The role of digital literacy capability of Babinsa Kodim 0705/Magelang to improve community preparedness for natural disasters

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Abstract. The intensity of disaster events that occur in the Kodim 0705/Magelang area is high. Therefore, Babinsa, who serves in the Kodim 0705/Magelang area as the spearhead who is in direct contact with the community in villages, has a central role in increasing community preparedness in the village under his guidance. To support the implementation of this task, Babinsa must have digital literacy capabilities in the face of natural disasters that occur. This research aims to analyze the role of the digital literacy capability of Babinsa, who serve in the Kodim 0705/Magelang area, in improving community preparedness in the village under their guidance in the face of natural disasters. The method used in this research is the library research method, where in this method the collection of reference sources related to the problem that is the topic of research is carried out, and then from the reference sources it is carefully understood so that the research results are obtained. The results showed that the Chapter's digital literacy capability plays a very important role when faced with natural disasters, and advances in digital technology can improve community preparedness to deal with natural disasters.

1 Introduction

Indonesia is level 3 out of 153 in earthquake disasters and level 1 out of 265 tsunami disasters based on the results of research by Kuntjoro and Jamil [1] and the 2009 Global Report on Risk Reduction of Disaster Events [2]. This position is inseparable from Indonesia's geographical location, where Indonesia's position is right between the Eurasian plate and the Pacific plate. In addition, this condition can be clearly seen from the stretch of active volcanoes located in almost all parts of Indonesia. Therefore, the intensity of disaster events is relatively high and diverse for almost all parts of Indonesia, including Central Java Province, especially Magelang.

The impacts caused by natural disasters result in material and personnel losses. In addition, these impacts can also cause environmental damage. The BPBD of Magelang District noted that in the period of 2017 to 2022, there have been disaster events that occurred in the form of landslides, strong winds, floods, fires, the eruption of Mount Merapi, earthquakes, and others. The number of events that occurred in that period was 3160. These various disasters are caused by the geography of Magelang District. The Magelang region is surrounded by a complex of mountains and rivers. Mount Merapi, Mount Sumbing, Mount Telomoyo, Mount Andong, Mount Merbabu, and Mount Telomoyo. The main rivers that flow in the Magelang region are the Elo and Progo rivers.

Some of the factors that allegedly affect the series of natural disasters that occur in the Magelang region are the behavior of people who are still not aware of the importance of environmental conservation and the spatial changes that arise as a result of infrastructure development.

Figure 1 shows the series of natural disasters experienced by the Magelang region between 2017 and 2022. It can be seen that there have been 1737 disasters that occurred in the Magelang region from 2019 to 2022, with an increasing trend.

Fig. 1. Disaster Events in Magelang Region 2017 – 2022[3].

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Based on the data and information from BPBD Magelang District, it shows that Magelang is included in the area with a high level of disaster vulnerability. Thus, cooperation from various components of society is needed to carry out planned and directed natural disaster management through good coordination and communication in the field. Some of the community components involved in natural disaster management include the Government of Magelang City and District, TNI, the police, Non-Governmental Organizations, BNPB, and BPBD, as well as mass organizations and academics.

The involvement of TNI in natural disaster management is an application of TNI's main task in Military Operations Other than War (OMSP), as stipulated in Law No. 34 of 2004 concerning TNI [4]. The implementation of this task itself intends to prevent and reduce the impact of natural disasters that have the potential to threaten state sovereignty and national safety. TNI, in this case, the Indonesian Army (TNI AD), has a strategic role in natural disaster management.

In natural disaster management, the regional command of the Army is at the forefront and is directly involved with other components in carrying out this task. Specifically, for the Magelang region, the regional command unit that carries out natural disaster management operations is Kodim 0705/Magelang. In its organizational structure, Kodim 0705/Magelang oversees 24 Koramil (Military Rayon Commands) spread across all villages and sub-districts in the regency and city of Magelang. Koramil personnel who spearhead and have direct access to interact with the community at the village level are Babinsa personnel. A Babinsa has to carry out territorial development in his fostered area, including preparing community preparedness in the face of natural disaster management by utilizing all the potential in his fostered area.

The rapid development of technology in the digital era has had a very significant impact on all aspects of life, including natural disaster management activities. Reflecting on these conditions, a Babinsa needs to have qualified digital literacy capability in carrying out tasks to improve the preparedness of the community in the fostered area in the face of natural disaster management.

