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THE STUDY  
ON  
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TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL  
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1974

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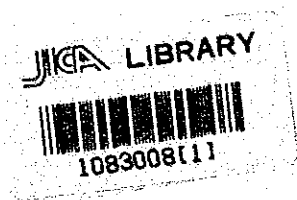
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**THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**THE STUDY  
ON  
INTEGRATED  
RADIO AND TELEVISION  
SERVICING SYSTEM PROJECT**

**FINAL REPORT  
VOLUME 4  
SUPPORTING REPORT**



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**MARCH.1990**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**



THE SUPPORTING REPORT

FOR THE STUDY

ON INTEGRATED RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICING SYSTEM PROJECT

IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## INTRODUCTION

This report supplements the following reports.

"THE STUDY ON INTEGRATED RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICING PROJECT IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA FINAL REPORT VOLUME 2"

"THE STUDY ON INTEGRATED RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICING SYSTEM PROJECT IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA FINAL REPORT VOLUME 3"

The text of this report is written and arranged by the Study Team. The text is too much in detail to be included in the above reports, but is an important and informative supplement to them.



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## Abbreviation used in the Report

ABBREVIATION	SPELLING-OUT	TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH OR INDONESIA
1 APBN	Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara	State Budget; National Routine and Development Budget
2 BAKN	Badan Administrasi Kepegawaian Negara	State Personnel Administration Board
3 BPKP	Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan dan Pembangunan	Governmental Board of Audit
4 BSF	Badan Sensor Film	Board of Film Censors
5 BUMN	Badan Usaha Milik Negara	State Owned Enterprise
6 DEPPEN	Departemen Penerangan	Ministry of Information
7 DFN	Dewan Film Nasional	National Film Council
8 DIK	Daftar Isian Kegiatan	List of Activity Contents National Routine Budget; APBN
9 DIP	Daftar Isian Proyek	List of Project Contents
10 Dir/Dit	Direktur/Direktorat	Director/Directorate
11 Dir-Jen/ Dit-Jen	Direktur Jenderal/Direktorat Jenderal	Director General/Directorate General
12 DTK	Departemen Tenaga Kerja	Ministry of Man Power
13 DSN	Dewan Siaran Nasional	National Broadcasting Council
14 EC	Engineering Center	Pusat Pembinaan Sarana Teknik
15 EFP	Electronic Field Pick-up	Electronic Field Pick-up
16 EIRR	Economical Internal Rate of Return	Economical Internal Rate of Return
17 ETC	Employee's Educational and Training Center	Pusat Pendidikan dan Latihan (DIKLAT) Pegawai



ABBREVIATION	SPELLING-OUT	TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH OR INDONESIA
18 FAL	Foreign Aid Development Budget	Foreign Aid Development Budget
19 FC	Foreign Investment Cost	Foreign Investment Cost
20 FIRR	Fainancial Internal Rate of Return	Fainancial Internal Rate of Return
21 GBHN	Garis-Garis Besar Haluan Negara	The State Policy Guide Lines of 1988; Broad Outlines of State Policies
22 IBW	Indische Bedrijven Wet	Act on Government undertakings in Netherlands East Indies.
23 ICW	Indische Comptabiliteits Wet	Act on Accountability in Netherlands East Indies
24 I-R	Interim Report	Laporan Interim
25 Kep	Keputusan	Decision, Decree
26 KUHD	Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Dagang	Code of Trading Laws
27 LAN	Lembaga Administrasi Negara	State Administrative Institution
28 LC	Local Investment Cost	Local Investment Cost
29 LF	Local Investment Fund	Local Investment Fund
30 LPN	Lembaga Penerangan Nasional	National Broadcasting Institution
31 MB	Maintenance Base	Dasar Pemeliharaan
32 MMTC	Multi-Media Training Center	Pusat Latihan Multi-Media
33 MPU	Mobil Production Unit	SPK; Stasiun Produksi Keliling
34 O&M	Operation and Maintenance	Operation and Maintenance

ABBREVIATION	SPELLING-OUT	TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH OR INDONESIA
35 OJT	On-the-Job Training	Latihan Kerja
36 PELITA	Pembangunan Lima Tahun	Five-year Development
37 Perjan	Perusahaan Jawatan	State Company
38 Persero	Perusahaan Perseroan	Corporate Company
39 Perum	Perusahaan Umum	Public Corporation
40 PERUMTEL	Perusahaan Umum Telekomunikasi	Telephone & Telecommunication; State Owned Public Corp.
41 PN	Perusahaan Negara	State Corporation
42 POS & GIRO	Perum Pos dan Giro	Post and Money Order State- owned Public Corp.
43 PFFN	Perum Produksi Film Negara	National Film Production Corporation; Stated-Owned Public Corporation
44 P.T.	Perseroan Terbatas	Limited Liability Company
45 RCTI	P.T. Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia	Rajawali Citra Television of the Republic of Indonesia
46 REPELITA	Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun	Five-year Development Plan
47 RI	Republik Indonesia	Republic of Indonesia
48 RRI	Radio Republik Indonesia	Radio of the Republic of Indonesia
49 R-TC	Radio Operational Training Center	Pusat Diklat Operasi Radio
50 RTF	Radio Televisi dan Film	Radio, Television and Film
51 RTRI	Radio Televisi Republik Indonesia	Radio and Television of the Republic of Indonesia

ABBREVIATION	SPELLING-OUT	TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH OR INDONESIA
52 RUPS	Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham	General Meeting of Shareholders
53 Sek-Jen	Sekretariat Jenderal	Secretariat General
54 44 TVRI	Televisi Republik Indonesia	Television of the Republic of Indonesia
55 TVTC	Television Operational Training Center	Pusat Diklat Operasi TV
56 TX	Transmitter/Transmission Station	Stasiun Transmissi
57 UUD 1945	Undang-Undang Dasar 1945	The 1945 Constitution
58 Yayasan TV	Yayasan Televisi Republik Indonesia	TV foundation; Television Juridical Foundation of the Republic of Indonesia

## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION OF INDONESIA



# 1. GENERAL INFORMATION ON INDONESIA

## 1-1 Social Situation

### (1) Geography

Indonesia is the largest archipelago in the world. It consists of five major islands and about 30 smaller groups. Altogether there are 13,667 islands and of which about 6,000 are inhabited. The archipelago is on a crossroad between two oceans, the Pacific and the Indian oceans, and bridges two continents, Asia and Australia. This strategic position has always influenced the cultural, social, political and economic life of the country.

