

**REPORT OF THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY
ON
THE BROADCASTING ACTIVITIES
IN INDONESIA**

1971年3月

**OVERSEAS TECHNICAL COOPERATION AGENCY
TOKYO, JAPAN**

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I . INTRODUCTION

1. Objective

The survey was conducted with the view to clarifying the existing state of radio and television broadcasting activity in Indonesia and evaluating the scale of the Japanese Advisory Team and the specialized fields of its member experts who will be stationed in Indonesia to provide assistances for the improvement and expansion of her broadcasting facilities.

2. Formation of Survey Team

| | | |
|--------|------------------|--|
| Leader | Tamotsu OHMURA | Director, Planning and Support Division, Radio Research Laboratories. Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications |
| Member | Mataji KOMAI | Director of Policy Planning for NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) |
| " | Tadakatsu SEGURO | Deputy Director, Overseas Broadcasting Department, NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation) |
| " | Nobuhiko SHIMURA | Deputy Head of Broadcast Administrative Division, Radio Regulatory Bureau, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications |

3. Survey Period

The survey was carried out from February 6 to 27, 1971.

4. Major Government Offices and Broadcasting Stations Visited

Department of Information

Indonesian Telecommunication Council

Committee for Coordination of Technical Cooperation, State Secretariat

National Planning for Development Board

Department of Communications

Office of Special Assitant to President

RRI stations at Djakarta, Jogjakarta, Surakarta, Malang, Surabaja and Denpasar and Medan.

TVRI stations at Djakarta, Jogjakarta and Medan.

Elsinda Broadcasting Station (provate broadcasting station) at Djakarta

Television and Radio Sets Assembling Plant of Galindra

II. EXISTING STATE OF BROADCASTING ADMINISTRATION

The broadcasting activities in Indonesia are governed mainly by two administrative organs, the Indonesian Telecommunication Council and the Department of Information. (The Telecommunication Council has no local branch offices. Hence, in areas other than Djakarta, its function is discharged by the army commander)

Composed of 15 telecommunication officers belonging to relevant government offices, the Telecommunication Council undertakes the allocation, registration and monitoring of radio frequencies, and further represents Indonesia as her national radio regulatory agency. The survey team learned, however, that in its past activities, the Council has neither established a basic policy for radio wave control nor has formulated a basic plan for radio frequency allocation. Allocation of a frequency is determined according to the report or suggestion presented by its member or members who belong to specific government offices exerting administrative control over the activity for which the allocation is applied for. Since not much can be expected of its administrative influence, the Council's function may as well be considered that of a conference rather than an administrative organ. The Council has a secretariat with 32 staffs, but in the absence of a firm allocation plan, any frequency applied for seems to be allotted insofar as it is available.

Indonesia recently formulated a plan which envisages the shifting of the short wave broadcasting currently conducted by private stations to the medium wave broadcasting within three years. This plan should be implemented systematically for controlled allocation of medium wave frequencies so as to prevent radio interference and ensure smooth propagation and development of broadcasting.

At present, Indonesia has six radio regulatory monitoring stations which are reported to be engaged chiefly in the inspection of technical data relating to radio wave lengths employed by various stations. Considering the vastness of the archipelago which embraces some 13 thousand islands whose total land area is five times as large as Japan, the existing monitoring network is far from satisfactory for the operation control of increasing radio stations and broadcasting stations. While it is naturally incumbent upon the Telecommunication Council to be fully acquainted with the use of radio frequencies, not even the number of broadcasting stations which have an immense influence over the people has yet been made clear by the Council. In addition, the broadcasting activity of unlicensed amateur radio stations is left uncontrolled. At present, therefore, no proper control is placed on the radio spectrum being sent out from Government-owned and private broadcasting stations as well as from numerous amateur radio stations.

The team learned, however, that under the Private Broadcast Control Regulation enacted around the end of February 1971, any person wishing to start a private broadcasting enterprise is obliged to obtain the prior approval of the Minister for Communications. It was also learned that this regulation expressly provides for the control of private broadcasting activities.

The Government-owned broadcasting is carried out by the Department of Information. The Minister for Information has under his command the Publication Bureau and the Public Information Bureau, as well as the Radio, Television and Films Bureau under which are established TVRI (Televisi Republik Indonesia) and RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia), the operating agencies of the Government-managed broadcasting.

III. EXISTING STATE OF RADIO BROADCASTING

1. Outline

Radio broadcasting is carried out by the Government-owned RRI as well as by many local government stations, private broadcasting stations and amateur radio stations. However, with the exception of the Government-owned stations which are under the direct control of the Department of Information, no detailed information is available as to the broadcasting facilities of respective stations and their operation and management. Though practically all stations are broadcasting on short waves, medium wave broadcasting and frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting on VHF are also conducted in Djakarta.

Number of registered radio sets is about 4 million, and the total number of receivers including unregistered ones is estimated to be about 10 million. The market price of a single-band radio set is about Rp 3,500 and that of a two-band set is about Rp 8,000. (Rp1 is approximately equivalent to 1 Japanese yen)

2. RRI

(a) Organization

RRI is the radio broadcasting corporation operating under the direct control of the Department of Information. Its broadcasting activity as a state-managed enterprise goes back to 1945 when Indonesia won her independence.

Its Djakarta area set aside, RRI's service network is divided into three areas: Area 1 (Sulawesi, Moluccas, East Kalimantan and West Irian), Area 2 (Java and Lesser Sunda) and Area 3 (Sumatra and West Kalimantan). In each of these areas, there is established a central station called Nusantara station which is located at Makassar in Area 1, Jogjakarta in Area 2 and at Medan in Area 3. With local stations set up under these three central stations, the entire country is covered by a network of 46 stations. The Djakarta Station does not seem to have any control over the three central stations in respect of personnel affairs, budget or programme planning, nor does it appear that the central stations are exerting the similar influence over local stations in their respective areas. The team felt that RRI's stations on each level are endowed with considerably large discretionary powers.