In general, literacy is the ability possessed by a person to read and write. According to Paul Gilster, digital literacy is the ability to effectively and efficiently utilize technology and information carried out by a person through digital media facilities in various fields of life, such as education, daily life, and the world of work [7]. A person is said to have digital literacy if they can search the Internet (Internet Searching), Guide Hypertext Direction (Hypertextual navigation), and evaluate Information Content (content Evaluation). Knowledge Assembly. Through this digital literacy capability, a person can easily have access to, understand, and sort out various types of information that will improve their quality of life. Broadly speaking, with digital literacy capability, people can reach, convey, and voice their aspirations on existing digital platforms. Thus, the impact that can be felt by digital literacy capability is increased supervision of the development of the current situation and active participation from the community.

Some of the benefits of digital literacy are first, through digital literacy capability, users do not need to go to the destination location to get information. This can save available time. Second, faster learning A user can learn new knowledge faster by using electronic means such as computers and smartphones. Third, digital literacy capabilities make people more selective in receiving information. So that it can be known which information is true and which is false. Fourth, the ability to use digital literacy will motivate a person to get the latest information, considering that information can change in just seconds and that various information can affect people's views on published news. Fifth, being always connected and being able to use several applications that are specialized for the communication process will make people always connected. In matters that are important and urgent, this will provide its benefits. Sixth, someone who has digital literacy capabilities can make better decisions [8]. This is because digital literacy encourages a person to explore, observe, analyze, and make comparisons before making a decision.

Some dimensions of digital literacy are as follows [9]:

a. Aspects of daily life, education, and profession are linked to digital literacy capability. A person's daily living conditions and life experiences affect their digital literacy capabilities.

2 Literature review

2.1 Digital literacy

According to UNESCO, digital literacy is the capability to use communication and information technology to find, utilize, evaluate, create, and communicate content or information with cognitive, ethical, social, emotional, and technical or technological aspects. Information literacy and digital literacy are central themes of information science. They are associated with problems as diverse as information overload, lifelong learning, knowledge management, and the development of information society [5]. The main concern when we talk about digital literacy is locating, using, evaluating and information production [6].

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Some dimensions of digital literacy are as follows [9]:

a. Aspects of daily life, education, and profession are linked to digital literacy capability. A person's daily living conditions and life experiences affect their digital literacy capabilities.
b. Technology, communication, and information literacy are part of digital literacy.
c. The ability to gather and use knowledge, techniques, attitudes, and personal qualities, as well as planning, implementation, and evaluation, are related to digital literacy in completing tasks or finding solutions to problems. A person will be motivated to improve and develop their level of digital literacy. Digital literacy has certain levels [10]. Beside that, discrete technology or digital literacy skills were identified and coded to a category based on its traits, as well as coded for the study and domain from which it came [11]. Figure 2 shows the levels of digital literacy that exist.

The following is an overview of the levels that exist in the digital literacy level, where at level one, individuals have basic capabilities and understand the concepts and attitudes applied when using digital media. At level two of digital literacy, individuals have applied the use of digital media for broader purposes such as trade, education, and socialization. At the top level of digital transformation, individuals can utilize digital media to carry out something new and diverse that can provide benefits to the wider community. The scheme of digital literacy levels can be seen in Figure 2.

2.2 Bintara Pembina Desa

Natural disasters are events that cannot be predicted with precision. Therefore, in dealing with natural disasters is to prevent and reduce the impact and risks that occur as a result of the natural disaster itself. In natural disaster management, cooperation and coordination between components of the nation are needed. Among components of the nation is Indonesian Armed forces (TNI), especially Indonesian Army (TNI AD) as the front guard that is directly in contact with the community through territorial development carried out by regional commands spread throughout Indonesia. During and post disaster TNI has the vital role [13]. TNI AD territorial command units spread from the provincial level to the village or kelurahan level are strengthened by personnel who have been equipped with certain abilities and knowledge to support the implementation of territorial development tasks. At the provincial level, the responsible TNI AD regional command unit is the Kodam. Then hierarchically successively to the Regency / City level to the village / kelurahan level are Korem, Kodim and Koramil.

