

Interaction Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in Implementing the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges

(Babinsa Social Interaction Study in the Use of Technology and Information Media within the IV Diponegoro Military Regional Command)

Susanto¹, Bonaventura Ngarawula², and Dwi Suharnoko³

^{1,2,3} University of Merdeka Malang

Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the Interaction of the Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology and analyze the factors that support and hinder the Interaction of the Village Trustees (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System. Facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology. To reveal this reality, qualitative research methods are used where the data obtained is processed by organizing and sorting the data into patterns or categories and descriptions of basic units so that they can be read and interpreted. Based on the facts and phenomena obtained in the field, the research results are as follows: The Interaction of the Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology, supported by technological advances, has made the Babinsa able to accelerate access to information and be more responsive in community activities, with the ability and understanding of the use of social media, making it easier to cover the target area. to support community activities. Social interaction in the field of maintaining order through media is important to prevent the use of social media as a medium for crime and disturbance of order by not considering smartphones as just a communication tool and supported by the creativity of Babinsa. The supporting and inhibiting factors for the Interaction of the Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology include: Babinsa's social interaction is supported by an organizational structure and leadership that absorbs the needs of the units under it and gets a good response from the community as well as coordination with muspika and levels of education with various educational strata, The limited number of Babinsa personnel in each Koramil compared, The typology of the community in rural areas with those in urban areas and there are no special rules in Babinsa interactions are problems in harmonizing the social interactions carried out by Babinsa.

Keywords: Babinsa, Information Technology, Interaction, Universal Defense System.

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of Information Technology (IT) and the very high development of social media or social media is marked by the large use of blogs, social networks (Facebook, Twitter, WorldApp, Line, WeChat), and communication forums in cyberspace so that humans can communicate to exchange information without look at space and time. The presence of social networks among the community has become an extraordinary phenomenon and has become part of the lifestyle and has even become a necessity in society, both young and old. Circumstances like this will have positive and negative impacts on people's lives in a country, the positive impact that can be obtained from the advancement of internet technology is that information can be obtained quickly and conveyed easily, so that communication is carried out more quickly and received by all personnel, while the negative impact that can be caused by this development is the risk of dissemination of information that is not on target, can result in leaks of confidential information that can harm oneself, other people, or other groups. On the other hand, the negative thing caused by the development of internet technology is the number of criminal acts in the cyber world or better known as cyber crime. Cyber crime generally refers to criminal activity with a computer or computer network as its main element, this term is also used for traditional crime activities where computers or computer networks are used to facilitate or enable the crime to occur. Internet crimes (Cybercrime) that are often committed include: carding, cracking, joy computing, hacking, The Trojan horse, data leakage, data diddling, software piracy, cyber espionage, data forgery, unauthorized access to computers and services, and others. Crimes committed in the era of globalization and information technology are mostly committed by covert actors (state non-actors) with

various aims and objectives that are contrary to national goals as stated in the fourth paragraph of the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely: "Then instead of that to form a government the Indonesian state which protects the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, to promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on independence, eternal peace and social justice." Threats posed by state non-actors can threaten national stability and security, so special attention is needed in dealing with them according to the level and pattern of the threat posed.

The phenomenon of developments that occurred a few years ago showed that there were scattered accounts acting on behalf of TNI officials that had been successfully monitored by the TNI information service and in collaboration with Kominfo to supervise and prevent irresponsible accounts, even Puspen itself did not hesitate to reluctant to immediately give the stamp HOAX because it is detrimental to TNI institutions, especially the TNI Commander, who is used as the display image of the account. Do not want the institution to be made into hoax news. Puspen itself has provided dozens of hoaxes in accounts containing the TNI Commander and other TNI officials.

The social interaction of a soldier in responding to the development of social media is a dynamic aspect of his position (status) as a defense crew. If a person carries out his rights and obligations according to his position, then he carries out a role. The distinction between position and role is for the sake of science. The two cannot be separated, because one depends on the other and vice versa. There is no role without position or position without role. As with position, role has two meanings. Everyone has various roles that come from the patterns of social interaction in his life. This simultaneously means the role that the role determines what he does for the community and what opportunities are given by the community to him. The importance of the role is because it regulates one's behavior. Role causes a person to certain limits to predict the actions of others. The person concerned will be able to adjust his own behavior with the behavior of his group of people. Social relations that exist in society, is the relationship between individual roles in society. The role is regulated by the applicable norms. For example, the norm of decency requires that a man, when walking with a woman, must be on the outside. Likewise with the role of a soldier in responding to the development of social media which must also aim to strengthen the unity and defense of this nation. Role causes a person to certain limits to predict the actions of others. The person concerned will be able to adjust his own behavior with the behavior of his group of people. Social relations that exist in society, is the relationship between individual roles in society. The role is regulated by the applicable norms. For example, the norm of decency requires that a man, when walking with a woman, must be on the outside. Likewise with the role of a soldier in responding to the development of social media which must also aim to strengthen the unity and defense of this nation. Role causes a person to certain limits to predict the actions of others. The person concerned will be able to adjust his own behavior with the behavior of his group of people. Social relations that exist in society, is the relationship between individual roles in society. The role is regulated by the applicable norms. For example, the norm of decency requires that a man, when walking with a woman, must be on the outside. Likewise with the role of a soldier in responding to the development of social media which must also aim to strengthen the unity and defense of this nation. is the relationship between individual roles in society. The role is regulated by the applicable norms. For example, the norm of decency requires that a man, when walking with a woman, must be on the outside. Likewise with the role of a soldier in responding to the development of social media which must also aim to strengthen the unity and defense of this nation.