The five main islands are: Sumatera which is about 473,606 sq km in size; the most fertile and densely populated islands, Java and Madura 132,107 sq km; Kalimantan which is 2/3 of the island of Borneo measuring 539,460 sq km; Sulawesi 189,216 sq km, and Irian Jaya 421,981 sq km which is part of the world's second biggest island, New Guinea. The other islands are smaller in size.

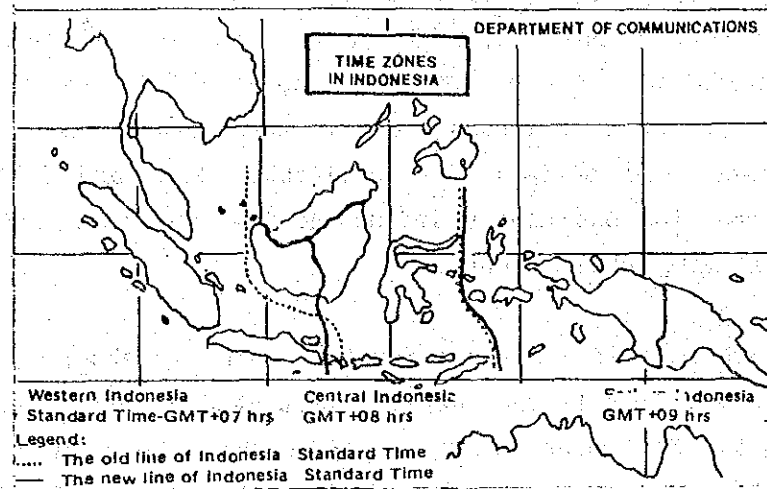
The archipelago is divided into three groups. The islands of Java, Sumatera and Kalimantan with the small islands in between lie on the Sunda Shelf which begins from the coast of Malaysia and Indo China, where the sea depth does not exceed 700 feet. Irian Jaya and the island of New Guinea and the Aru island lie on the Sahul Shelf which stretches northwards from the Australian coast. Here the sea depth is similar to that of the Sunda Shelf.

### (2) Indonesia Standard Time

As of January 1, 1988, the three time zones have been changed as shown on the map below:

- 1) Western Indonesia Standard Time equals GMT plus 7 hours (meridian 105° E), covering all provinces in Sumatera and Java, and the provinces of West and Central Kalimantan.

- 2) Central Indonesia Standard Time equals GMT plus 8 hours (meridian 120 E) covering the provinces of East and South Kalimantan, and the provinces of Bali, West and East Nusatenggara and East Timor.
- 3) Eastern Indonesia Standard Time equals GMT plus 9 hours (meridian 135 E), covering the provinces of Maluku and Irian Jaya.



### (3) Languages and Dialects

The national language is known as the "Bahasa Indonesia". Originally it was the Malay language mainly spoken in the Riau islands. In its spread throughout the country, the vocabulary and idioms have been enriched by the great number of local languages, Sanskrit and Arabic. To keep pace with social and cultural progress, many words or terms have been derived from western languages such as Dutch and English.

Although Bahasa Indonesia has become the lingua franca, local languages and dialects continue to be spoken and will not be abolished.

There are about 200 languages and dialects spoken in the whole archipelago. These normally belong to the different ethnic groups of the population. Some of the distinctly different local languages are the Acehnese, the Batak, Sundanese, Javanese, Sasak, the Tetum of Timor, the Dayak, the Minahasa language, Toraja, Bugenese, Halmahera, Ambonese, Ceramese, several Irianese languages and many more. To make the picture more colorful, these languages are spoken in different dialects.

#### (4) Administrative Areas Classification

The Unitary Republic of Indonesia is divided into 27 provinces which are sub divided into 241 districts, 55 municipalities and 3,601 sub-district or Kecamatan. Three of the provinces are special territories, namely the Capital City of Jakarta (West Java), the Special Territory of Yogyakarta (Central Java), and the Special Territory of Aceh (the most northern part of Sumatra).

There are altogether 66,979 villages which are classified into *desas* or rural villages and *Kelurahans* or urban villages.

Administrative areas classification is shown in the Table 1-1-1.

#### (5) Population

With the success of the family planning program and the other programs on nutrition, health and population, the population growth rate of Indonesia experienced a continuous decline. The population growth rate declined from 2.3% in the last year of Repelita II to 2.2% in the last 6 year of Repelita III. This declining trend continued throughout the next five years, and consequently in the last year of Repelita IV, the growth rate was as low as 2.1%.

These programs will be continued in Repelita V and their efficiency stepped-up. It is anticipated that Indonesia's population growth will decline much further. In the final year of Repelita V it is anticipated that the growth rate will drop to 1.8%, so that the average population growth during Repelita V will be 1.9% per annum.

Meanwhile, the growth rate and total population in the regions will also decline in the next 5 years. In Repelita V the population of Java is estimated to increase with an average of 1.5% per year. The total population of Indonesia at the end of Repelita V is estimated to be 192.9 million with a dispersion of 11.1 million on Java and 78.8 million outside Java.

The work force in Repelita V is estimated to increase more quickly than the population growth, with an average of about 3.0% per annum. This



means that in that period the number of the Indonesian work force will increase with around 11.9 million people.

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In this connection, pursuant to the trend in the previous years, a higher growth rate is estimated to the female work force in Repelita V compared to the male work force. During this period, the female work force will increase with 3.9% per annum and the male work force with 2.4% per annum.

This state of development indicates that the role of women is becoming increasingly important in the development activity.