(b) Broadcasting Facilities

RRI's stations are operated mostly on a short wave with the combined use of intermediate frequencies (frequencies for tropical area broadcasting for the most part), and are also using, though in limited localities, the medium wave frequencies, so that areas where the reception intensity is weak due to the propagation characteristics of respective waves may be fully covered by many diversified transmitting equipment.

The team noted, however, that not a few of transmitting equipment and studio facilities are either superannuated or poorly functioning due to the shortage of spare parts needed for their proper maintenance. The broadcasting service seems to be impaired particularly by the efficiency decline of transmitting equipment, power source equipment and antennas.

Djakarta Station is conducting (FM) broadcasting, but no programmes are produced at present for FM radio presentation. Its FM transmission facilities are therefore sometimes utilized as a supplementary studio — transmitter link for radio programmes to Tjimanggis transmitting station in the outskirts of Djakarta.

For programme relaying from the studio to the said transmitting station, there are provided two microwave transmission circuits in addition to the wired circuits. From the number of channels actually required, these two microwave circuits are considered rather superfluous than otherwise.

Though the technical staff of respective stations are striving to maintain transmitting equipment in good working condition, their efforts are hampered by the shortage of necessary parts and materials. The team encountered an extreme case where the output of a station is reduced to 11 watts from its original rated output of 1 kW.

The team also noted that some of the buildings intended to house East German transmitting equipment imported as early as 1965 is still under construction. Admitting the upheaval of political change which Indonesia has gone through over the past years, it is considered that a more systematic planning should be made for the expansion of broadcasting facilities.

(c) Programmes

Individual stations of RRI are assured of large discretionary powers to plan and produce their own programmes. Djakarta Station is transmitting programmes over the nation-wide hook-up in addition to its broadcasting service to Djakarta Area. But local stations allot only three hours a day for programmes relayed from Djakarta; remaining broadcasting hours are covered either by their own programmes or by exchange programmes from adjoining stations. (From the information obtained during its visits to local stations, the team felt it probable that the broadcasting hours allotted for Djakarta's programmes are actually less than three hours, though the three hour programme by relaying was an information officially given by the Department of Information)

As a rule, programmes are presented in Indonesian, though there are some stations devoting some of their service hours for programmes presented in the language of inhabitants in respective service areas.

A large percentage of broadcasting hours is occupied by entertainment programmes which are either popular music programmes or disk-jockey programmes, though there are some distinctive and noteworthy programmes such as the shadow plays presented by the stations in Java and Bali.¹⁾ Radio programmes also include those produced specifically for the listener's groups.²⁾ Programmes for the listener's groups are intended to serve for the Five Year Development Plan now being pushed forward by the Government, but most of the programmes are being severely criticized as being little effective for the national development.

Notes: 1. The shadow play depicts stories from the Ramayana with which every Indonesian is familiar. Plays featuring characters from the Ramayana are presented either on stage or as shadow plays. On Saturdays, stations in Java and

Bali present all night programmes of shadow plays performed by puppet manipulators and players of gamelan orchestra who are employed by respective stations. (Shadow plays are performed to the accompaniment of gamelan orchestra)

- 2. The Five Year Development now being pushed forward by the Government aims primarily at agricultural development, and therefore attaches great importance to the education of farmers. The listener's group system was planned to enhance the enlightenment of farmers of each group through their discussion about agricultural problems broadcast over the radio. 964 groups each comprising 15 to 20 farmers have so far been formed since the system was started in 1969, and it is expected that 8,000 such groups will have been formed by 1974.*

(d) Financial Condition

RRI's regular income comes from the National Treasury, and its income from commercial broadcasting goes to the National Treasury. The license fee, which was one of RRI's financial resources until 1968, is now part of the internal revenue of local governments. (Hence, the rate is determined by local governments. The current monthly fee is Rp 30 or 50 per radio set. Under the present system, the license fee is paid directly by listeners through post office, and this is inviting a large number of unregistered radio sets and also causing a low collection rate of the fee.)

The budgetary appropriation to RRI for fiscal year 1971 was not made clear during the survey period, but that for fiscal year 1970 (April 1970 to March 1971) is estimated to have amounted to about Rp 50 million for working expenses and Rp 125 million for construction. The personnel expenses account for 80% of the working expenses; the remaining 20% goes to the procurement of parts and maintenance.

The team was informed that local stations receive part of the license fee collected by the local government in addition to the budgetary appropriation from the Department of Information. It was also learned that some stations include "music on request hours" in their programmes and collect about Rp 10 for each number broadcast on the listener's request (called the listener's choice).

3. Private Radio Broadcasting

Establishment of a private broadcasting enterprise was not allowed up to 1965 even for radio broadcasting. It is said that the official approval now given to private broadcasting activity is attributable to the fact that while the Government-owned RRI supported President Sukarno at time of the September 30 incident of 1965, amateur radio stations strongly demanded President Sukarno, through their broadcast, to turn over the regime of government and contributed largely to the birth of the present government.

Frequency allocation by the Telecommunication Council and the approval of the pertinent local government are indispensable conditions for the establishment of a private broadcasting station. However, since so many amateur radio stations are conducting broadcasting activities quite similar to those of private stations, it is not easy to distinguish one from the other, and therefore the actual condition of private broadcasting stations has not been brought to light yet. (Numbers of private broadcasting radio stations in respective areas as disclosed by the managing staff of RRI's local stations: 10 medium wave stations and 30 short wave stations in Djakarta area, 10 in Jogjakarta, 150 in East Java, 24 in Bali, and 50 in Medan)

Virtually almost all private broadcasting stations originally started as amateur radio stations. Hence, they strongly reflect the nature of amateur stations which are essentially a hobby of wealthy men; they lack the management and operation consolidation that can never be dispensed with in running a broadcasting enterprise, and their facilities are not so much better than those of existing amateur radio stations.