The social interaction of TNI soldiers in responding to the implementation of the universal defense system to face the challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology is inseparable from the social interactions they carry out. This is realized by the Territorial Command method as a form of strengthening the TNI AD in carrying out Territorial Development (Binter) tasks in the regions for the land aspect of State defense. Whereas the Military District Command, abbreviated as Koramil, is the executing agency for the District Military Command (Kodim) which is territorial in nature and is located under the Dandim which organizes leading Territorial Development in the region, carries out activities to foster national and state awareness, national insight, awareness of defending the country and love for the homeland and the unity of the TNI-People, in accordance with the task,

The village supervisory officer (Babinsa) in his interactions with the implementation of the universal defense system to face the challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology is inseparable from the communication function, namely First, social functions with the aim of pleasure, to show closeness to other people, build and maintain relationships. Referring to communication as a social function, the process of social communication carried out by the territorial apparatus is an effort carried out in the context of building and maintaining relations between the TNI and other components of the nation in line with the development of information technology. In relation to efforts to support national security in the region, then social communication is absolutely necessary so that through communication a harmonious relationship will be built between the regional command apparatus and all components of the nation, which can be optimally empowered in the defense force. Second, the decision-making function, namely deciding to do or not to do something at a certain time. Seeing the importance of this role, Babinsa needs to be

equipped with social communication skills, especially with the increasingly widespread use of social media by the public. This still needs to be considered because not all Babinsa personnel are able to keep up with existing technological developments, and there are still many Babinsa who are unable to optimize their abilities. in the field of technology and information,

The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology and describe and analyze supporting and inhibiting factors Interaction Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in Organizing the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Social Interaction Theory

Walgito (2007) suggests social interaction is a relationship between one individual and another individual, one individual can influence another individual or vice versa, so that there is a reciprocal relationship. This relationship can occur between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups or groups and groups. Meanwhile Basrowi (2015) argues that social interaction is a dynamic relationship that brings people together with people, groups with groups, and people with human groups. The form is not only cooperative, but also in the form of action, competition, conflict and the like.

According to Partowisastro (2003) social interaction is a social relationship that functions to establish various types of dynamic social relations, whether the relationship is in the form of individuals, groups and groups, or individuals and groups. Soekanto (2002) argues that social interaction is dynamic social relationships, which include relationships between individuals, between groups of humans, as well as between individuals and groups of humans. According to Sarwono and Meinarno (2009) social interaction is a reciprocal relationship that influences each other between individuals and other individuals, individuals and groups, and groups and other groups.

2.2. Role Concept

According to Dougherty & Pritchard (1985) in Bauer (2003:55), this role theory provides a conceptual framework in the study of behavior in organizations. They state that the role "involves patterns of product creation as opposed to behavior or action". Furthermore, Dougherty & Pritchard (1985) in Bauer (2003:56) suggests that the relevance of a role will depend on the emphasis on that role by assessors and observers (usually supervisors and leaders) on the product or outcome produced. In this case, strategy and organizational structure are also proven to influence roles and role perception (Kahn, et.al., 1964; Oswald, Mossholder, & Harris, 1997; in Bauer, 2003:58).

2.3. Information and Communication Technology Concept Through Social Media

According to Bambang Warsita (2008: 135) information technology is the facilities and infrastructure (hardware, software, useware) systems and methods for obtaining, sending, processing, interpreting, storing, organizing, and using data in a meaningful way. The same thing was also expressed by Lantip and Rianto (2011: 4) information technology is defined as science in the field of computer-based information and its development is very rapid. Hamzah B. Uno and Nina Lamatenggo (2011:57) also put forward technology Information is a technology used to process data.

To the presence of the media with all its advantages has become a part of human life. The development of the times has produced a variety of media, one of which is social media. Social media is media on the internet that allows users to represent themselves as well as interact, work together, share, communicate with other users, and form social bonds virtually. Social media is digital media where social reality occurs and the space and time of its users interact. The values that exist in society and the community can also appear in the same or different forms on the internet. Basically, some experts who research the internet see that social media on the internet is a picture of what is happening in the real world, such as plagiarism (Nasrullah, 2016).

2.4. TNI AD Strategic Policy Concept

The TNI strategic policy is an elaboration of government policies in the field of defense and security contained in the National Development Program. The main issues that guide the TNI in building the posture of the TNI are as follows: first, repositioning, redefining and re-actualizing the role of the TNI as an instrument of the state. Second, the development of the TNI by increasing the ratio of forces as the main component in Sishankamrata. Third, developing regional national defense forces supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure and budget. Fifth or finally, building defense cooperation and preparation in the context of world peace (Rahakundinie, 2008).

2.5. Social Change Theory

Menurut Davis (1960: 112), social change is part of cultural change. Change culture includes universal cultural elements, while social change includes changes in social structure. The link between social change and cultural change is based on the perspective that cultural changes that arise and affect social organizations can result in disruption of social balance. If the social balance is

disturbed, it will cause changes in the social structure. In general, social change can be interpreted as changes in patterns of social relations and social structure. For example, changes in the role of the wife in the family, reduced mutual cooperation in society, and changes in the evaluation of labor. Iver (1957: 47) provides a definition of social change as a change in social relations or as a change in the balance (equilibrium) of social relations.

2.6. Functional Structural Theory

As reviewed by Wirawan (2012), Structural-Functional Theory discusses human behavior in the context of an organization (society) and how this behavior is in (can maintain) conditions of equilibrium. How do people maintain sub-system functions in social interaction and change. In maintaining this balance, disturbances (restrictions) must occur, both from within (internal) and from outside (external). If the challenges towards imbalance are so great and the sub-systems are overwhelmed with it, the system's effort is to avoid structural divisions.

2.7. Conflict Theory

Conflicts that occur can result in functional or dysfunctional. Functional conflict described by Gibson (1996) is a difference, conflict or dispute between individuals or groups in terms of methods to achieve goals that can benefit the organization. The functional consequences of conflict lead to positive behavior in accordance with organizational goals, so that leaders play a role in directing conflict so that it remains functional.

2.8. Social Communication Theory

According to Santoso (2006) social communication is a social unit consisting of two or more individuals who have held quite intensive and regular social interactions, so that among the individuals there is already a division of tasks, structure and certain norms. That social norms in people's lives are a form of unwritten rules that function as rules for human attitudes and behavior in daily social life in society. Relatively social norms emphasize social moral sanctions as an element of control over human attitudes and behavior in the association.