The Military Rayon Command abbreviated as Koramil is an implementing agency of the Military District Command (Kodim) which is territorial in nature and is domiciled under the Dandim which organizes the implementation of territorial development tasks. At the successive level, the responsible TNI AD-Pokmin, while at the executive level, namely Bintara Pembina Desa abbreviated as Babinsa. Babinsa or Bintara Pembina Desa is a member of TNI who comes from the Non-Commissioned Officer class with the rank of Sergeant and above. Babinsa has the duty and responsibility of fostering a village or kelurahan in the Koramil unit area in order to maintain national defense and security in the region. Babinsa is the frontline and spearhead of TNI AD who is in direct contact with civil society, especially if there are developments in the situation in the area under their guidance such as when there are floods, earthquakes that can threaten security.
[14]. Babinsa also tell information to community to evacuate if there is a disaster and determine the place of shelter [15].

A Babinsa should have 5 territorial capabilities [16]. The following are the 5 Territorial Capabilities that must be possessed by Babinsa, namely as follows:

a. Ability to obtain information and report quickly,

b. Ability to communicate with the surrounding community,

c. Ability to record geography, demography and social conditions related to national defense,

d. Ability to raise awareness of state defense in the surrounding community,

e. Ability to master the surrounding terrain. Social Communication Activities of Babinsa

This is very important for a Babinsa, especially in carrying out tasks to improve community preparedness for natural disasters. Success or failure of the Babinsa's task implementation in providing guidance in their area depends on the Babinsa's ability to communicate and coordinate with the relevant officials in the village/sub-district leaders in the area. Babinsa is spearhead in carrying out the coaching function whose main task is to train the people and provide counseling in the field of defense and security, supervision of defense and security facilities or infrastructure including those related to natural disasters in the village. Babinsa is required to always be close to all residents and village officials / officials, if there are problems / difficulties faced by villagers. Beside of that, Babinsa must has ability to motivated community to realize for disaster preparedness [17].

2.3 Disaster preparedness

Disaster preparedness is a series of steps taken to reduce the impact and prepare for the effects caused by disaster events, both in the form of natural and man-made disaster events. Disaster preparedness aims to minimize material and non-material losses including the protection of the community, property and the environment caused by disaster events.

According to Coppola and Maloney, disaster management in modern times includes four functional components [18], including

a. Mitigation, which involves reducing or eliminating hazard risk components. According to World Development Reports [19], mitigation includes construction marking, updating of vulnerability levels, zoning and land use management and planning, observance of construction codes and safety codes, and application of health care measures.

b. Preparedness, which includes equipping communities at risk of disaster or preparing to be able to help people in the event of a disaster with various tools/equipment to increase survivability and minimize financial and other risks. Preparedness is a variety of pre-disaster programs that strengthen personnel capabilities, improve management and technical capabilities of governments, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, journalists, research institutions and disaster-prone communities in providing reciprocity in emergency and disaster situations [20]. The preparedness process includes planning, training of emergency personnel, warning systems, emergency communication systems, evacuation plans and training, inventory of resources, contact lists of emergency personnel and public information.

c. Response, includes actions taken to reduce or eliminate disaster impacts. Response activities consist of early notification of residents around disaster-prone areas, assistance and evacuation of victims, search and rescue, impact assessment, logistics and aid distribution, security of disaster-affected areas and personnel, and rehabilitation and reconstruction [21].

d. Recovery involves repairing, reconstructing or rebuilding and recovering the damage and loss caused by the disaster. Disaster response and recovery are the immediate and comprehensive activities taken by governments, agencies and disaster management professionals to meet the basic needs of disaster victims until a more permanent and sustainable resolution of the problem is achieved. These four components are currently the platform for disaster management, serving as the basis for conducting from field operations to policy-making and disaster management strategies.

In the submission of Bakornas in 2007, it was stated that the main factors that cause disasters to cause casualties and large losses are a lack of understanding of the characteristics of hazards, attitudes or behaviors that result in a decrease in natural resources, lack of early warning information resulting in uncertainty and helplessness or inability to deal with disasters [22].

Community preparedness in dealing with disasters in the stages before, during and after a disaster can reduce the impact or risk of disasters that occur. According to Juhadi in 2018 said that knowledge about disaster is very important to increase the capacity of the community in terms of dealing with a disaster. In order to achieve community preparedness, the government needs to increase the importance of disaster management to avoid greater losses for the community [23]. In Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, the government is responsible for organizing disaster management [24].

