defense System. This means that the TNI as the front line of military defense forces has the support of the Supporting Components as a non-military defense force in dealing with any threats to the national jurisdiction and territorial integrity of Indonesia. Two threat scenarios, namely those coming from the sea (threats in the South China Sea) and land border threats (threats to the border with Malaysia) are not only faced with military force, but by empowering Komduk as a defense multiplier force. In this case, the Empowered Supporting Components include:

#### **1. Supporting Components of The Marine Aspect.**

Supporting components of the marine aspect by empowering the potential strength of the Commercial Fleet and Fishermen who are fostered and managed to become a defense force in dealing with every security and defense threat that comes from the sea. The role of the Indonesian government in providing knowledge and inculcating State Defense to marine aspects of Komduk's human resources in the form of education and training programs or other short programs so that a love for the homeland and the Indonesian nation emerges. They are nurtured and prepared to be eyes and ears in their respective field of assignment and are brave and willing to sacrifice body and soul for the sake of the Republic of Indonesia when the country needs it in order to defend the country for war.

Any input of information provided by the crew of the Commercial Fleet and fishermen in Indonesia's maritime border areas becomes an initial source of intelligence data that can be processed as the basis for any decision making, even if the data is valid and reliable, it can be used as a basis for the government in making decisions. state political policy.

## **2. Supporting Components In Land Border Areas.**

Supporting Components in border areas by empowering all potential human resources at the border and empowering natural resources around border areas. The role of the Indonesian government in providing knowledge and inculcating State Defense to Komduk human resources in border areas in the form of education and training programs or other short programs so that a love for the homeland and the Indonesian nation emerges. They are nurtured and prepared to become agents as eyes and ears in their respective fields of work in the border areas and are willing to sacrifice body and soul for the sake of the Republic of Indonesia when the country needs it in order to defend the country in the border areas.

All forms of activity at the border with other countries become part of the community at the border to have responsibilities in the field of defense and security. It is hoped that the information provided by farmers, field workers, and other community workers in border areas can be used as initial information on intelligence data that can be processed as the basis for every decision-making and political policy-making of the government related to land borders with other countries. Meanwhile, natural resources such as agricultural products and agricultural products are projected to be utilized as national logistical support when escalation increases and war occurs.

In order to empower Komduk to deal with the two threat scenarios above, the government must immediately implement the mandate of Law No.23 of 2019 concerning National Resource Management. especially in the management of Indonesian human resources, which is defined as all Indonesian citizens who provide their resources and efforts for the benefit of the nation and state. The Ministry of Defense, in this case, the Directorate General of Defense Potential, implements a State Defense Awareness Program (PKBN). The state defense awareness development program is all efforts, actions, and activities carried out in order to provide knowledge, education, and/or training to citizens in order to develop attitudes and behavior, as well as instill the basic values of State Defense [7]. Basically, the implementation of the state defense awareness development program is aimed primarily at:

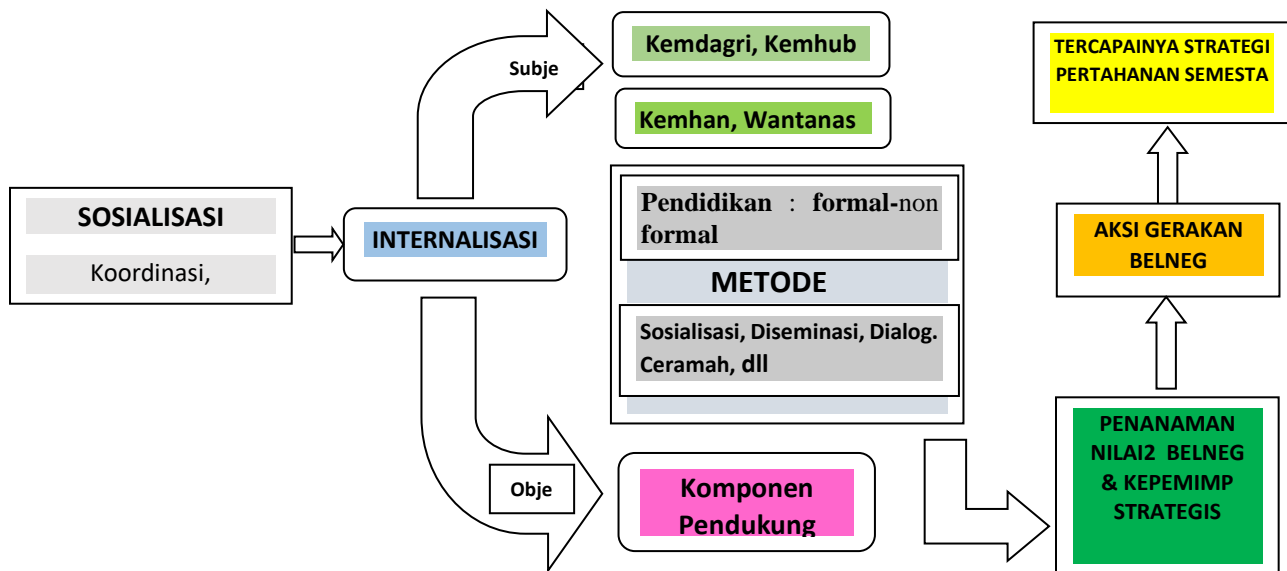
1. To make all Indonesian citizens aware of the importance of all efforts to defend the sovereignty of the state, the territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and the safety of the entire nation from threats and disturbances to the nation and state, to continuously never give up, so that the continuity of life of the nation and state can be maintained from time to time.
2. Forming the attitude and behavior of defending the state of all Indonesian citizens that reflect the determination, attitude, and behavior of Indonesian citizens, both individually and collectively in maintaining state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the safety of the nation and state, which is imbued with love for the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is based on Pancasila. and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, in ensuring the survival of the Indonesian nation and the State from various threats.

3. Mobilize all Indonesian citizens in every sphere (education, community, and work) to take concrete actions to defend the Republic of Indonesia, in the national movement to defend the country, ready to face the challenges and threats of changing times from one era to the next.

In its management, the technical implementation is carried out by the Ministry of Institutions (K/L) as the main element supported by other elements including the Regional Government. Presidential Instruction No. 7 of 2018 mandates every Ministry of Institution and Regional Government to carry out the National Action for State Defense program throughout Indonesia by involving all Supporting Components. For this reason, good governance is needed so that in its implementation it is effective and efficient in accordance with the mandate of the law. According to Kirk Emerson and Tina Nabatchi (2015) Collaborative governance is a system of cooperation carried out between entities that have one common goal which includes three factors in the dynamics of collaboration, namely: the principle of involvement, Principal Engagement, Shared Motivation, and Joint Capacity.[5]

With the empowerment of the Supporting Components by the government, in this case, related ministries and local governments, it is hoped that it can support the main defense forces in Sishanta to face future threat scenarios in the form of threats coming from the sea such as threats in the South China Sea and land border disputes (Malaysia) with other countries. Systematics of Empowerment of Supporting Components can be seen in the following figure:

#### SISTEMATIKA PELAKSANAAN PEMBERDAYAAN KOMDUK INDONESIA



#### Sumber yang diolah penulis

The picture above shows the systematic implementation of the collaborative governance of Ministries and Institutions (K/L) in an effort to empower Komduk through the Internalization program with the selected method strategy. So that the output produced from Komduk is in the form of implementing the National Defense Action so that the expected outcome is achieved, namely Komduk as a multiplier force in the Indonesian Universal Defense System.

## CONCLUSION

From the background and explanation of the analysis of the discussion above, on the basis of predictive analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. The role of the Supporting Components has strong relevance to the prediction of changes in the Universal Defense System in the long term by generating new defense strategies as a result of High Impact Low Probability.
- b. With the prediction of the Extrapolation model analysis, it is found that the main component as a variable is not expected to change, especially in the medium-long term in influencing the Universal Defense System.
- c. Through prediction analysis, the Projection model determines if Threat is the variable with the biggest change (dominant) so that it will affect the Universal Defense System in the long term.

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