A predominantly large part of their radio presentation is occupied by popular music programmes which are favourably accepted among young people. Their income comes from the commercial programmes and the listener's choice programmes. Private broadcasting enterprises in Djakarta are obligated to pay Rp 60 thousand to the provincial government each year.

IV. EXISTING STATE OF TELEVISION BROADCASTING

1. Outline

Television broadcasting is conducted solely by the Government-owned TVRI, and no private television broadcasting is allowed. The present transmission standard is based on the European system; programmes are telecast in black and white, number of scanners is 625, and the frequency band-width of 7 MHz is used. The total number of television sets is about 100 thousand, and the market price per set ranges from Rp 50 thousand to Rp 100 thousand. Demand for television sets is met either by the import of complete sets from abroad or by the assembling of imported parts at knock-down plants in Indonesia. Considering the present per capita income of about \$90, it is considered that a long period will be required for the diffusion of television sets.

2. TVRI

(a) Organization

TVRI is the Government-owned television broadcasting corporation operating under the direct control of the Department of Information. Television broadcasting in Indonesia was initiated in 1962 when the Fourth Asian Athletic Meeting was held in Djakarta. At the outset, TVRI was managed by the Indonesian Athletic Committee for the said meeting as part of its facilities. It was given a status of public corporation in 1963, and since 1966, it has been under the direct of the Radio, Television and Films Bureau of the Department of Information.

(b) Television Broadcasting Facilities

Television studios are established at three places; Djakarta (West Java), Jogjakarta (Central Java) and Medan (North Sumatra); and transmitting stations also at these three places as well as at six other places in Central and West Java. The service area is limited to central and western parts of Java and the vicinities of Medan.

Djakarta TV Station was constructed in 1962. The team was informed that the small space of its studio does not even allow rehearsing to be performed satisfactorily. As a matter of fact, it cannot be favourably compared, in size or appearance, to the adjoining second studio which was constructed for the purpose of receiving the West German technical aid and is currently used solely for the training purpose.

Jogjakarta Station, constructed in 1965, is equipped with satisfactory telecasting facilities. However, the microwave transmission circuit connecting Djakarta and Jogjakarta not only has an average span of relay stations as large as 80 km because of the limited funds appropriated for its construction, but also is subjected to a high rate of fault development due to frequent power source troubles and shortage of spare parts. (The span of microwave TV transmission circuit between relaying stations is ordinarily about 50 km).

Between Djakarta and Jogjakarta, there is another microwave circuit for telephone and telegraph which is owned by the Indonesian Telephone and Telegraph Corporation (PNT). The team learned that an attempt was made in the past to coordinate the broadcasting service of the Department of Information and the telephone and telegraph service of the Department of Communications, but ever since the attempt ended in failure, no contact at all has been made between the two departments for inter-departmental cooperation and the two circuits are now operated and managed quite independently from each other.

Medan Station was established around the end of 1970 with the construction funds provided by the Indonesian Petroleum Corporation. Both its building and broadcasting facilities are therefore still new.

(c) Programmes

Daily broadcasting hours are five hours (18:00 - 23:00) at Djakarta and Jogjakarta and two hours and a half (19:00 - 21:30) at Medan. All programmes are presented in black and white.

TVRI has its own microwave transmission circuit connecting Djakarta and Jogjakarta for transmission of Djakarta's programmes to Jogjakarta. Jogjakarta's own programmes are broadcast two hours on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Medan Station does not exchange programmes with these two stations though it belongs to TVRI. In an effort to cover the shortage of programmes and improve the quality of its broadcasting, Medan Station is using cultural and educational films offered at its request by Japanese Consulate and other foreign missions for television presentation. Generally speaking entertainment programmes account for a large percentage, but news programmes

also occupy a fairly large share. Entertainment programmes include many American TV films such as "Lassie" and "Tom Jones Show."

TVRI's stations are also broadcasting commercials which are all spot announcements and occupy about 10% of the whole broadcasting hours.

(e) Financial Condition

Financial resources of TVRI are the income from commercials (spot announcement fee: approx. \$0.66/sec), license fee and the budgetary allocation from the Central Government.

The monthly license fee is Rp 200 per TV set but is not collected smoothly because the viewers themselves are obliged to pay the fee through post office under the present collection system.

TVRI's budget for fiscal year 1970 comprised the working expenses of Rp 415 million (appropriation from the National Treasury - Rp 50 million; license fee - Rp 185 million; income from commercials - Rp 180 million), and the development budget of Rp 200 million (appropriation from the National Treasury).

V. COMMENTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDONESIAN BROADCASTING ACTIVITY

Since broadcasting carries a heavy weight in social development, its propagation should be enhanced for the successful implementation of the Five Year Development now in progress. In order to ensure smooth and rapid propagation of broadcasting, it is imperative to make a thorough study on a wide range of problems such as the obligation of broadcasting to society and national life, programme planning, consolidation and improvement of broadcasting facilities, and policies for diffusing receiving sets.

The Indonesian broadcasting is now in serious need of administrative as well as operational improvements. As rightly remarked by the Minister for Information, "Broadcasting in Indonesia is still in the pre-war state."

For this reason, an all-out and thoroughgoing study should be made on the subjects discussed in the following items for future development rather than turn of partial improvements which only meet the need for the moment.