In disaster management, every community has the right to a sense of security, social protection, especially for disaster-prone community groups. To achieve this, the need for training, education and information on disaster preparedness is a necessity. As stated by Iskandar in 2016 who said that information needs are basic needs that determine human quality, both in terms of attitudes, morals and intellect [25]. In relation to disasters, the most important thing is the dissemination of disaster information that is channeled to the community so that they understand the situation and conditions when living in areas prone to potential disasters.

The delivery of information and dissemination of information about disaster events through the use of digital media can facilitate communication and
coordination in improving disaster preparedness. Babinsa who have digital literacy capability are expected to be the connector and disseminator of information about disasters, making it easier for residents to access additional information if they need it at any time. Disaster information is very supportive of community preparedness in facing disasters. These needs need to be met and equipped with the ability to understand accurate and efficient information. Thus, the role of the Chapter's digital literacy capability is very important in improving disaster preparedness.

3 Method

The method used in this research is the library research method where in this method the collection of reference sources related to the problem that is the topic of the research is carried out, then from the reference sources it is carefully understood so that the research results are obtained. In order to support the implementation of the research, a literature study was carried out through descriptive writing. According to Nazir in 2003, the descriptive method is a form of method used to conduct research on objects, human groups, systems of thought or a group at the present time. Writing with this method aims to form an explanation, description or view that is organized, accurate, and in accordance with reality of the phenomena, characteristics, and facts as well as the relationship between the phenomena under study. Secondary data obtained either directly or indirectly by the author is the source of data used in this research. This secondary data is in the form of records, evidence and reports that have become archives, both published and unpublished. This research focuses on literature-based research so that the data collected is qualitative data which is analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis methods.

4 Results

4.1 Role of digital literacy capability of chapters

The digital literacy capability of a Babinsa (Bintara Pembina Desa) play an important role in supporting the implementation of tasks in the current digital era. One of Babinsa’s tasks that requires digital literacy capability is preparing the community's preparedness in the face of natural disasters. Through Babinsa's good digital literacy capability, it is expected that the following will be achieved: information related to disasters will be more accurate and quickly spread among the community, because Babinsa can use social media, applications and online platforms to disseminate information about disasters, evacuation locations, rescue routes, and other instructions to the community quickly and accurately. With good digital literacy capability, counseling and socialization on preparedness measures in taking preventive measures, emergency response measures and preparation for natural disasters can be done through learning materials, infographics and videos disseminated by Babinsa to communities in their areas. Furthermore, this can also help condition the situation so that there is no panic among the community that occurs online if what develops is incorrect information. Furthermore, through good digital literacy capability, Babinsa can collect data and mapping of resources in their area, including medical facilities, temporary shelters, evacuation routes and other locations related to natural disaster management so that the community can better access them. In addition, the digital literacy capability possessed by a Babinsa can facilitate coordination with other agencies, collect data, see the progress of the disaster situation so that reports to the leadership and logistics distribution can run effectively. Thus, digital literacy capability can also be used to mobilize community support and involvement in natural disaster preparation and management activities. Specifically, some digital literacy capability that are mandatory competencies in the digital era to support the implementation of the territorial development tasks of a Babinsa (Bintara Pembina Desa) in improving community preparedness for disasters are as follows:

a. Babinsa must have the ability to use various digital platforms such as social media (WhatsApp, Facebook, Tiktok, Instagram, etc.) and email. This can help Babinsa in carrying out tasks such as disseminating information, coordinating with various related parties, and communicating with communities in their area.

b. Babinsa has the ability to use computers and other communication devices including laptops, tablets and smartphones and can operate operating systems, applications and various software relevant to their duties.

c. Babinsa should have a good understanding of internet usage including how to navigate websites, and access and verify information needed from reliable sources.

d. Babinsa should be able to collect, manage and analyze data related to natural disasters and their overall tasks using digital tools to enable them to make better informed decisions.

e. Babinsa should use social media wisely and responsibly considering that they are the frontline in contact with the community in delivering accurate information on natural disaster management.

f. Babinsa should be able to use mapping applications and GPS devices to monitor and track the location of resources and identify areas affected by disasters so that community preparedness can be improved.

Based on the level of digital literacy skills proposed by Mayes and Fowler in 2006, Babinsa should have at least level II digital literacy capability. At this level, Babinsa are expected to have the ability to use applications professionally in supporting the implementation of their duties in the field.

