

## **The Role of Village Guidance Officers in Increasing Nationalism and Patriotism for 3T Communities (Frontier, Outermost And Disadvantaged)**

**Rahmat Adi Anggoro<sup>1)</sup>, Fauzia Gustarina Cempaka Timur<sup>2)</sup>, Ahmad G. Dohamid<sup>3)</sup>, Mhd. Halkis<sup>4)</sup>**  
<sup>1,2,3,4)</sup> Asymmetric Warfare, Faculty of Defense Strategy, Republic of Indonesia Defense University

\*Corresponding Author

Email: [rahmatanggoro.ra@gmail.com](mailto:rahmatanggoro.ra@gmail.com)

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### **Abstract**

*The role of Babinsa in enhancing nationalism and patriotism for the frontier, outermost and underdeveloped communities is an important aspect in building unity and integrity in Indonesia. In their duties, Babinsa have the responsibility to build character, develop local potential, and empower communities to be more independent and developed through mental strengthening and infrastructure development. This research uses qualitative research methods. The results show that Babinsa works closely with local governments, community organisations and the private sector to identify community needs and seek sustainable solutions. This is done in order to improve the quality of life of the community through the provision of entrepreneurship training, local potential development, and assistance to improve welfare. Collaboration between Babinsa, local governments, community organisations and the private sector is the key to success in increasing nationalism and patriotism in frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. With synergistic cooperation, awareness of nationalism and love for the country can grow and take root in every individual. In this era of globalisation, the role of the Babinsa is becoming increasingly relevant in shaping the younger generation who have the spirit of nationalism, readiness to face future challenges, and awareness of the importance of national unity.*

**Keywords:** *Babinsa, Village, Nationalism, Patriotism, Government.*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The Indonesian Army (TNI AD) is one of the elements of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) that has an important role in maintaining the country's sovereignty and maintaining security and order in the territory of Indonesia. In carrying out its duties, the TNI AD has a number of units and units that serve at various levels, including the village level. One of the elements that is the strength of the Army in assisting and serving the community at the village level is Babinsa (Bintara Pembina Desa). Babinsa is a term for members of the Indonesian Army who are assigned as village supervisors. They are the spearhead of the TNI AD in the village area and have a very important role in building a harmonious relationship between the TNI AD and the village community (Rahmat, 2020). Babinsa functions as an extension of the government in an effort to improve the quality of life and welfare of the people in the village. The role of Babinsa in supporting village development is very broad and diverse. One of the main tasks is to assist the village government in maintaining security and order in the region. Babinsa conduct security patrols and surveillance, provide information and input to government officials regarding the situation and conditions in the village, and identify potential conflicts and help resolve them peacefully. In addition, Babinsa also have a role in assisting village communities in improving their quality of life and economy. They are involved in community empowerment activities, such as agricultural, livestock and handicraft training (Latuheru, 2022). Babinsa help the community develop local potential in the village and provide guidance and assistance so that the community can be economically independent.

In addition to community empowerment, Babinsa also play a role in raising awareness of nationalism and patriotism among village communities. They provide the community with an understanding of Indonesian national values, history and culture, and encourage active participation in village development efforts. By building awareness and a spirit of patriotism,

Babinsa play a role in strengthening national unity. Babinsa are also representatives of the Indonesian Army who are directly present in the village community. They establish good relationships with community leaders, village leaders, and local residents. Through their presence, Babinsa are able to deeply understand the situation and conditions in the village as well as the needs of the community. This allows them to provide accurate information to the government regarding conditions in the village and assist the community in obtaining the services they need (Wahyudin, 2013).

In the era of rapid development of information technology, Babinsa also utilise communication technology to strengthen their connection with the community. They use social media and instant messaging applications to communicate with the community, convey the latest information, and receive input and requests for assistance from villagers. Overall, the presence of Babinsa in the structure of the Indonesian Army is very important. Through their roles and duties, Babinsa are able to establish a harmonious relationship between the Army and the village community. With his presence, Babinsa helps the village community in improving the quality of life and economy, strengthening the sense of nationalism and patriotism, and maintaining security and order in the village area. In this case, the role of Babinsa is one of the pillars that support the development and progress of Indonesia at the village level.

Frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities refer to groups of people who live in areas with limited access to development, public services and resources. The term is used to describe areas that are remote, far from urban centres, or hard to reach by state infrastructure and services. Frontier, outermost, and disadvantaged communities often face different economic, social, and infrastructural challenges compared to more developed areas. Frontier communities refer to groups of people who live in remote and isolated areas that are difficult to reach. They often live in the interior forests, mountains, or remote islands of Indonesia. Limited access to roads, transport, electricity, clean water and health services are often the main challenges faced by frontier communities. This condition makes them often isolated from the progress and development taking place in other regions. Meanwhile, outermost communities refer to groups of people who live in border areas, outer islands, or areas with difficult geographical conditions. The outermost communities often face challenges in accessibility and connectivity with other regions. Limited access to basic services such as education, health and infrastructure is an obstacle in improving the quality of life of the outermost communities.

In a study conducted by (Rizki Yunan Muharam, 2022), it was explained that the problem of underdeveloped villages still needs attention because it can cause inequality in development between urban and rural areas. In general, social backwardness in a region is caused by the lack of infrastructure facilities and infrastructure such as health services, education, social capital, and regional accessibility. These dimensions are indicators of community welfare. Along with the times, the demand for facilities and infrastructure in various fields is increasing. However, when these needs are not met, the region will become increasingly marginalized. In the economic sector, a low village economic index often means a high level of poverty, where people's income is below average. Disadvantaged communities refer to groups of people who have not benefited from existing development and economic growth. They usually live in underdeveloped rural areas and have limited access to resources, education, health and economic opportunities (Dirangga, 2021). Underdeveloped communities often experience poverty, unemployment, and dependence on the traditional agricultural sector. Lack of infrastructure, training and market access are obstacles to improving their welfare. It is important to pay attention to frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities in national development efforts. The limited access and resources faced by these communities can exacerbate social and economic disparities between regions. To achieve equality and social justice, the government and various stakeholders

must work together to address the challenges faced by frontier, outermost, and disadvantaged communities (Syafii, 2018).

The efforts required include improving the accessibility of infrastructure such as roads, transport, clean water, and electricity. The development of quality education and affordable health services are also important to improve the quality of life of frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. Economic empowerment and skills training can help reduce poverty and create employment opportunities in these areas. In addition, active community participation and the development of local potential are also important factors in improving the conditions of frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. Involving communities in the decision-making process, listening to their aspirations, and empowering them in regional development can have a significant positive impact (Falah, 2022). In order to improve the quality of life of the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities, the role of the government, non-governmental organisations and local communities is crucial. Collaboration between the central government, local governments, non-governmental organisations and the private sector is needed to identify and address the problems faced by frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities.

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

In the preparation of this paper, the author uses a method with library research, namely collecting reading material sources related to the problems to be discussed, the reading material is then carefully analysed and researched to produce relevant research findings (Zed, 2003: 3). As a support in this research, the author also conducted an in-depth literature study using a descriptive approach. The descriptive method is an approach in researching the state of a group of people, objects, systems of thought, or classes of events in the present. The purpose of the descriptive approach is to present a systematic, factual, and accurate description, picture, or painting of the facts, characteristics, and relationships between the phenomena being investigated (Nazir, 2003).

In this writing, the data collected is secondary, which means that it is obtained through indirect sources or through intermediary media. Secondary data can be in the form of evidence, records, or historical reports stored in archives, both published and unpublished (Indriantoro & Soepomo, 2002). To analyse the data that has been collected, the author uses a qualitative descriptive analysis approach. This approach involves compiling data systematically to facilitate discussion of existing problems. Given the focus of this research is based on library research, the data collected is qualitative in nature.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Enhancing National Awareness And Patriotism**

Bintara Pembina Desa play a crucial role in building national awareness and patriotism among the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. In this effort, they act as agents who spread national values such as love for the country, the spirit of gotong royong, and togetherness. One of the important efforts made by Bintara Pembina Desa is to conduct socialisation and counselling activities. They directly convey national values to the community through lectures, discussions or seminars. On these occasions, they explain the importance of patriotism as a sense of love, devotion and responsibility towards the country. They also promote the spirit of gotong royong and togetherness in maintaining unity and building progress together.

Through these activities, Bintara Pembina Desa succeeded in creating a strong awareness of the importance of national values in the community. In addition, Bintara Pembina Desa also introduce national symbols to the community. They introduce the country's flag, national anthem and coat of arms as symbols of national pride and identity. Through the introduction of these symbols, Bintara Pembina Desa helps build a sense of emotional attachment and identification with the country. The frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities are invited to honour these symbols as a form of love and pride for the country.