2.9. Theory of Military Sociology

In the history of its development, sociology has established multidimensional and multilevel relations with other disciplines. For example, the relationship between sociology and various different disciplines. Sociology, in this context, can be said to be one of the most open disciplines to other disciplines. This openness can be seen in the many sources of quotations in various academic publications. Therefore, taking into account that the study of sociology is essentially interdisciplinary (cross-disciplinary), then to provide a basis for a more comprehensive viewpoint for the study of the core of this book, we need to briefly review institutional theory, political sociology and military sociology, in which the three actually have a very close relationship because in fact military and political phenomena are on one bigger stage; and the limitation of the theoretical introduction to only those three sub-fields is adapted to the theme of this book, namely Parliament, TNI and Police as institutions.

3. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Research Approach and Strategy

In a qualitative approach there are several forms of research that differ from each other in direction, goals, interests, and final results. In a qualitative approach, there are forms of research that are not only adapted to the type of data and research objectives, but also in terms of thinking paradigms, problem approaches, problem boundaries, research questions, to uses and research results. Qualitative research forms are also called qualitative research models (Herdiansyah, 2012). This research approach aims to provide an overview of a society or a particular group of people or an overview of symptoms or the relationship between two or more symptoms (Artherton and Klemmack, 1982). The qualitative view, in this case social reality is viewed holistically, complexly, dynamically, full of meaning and inductive mindset. This approach was chosen in order to reveal Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology which has various phenomena in its social interactions.

3.2. Research Focus

Based on the description of the background of the problem and the formulation of the problem, the research focus is as follows:

3.2.1 Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology with the following indicators:

- 1) Social interaction Community Activities in Facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology
- 2) Maintenance of Order social interactions in Facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology

3.2.2 Supporting and inhibiting factors, with indicators:

1) Supporting factors:

a. Internal factors :

- (1) There is an organizational structure
- (2) There is support from the unit leadership

b. External factors:

- (3) Readiness of the community to accept the presence of Babinsa
- (4) Coordination with Muspika

2) Obstacle factor

a. Internal factors:

- (1) Babinsa officials education level
- (2) Babinsa workload

b. External Factors

- (1) Diverse typologies of society
- (2) Top command policy

3.7 Data Analysis Technique

Data was analyzed using several steps according to the theory of Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014), namely analyzing data in three steps: data condensation, presenting data (data display), and drawing conclusions or verification (conclusion drawing and verification). Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming data.

4.DISCUSSION

4.1. Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in Organizing the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology

The institution of the Indonesian National Army, the Army, as one of the nation's defense tools, in addition to carrying out the task of upholding the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and the territorial integrity of Indonesia, especially in the mainland. Units of the TNI AD which have been deployed throughout the region and have the task of carrying out empowerment of land defense areas, in order to create space, tools, and fighting conditions as well as strong TNI-People's unity for the interests of national defense, especially in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System by Babinsa through Interaction activities facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology. In connection with increasingly advanced technological developments, in order to anticipate it, it is also necessary to master and use information technology media in planning social interaction and territorial development so that it can be made properly, orderly, coordinated in an integrated manner, so that it can be carried out effectively and efficiently for the benefit of community welfare and preparation of regional resilience in the context of national defense.

From the observations and initial findings it can be explained that Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges is a form of interaction between Babinsa and the community in the collaboration process to realize the Implementation of the Universal Defense System through the social and social process as part of territorial development, the form of interaction through this communication is a form of work together to achieve the stated goals. According to sociologists, this form of cooperation is the most important or most widely practiced form of social interaction. Cooperation can be carried out by at least two people who want to achieve the same goal. Cooperation will also get closer if there are actions that offend loyalty that has been traditionally or institutionally ingrained. According to Charles H. Cooley (1983), cooperation arises when people realize that they have the same interests and at the same time have enough knowledge and control over themselves to fulfill these interests; awareness of the existence of the same interests and the existence of an organization are important facts in establishing cooperation.

4.1.1. Social interaction Community Activities in Facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology

Social interaction Community Activities in Facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology. This is realized, among other things, by being more active in engaging with the community in the target area through the use of

information technology. Where the findings in the field show that with the progress in the field of information technology, there is Babinsacan more quickly access direct orders and instructions from the top command regarding community activities that must be carried out, besides that in this community activity we can be more responsive to being involved with groups of community leaders both at the RT and RW levels who are integrated into the sub-district group.

This advancement in information technology is felt to make it easier for Babinsa to carry out their interactions through social communication with the skills they have in applying their interactions through social media, because interactions through Komsos are expected to be able to find out about problems and social conditions in society, as well as to obtain data and facts that develop in the region as a support for territorial duties in obtaining information about what social activities a Babinsa should carry out.

The results of the study also show that with the development of communication and information technology influencing the public in communicating where previously communication was carried out conventionally or face to face now it has changed by only using means in the form of gadgets with digital applications, without realizing it. everyone's desire to communicate now wherever and whenever has a big impact on life.

In addition to the various positive impacts that we get from today's technological advances, there are also negative impacts that cannot be simply ignored, where Social media can also be a threat to national security especially related to issues that smell of sex, especially fake news that can divide the nation. In response to this, Babinsa's role in interacting with the community must be able to minimize this so that divisions do not occur in society, of course this requires the ability to use social media in interacting to support community activities.

It supports research Kartini and Zohrah (2018) who say that Social Communication carried out by Babinsa in their task area plays a very important role as a means of communication to maintain and improve good relations between Babinsa and elements of society at the lower levels and as a means of socialization in conveying the vision, mission and policies the policies of the leadership of the Indonesian Army and being able to build community motivation in order to support the Indonesian Army's Territorial Development activities, especially Babinsa's duties in the field of national defense.

The results of the study show that advances in information technology have had an impact on changing habits of communicating using social media, this has also had an impact on changing the paradigm of defense threats which is the main task of a soldier. In responding to this, a Babinsa must be wise in addressing the development of social media as a means of conveying information in the social interactions it carries out, in addition to Babinsa the role of TNI AD personnel and their families is expected to be wiser in addressing and using social media and not easily spread it before filtering it out. first. Where this requires the ability to be able to control and limit oneself in activities in responding to the development of social media.