Table 1-1-1 : PERCENTAGE OF AREAS AND AREAS CLASSIFICATION OF INDONESIA 1988

PROVINCE/ISLAND	AREA (km <sup>2</sup> )	Percentage of Indonesian Areas	Regencies	Municipalities	Districts	Villages
DIACHES	55,390.00	2.84	8	2	139	5463
NORTH SUMATERA	71,680.00	3.68	11	6	209	5665
WEST SUMATERA	42,297.00	2.17	8	6	102	3544
RIAU	94,561.00	4.85	5	2	78	1136
JAMBI	53,436.00	2.74	5	1	39	1369
SOUTH SUMATERA	109,254.00	5.61	8	2	96	2515
BENGKULU	19,786.00	1.02	3	1	26	1083
LAMPUNG	35,376.00	1.81	3	1	77	1619
<b>SUMATERA</b>	<b>481,780.00</b>	<b>24.72</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>22394</b>
DKI JAKARTA	656.00	0.03		5	30	265
WEST JAVA	44,176.00	2.27	20	4	453	7063
CENTRAL JAVA	34,503.00	1.77	29	6	502	8457
DI JOGYAKARTA	3,142.00	0.16	4	1	73	438
EAST JAVA	47,921.00	2.46	29	8	579	8378
<b>JAVA</b>	<b>130,398.00</b>	<b>6.69</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1673</b>	<b>24601</b>
BALI	5,532.00	0.28	8	---	51	612
WEST NUSA TENGGARA	20,153.00	1.04	6	---	59	564
EAST NUSA TENGGARA	47,389.00	2.43	12	---	98	1723
EAST TIMOR	14,619.00	0.75	13	---	61	442
<b>NUSA TENGGARA</b>	<b>87,693.00</b>	<b>4.50</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>3341</b>
WEST KALIMANTAN	146,807.00	7.53	6	1	108	4690
CENTRAL KALIMANTAN	153,800.00	7.89	5	1	82	1153
SOUTH KALIMANTAN	36,985.00	1.90	9	1	109	2415
EAST KALIMANTAN	211,440.00	10.85	4	2	71	1107
<b>KALIMANTAN</b>	<b>549,032.00</b>	<b>28.17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>9365</b>
NORTH SULAWESI	25,786.00	1.32	4	2	83	1375
CENTRAL SULAWESI	68,033.00	3.49	4		62	1302
SOUTH SULAWESI	62,482.00	3.21	21	2	177	1405
EAST SULAWESI	38,140.00	1.96	4		64	757
<b>SULAWESI</b>	<b>194,441.00</b>	<b>9.98</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>4839</b>
MALUKU	85,728.00	4.40	3	1	56	1511
IRIAN JAYA	419,660.00	21.54	9		117	928
<b>MALUKU &amp; IRIAN JAYA</b>	<b>505,388.00</b>	<b>25.94</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2439</b>
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>1,948,732.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3601</b>	<b>66979</b>

Source: Directorate General Public government & regional Autonomy Ministry of Internal Affairs

Table 1-1-2 : Assumption of Regional Population for 1988 and 1993

Province	AREA (km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Population		Annual Growth Rate (%)	No. of Population	
		1988	1993		1988	1993
1. DI Aceh	55.4	3.2	3.6	2.44	58	66
2. Sumatera Utara	70.8	10.1	11.2	1.98	143	158
3. Sumatera Barat	49.8	3.9	4.1	1.02	78	82
4. Riau	94.6	2.8	3.2	2.73	30	34
5. Jambi	44.8	1.9	2.3	3.36	43	51
6. Sumatera Selatan	103.7	5.9	6.8	2.74	57	65
7. Bengkulu	21.2	1.1	1.3	3.87	51	61
8. Lampung	33.3	6.9	8.7	4.82	207	262
<b>SUMATERA</b>	<b>473.6</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>41.2</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>87</b>
9. DKI Jakarta	0.6	8.8	10.3	3.23	14922	17491
10. Jawa Barat	46.3	33.1	36.3	1.88	715	785
11. Jawa Tengah	34.2	28.5	30.1	1.25	826	879
12. DI Yogyakarta	3.2	3.1	3.3	1.39	972	1042
13. Jawa Timur	47.9	32.5	34.1	0.97	679	712
<b>JAWA</b>	<b>132.2</b>	<b>105.8</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>864</b>
14. Bali	5.5	2.8	2.9	1.03	495	521
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	20.2	3.2	3.6	2.09	160	178
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	47.9	3.3	3.7	2.09	69	77
17. Timor timur	14.9	0.7	0.8	2.63	47	53
<b>BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.84</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>124</b>
18. Kalimantan Barat	146.8	3.1	3.5	2.47	21	24
19. Kalimantan Tengah	152.6	1.2	1.4	2.97	8	9
20. Kalimantan Selatan	37.7	2.4	2.6	1.71	64	70
21. Kalimantan Timur	202.4	1.7	2.1	3.9	9	10
<b>KALIMANTAN</b>	<b>539.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>
22. Sulawesi Utara	19	2.4	2.6	1.41	128	137
23. Sulawesi Tengah	69.7	1.7	2.9	3.17	24	28
24. Sulawesi Selatan	72.8	6.9	7.3	1.07	95	100
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	27.7	1.3	1.5	3.26	45	53
<b>SALAWESI</b>	<b>189.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>71</b>
26. Maluku	74.5	1.8	2	2.47	24	27
27. Irian Jaya	421.9	1.5	1.7	2.79	4	4
<b>MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA</b>	<b>496.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>2.62</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>1919.4</b>	<b>175.6</b>	<b>192.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>

Source: Repelita V

## 1-2 Economic Situation

### (1) Economic Growth

In concert with said population situation, production of domestic goods and services have increased. During Repelita IV the actual national production increased with an average of about 4.0% per annum. For Repelita V the projection of actual national production growth is around 5% per annum. With a population growth of around 1.8% per annum, the actual national per capita production will increase by about 3.1% per annum.

The above 5% growth target for Repelita V is a combination of, the projections of national economic growth potentials by also taking in to account restraints and world economic prospects, on one hand, and the imperative obligation to achieve a high rate of economic growth to accommodate the basic development activities, which constitutes among others, increasing the welfare of the population, the creation of job opportunities and changing the economic structure towards a more balanced condition.