4.2 Obstacles faced in preparing and improving babinsa's digital literacy capability

In its development, there are several obstacles encountered in the preparation and improvement of Babinsa's digital literacy capability. These obstacles must be the focus of attention for leaders in the ranks of Kodim
0705/Magelang in order to obtain optimal performance results of Babinsa, especially in preparing community preparedness in the face of natural disasters. Some of the obstacles in question include first, uneven technological advances resulting in limited access. The vast area of Magelang has resulted in unstable internet connections, making it difficult to prepare Babinsa's digital literacy capability. Secondly, the rapid acceleration of technology and information advancement requires rapid adaptation from the Babinsa, so that the training and upgrading materials must be adjusted to digital literacy materials. Third, there is a different understanding of digital technology among Babinsa, with some Babinsa already familiar with using digital technology and others new to the basic use of digital technology. Fourth, there is a lack of resources and qualified personnel in organizing digital literacy programs for Babinsa.

These obstacles can be overcome well if there is attention from the leaders in Kodim 0705/Magelang on the issue of Babinsa's digital literacy skills.

In addition, in overcoming these obstacles, it is also necessary to collaborate with other agencies such as the Magelang City/Regency government, in this case Diskominfo and other private parties such as telecommunications providers.

4.3 Preparing and improving Babinsa’s digital literacy capability

Given that Babinsa's digital literacy capability have a crucial and strategic role in the current digital era. Therefore, efforts should be made to prepare and improve these capability. Steps taken in order to prepare Babinsa with digital literacy capability can be carried out through various efforts and targeted training programs held both internally and involving agencies outside Kodim 0705/Magelang. The efforts that can be made are as follows:

a. Kodim 0705/Magelang can organize upgrading courses on digital literacy for Babinsa. This training includes materials related to the use of digital devices such as computers, tablets and smartphones, the use of the internet, social media, mapping applications, and other technologies that have relevance in supporting the implementation of Babinsa duties.

b. Organizing online-based training. This is primarily aimed at enabling all Babinsa to access the training activities in accordance with their schedules. Thus, it is expected to help Babinsa to access the materials independently. These online training materials can be in the form of video tutorials, learning modules, or e-learning platforms.

c. In addition to upgrading and training, to improve digital literacy capability, Babinsa are given the opportunity to practice directly in the field and apply the digital literacy knowledge they receive during upgrading and training. During the field practice, they are expected to be able to communicate with the community, disseminate information and monitor the latest situation using digital technology.

d. Work with other government agencies to provide assistance and mentorship to the Chapters in overcoming challenges and better understanding the application of technology in their duties. In addition, this is intended to make the upgrading and training program more comprehensive and effective.

e. Provide adequate access to digital devices, such as computers, laptops or smartphones, as well as applications needed for Babinsa's digital literacy tasks.

f. Rewarding Babinsa who have shown good progress and performance in utilizing digital literacy can provide additional motivation for Babinsa to continue improving their capability.

g. Kodim 0705/Magelang can periodically evaluate the digital literacy capability of Babinsa who have undergone upgrading or training. Thus, continuous improvement will always be carried out in the future.

In carrying out these efforts, Kodim 0705/Magelang cannot work alone. There needs to be cooperation, coordination and synergy between Kodim 0705/Magelang and other agencies such as the City / Magelang Regency government and the private sector.

These efforts are expected to make Babinsa more skilled in utilizing digital technology to support the implementation of their territorial development tasks, including in natural disaster management and village development.

5 Conclusion

The rapid and dynamic development of digital science and technology in recent years has demanded competencies or abilities that must be possessed by Babinsa in territorial development tasks. Among the Babinsa's territorial development tasks is to improve community preparedness in the face of natural disaster management. One of the competencies or abilities that have a role in supporting the implementation of this task is digital literacy.

Babinsa who have qualified digital literacy capability are expected to carry out tasks more effectively and efficiently. So that a community with high preparedness in facing disasters can be realized. Thus, increasing preparedness in the face of natural disasters is expected to prevent and reduce the impact or losses caused, especially personnel losses. Hence, the role of Babinsa's digital literacy capability is very important and strategic in the current digital era.

In order to maintain and improve the digital literacy capability of Babinsa, continuous steps are needed by Kodim 0705/Magelang.

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