1. Structure of Broadcasting System

To promote the people's welfare through the enhanced propagation of broadcasting, a thorough study must be made, above anything else, as to what type of broadcasting system will best meet the nation's needs. RRI currently covers the entire nation with a network of 46 stations, but due to the large discretionary powers of respective stations, it lacks the unity which is a vital factor of a state-owned broadcasting system. As a state-owned organ of mass communication, it does not seem to be exerting a sufficiently large influence over the nation. However, this does not justify the integration of all 46 stations under strong government control because as often witnessed in many countries, such an integration is liable to degrade broadcasting to a mere means that protects the interests of those currently in power. At the same time, it is not recommendable to adopt a system under which broadcasting will be conducted solely by private stations since a large portion of their programmes is covered by entertainment programmes and it cannot be said that they are fully performing the functions expected of broadcasting.

It follows, therefore, that in order to enable broadcasting to perform the role assigned to it, a thorough study should be made as to the type of the broadcasting system as well as the need for reorganizing RRI.

2. Financial Stabilization of Government-Owned Broadcasting Stations

Establishment of a firm financial basis is a matter of pressing need for the Government-owned broadcasting system irrespective of its future organizational structure.

It does not seem that Government-owned broadcasting stations are given a sufficient budgetary appropriation for the construction and maintenance of their facilities or for the improvement of their programmes. It is to be noted here that the smooth broadcasting activity is not promised by the construction of broadcasting facilities alone but calls for the continued input of large amounts of maintenance and operation expenses (such as for spare parts and power supply) which will increase with the expansion of the broadcasting network. It is also to be noted that considerable expenses are required for the production of programmes and training of personnel. Assurance of stable financial resources other than for initial construction purposes is therefore of vital importance

for successful broadcasting activity.

At present, RRI's income comes solely from the general account of the Central Government. This not only entails the danger of placing broadcasting under the control of whoever currently in power, but also makes it difficult to secure necessary funds or draw up long-range plans. As for commercial programmes, not much income can be expected from them considering the present level of economic activities, nor is it recommendable to raise the rate of commercial programmes since it would run counter to the mission of public broadcasting. Assurance of stabilized financial resources possibly centering on the license fee should therefore be made in relation to the establishment of an improved broadcasting system.

3. Improvement of Programmes

Much expectation is placed on broadcasting as a means to enlighten people on the Five Year Development Plan now in progress, but the current broadcasting activity is strongly criticized as falling short of this expectation. Failure of RRI to fulfil the role assigned to it is considered ascribable to the fact that local stations are endowed with large discretionary powers to plan and produce their own programmes. Though the importance of local broadcasting service to the inhabitants in respective communities is never to be underestimated, it is believed that local stations no longer need to be given so large discretionary powers because Indonesian is now spoken and understood all over the country for one thing, and the financial and personnel resources are inevitably distributed under the present system for another thing, so that a considerable loss is incurred on the overall production capacity of RRI

For the improvement of programmes, therefore, it is essential to formulate, on the one hand, a basic programme planning policy which sets forth the volume and contents of programmes to be produced by the key and local stations, and to rearrange, on the other, the currently decentralized personnel, facilities, equipments and budget for their more effective utilization. Efforts should also be made for the training of personnel to improve their capabilities.

4. Formulation of a Broadcasting Propagation Plan

(a) The number of broadcasting frequencies is not boundless.¹⁾ If an effective use is to be made of the limited number of frequencies, an overall frequency allocation plan should be worked out with due regard given to the prevention of radio interference and the people's demand for broadcasting service, and the establishment of new broadcasting stations should be approved on the basis of this plan. At the same time to expand the nation-wide network of RRI or TVRI, a long-range construction plan should be prepared with careful consideration given to the availability of funds, future progress of development, and the people's demand for broadcasting service. It is to be added that the availability of power source and programme relay lines should also be taken into account in planning the establishment of new stations.

Note 1) The number of medium wave broadcasting frequencies available within the band allocated under the international agreement is 107 in Japan at intervals of 10 KC and 71 in Indonesia where the interval is 15 KC. It is not possible to use two identical frequencies within a certain given area, nor is it feasible to use frequencies close to the one allotted to that area. The actual number of broadcasting frequencies which can be used in Indonesia is much smaller than 71 because account must be taken of the use of frequencies in neighbouring countries as well as the effects on other radio stations within the country.

(b) RRI's stations are broadcasting mainly on short waves with intermediate wave broadcasting and medium wave broadcasting also resorted to. Use of short wave frequencies is justifiable in that it meets the purpose of covering the extensive area of the archipelago with as few stations as possible. Nevertheless, medium waves are known to ensure less jarring and better reception than short waves, and the broadcasting service of the existing stations centers on cities. This makes it foreseeable that short wave broadcasting will eventually give way to medium wave broadcasting. In mapping out a medium wave network, therefore, careful study must be made on the frequency band to be used in the transitional period and that to be adopted at the ultimate stage, with attention also directed to such problems as the acquisition of programme lines; diversification of programmes; economic justifiability from the viewpoint of service area, construction work and maintenance service; and policies for diffusing receivers.

(c) Radio and television broadcasting networks should be constructed on the basis of their respective construction plans carefully worked out with all the aforementioned factors taken into consideration. However, in view of the lengthy time required for the formulation of such construction plans, and to meet

the immediate need for improving the broadcasting service for the successful execution of the current Five Year Plan and construct as well as for ensuring stable medium wave broadcasting through the construction of a medium wave network, it is considered necessary that the construction plan of the said medium wave network and the television broadcasting improvement plan be so mapped out that their implementation will not hamper the future establishment of radio and television networks.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Japanese Advisory Team to be stationed in Indonesia for the purpose of studying the subjects discussed in the preceding chapter should consist of experts specialized in different fields of broadcasting, and from the findings of the survey it is considered advisable that the team be composed of seven experts in all whose assignments are given below.