As it is assumed that the oil/gas sector will grow relatively slower, the growth target of 5% implies a higher production growth target within the non-oil/gas sector, namely an overall growth rate is anticipated at least at an average rate of 6% per annum. This adequate growth rate in the non-oil/gas sector plays a very important role and is needed in the framework to achieve the basic development objective, such as to support the accomplishment of more balanced economic structure and to provide new job opportunities to the ever increasing number of work force. In this connection, the non-oil/gas contribution to the national production in Repelita V is estimated to increase from 80.2% at the end of Repelita IV to 83.7% at the end of Repelita V, while the contribution of the oil/gas sector in the same period shall drop from 19.8% to 16.3%.

The GBHN outlines attempts of a more compatible economic structure between the agricultural and industrial sectors whereby the competence and strength of the developed industries are supported by a substantially strong and competent agricultural sector. This objective demands a faster

growth of the industrial sector than the agricultural sector, while the agricultural sector itself should grow competently in order to ensure an increasingly consistent condition of self-sufficiency in food so that it would be in a better position to meet the demand of raw materials in industrial sector and exports. In Repelita V, it is assumed that the industrial sector shall grow at an average rate of 8.5% per annum, and the agricultural sector with 3.6% per annum. Although production in the agricultural sector will continuously increase, against national production it will decline from 23.2% at the end of Repelita IV to approx. 21.6% at the end of Repelita V. On the contrary, in the same period national production in the industrial sector will increase from 14.4% to 16.9%.

The projected growth rate in the industrial sector in Repelita V is 8.5% per annum which is lower compared to the growth rate in Repelita IV of 10.2% per annum. However, it should be emphasized that in Repelita V the industrial sector itself would have to experience changes towards a more compatible condition between the industrial sub sectors of oil/gas and non-oil/gas. The non-oil/gas sector in Repelita V shall grow at an average rate of 10% per annum, compared to the average growth rate of 6.1% per annum during Repelita IV. On the other hand, because of the insecure condition of the world oil market the growth rate of the oil/gas industry sector will decline sharply from approx. 22.1% per annum during Repelita IV to around 4.2% per annum during repelita V. The effects of this growth will bring forth modifications in the national industrial structure towards a more compatible and enduring structure.

Efforts to increase non-oil/gas exports, mainly industrial products, also support efforts in making the national economic structure more compatible. In Repelita V the rate of non oil/gas structure more compatible. In Repelita V the rate of non oil/gas exports is estimated to grow sharply form in national production at the end of Repelita V. In the meantime, the role of the industrial products in the non-oil/gas export commodity group will also increase. This development signifies results of the achievement assumed in utilizing the foreign market and at the same time reflects the ability of the Indonesian people to increase the added value of its exports commodities.

The target of an average annual growth rate for sectors other than agriculture and industry in Repelita V are as follows: mining 0.4%, construction 6.0%, trade 6.0%, transportation and communication 6.4%, and for the other sectors 6.1%.

Parallel to those objectives, in Repelita V the role of the relevant sectors related to national production will change respectively: mining will decline from 15.9% in Repelita IV to 12.6% at the end of Repelita V, construction will slightly increase from 5.6% to 5.8%, while the trade, transportation & communication sectors, and the other sectors will increase respectively from 15.9%, 5.7%, and 19.3% to 16.7%, 6.0% and 20.4%.

With the above mentioned economic growth and pattern, it is anticipated that the national development in Repelita V will be capable of constructing a more consistent foundation for the Indonesian people to enter the initial take-off stage towards Repelita VI.

## (2) National Development

In accordance with the pattern of the first long term general development, in this Repelita priority is placed on economic development with emphasis on the agricultural and industrial sectors, in efforts to realize a balanced economic structure, both viewed from the angle of national income as well as the absorption of manpower.

### 1) Agricultural and Industrial Sectors

In accordance with the outlines in the GBHN:

- (a) Development of the agricultural sector is aimed to stabilize the self supporting aspect in food and to improve other agricultural productions to meet the demand of the domestic industry and raise exports.
- (b) Development in the industrial sector is aimed at accelerating the process of industrialization in order to create a balanced economy structure, directed towards

efforts to enhance exports and meet the domestic needs, and expand employment and business opportunities.

For this, the development expenditure policy is aimed at means of providing facilities and infrastructure, which support and encourage production activities, investment and marketing of agricultural as well as industrial products by the people and the business world. The infrastructure referred to among other things covers irrigation, communication, electricity, water and other utilities. In efforts to promote growth in the industrial sector, the development expenditure policy is also directed towards development in the sub-sector of energy, in particular the diversification of energy sources for industrial purpose.

## 2) Regional Development

In line with the said sectorial priorities the development expenditure policy is also aimed to encourage regional development with the objective to encourage the entire development activities in every region based on the available potentials and simultaneously maintain a proportional growth pace among the regions.

The Government assistance to develop the regions among other cover: assistance in the development of villages at level II regions, and development of level I regions.

The policy on assistance provided to villages is mainly directed to encourage self-reliance and initiative among rural communities within the development. Hence, those policies on assistance to level II regions are particularly aimed at expanding job opportunities in the various projects related to communication production, infrastructure and improvement projects for the living environments quality. Whereas assistance to level I regions are mainly aimed to finance operational activities and maintenance of the various economy and social infrastructure as well as to improve a proportional sectorial and regional development.

### 3) Operation and Maintenance

Apart from these means in the development of infrastructure through new projects, the development expenditure policy in the form of operational cost and maintenance of development results, shall be given the highest priority and specific attention in Repelita V. By these policies the effectiveness of completed projects shall be sustained and so that these projects can carry out their function optimally throughout their designed life time.

The policy on operational priority and maintenance also signify another important factor, namely it supports the creation of job opportunities as it is relatively labour intensive.

### 4) Management

Considering the increasingly limited state financial condition and the increasing trends of objectives that must be achieved, the role of capital participations by the government in government owned enterprises (BUMN) became very restricted. The BUMN's are expected to become more active in creating financial sources from the result of their activity and from society.