4.1.2. Maintenance of Order social interactions in Facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology

Babinsa's maximum role will be able to create a safe and conducive village environment. However, due to the small number of Babinsa personnel in each village, Babinsa's role is still not optimal. Apart from that, good communication has not been established between parties in the village, be it the administrators or the community, so that Babinsa often acts alone in dealing with security disturbances. Weak support from parties in the villages involved will also have an impact on Babinsa's weak support in creating a safe and conducive village environment. Oftentimes Babinsa is not quick in resolving problems in the village because the interaction in the form of communication for security activities does not go well, resulting in several security problems in the areas under which they are assisted.

The results of the study show that the use of technology in terms of social media is no longer used in seeking information or exchanging information among individuals but is also used as a medium for crime and even for the spread of radical ideas by certain elements by utilizing social media. Responding to this, of course, Babinsa is at the forefront in maintaining regional security and order as well as a territorial apparatus on duty at the village level who is tasked with carrying out the function of prevention by always actively interacting with the community in order to maintain order in their area.

The above shows the interaction carried out by Babinsa is inseparable from the communication process, which according to Hardjana, 2003, explains that communication literally means notification, talk, conversation, exchange of ideas, or relationships. Communication is the delivery of messages using certain symbols (symbols), both verbal and non-verbal, with the aim that the message can be received by the recipient. Where the aspects of the communication are the communicator (sender), message (message), channel, communicant (recipient of the message) and feedback (feedback).

In addition, it is also necessary to use a technological approach in dealing with provocative issues on social media effectively and efficiently. The Information Unit must be able to follow every technological development, especially information and communication technology. Utilization and mastery of information and communication technology is very important to do to overcome provocative issues that are deliberately spread on social media to provoke people for certain interests.

The technological approach used in social interaction is the maintenance of order in facing the challenges of digital information and communication technology in line with Haag & Keen, 1996, defines information technology as a set of tools that help you work with information and perform tasks related to information processing. Information technology is not only limited to computer technology (hardware and software) used to process and store information, but also includes communication technology that sends information. Meanwhile, Williams and Sawyer, 2003 define information technology as a technology that combines computing (computers) with high-speed communication lines that carry data, voice and video. Williams and Sawyer, 2005, complete the definition of information technology as a general form that describes any technology that helps produce, manipulate, store, communicate, and convey information. From the definitions above, we can see some similarities in the definitions. Therefore, it can be concluded that what is meant by information and communication technology is all technology, including a combination of computer technology and telecommunications technology that can help humans to generate, manipulate, store, communicate, and convey information.

The results show that Babinsa is related to the interaction of maintaining order must be able to take advantage of technological developments in the field of social media to spread messages of maintaining order and security in their own built areas. The ease of conveying the message of Kamtibmas and communicating between communities and territorial apparatus makes it easier to implement. With the development of technology, Babinsa can keep up with the times and take advantage of these developments to support the implementation of tasks in the field.

This is in line with social relations in social dynamics which is the art of maintaining relationship patterns. Center and Broom (1997:6) identify social relations as follows: "In social relations management functions establish and maintain a mutually beneficial relationship between the organization and the public on whom success or failure depends". In this case Babinsa must be able to manage order maintenance interactions by utilizing technological developments in the field of social media to spread messages of maintaining order and security in their own built areas in order to create conditions for an orderly and safe community environment in their areas.

4.2 Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

4.2.1 Supporting factors

a. Organization

Military organization is a form of bound organization that is directly subject to the government or the state. This government plays a role in limiting military tactics that should be handled by the armed forces. In a military organization, in achieving organizational goals, a professional soldier is needed. The professionalism of a soldier must always be improved through continuous education, training, and coaching. Obedience, obedience in honoring and carrying out duties properly from the tasks set by superiors. A soldier as an element of the state apparatus, especially in running the wheels of government, is required to carry out his functions and duties as a servant of the state and a servant of the community. Related to Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges preparation of interaction activities carried out by regional commands referring to laws and regulations as well as TNI AD doctrine and its derivatives which are used to analyze according to the program set by the Ministry of Defense and the Indonesian Army. The research results show that TNI organization is the main supporter in its implementation Interaction Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in Organizing the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges.

The existence of a chain of command in the organizational structure of the TNI AD facilitates the preparation of unit work programs, both Kowil and Non Kowil, based on a "bottom up planning" system, in which the top command absorbs the needs of the units under it, which is a force that can be utilized by lower units to devise activity programs, especially interaction the use of social media in the Komsos method in order to obtain approval from the upper command so as to expedite its implementation. It is considered can expedite the implementation of the upgrade the ability to interact in using information and communication technology to support the successful implementation of tasks in the field of defense which is the successful implementation of the main tasks of the Indonesian Army.

The line organization structure of the TNI AD is from the strength and solidity of the TNI AD in forms at kowil and non-kowil in the ranks of the TNI AD have been deployed to remote areas, making it possible for each soldier to get to know their respective regions better and to be able to monitor all conditions in the area concerned, so that if there are any obstacles they can be resolved quickly.

The interaction of Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges has received support from the TNI organization because it is in line with the paradigm shift regarding war, the Indonesian Army has been involved in the past to always be close to the people in order to anticipate threats that will disrupt national sovereignty. This happened because these changes were not

only internally oriented, but also experienced ramifications in various fields, such as in military business, military-political relations, military-community relations, and so on. In relation to military and political relations, Syamsul Ma'arif, in his dissertation on "Military and Society: Towards a Professional TNI in the Reform Era" (2007), stated that after the end of the Cold War, which was followed by a wave of democratization and the strengthening of human rights issues, the influence of military institutions in the political map in various parts of the world has decreased. Syamsul Ma'arif illustrates this structural shift by examining the decline in political role after the fall of the Soeharto regime in 1998. In the case of the TNI, for example, the internal restructuring of military institutions began with the rollout of the "New TNI Paradigm" or "XXI Century TNI War." As we will see later in the main study of this book, environmental change factors (social, political, cultural, economic) have caused a significant shift in military-civilian relations, as reflected in the tug-of-war and negotiation of interests that took place within the parliamentary arena. which was followed by a wave of democratization and the strengthening of human rights issues, the influence of military institutions in the political landscape in various parts of the world has decreased. Syamsul Ma'arif illustrates this structural shift by examining the decline in political role after the fall of the Soeharto regime in 1998. In the case of the TNI, for example, the internal restructuring of military institutions began with the rollout of the "New TNI Paradigm" or "XXI Century TNI War." As we will see later in the main study of this book, environmental change factors (social, political, cultural, economic) have caused a significant shift in military-civilian relations, as reflected in the tug-of-war and negotiation of interests that took place within the parliamentary arena.