At a deeper level, Bintara Pembina Desa also provide character education to the community. They help develop positive attitudes and morals, such as integrity, responsibility, discipline and mutual respect. With strong character education, the community is directed to have attitudes that reflect a sense of nationalism and patriotism in their daily lives. Through concrete examples and a continuous approach, Bintara Pembina Desa has succeeded in shaping a proactive mindset and attitude towards nation-building. Bintara Pembina Desa also explore and develop local potential related to national identity and local wisdom. They promote regional arts, culture, traditions and crafts as part of the nation's wealth. In this way, communities are encouraged to appreciate and take pride in their own cultural heritage, thereby increasing their sense of belonging to the national identity. In addition, Bintara Pembina Desa also play a role in building collaboration with other stakeholders, such as local governments, educational institutions and community organisations. They work together to organise activities that promote national awareness and patriotism, such as commemorating historical days, social activities and community empowerment. This collaboration expands the reach of Bintara Pembina Desa's influence in spreading national values among the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. Overall, Bintara Pembina Desa plays a very important role in building national awareness and patriotism among frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. Through the various efforts described, they have succeeded in spreading national values such as love for the country, the spirit of gotong royong, and togetherness. With the active role and strong commitment of Bintara Pembina Desa, it is hoped that the community can grow with high awareness and enthusiasm in advancing the nation, maintaining unity, and protecting diversity.

### **Character And Leadership Development**

Bintara Pembina Desa have a significant role in providing character and leadership development among the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. They act as facilitators and mobilisers in developing strong character and leadership in the community. In carrying out this role, Bintara Pembina Desa conduct various activities that include leadership training, skills development, and the introduction of moral values. One of the activities conducted by Bintara Pembina Desa is leadership training. They organise training programmes that aim to build resilient and responsible leadership within the community. Through this training, the community is given an understanding of the principles of effective leadership, such as vision, mission, task delegation, good communication, and decision-making skills. In this training, Bintara Pembina Desa also provides case studies, simulations, and role plays to train practical leadership skills.

In addition to leadership training, Bintara Pembina Desa also conducts skills development activities. Frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities are encouraged to develop skills that are relevant to the needs and potential of their area. Bintara Pembina Desa helps identify the skills required and provides appropriate training or courses. The skills developed can be diverse, such as agricultural skills, crafts, information technology, entrepreneurship, or communication skills. With the development of these skills, communities can increase their competitiveness, self-reliance and contribution to regional development. In addition to the leadership and skills aspects, Bintara Pembina Desa also introduce moral values to the community. They promote and introduce values based on ethics, honesty, responsibility,

discipline and justice. Through lectures, discussions and social activities, Bintara Pembina Desa help the community to understand the importance of moral values in everyday life. They also provide concrete examples through actions and behaviours that reflect these moral values.

In addition to training activities, skills development and the introduction of moral values, Bintara Pembina Desa also play a role in providing guidance and counselling to the community. They become a source of inspiration, counsellor and companion in dealing with various problems or challenges faced by the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. With the right support and guidance, communities can overcome obstacles and develop their potential optimally. In carrying out these activities, Bintara Pembina Desa collaborates with various parties, such as local governments, educational institutions, and community organisations. This collaboration strengthens the effectiveness and positive impact of the character and leadership development conducted by Bintara Pembina Desa.

### **Community Empowerment**

Bintara Pembina Desa have a very important role in empowering the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities to be more independent and developed. They act as active development agents in supporting community empowerment and improving their welfare. In carrying out this role, Bintara Pembina Desa undertakes various efforts that include entrepreneurship training, developing local potential, and providing assistance to improve community welfare. One of the main efforts undertaken by Bintara Pembina Desa is entrepreneurship training. They organise training programmes that aim to equip the community with the necessary skills and knowledge to run independent businesses. The training covers various aspects, such as business planning, financial management, marketing and product development. With entrepreneurship training, the frontier, outermost, and disadvantaged communities can develop their own businesses, create jobs, and improve the regional economy.

In addition to entrepreneurship training, Bintara Pembina Desa also conduct local potential development activities. They work together with the community to identify and develop local potential in the area. Local potential can be in the form of natural resources, local wisdom, crafts, or tourism. Bintara Pembina Desa assist in organising and developing this potential through counselling, training and mentoring. By utilising local potential in a sustainable manner, the community can create added value, increase income, and strengthen the local economy. Furthermore, Bintara Pembina Desa also provides assistance to the community to improve their welfare. The assistance provided can be in the form of business capital assistance, equipment assistance, or other forms of assistance in accordance with the needs of the community. Bintara Pembina Desa work together with the local government, social institutions and donors to obtain the assistance needed. In addition, they also provide guidance and assistance in the use of the assistance, so that the community can optimise its benefits and achieve sustainable welfare improvements. During their community empowerment activities, Bintara Pembina Desa also focus on participatory approaches and community-based empowerment. They involve the community in the decision-making process, planning, and programme implementation. By actively involving the community, Bintara Pembina Desa encourages a sense of ownership, responsibility and sustainability in local development.