Apart from that means for the improvement of the BUMN efficiency should be consistently encouraged by providing wider management autonomy which should be done in stages and they should be given the opportunity to cooperate with the private sector.

Means of providing wider business opportunities should still be accompanied with means to intensify corporate control and responsibility.

### 5) Human resources

Experience from another countries show that the role of human resources is a most significant factor in the interest of the nation's program. In this connection, the policy of state expenditures shall be directed towards supporting such means for



the improvement of the quality of human resources which among others cover means to improve health and educations standard as well as the creation of productive job opportunities. In Repelita V measures to have improve manpower quality shall have special attention.

## 2. DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR INFORMATION AND MASS MEDIA



## 2. DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR INFORMATION AND MASS MEDIA

### 2-1 Development Budget for 1989/90 and Repelita V

#### (1) Budget for Information Sector in Repelita V

National Development budget for 1989/90 and Repelita V is shown in Table 2-1-1.

Proposed development budget for information and mass media in Repelita V as follows:

	<u>1989/90</u>	<u>Repelita V</u>
- Information Development Program	13.7	116.3 rp. bill
- Radio, Television and Film Facilities Development Program	31.2	252.6
- Press Development and Improvement Program	1.3	10.0

Table 2-1-1 Development Budget for 1989/90 and Repelita V

(in billion of Rp)

Code Number	Sector/Subsector	1989/90 Repelita V	
01	AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION SECTOR	1,994.2	17,343.0
01.1	Subsector of Agriculture	1,416.1	11,033.1
01.2	Subsector of Irrigation	578.1	6,339.3
02	INDUSTRIAL SECTOR	341.8	2,119.2
02.1	Subsector of Industry	341.8	2,119.2
03	MINING AND ENERGY SECTOR	1,614.7	11,193.9
03.1	Subsector of Mining	181.3	1,160.0
03.2	Subsector of Energy	1,433.4	10,033.9
04	SECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS AND TOURISM	2,522.1	20,512.0
04.1	Subsector of Road Construction	1,380.3	11,894.1
04.2	Subsector of Land Communications	295.7	2,338.6
04.3	Subsector of Sea Communications	285.5	2,169.8
04.4	Subsector of Air Communications	378.2	1,563.8
04.5	Subsector of Post and Telecommunications	144.9	1,177.9
04.6	Subsector of Tourism	37.5	367.8
05	SECTOR OF TRADE COOPERATIVES	199.9	1,428.9
05.1	Subsector of Trade	54.9	400.6
05.2	Subsector of Cooperatives	145.0	1,028.3
06	SECTOR OF MANPOWER AND TRANSMIGRATION	335.3	3,086.2
06.1	Subsector of Manpower	73.8	457.6
06.2	Subsector of Transmigration	261.5	2,628.6
07	SECTOR OF REGIONAL, VILLAGE AND TOWN DEVELOPMENT	1,552.3	10,710.9
07.1	Subsector of Regional, Village and Town Development	1,552.3	10,710.9
08	RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS SECTOR	26.4	279.6
08.1	Subsector of Religious Affairs	26.4	279.6
09	SECTOR OF EDUCATION, YOUNGER GENERATION, NATIONAL CULTURE AND BELIEF IN THE ONE SUPREME GOD	1,683.1	16,981.0
09.1	Subsector of General Education and Younger Generation	1,509.8	15,711.8
09.2	Subsector of In-Service Training	161.0	1,175.8
09.3	Subsector of National Culture and Belief in the One Supreme God	12.3	93.8
10	SECTOR OF HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, WOMEN'S ROLE, POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING	434.1	4,088.3
10.1	Subsector of Health	249.8	2,672.5
10.2	Subsector of Social Welfare and Women's Role	25.0	284.8
10.3	Subsector of Population and Family Planning	159.3	1,131.0

11	SECTOR OF PEOPLE'S HOUSING AND RESETTLEMENT	620.1	6,573.2
11.1	Subsector of People's Housing and Resettlement	620.1	6,573.2
12	SECTOR OF LAW AFFAIRS	28.9	280.4
12.1	Subsector of Law Affairs	28.9	280.4
13	SECTOR OF NATIONAL DEFENCE AND SECURITY	812.6	5,788.5
13.1	Subsector of National Defence and Security	812.6	5,788.5
14	SECTOR OF INFORMATION, PRESS AND SOCIAL COMMUNICATIONS	46.2	378.9
14.1	Subsector of Information, Press and Social Communications	46.2	378.9
15	SECTOR OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND RESEARCH	278.9	2,634.2
15.1	Subsector of Scientific and Technology Advancement	161.1	1,503.0
15.2	Subsector of Research	117.8	1,131.2
16	SECTOR OF GOVERNMENT APPARATUS	99.2	644.6
16.1	Subsector of Government Apparatus	99.2	644.6
17	SECTOR OF BUSINESS WORLD DEVELOPMENT	291.3	1,747.8
17.1	Subsector of Business World Development	291.3	1,747.8
18	SECTOR OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND HUMAN ENVIRONMENT	248.8	1,741.5
18.1	Subsector of Natural Resources and Life	248.8	1,741.5
	TOTAL	13,129.9	107,532.1

(2) Budget for Broadcasting Sector in Repelita III & IV

According to the Table below, FAL for RTF is accounted for around 50% in Repelita III, and around 13% Repelita IV.

Table 2-1-2 Development Expenditure for RRI/TVRI in REPELITA III

(Unit: Rp. bill)

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	Total	Average
DIP	4.5	9.4	14.1	15.5	11.9	55.4	47%
Foreign Loan	6.9	17.0	25.5	8.5	5.7	63.6	53%
Total	11.4	26.4	39.6	24.0	17.6	119.0	100%

Note: DIP means development expenditures was financed by domestic revenue.

Remarks: Data given by DEPPEN

Table 2-1-3 Development Expenditure for RRI/TVRI in REPELITA IV

(Unit: Rp. bill)

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	Total	Average
DIP	11.2	14.0	10.4	5.8	2.2	43.5	87%
Foreign Loan	-	0.2	0.9	-	5.3	6.4	13%
Total	11.1	14.2	11.3	5.8	7.5	49.9	100%

Note: DIP means development expenditures was financed by domestic revenue.