The interaction of NCOs in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges requires vigilance in dealing with various possibilities for threats that arise, one of the threats that needs special attention is war in other forms implemented by the aggressor country. Through the conception of the defense of the Indonesian nation, the Universal Defense System which involves all citizens and national resources is expected to be able to uphold sovereignty and territorial integrity and the safety of the entire nation from threats that arise. In order to support the concept of a universal defense system, it is necessary to realize regional readiness. To realize this readiness, territorial development is required by regional units,

b. There is support from the unit leadership

Interaction Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges is inseparable from the support of the Danramil and the Dandim as the direct superiors of the hierarchy contained in the TNI institution found that a leader can perceive that by using social media he will get a wide command network, fast, gain insight and self-development to adapt and socialize, with his members.

The findings in the field show social interactions with the use of technology and information are always under the supervision of the leadership and are always reminded to be able to make the most of it for Territorial activities besides so that we ourselves are also careful in using it which if not properly selected will be able to cause harm to the bad image of the TNI institution itself. Besides that the leadership really supports the group by utilizing social media technology and information. The aim is to make it easy to communicate and get information quickly about what is happening in the target area.

This is in line with organizational communication is the sending and receiving of various organizational messages within the formal and informal groups of an organization (Wiryanto, 2005). Formal communication is communication that is approved by the organization itself and is oriented towards the interests of the organization. The contents are in the form of ways of working within the organization, productivity, and the various jobs that must be carried out within the organization. For example: memos, policies, statements, press conferences, and official letters. The informal communication is communication that is socially approved. The orientation is not to the organization, but rather to the individual members.

There are several factors that influence Babinsa's success in Interaction Using Information and Communication Technology in order to minimize threats in the field. Some of these factors can originate within the Unit institution itself in the form of strengths that can be exploited to support successful improvement Interaction Capability of TNI AD Soldiers, including organization and leadership support in the use of Information and Communication Technology in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges that need attention so as not to hinder Babinsa Interaction Ability.

c. Readiness of the community to accept the presence of Babinsa

Interaction Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology, so that it runs smoothly, of course, it must be supported by the readiness of the community to accept the presence of Babinsa to support the universal defense system in their area. The findings in the field show the community's response to Babinsa's presence has gone well where in every interaction with the community both in terms of society and order they always involve Babinsa. In addition, the form of community acceptance of Babinsa's presence in their area is implemented.

The Komsos activity carried out by Babinsa is a reflection of the Unity of the TNI and the People, especially Babinsa to the community members in the target area with the aim of knowing the development of the situation in the target area. With interaction and communication between Babinsa and residents, it will be able to strengthen the relationship between the TNI and the people. Building friendship with the assisted residents is a task that must be realized by a Babinsa. One way to make this happen is by conducting Social Communication in order to create interaction and cohesiveness between Babinsa and its fostered residents.

According to Astrid, Social Communication is one of the more intensive forms of communication, where communication occurs directly between the communicator and the communicant, so that the communication situation takes place in two directions and is more directed towards achieving a situation of social integration, through this activity the actualization of the various issues discussed takes place. (Burhan Bungin, 2006:32). Social communication is at the same time a process of socialization and for the achievement of social stability, social order, the continuation of old and new values that are exalted by a society through social communication, public awareness is fostered, nurtured and expanded.

Social communication as a method is a method that is organized by units of the TNI AD which are related to planning and activities to maintain and enhance close relations with all components of the nation in order to realize mutual understanding and togetherness which allows the public's desire to participate in the interests of the field of National Defense.

Social communication as a capability is the ability of TNI AD Soldiers to communicate with components of society and other relevant government officials in order to create mutual understanding and togetherness that allows the desire of the community to participate in the interests of the field of national defense.

d. Coordination with Muspika

Building friendship with the assisted residents is a task that must be realized by a Babinsa. One way to make this happen is by conducting Social Communication to create interaction and cohesiveness between Babinsa and the assisted residents at the leadership level. What is being done is synergy and always maintaining coordination with the local Muspika.

The findings in the field show that the form of coordination has been going well with government programs which always involve Babinsa as the spearhead of activities so that social communication is established to be implemented in overcoming problems that arise in a social system that exists in the community and reducing friction in the community..

The reality on the ground shows that Babinsa and Muspika routinely collect data on "situational events" in their respective working areas. They record every social event, both positive and negative in their area to then be used as material for issue expenditure in periodic related Muspika meetings. The need for coordination between Muspika to establish communication and cooperation and work hand in hand in resolving any problems that exist in Babinsa's target area.

Coordination and working relations are two related meanings because coordination can only be achieved as well as possible by carrying out effective cooperative relations. Cooperation relationship is a form of administration that helps achieve coordination. Therefore it is said that the end result of communication (work relations) is the achievement of coordination in an effective and efficient way (effective and efficient). Coordination is also intended to unify the activities of organizational work units (units). so that the organization moves as a unified whole to carry out all organizational tasks to achieve its goals.

According to Inu Kencana in his book entitled Government Management (2011: 35), the forms of coordination are: (Regent, Head of Police, Dandim) and Provincial Regional Leadership Conference (Governor, Head of Regional Police, Danrem), Vertical Coordination is the alignment of harmonious and synchronous cooperation from higher equivalent institutions to other institutions of lower rank. For example, the sub-district head to the lurah, between the unit heads of an agency and the heads of sub-units outside of them. Head of Section (Kabag), an Agency to Head of Sub-Division (Kasubag) other than their section, Head of Bureau of an Agency to Head of another Sub-Bureau outside their Bureau.