### **Collaboration With Stakeholders**

Collaboration between Bintara Pembina Desa, local governments, community organisations and the private sector plays a crucial role in promoting nationalism and patriotism among the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities. This collaboration creates synergy between various parties to achieve the common goal of building awareness of national identity and love for the country. First of all, collaboration between Bintara Pembina Desa, local government, community organisations and the private sector can provide a broader and more diverse set of resources to enhance nationalism and patriotism in these communities. Each party

brings different contributions, such as knowledge, expertise, funds, networks and experience. Through this collaboration, existing resources can be optimised to create a greater and more sustainable impact. Secondly, this collaboration allows for a better division of responsibilities in running programmes and activities aimed at increasing nationalism and patriotism. Bintara Pembina Desa as the spearhead at the village level has a deep understanding of the conditions and needs of the community. Local government has a role in directing policy and allocating the necessary resources. Community organisations and the private sector can provide support in terms of expertise, funding and networks. With good collaboration, the responsibilities and roles of each party can be integrated so that the programmes implemented are more targeted and effective. Thirdly, this collaboration allows for a more holistic and integrated programme implementation. Through synergies between Bintara Pembina Desa, local government, community organisations, and the private sector, programmes can involve various sectors and aspects of community life, such as education, economy, culture, environment, and others. With a comprehensive approach, these programmes can cover various dimensions of community life and have an overall impact.

Examples of successful collaboration in improving the quality of life of communities are numerous in various regions. For example, collaboration between Bintara Pembina Desa, local governments, community organisations and the private sector in infrastructure development in outermost and underdeveloped areas. Through this synergy, previously isolated villages can be connected to transport networks, clean water and electricity, resulting in significantly improved accessibility and quality of life. In addition, collaboration in local economic empowerment has also resulted in tangible success. For example, by involving Bintara Pembina Desa, local government, community organisations and the private sector, entrepreneurship training programmes and local potential development can be implemented in an integrated manner. This helps frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities to develop micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on their local potential. In this collaboration, Bintara Pembina Desa acts as a facilitator, the local government provides policy and support, community organisations provide mentoring, and the private sector provides market access and capital. Thus, communities can be independent in developing their businesses and improving their welfare in a sustainable manner.

### **Infrastructure Development And Service Access**

Bintara Pembina Desa (Babinsa) play an important role in infrastructure development and service access at the village level. They function as the spearhead of the Indonesian Army (TNI AD) who are directly assigned to villages to foster and assist communities in various aspects of development. In the context of infrastructure development and access to services, Babinsa has a key role in overseeing, coordinating and facilitating activities related to infrastructure and public services in village areas. One of Babinsa's main roles is as a liaison between the community and the local government in terms of infrastructure development. They act as informants for the local government on the real conditions in the village, including urgent infrastructure needs. Babinsa also assist in identifying infrastructure problems and deficiencies that need to be addressed. The information they provide is important in planning and allocating resources for infrastructure development at the village level.

In addition, Babinsa also play a role in coordinating infrastructure development activities in the village. They work closely with the local government, relevant agencies and local communities to plan, implement and monitor infrastructure projects. Babinsa help ensure that infrastructure development is carried out in a timely manner, in accordance with technical standards, and produces maximum benefits for the village community. They also play a role in addressing obstacles that may arise during the infrastructure development process. In addition to infrastructure development, Babinsa also play an important role in ensuring equitable access to

quality public services at the village level. They act as facilitators between the community and public service providers, such as health centres, schools, and government institutions. Babinsa help to ensure that these public services can be accessed easily by villagers and meet set standards. Furthermore, Babinsa also plays a role in providing education and information to the community about the importance of infrastructure and access to public services.

They educate the community on the benefits of adequate infrastructure, such as good roads, smooth irrigation, and stable electricity connections. In addition, Babinsa also provide information to the community on the types of public services available and how to access them. By providing good understanding to the community, Babinsa contributes to increasing community awareness and participation in infrastructure development and access to public services. An example of Babinsa's successful role in infrastructure development and access to public services can be seen from several projects that have been successfully implemented in various villages. For example, the construction of village roads that facilitate community accessibility to activities and connect villages with economic centres. In addition, irrigation development projects that increase the agricultural productivity of village communities and the construction of health facilities that improve the quality of health services in the village. All of this would not have been possible without the active role and collaboration between Babinsa, the local government and the community.