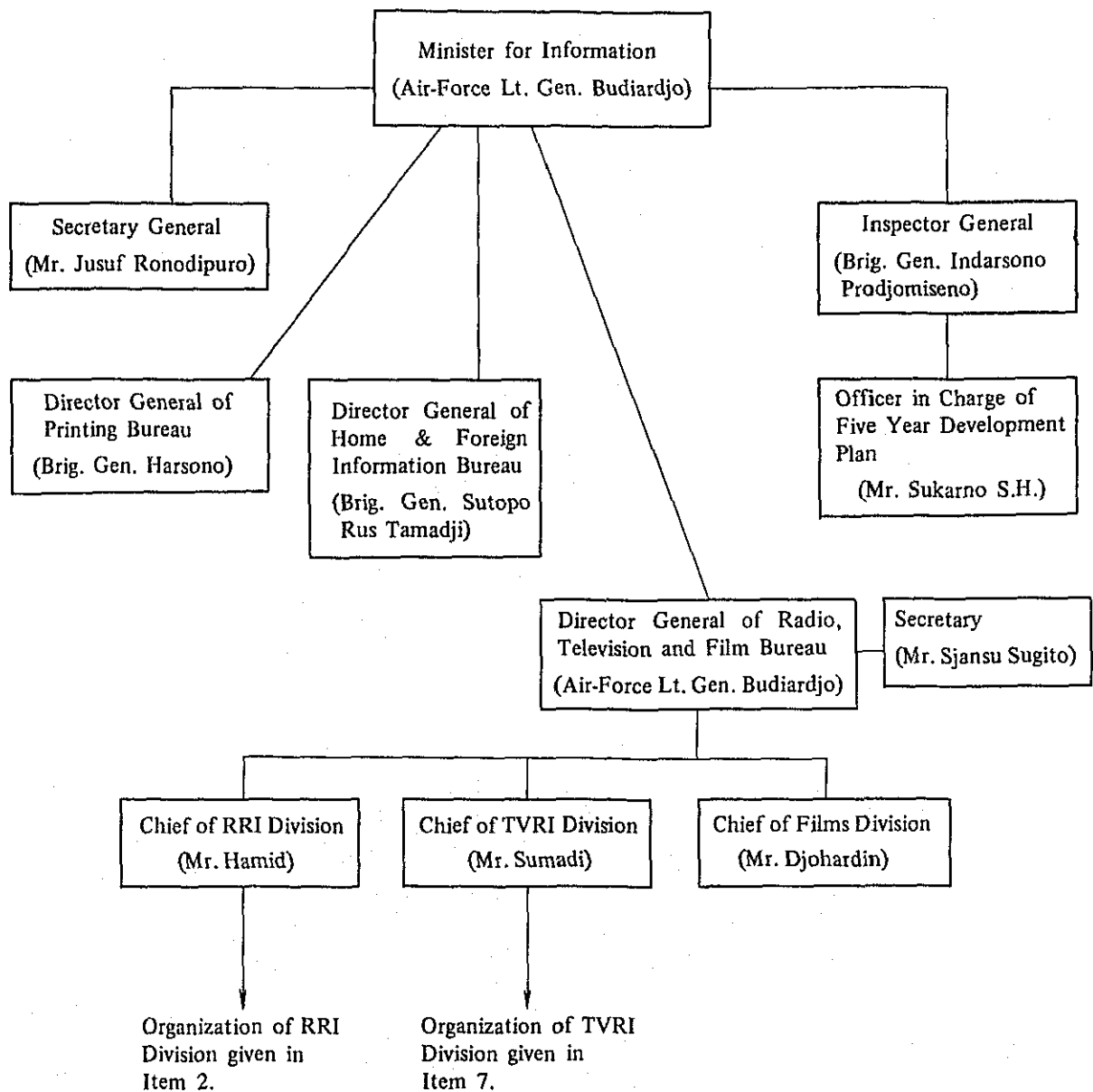
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|---|---|---|
| Broadcasting System Management Investigation |) | Two experts (one serving as the leader) |
| Programme Planning Programme Production |) | Two experts |
| Technology and Engineering - Frequency Allocation Planning Construction Planning Maintenance of Facilities Broadcasting Engineering | } | Two experts |
| Administration - Administration and Financial Affairs Personnel Affairs Training | } | One expert |