By realizing the link between the tasks of the TNI and those of the regional government, the role of the Satkowil in assisting the tasks of the regional government becomes important and is an integral part of the Satkowil's duties which cannot be separated. The role of the Satkowil in order to be effective and on target, of course, needs to be coordinated and synergized with the regional government work programs. Recognizing the importance of coordination and synergy as stated above, this can be used as an entry point for the Satkowil to play an active role in assisting local governments, which can be implemented through the Binter method

so that the programs proposed by the Satkowil can be directed and accounted for in accordance with applicable regulations. Binter is one of the main tasks of the regional command which is carried out to empower regional potential to become regional power in the form of space, equipment and tough fighting conditions in order to prepare national defense. to help the local government improve people's welfare. Territorial Development is carried out continuously by involving related agencies, especially the Government, the Community or Non-Departmental Institutions as well as the TNI AD as the core in an integrated manner using the Binter method with the use of information technology in TNI Service activities, Development of Regional Resilience and Development of Social Communications. strong fighting tools and conditions for the preparation of national defense. The holding of inter-regional interrogations is expected to achieve optimal results in order to be able to empower the potential of the region to become a force that can be used as capital to help regional governments improve people's welfare. Territorial Development is carried out continuously by involving related agencies, especially the Government, the Community or Non-Departmental Institutions as well as the TNI AD as the core in an integrated manner using the Binter method with the use of information technology in TNI Service activities, Development of Regional Resilience and Development of Social Communications. strong fighting tools and conditions for the preparation of national defense. The holding of inter-regional interrogations is expected to achieve optimal results in order to be able to empower regional potentials into strengths that can be used as capital to help regional governments improve people's welfare. Territorial Development is carried out continuously by involving related agencies, especially the Government, the Community or Non-Departmental Institutions as well as the TNI AD as the core in an integrated manner using the Binter method with the use of information technology in TNI Service activities, Development of Regional Resilience and Development of Social Communications.

4.2.2 Obstacle factor

a. Babinsa officials education level

The internal inhibiting factor is the level of education of the Babinsa apparatus, which, as we all know, is implementing territorial development that deals directly with village communities and with all the problems that are full of the diversity of existing educational strata, a Babinsa is usually just for soldiers with an education level equivalent to junior high or high school, this sometimes becomes an obstacle when Babinsa conveys his interactions with people with higher levels of education.

The results of the study found that one of the obstacles faced by our babinsa, especially in this interaction process, is their educational level, which is only at the junior and senior high school level but must be faced with people whose education level is junior high school to strata 3, this sometimes makes it difficult for them to communicate in their interaction activities with the community.

Besides that Babinsa's formal education level, which is only at the junior high/high school level, sometimes creates problems when many of them do not know about territorial knowledge and are still not fluent in interactions related to universal defence, so further learning is needed and needs to be improved. Babinsa's readiness still needs to learn a lot about the territorial development system and apply it to the villages it supports. Babinsa needs technical guidance in carrying out their main tasks going forward, especially in their interactions with Babinkamtibmas and Forkompika where they work, where Babinsa sometimes feels insecure because their educational levels are not the same.

This shows that from the quality aspect Babinsa personnel are still facing competence problems, which can be seen from the aspects of knowledge, skills, and attitudes. Viewed from the aspect of knowledge, not all Babinsa personnel have an adequate level of formal education, the average is high school/high school graduates, and it is still rare for those with a strata 1 (S1) level of education. Viewed from the aspect of skills/expertise, not all Babinsa personnel are able to master local language skills from their assigned places, they still have weak mastery of community customs and are still not optimal in understanding the culture, character of the community, and the socio-cultural conditions of the local community. Judging from the mentality/attitude/behavior aspect, there are still Babinsa personnel who are less populous, less well known to the public,

From the description of the quality aspects of the Babinsa personnel, it can be stated that the lack of knowledge, lack of skills, and attitudes/behaviors that do not reflect the sapta marga and soldier's oath certainly affect the implementation of the duties of Babinsa personnel in detecting acts of radicalism in society. A small number of Babinsa personnel became less responsive, less alert, and less assimilate with the community, which hindered them Interaction Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in Organizing the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges.

b. Babinsa Workload

The next internal inhibiting factor is Babinsa's own workload where the limited number of Babinsa personnel in each Koramil compared to the very complex task of territorial development in the target areas makes Babinsa's interactions related to existing technological advancements not running optimally. From a quantitative aspect, the number of Babinsa in Indonesia is relatively large, spread across all villages and sub-districts in Indonesia. However, faced with the vast territory and the complexity of

Indonesia's topography, the number of Babinsa owned by the TNI AD is still relatively small. As an illustration, 1 Babinsa sometimes has to cover 2 to 3 Villages, which makes the performance of Babinsa personnel less than optimal.

Findings in the field show that there is one Babinsa for one village or sub-district with various kinds of existing problems, causing the Babinsa to carry out a lot of territorial tasks, they must always update regional conditions in order to foster regional resilience, carry out social and community services, and community service which sometimes becomes an obstacle for Babinsa to be able to work optimally.

Babinsa is designed to be the spearhead in approaching and communicating with all community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, and youth leaders, as well as various leaders of mass organizations, NGOs, and Islamic boarding schools in the community in the context of implementing the Universal Defense System. Babinsa in the middle of the community becomes a source of asking questions for the community about aspects of security, defense and various Kamtibmas issues in the community so that the community can report to Babinsa about various suspicious actions, dangerous movements, as well as activities of foreigners/immigrants in their respective areas.

However, even in a limited number with a high workload, the Babinsa personnel in the village can carry out the mission of TNI professionalism in carrying out their duties in territorial development. Therefore, the role of Babinsa in carrying out their duties has the ability to be based on a strong mentality and high motivation, even though it is filled with all the deficiencies and all the limitations of facilities and infrastructure and funds. The Babinsa in carrying out their duties have possessed special abilities, mental and ideological abilities, physical abilities, professional abilities and mastery of the five territorial abilities.

c. Diverse typologies of society

The diverse typology of the community in the Kodam IV/Diponegoro area creates a separate obstacle for Babinsa in implementing the Universal Defense through interaction in the form of Komsos. The findings in the field show that there are differences in complexity between urban and rural areas. The dissimilarity of community typologies in villages and those in urban areas is a separate problem for the Babinsa in carrying out Interaction Non-commissioned officers in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology differ depending on the location in the city or village environment of the Babinsa fostered area, where in the rural environment it has homogeneous characteristics (livelihoods, values in culture as well as in attitudes and behavior behavior) but different from urban communities which are more complex with high individualism in society with very fast social change.