Remarks: Data given by DEPPEN

(3) Assumption of Development Budget

- 1) Assumption of Case 1 is shown in Table 2-1-4.
- 2) Assumption of Case 2 is shown in Table 2-1-5.

Table 2-1-4: Assumption of Development Budget for RRI & TVRI (Case-1)

Year	Inflation (%)	GDP (Nominal)	GDP (Constant)	Growth Rate	Development Budget (Rp. billion)		RRI & T.V.	
					a. National	b. National	Constant (Rp. bil.) (Infl. 5%)	Nominal (Infl. 10%)
1978/79		22,746	22,746	0.0%				
1979/80	21.77%	32,025	26,300	15.6%	4016.1	12.5%	0.0%	11.4
1980/81	15.95%	45,446	32,999	25.5%	5920.8	13.0%	0.0%	26.4
III 1981/82	7.09%	54,027	37,309	13.1%	6944.0	12.9%	0.7%	39.6
1982/83	9.69%	59,633	38,597	3.5%	7362.0	12.3%	0.7%	24.0
1983/84	11.46%	73,698	44,407	15.1%	9903.3	13.4%	0.3%	17.6
1984/85	8.76%	87,055	49,825	12.2%	9954.6	11.4%	0.5%	11.1
1985/86	4.31%	94,721	52,908	6.2%	10873.9	11.5%	0.7%	14.2
1986/87	8.80%	96,489	51,370	-2.9%	8333.5	8.6%	0.4%	11.3
1987/88	8.90%	114,519	114,519	0.0%	9479.8	8.3%	0.3%	5.8
1988/89	4.55%	120,245	120,245	5.0%	13948.4	11.6%	0.2%	7.5
1989/90		126,257	126,257	5.0%	14645.8	11.6%	0.5%	41.8
1990/91		132,570	132,570	5.0%	15378.1	11.6%	0.5%	33.2
V 1991/92		139,199	139,199	5.0%	16147.0	11.6%	0.5%	37.1
1992/93		146,158	146,158	5.0%	16954.4	11.6%	0.5%	41.4
1993/94		153,466	153,466	5.0%	17802.1	11.6%	0.5%	46.2
1994/95		161,140	161,140	5.0%	18692.2	11.6%	0.5%	51.5
1995/96		169,197	169,197	5.0%	19626.8	11.6%	0.5%	57.5
1996/97		177,657	177,657	5.0%	20608.2	11.6%	0.5%	64.2
1997/98		186,539	186,539	5.0%	21638.6	11.6%	0.5%	71.6
1998/99		195,866	195,866	5.0%	22720.5	11.6%	0.5%	79.9
1999/00								
Past ave.	10.98%			11.02%		11.56%	0.46%	
Total					522.4			716.6
Repe. V					197.6			230.6
Repe. VI					324.7			486.1
								704.5
								44.96%

Sources: 1) Inflation, GDP, National and information budgets are given by central bureau  
2) Development budgets of RRI&T.V until 1988 is given by RIT.

Notes:

- 1) GDP at constant price for 1979/80 - 1986/87 are based on the year 1978/79.
- 2) GDP at constant price after 1987/88 are estimated on the basis of 1987/88.



Table 2-1-5: Assumption of Development Budget for RRI & TVRI (Case-2)

Year	Inflation (%)	GDP (Nominal)	GDP (Constant)	Growth Rate (%)	Development Budget (Rp. billion)		RRI & T.V.	
					a. National	b. National	Constant (Rp. bil)	Nominal (Infl. 5%)
1978/79		22,746	22,746	0.0%				
1979/80	21.77%	32,025	26,300	15.6%	4016.1	12.5%	0.0%	11.4
1980/81	15.95%	45,446	32,999	25.5%	5920.8	13.0%	0.0%	26.4
III 1981/82	7.09%	54,027	37,309	13.1%	6944.0	12.9%	45.7	39.6
1982/83	9.69%	59,633	38,597	3.5%	7362.0	12.3%	54.5	24.0
1983/84	11.43%	73,698	44,407	15.1%	9903.3	13.4%	27.5	17.6
1984/85	8.76%	87,055	49,825	12.2%	9954.6	11.4%	46.0	11.1
1985/86	4.31%	94,721	52,908	6.2%	10873.9	11.5%	72.0	14.2
IV 1986/87	8.80%	96,489	51,370	-2.9%	8333.5	8.6%	32.0	11.3
1987/88	8.90%	114,519	114,519	0.0%	9479.8	8.3%	28.0	5.8
1988/89	4.55%	120,245	120,245	5.0%	13948.4	11.6%	31.4	7.5
1989/90		126,257	126,257	5.0%	14645.8	11.6%	46.2	41.8
V 1990/91		132,570	132,570	5.0%	15378.1	11.6%	73.8	51.3
1991/92		139,199	139,199	5.0%	16147.0	11.6%	82.4	60.1
1992/93		146,158	146,158	5.0%	16954.4	11.6%	91.9	70.4
1993/94		153,466	153,466	5.0%	17802.1	11.6%	102.6	82.5
1994/95		161,140	161,140	5.0%	18692.2	11.6%	114.5	96.7
1995/96		169,197	169,197	5.0%	19626.8	11.6%	127.8	113.3
VI 1996/97		177,657	177,657	5.0%	20608.2	11.6%	142.6	132.7
1997/98		186,539	186,539	5.0%	21638.6	11.6%	159.1	155.5
1998/99		195,866	195,866	5.0%	22720.5	11.6%	177.6	182.3
1999/00								290.2
Past ave.	10.98%			11.02%		11.56%		715.4
								986.5
								1344.4
								306.1
								358.0
								680.5
								986.4
								63.00%

Sources: 1) Inflation, GDP, National and information budgets are given by central bureau  
2) Development budgets of RRI&T.V until 1988 is given by RTF.

Notes:

- 1) GDP at constant price for 1979/80 - 1986/87 are based on the year 1978/79.
- 2) GDP at constant price after 1987/88 are estimated on the basis of 1987/88.