List of Attached Data

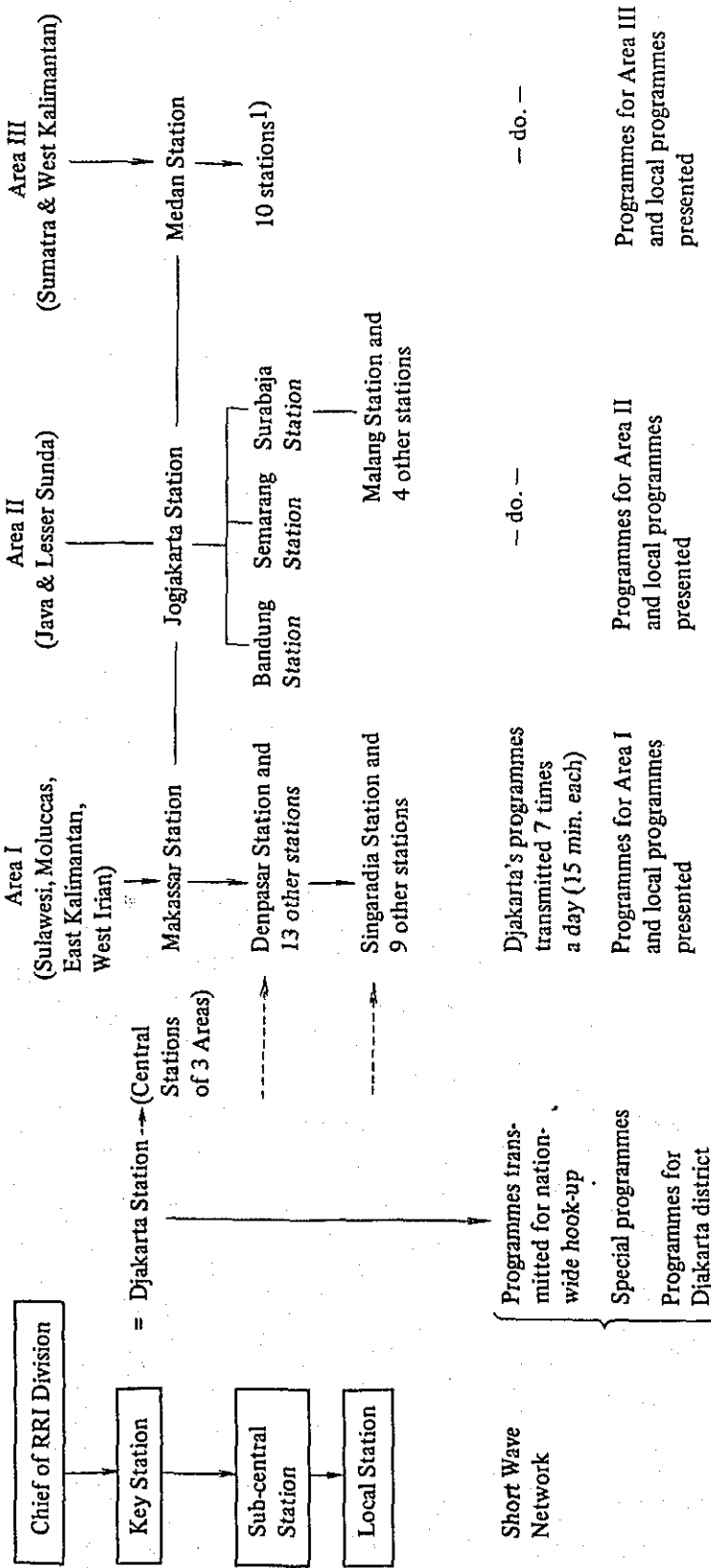
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1. Organizational Chart of Department of Information



3. Network of RRI



Notes: 1) The 10 stations, all located in Sumatra, are at Banda Ateih, Sibolga, Bukittinggi, Padang, Pekang Bari, Tandjungpinang, Djanbi, Palembang, Tandjung Karang and Medan.

4. Budget of RRI

(1) General budget of the Department of Information = Rp 2,473,436,900.-

1/3 of the above budget (approx. Rp 800 million) → TV & R Division

60% of the budget of TV & R Division = Budget of RRI Approx. Rp 500 million

80% of RRI's budget = Personnel expenses . . . Approx. Rp 400 million

20% of RRI's budget = Procurement of Approx. Rp 100 million
parts and
maintenance

Construction expenses appropriated from the development budget

. Approx. Rp 125 million

(2) Financial Resources of Local Stations

a. Surakarta Station

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---|---|
| Incomings | { | State subsidy (3 months) | Rp 880 thousand (Rp 290 thousand a month) |
| | | Subsidy of provincial government (1 month) | Rp 60 thousand |
| | | Income from the Listener's Request Programmes (1 month) | Rp 30 thousand |
| | | Income from commercials (1 month) | Rp 100 thousand (Receipt of National Treasury) |
| Outgoings | { | Gasoline (1 month) | Rp 100 thousand (Excess charges for electricity and electricity paid by the Central Government) |
| | | Salaries and wages (1 month) | Rp 2,000 thousand (Paid by the Central Government; salary of the Division Chief - Rp 13 thousand; minimum salary - Rp 4 thousand) |

b. Surabaya Station

Application of Government subsidy (granted for each quarter)

| | <u>1st to 3rd Quarter</u> | <u>4th Quarter</u> | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Administration | Rp 85 thousand | Rp 115 thousand | |
| Broadcasting | Rp 150 thousand | Rp 255 thousand | |
| Transportation | Rp 80 thousand | Rp 110 thousand | |
| Electricity | Rp 110 thousand | Rp 150 thousand | |
| Equipment Maintenance | Rp 200 thousand | Rp 280 thousand | |
| Superintendence | Rp 30 thousand | Rp 30 thousand | |
| Total | Rp 655 thousand | Rp 940 thousand | GRAND TOTAL: Rp 1,595 thousand |

Subsidy of provincial government (1969 - 1970)

Rp 1 million (for five stations in Surabaya Sub-area)

Income from commercials

Rp 200 thousand

| | | |
|----------------------|--------|--|
| 10% (Rp 20 thousand) | —————▶ | National Treasury |
| 45% (Rp 90 thousand) | —————▶ | Welfare expenses for employees (Rp 600 per month) |
| 45% (Rp 90 thousand) | —————▶ | Improvement of station facilities |

5. Staff of RRI

Total RRI:

| <u>Full-time Staff</u> | <u>Musicians and Artists</u> | <u>Total</u> | <u>Part Time Employees</u> |
|--|------------------------------|--------------|---|
| 2,680 | 534 | 3,214 | Approx. 1,000 |
| Average annual wages per staff – Rp 58,000 | | | (Average wages of part time employee – Approx. 75% of Rp 58,000) |

Distribution of Staff by Stations:

| | <u>Full-time Staff</u> | <u>Musicians and Artists</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------|------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Jogjakarta | 150 | 75 | 225 |
| Surakarta | 108 | 112 | 220 |
| Surabaya | 110 | 40 | 150 |
| Malang | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| Denpasar | 59 | 35 | 114 |
| Medan | 149 | 19 | 168 |