The typology of society or the categorization of society can be influenced by the characteristics of society and the culture that exists in society. Community characteristics may change due to physical changes in the area, such as infrastructure. In general, the typology of society is categorized into two, traditional society and modern society. Traditional society is a society that has high solidarity and is in the form of mechanical solidarity, namely the relationship between individuals is based on common interests, while modern society is a society that has very low solidarity and is in the form of mechanical solidarity, namely the relationship between individuals is based on the individual's own interests.

Community life generally varies from one community to another, these differences can be caused by, among other things, the structure of the community and also the location or area factors that have an important role. The prominent differences appear in the life of rural communities and urban communities. In the life of the village community gotong royong is a prominent feature of community life. This mutual cooperation factor can bring a sense of kinship closer that strengthens relationships, strengthens solidarity between community members with one another. Likewise with the education factor, generally education in rural areas is lower than urban communities. This also causes differences between the development of rural and urban communities. Communities with more advanced education will encourage faster community development, and vice versa. Economic factors, economic development in rural areas is lower than in urban areas. This can be seen, for example, from the amount of income per capita in rural communities. Therefore, daily needs are simpler due to the ability to buy the things they need.

The dissimilarity of the typology of the people in the village and those in urban areas is a separate problem for the Babinsa in carrying out Interaction Non-commissioned officers in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Information Technology Challenges make it difficult for Babinsa to align work programs in carrying out social interactions depending on where the Babinsa is placed.

d. Top Command Policy

The use of information technology as a means of supporting territorial development activities is urgently needed as a medium for the satkowlil to establish effective communication with other national components, so that through the communication carried out an understanding will be realized regarding the program of activities being carried out by the regional command in the framework of preparing national potential to become national strength for the sake of national defense and national security and to realize the Universal People's Defense System.

For guarantee the increased use of information technology in interim activities at the Satkowil level to support the Universal People's Defense System in accordance with the provisions and rules set by the Command. The form of soldier interaction in responding to the development of existing social media, especially the 4 most used social media in Indonesia, namely Youtube, WhatsApp, Facebook and Instagram where TNI AD soldiers are required to be able to interact and communicate and take advantage of advances in information technology, both in the internal environment as well as external TNI in order to build and strengthen the interoperability of TNI information ranks to support the main tasks of the TNI. This has also been emphasized by several telegrams from the Army Chief of Staff such as STR/842/2017, STR/15/2018, STR/292/2018, STR/61/2019,

The findings in the field show so far There are no specific rules for Babinsa interactions. There is only a policy in the form of an ST Kasad issued as a result. Incidents of violations using social media by TNI AD soldiers occurred due to weak organizational policies, in this case through their respective units. The TNI AD only relies on ST Kasad to limit its personnel in social media. This wise limitation is good, unfortunately it is not followed up with action down to the lower units so that it only seems like an order without full socialization support.

There is no policy in the organization related to the interaction of soldiers in the use of social media, only in the form of an emphasis on soldier personnel being more careful and wise in using social media.

The Babinsa in social interactions carried out to face the challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology cannot be separated from the communication function, namely First, the social function with the aim of pleasure, to show closeness to other people, to build and maintain relationships. Referring to communication as a social function, the process of social communication carried out by soldiers is an effort carried out in the framework of building and maintaining relations between the TNI and other components of the nation in line with the development of information technology.

Second, the decision-making function, namely deciding to do or not to do something at a certain time. Seeing the importance of this interaction, a soldier needs to be equipped with interaction skills to communicate, especially with the increasingly widespread use of social media by the public. their abilities in the field of technology and information, even the phenomenon that exists in remote villages is that there are still many soldiers, especially territorial soldiers, in this case Babinsa, who only have old gadgets that are far behind with increasingly rapid developments so that in carrying out their duties they will always get sympathy and community support.

Table 1. Existing Models

Phenomenon	Focus	Indicator	Findings	Proposition	Major Proposition
Interaction of Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges (Babinsa's social interaction study in the use of technology and information media within the scope of the IV Diponegoro Military Regional Command)	Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in Organizing the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology	Social interaction Community Activities in Facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Advances in technology have made Babinsa able to speed up access to information and social interaction The speed of access to information makes social interactions more responsive in community activities Technological advances in terms of social interaction require the ability to use social media to support community activities The social interaction carried out in the assisted areas always emphasizes understanding and knowledge for the community to always be active in filtering news that enters social media. The form of social interaction in the form of information becomes easier to cover the target area. Social interaction Community activities as a means of communication 	Advances in technology have made Babinsa able to accelerate access to information and be more responsive in community activities, with the ability to understand and use social media the easier it is to cover the built area to support social activities.	Babinsa's social interactions in the community sector are supported by technological advancements that enable Babinsa to accelerate access to information and be more responsive in addition to maintaining order through the media, which is important to counteract the use of social media as a medium for crime and disturbance of order, supported by Babinsa's creativity which is supported by the organizational structure, and that leader absorb the needs of the units under them and get a good response from the community and coordination with Muspika.