## 2-2 Result of the Past Development Plan

Aimed target and actual performance of broadcast development in PELITA I, II, III and IV, with breakdown of subprograms are as follows.

### (1) Pelita I

#### 1) RRI

##### (a) Target:

Increase program hours from 350 to 600 hours per day.

Performance:

Increased program hours to 570/day.

##### (b) Target:

Improve the technical facilities and rehabilitate existing facilities.

Performance:

Establishment of the Medium Wave Radio Network Project. RRI established eight high power transmitting key-stations and introduced medium wave radio frequency, which has higher sound quality and stable receiving.

e.g.

##### a) Project J-10 (under 1972 Japanese Soft Loan)

- Jakarta 300 kW
- Surabaya 100 kW
- Medan 100 kW

##### b) Project M-2 (under 1974 Japanese Soft Loan)

- Ujung Pandang 100 kW
- Banjarmasin 50 kW
- Palembang 50 kW
- Pekanbaru 50 kW
- Semarang 10 kW

Rehabilitation of Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Medan, Ujung Pandang, Jambi, Jayapura, and other studios. RRI increased to 47 stations with 126 transmitters.

2) TVRI

(a) Target:

Improve technical facilities and rehabilitate existing facilities.

(b) Performance:

The Improvement of Television Network Project of TVRI improve existing facilities in Java to establish regular television broadcasting, and expended network to Sumatra and Sulawesi.

e.g.

a) Project J-11 (under 1972 Japanese Soft Loan)

- Renewal of transmitting facilities for Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Ngrak, Cirebon, Gantungan, Gombel
- Renewal and enhancement of studio facilities for Jakarta, Yogyakarta

b) Project M-1 (under 1973 Japanese Soft Loan)

- Construction of new studio complex at Surabaya
- Construction of new translator station at G. Walad, Pesir Pogor, Pesir Sumbul, Colo and G.
- Banon

c) Project M-1 (under 1974 Japanese Soft Loan)

- Renewal of transmitting facilities for Jakarta, Medan, Ujung Pandang, Ngrak, Cirebon, Gunung Gentungen, gombel and Cemorsewu.
- Renewal and enhancement of studio facilities for Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Ujung Pandang and Medan.
- Renewal of transmitting facilities for Lawang and Pare.

Technical facilities improved, which resulted in increased coverage of TVRI from 22 percent to 50 percent of Java with coverage area of 72,900 km<sup>2</sup> and an audience of 3 million.

(2) Pelita II

- 1) Target: To increase the role and the function of RRI and TVRI in developing the national art & culture by improving and developing the technical facilities of RRI and TVRI and upgrade the knowledge and the skill of engineering and production personnel.

RRI and TVRI had been promoted the Mass Media Project during this period.

RRI and TVRI concentrated on the construction of TV transmitting stations and radio transmitting stations in major cities, including use of the domestic satellite (PALAPA) by which TV and radio programs could be transmitted to all of Indonesia.

2) RRI

- (a) Target: Rehabilitation and development of the technical facilities.

- Rehabilitation, improvement and development of SW transmitter.

- To continue the development of MW Transmitter:

Phase I : For Jakarta, Medan, and Surabaya

Phase II : Ujung Pendang, Palembang, Pekanbaru, Banjarmasin, and Semarang.

- (b) Performance:

- Among other improvements,

- Built 51 transmitters for total of 252.

- Add 26 CB vans.

3) TVRI

- (a) Target: - To expand the coverage area throughout Java.

- To construct the production Centre in Jakarta.

- To increase the number of broadcasting station from 6 to 10 and the transmitting station from 25 to 56, so

that the coverage are will increase from 82,600 km<sup>2</sup> up to 121,600 km<sup>2</sup>.

- TV receivers from 370,000 up to 680,000.

(b) Performance:

- 20 new, transmitters,
- 6 new transmitters outside of Java.
- 3 new TV Production Studios (Surabaya, Denpasar, Manado).

(3) Pelita III

1) Target: TVRI and RRI put their priority on the following points:

- maintenance and operation of the expanded facilities
- training of staff for program production
- study and evaluation of the long term planning

2) RRI

(a) Target: - To increase the coverage area of home country and foreign country broadcasts by creating two program channels:

a) Home country broadcast:

Channel I for general broadcast

Channel II for special broadcast, especially for education, traditional art and culture.

b) Foreign country broadcast:

To broadcast two foreign language simultaneously

- To increase the broadcasting hours
- To improve the studio facilities, standardize the program quality with the modification.
- To increase the information flow from other countries.
- To increase the transmitting of RN I and RN II of RRI Jakarta through FM relay transmitters via Palapa Satellite to regional station.

- To increase the metropolitan program, entertainment program and foreign country program of RRI Jakarta, each become 24 hours continuously.
- To increase the transmitting of special programs through FM and MW transmitter (educational program, etc).
- To increase the coverage area of RN II which is now called special program by installing 2 x 150 kW MW in Suradaya and Palembang, so that it can cover 80% of Indonesia.

(b) Performance:

Metropolitan channel established in Jakarta.

Increased broadcasting hours from average of 704/day to 1442/day.

Increased participation in international broadcasting organizations and increased number of broadcasts from outside Indonesia.

FM transmitters established at local station active as both STL and high quality broadcast transmitter.

3) TVRI

- (a) Target:
- To increase the program quality and quantity by sound film and video recording from remote sites, especially for the result of the development.
  - To increase the program production from 468 items/176 hours a week into 514 items/188 hours a week.
  - To increase the program hours and program production by the following matrix.

(b) Performance:

Local production increased from 65% of air time at beginning of PELITA III to 88% by the end of PELITA III. Increased outside broadcasts of sports events and reports from villages.

4) Aside the above, DEPPEN conducted the following projects:

(a) MMTC (Multi Media Training Center)

This center was established in Yogyakarta in 1984 by the Japanese government's grant aid promised in 1982. Now instructors are trained and curricula are drawn up in the center in cooperation with a JICA team from Japan.

(b) Long term plan

The Indonesian government requested the Japanese government to draw up a long term plan up to the year 1999. Consequently a JICA team made the study from 1983 to 1984 and completed a report on a long term plan.