6. Programmes of RRI

(1) Djakarta Station

Programme Ratios:

| | <u>Programmes for Nation-wide Hook-up</u> | <u>Programmes for Djakarta District</u> |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| News | 14% | 10% |
| Information | 20% | 20% |
| Entertainment Programmes | 66% | 70% |

Broadcasting Hours by Programmes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Programmes for Nation-wide Hook-up | Weekdays – 12 hours from 5:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. with two recesses Holidays – 16 hours " " with one recess |
| Special Programmes (educational programmes, language programmes, programmes for the army) | 11 hours each day from 5:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. with one recess |
| Programmes for Djakarta District | 19 hours each day from 5:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. without recess |

(2) Local Stations

a. Jogjakarta Station

Broadcasting Hours by Programmes:

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Programmes for Area II | Weekdays – 13 hours from 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. with two recesses |
| | Holidays – 15 hours " " with one recess |
| Local Programmes | 12 hours a day from 6:00 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. with two recesses |

Programme Classification:

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| News and information from Djakarta over the nation-wide network | – 7 times a day, 15 minutes each |
| Agricultural information programmes presented jointly by the Department of Agriculture, Department of Education and Department of Public Welfare | – 3 times a week, 20 minutes each |
| All night programme of shadow play | – Once a month |
| Court music transmitted from Kraton Palace | – Every 35 days |
| School hour (mostly music, initiated 2 years ago) | – Daily from 8:30 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. |

Jogjakarta Station places emphasis on Javanese culture (i.e., traditional music played by gamelan orchestra) in its programme planning.

(3) Medan Station

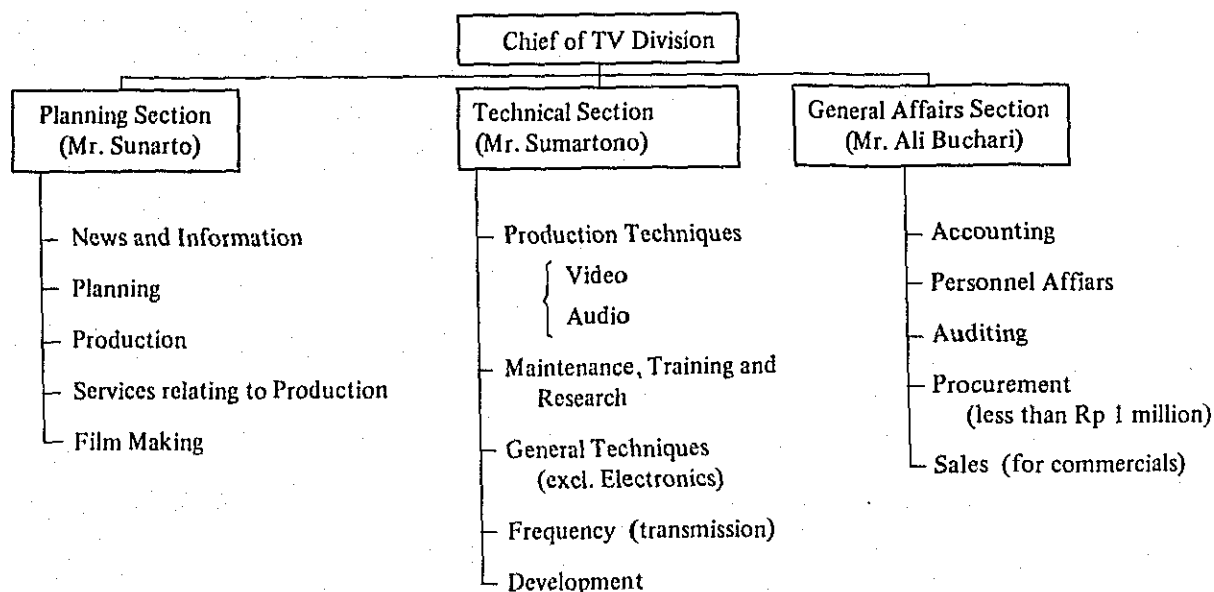
Broadcasting Hours by Programmes

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Programmes for Area III | 06:00 – 09:00 and 12:00 – 22:00 (06:00 – 23:00 on Sundays) |
| Local Programmes | 09:00 – 12:00 and 15:00 – 22:00 |

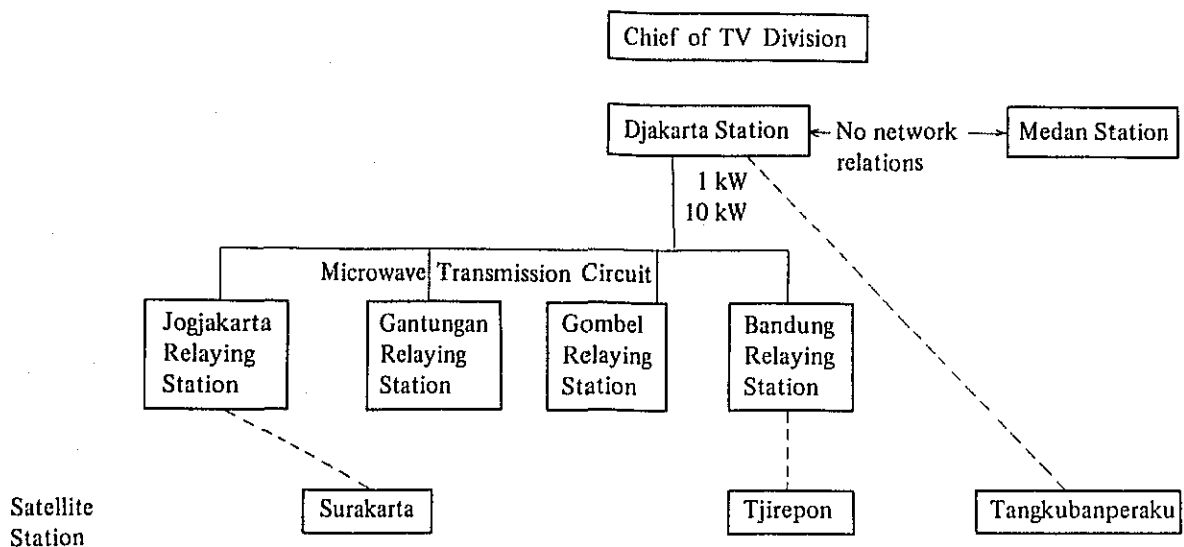
Ratios of Local Programmes:

| | |
|------------------|-------|
| Talk programmes | – 30% |
| Music programmes | – 70% |