Phenomenon	Focus	Indicator	Findings	Proposition	Major Proposition
			to maintain and enhance close relations with all components of the nation and increase TNI-People's Unity		
		Maintenance of Order social interactions in Facing the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology	<p>7. Social interaction in the field of maintaining order through the media is important in preventing the use of social media as a medium for crime and disturbance of order</p> <p>8. Babinsa Related to the Maintenance of Order demanded can take advantage of technological developments in the field of social media</p> <p>9. Ability to use information technology in supporting the Maintenance of Order in facing defense threats in the form of propaganda, hate speech and other things that have the potential to cause conflict in society</p> <p>10. Babinsa considers that social media and smartphones are just a means of communication, not the main media in disseminating territorial activities as their duties, especially in maintaining order in their territory.</p> <p>11. Babinsa's Komsos method is inseparable from Babinsa's own creativity</p>	Social interaction in the field of maintaining order through the media is important in order to counteract the use of social media as a medium for crime and disturbance of order by not considering smartphones as mere communication tools and supported by Babinsa's creativity.	
	Supporting and Inhibiting Factors	Supporting factors	<p>12. Interaction Babinsa's social support is supported by a consistent organizational structure absorb the needs of the units below it.</p> <p>13. Support from the Unit Leader in Interaction using social media is given by always reminding you to be wise in social media</p> <p>14. Response society towards the presence of babinsa in every interaction is open</p> <p>15. Coordination is carried out with Muspika to support Babinsa's social interactions</p>	Interaction Babinsa Social is supported by an organizational structure and leadership absorb the needs of the units under them and get a good response from the community and coordination with Muspika	
		Obstacle factor	<p>16. The level of education is an obstacle faced by the babinsa in the process of interaction with people with various levels of education</p> <p>17. The limited number of Babinsa personnel in each Koramil compared to the very complex task of territorial development in the target areas</p> <p>18. The dissimilarity of community typologies in villages and those in urban areas is a problem in harmonizing Babinsa's</p>	Education levels with various educational strata. Limited number of Babinsa personnel in each Koramil are compared, Dissimilar typologies of people in villages and those in urban areas and there are no special rules in Babinsa interactions are problems in harmonizing social interactions carried out by Babinsa	

Phenomenon	Focus	Indicator	Findings	Proposition	Major Proposition
			social interactions 19. There is no policy in the organization related to the interaction of soldiers in the use of social media, only in the form of emphasis so that soldier personnel are more careful and wise in using social media		

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

From the description above it can be concluded that:

1. Interaction of Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in Organizing the Universal Defense System to Face Challenges in Digital Information and Communication Technology supported by technological advances makes Babinsa able to accelerate access to information and be more responsive in community activities, with the ability to understand and use social media the easier it is to cover the built area to support social activities.
2. Social interaction in the field of maintaining order through the media is important in order to counteract the use of social media as a medium for crime and disturbance of order by not considering smartphones as mere communication tools and supported by Babinsa's creativity.
3. Supporting and inhibiting factors Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in Organizing the Universal Defense System to Face the Challenges of Digital Information and Communication Technology includes:

- a. Supporters

Interaction Babinsa Social is supported by an organizational structure and leadership absorb the needs of the units under them and get a good response from the community and coordination with Muspika

- b. Inhibitor

Level education with various educational strata, the limited number of Babinsa personnel in each Koramil is compared, the dissimilarity of community typologies in villages and those in urban areas and there are no specific rules in Babinsa interactions are problems in harmonizing social interactions carried out by Babinsa

From these findings a Major Proposition can be drawn up. Babinsa's social interaction in the community sector is supported by technological advancements that enable Babinsa to accelerate access to information and be more responsive in addition to maintaining order through media. Babinsa's creativity is supported by an organizational structure and leadership absorb the needs of the units under them and get a good response from the community and coordination with Muspika.

5.2. Research Recommendations

After analyzing the phenomenon shown The Interaction of Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges, it is necessary to recommend a number of things as constructive suggestions as follows.

5.2.1 Theoretical Implications

Advances in technology have made Babinsa able to accelerate access to information and be more responsive in community activities, with the ability to understand and use social media the easier it is to cover the built area to support social activities. Besides that Social interaction in the field of maintaining order through the media is important in order to counteract the use of social media as a medium for crime and disturbance of order by not considering smartphones as mere communication tools and supported by Babinsa's creativity.

Babinsa's social interaction has shown that Social interaction is the main condition for the occurrence of social activities where of course we need each other to fulfill their life needs. It is from this that creates patterns of social interaction in society that occur every day because relationships are created from communication that is established either intentionally or unintentionally between

two or more people who aim to influence each other to achieve a certain goal, starting from individual to individual to group to group.

The above results support the main theory (grand theory) used in this study, where Kimball Young (2002) forms the process of social interaction, including the first, the associative process, this process implies unite, unite, unite or integration. Because there is something that is recognized by a group of people and then associative is born in society. Both dissociative processes are processes of resistance carried out by individuals and groups in social processes among themselves in a society.

In the current era, communication is one of the important factors to maintain good relations with others. Every day people always interact with their surroundings to establish friendship with each other. In society, not only verbal communication can be done to convey messages, but non-verbal communication is also often used to support statements from verbal communication. Social interaction has dynamic characteristics and is not static. This means that the characteristics of social interaction can be viewed from various aspects according to the characteristics of human interaction. This means that the characteristics of the interaction will be seen in detail in the interaction model carried out by humans. Generally,

But what is more prominent in the process of social interaction is carried out by Village Supervisory Non-Commissioned Officers (Babinsa) in the Implementation of the Universal Defense System to Face Digital Information and Communication Technology Challenges is more in the form of associative interaction patterns that are formed when Babinsa interacts with its environment such as encouraging cooperation between Babinsa and the community in which there are certain activities aimed at achieving shared goals and mutual assistance and mutual understanding between community groups, fostering an attitude of mutual accommodation to adapt to the environment and individuals so that there are no inter-conflicts due to clashes between different cultures from one another. The use of digital communication media makes it easy for interacting parties to obtain information and references about the defense of the universe when handled wisely digital communication causes humans to experience social dysfunction and rarely communicate directly (face to face).

5.2.2 Practical Implications

In accordance with the research findings, there are several suggestions that can be practical contributions to this research, namely as follows:

1. In anticipating technological progress, especially regarding the use of social media in communication, activities to improve communication skills for Babinsa should be carried out through the provision of courses, workshops, as well as briefings on the use of social media down to the lower unit level.
2. In order to minimize the existence of information circulating in the community that is discrediting the TNI, the TNI should intensify the use of social media in all units and pay attention to the continuity of the media used in Babinsa's target areas.
3. The command organization for the TNI should not only make policies on how a babinsa uses social media but also monitor down to the grassroots level the implementation of these policies.

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