### **Local Potential Development**

Bintara Pembina Desa (Babinsa) have a very important role in the development of local potential at the village level. They are at the forefront of helping communities identify, develop and utilise the potential that exists within their village areas. Through their active role, Babinsa can contribute significantly to improving the quality of life of communities as well as supporting economic growth and sustainable development. One of Babinsa's main roles in local potential development is as a facilitator between the community and various related parties, such as the local government, non-governmental organisations, and the private sector. Babinsa assists the community in identifying the local potential of their village, whether in agriculture, tourism, crafts or other sectors. With a deep understanding of local conditions, Babinsa can provide input and advice to the community and collaborate with various parties to develop these potentials. In addition, Babinsa also play a role in organising local potential development activities at the village level. They work together with the community in planning and implementing activities that support local potential development. For example, Babinsa can help organise training and mentoring for farmers in applying modern farming techniques that suit the potential of the land and resources available in the village. They can also organise initiatives to promote local products and build networks with wider markets.

Babinsa's role in local potential development also involves raising community awareness about the importance of utilising local potential in a sustainable manner. They provide education and information to communities on the economic, social and environmental values associated with local potential development. Babinsa can also encourage communities to adopt sustainable practices in utilising local resources, such as waste management, use of renewable energy and environmental conservation. In this regard, Babinsa also act as intermediaries between the community and local government in supporting local potential development. They assist the community in accessing various programmes and assistance provided by the local government for local potential development. Babinsa can also provide input to the local government on the needs and expectations of the community regarding the development of local potential. Examples of the successful role of Babinsa in developing local potential can be seen from various villages that have successfully optimised their potential. For example, villages that have successfully developed tourism potential by involving the community in the construction of tourist attractions,

marketing local products, and developing handicrafts. These villages are able to increase community income, reduce unemployment, and build local identity and pride.

## CONCLUSION

The role of Bintara Pembina Desa (Babinsa) is very important in increasing nationalism and patriotism for the frontier, outermost, and disadvantaged communities. Through his role as a liaison between the Army, local government and communities at the village level, Babinsa is able to play a strategic role in building awareness of national values and love for the country. Babinsa have the responsibility to encourage the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities to develop a sense of togetherness and a spirit of gotong royong. They become active agents of guidance in providing an understanding of the importance of maintaining and increasing awareness of nationalism and patriotism. In their duties, Babinsa often go directly to the villages, listen to the aspirations of the community, and invite them to participate in activities that strengthen the nation's identity.

Babinsa also act as facilitators in spreading national values. Through various activities, such as counselling, seminars, training and social activities, Babinsa are able to help the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities understand their nation's history, culture and identity. This is important to generate a sense of pride as an Indonesian citizen and strengthen unity in everyday life. In these challenging and changing times, Babinsa's role in promoting nationalism and patriotism is particularly relevant. They can overcome the gap between the frontier, outermost and underdeveloped communities by providing proper guidance and direction. Babinsa is the driving force that encourages active community participation in development, whether through developing local potential, skills training, or providing assistance to improve welfare. Babinsa also plays an important role in building togetherness and mutual respect among citizens. In carrying out their duties, Babinsa often serve as liaisons between the community and local government and other community organisations. They facilitate dialogue, deliberation and cooperation between various parties to achieve common goals in strengthening unity and integrity.

In this era of globalisation, maintaining and strengthening nationalism and patriotism is very important. Babinsa as the frontline of the Indonesian Army at the village level has a strategic role in shaping the younger generation who have a sense of love for the country, national spirit, and readiness to face future challenges. With good collaboration between Babinsa, local government and community organisations, awareness of nationalism and patriotism among the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities can be significantly improved. In order to achieve this goal, it is important for Babinsa to continuously improve their competence and knowledge in community development. They need to attend relevant trainings, broaden their horizons on national issues, and utilise information technology as a tool to spread national values to the wider community.

Thus, the role of Babinsa in enhancing nationalism and patriotism for the frontier, outermost and disadvantaged communities is an important element in building a strong foundation for the sustainability of the state and national unity. They have a great responsibility in guiding, empowering and uniting communities at the village level. Synergistic collaboration between Babinsa, local government, community organisations and other elements is the key to success in achieving this goal. With good cooperation, it is hoped that awareness of nationality and love for the country can grow and take root in every individual, so that Indonesia can become a strong, advanced and united nation.



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