7. Organization Chart of TVRI



8. Network of TVRI



9. Budget of TVRI (Fiscal Year 1970/1971)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|--|
| Incomings | Subsidy of Central Government | Rp 41,028,500 | |
| | License Fee | Rp 190,000,000 | (Actual receipt of lisencc fee from January to November 1970 - Rp 177,997,972) |
| | Income from Commercials | Rp 124,000,000 | |
| | Appropriation of Development Budget of TV & R Bureau for Construction | Rp 110,000,000 | |
| Outgoings | Personnel Expenses | 20% | |
| | Management and Production | 50% | |
| | Maintenance, Procurement of Parts, and Transportation | 20% | |
| | Welfare Expenses and Others | 10% | |

50% of the management expenses of Medan Station (total unknown) is provided by TVRI and the remaining 50% by the North Sumatra Provincial Government. Income from commercials at Medan Station during the past two months is Rp 1.6 million.

10. Staff of TVRI

Total Number of Staff : 637
Average Monthly Wages : Rp 7,000

Djakarta Station
Approx. 410

| | | |
|---|------------------|-----|
| { | Technical Staff | 170 |
| { | Management Staff | 240 |

Jogjakarta Station
Approx. 128

| | |
|---|--|
| { | 60% Technical Staff |
| | 32 of them are under the training in Djakarta. |
| { | 40% Management Staff |

Medan Station

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|------------------|----|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|
| Approx. 64 | { <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Technical Staff</td> <td>24</td> <td rowspan="3"> { <table border="0"> <tr> <td>3 cameramen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 reporters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 announcers</td> </tr> </table> </td> <td rowspan="5"> Staff in training course </td> <td rowspan="5"> 9 technical staff 7 production staff </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Production Staff</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Management Staff</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secretary to Chief</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Telegraph Operator</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </table> | Technical Staff | 24 | { <table border="0"> <tr> <td>3 cameramen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 reporters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 announcers</td> </tr> </table> | 3 cameramen | 5 reporters | 7 announcers | Staff in training course | 9 technical staff 7 production staff | Production Staff | 23 | Management Staff | 15 | Secretary to Chief | 1 | Telegraph Operator | 1 |
| Technical Staff | | 24 | { <table border="0"> <tr> <td>3 cameramen</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 reporters</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 announcers</td> </tr> </table> | | 3 cameramen | 5 reporters | 7 announcers | | | Staff in training course | 9 technical staff 7 production staff | | | | | | |
| 3 cameramen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 reporters | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 announcers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Production Staff | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Management Staff | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Secretary to Chief | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Telegraph Operator | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief of Jogjakarta Station – Lt. Col. Amir Husin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

11. Programmes of TVRI

(1) Djakarta Station

a. Broadcasting Hours

5 hours a day from 6:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m., totalling 35 hours a week.

Breakdown of Broadcasting Hours by Programmes:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| { 6:00 – 7:00 p.m. | Programmes for children |
| { 7:00 – 8:00 p.m. | Programmes for young people |
| { 8:00 – 8:15 p.m. | News |
| { 8:00 – 11:00 p.m. | Programmes for adults |

Programme Ratios:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|
| { Entertainment | 40% | { Films | 30% |
| { Culture and Education | 30% | { VTR | 20% |
| { News and Information | 20% | { Live Programmes | 50% |
| { Commercials | 10% | | |

(2) Jogjakarta Station

Most of Jogjakarta's programmes are relayed from Djakarta, but its own local programmes are presented for two hours (6:00 – 8:00 p.m.) on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Ratios of local programmes are as follows.

| | | | |
|--|-----|-------------------|-----|
| { Entertainment-cum-Educational Programmes | 50% | { Films and VTR | 25% |
| { Entertainment Programmes | 50% | { Live Programmes | 75% |

(3) Medan Station (Broadcasting initiated on November 17, 1970)

Broadcasting Hours:

18:45 hrs. Card Broadcasting
19:00 – 21:30 hrs.

Programme Ratios:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-----|
| { Entertainment | 45.8% | { Live Programmes | 60% |
| { Educational | 17.3% | { Films and VTR | 40% |
| { Commercials | 6.5% | | |
| { News | 30.4% | | |

Developing work is performed by subcontractors since Medan Station is not yet equipped with developing facilities. Cultural and educational films are offered free of charge by diplomatic missions of U.K., U.S.A., India and Japan for television presentation.

12. West German Technical Aid to TVRI

With the technical aid agreement concluded in 1969, the construction of the training school was completed in July 1970. Estimated cost of training equipment is approx. \$800 thousand.

Training Equipment:

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Air-conditioning facilities | |
| TV camera | — 3 |
| VTR | — 1 |
| Main control unit | |
| Video unit | |
| Lighting equipment | |
| Film developer | |
| Synchronizer | — 1 set |

Instructors:

| | |
|------------|------------------|
| 4 in total | Film development |
| | VTR system |
| | Audio system |
| | Production |

The contract period of the instructors is 3 years, and their monthly salary of about DM 4,000 is paid by the West German Government. The number of Indonesian trainees is 60.