(c) Feasibility study for Pelita IV

Based on the above long term plan, a JICA team made the study for Pelita IV and submitted a Feasibility Study Report.

(4) Pelita IV

1) Targets of RRI and TVRI are as follows;

(a) To improve and expand the programme production facilities and the transmitting facilities for the nationwide broadcasting service in radio and TV, and to improve and expand the radio and TV programme transmission network.

(b) To construct the 2nd TV (TVN-II) broadcasting network.

(c) To establish an integrated maintenance system and to set up a Maintenance Centre.

2) Target of RRI

In order to emphasize the characteristics of each programme system and to avoid overlapped programme service the following three distinctive programme systems are newly set up.





(a) 24 hours broadcasting service was commenced by the 36 stations of total 49 RRI stations in September, 1983. News programmes at every hours (18 times a day) have been rebroadcasted by all of RRI stations and Non-RRI stations since 1984.

(b) Regarding broadcasting programmes, integrated broadcast was introduced in 1987, programmes produced by local RRI stations have been broadcasted through the nation-wide network from Jakarta, and varieties of programmes have also been broadcasted in cooperation with another organizations.

(c) Broadcasting hours of overseas which was broadcasted 11 hours in the Pelita III was increased in 1986 after the addition of Spanish programme.

(d) Regarding facilities, procurement of STL facilities, rehabilitation of SW transmitters for local stations and installation of SW transmitters for Overseas service in Jakarta station were executed by DIP budget.

#### 4) Target of TVRI

##### (a) TVN-I Broadcasting Service

In order to extent the broadcasting hours of TVN-I, studio facilities will be newly set up in Jakarta.

Besides, the OB Bans, colour VTRs, ENG systems and others will be provided to improve the programme quality at the regional stations.

In response to areas using different local standard time, nationwide TV programmes will be transmitted repeatedly at an interval of two hours.

In order to further expand the service area of TV broadcast fully solid states unattended TV relay stations with an output of about 10 - 100W will be set up at 50 locations in the country.

##### (b) TVN-II Broadcasting Service

In order to broadcast the educational programmes of TVN-II,

broadcasting facilities will be installed at 8 regional cities.  
Broadcasting hours will be 9 hours a day.

5) Performance of TVRI

- (a) 56 TV rebroadcasting stations were constructed at regions.
- (b) Nationwide broadcasting service which included the programmes produced in regional stations and Mobile Production Stations were executed by introduction of Integrated Programme Pattern.



### 3. DEMAND FORECAST



### 3. DEMAND FORECAST

#### 3-1 General Concept for Demand Forecast

##### (1) TV Demand

This study aims at upgrading both Radio and TV servicing systems throughout Indonesia. This is because a demand forecast shall be indispensable on the basis of a correct comprehension of the existing situations.

According to the survey results of a radio diffusion level as of 1988, radio set is diffused to each one household in Indonesia. Diffusion ratio of TV set is one unit among some 6 households.

With the figures in this study, it may be said that TV servicing system is rather behind than Radio servicing system in Indonesia. Since an effective remedy is considered essential, a demand forecast shall be made here only for TV in this analysis so as to grasp a clue to a development strategy for TV servicing system.

Based on the above mentioned major viewpoints, the demand will be forecast.

##### (2) Potential and Express Demand

Demand forecast of TV receiving sets is chiefly classified into the two categories reading as follows.

###### 1) Potential Demand

The demand is reflected by number of the people simply to watch TV, not limited to the people already possessing on being able to buy (a) TV set(s).

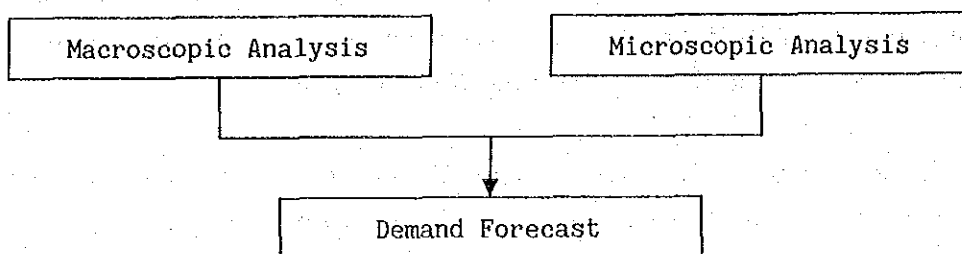
###### 2) Express Demand

The demand is signified by number of the people desiring to watch TV, limited to the people who have already possessed and will be able to buy (a) TV set(s).

On the premise that a demand for TV sets should be figured out, it is definitely appropriate for the said proposition to analyze the express demand by nature rather than either the potential demand or both. Thus, the demand forecast is to be analyzed, focusing only on the express demand in this study.

### 3-2 Methodology of Demand Forecast

Analysis on the demand forecast requires both the ways of approach to the forecast; one from a macroscopic viewpoint and the other from a microscopic viewpoint, which are briefly charted as follows.



#### (1) Macroscopic Analysis

This analysis is to assume people's purchasing power from the macroscopic view in correlation between GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per Capita and a diffusion ratio of TV receiving sets; so called Top-downward analyzing method.

This analysis is done by step as described below.

- 1) 1st Step: Comparison between the diffusion ratio of TV sets in Indonesia and the mean point on a regression drawn in correlation of respective TV set diffusion ratios with the respective GDPs per Capita in 65 countries.

Should a TV-set diffusion ratio in Indonesia be pointed below the regression line, the demand of TV receiving sets can be expected to grow up to the regression point by the same-averaged GDP per Capita as that of Indonesia.

In this study, analysis is made with the presently obtainable up-to-date data issued by the following international organizations.

- (a) TV Diffusion Ratio per 1,000 Inhabitants: The United Nations Report.
- (b) GDP and Population: The World Bank Report.

Although each of the reports contains the data of approximately 120 different countries in the world, a regression analysis for Indonesia is made based on the data of 65 countries picked out of the 120.

As the result of the analysis, the following formulae have been obtained.

$$Y = -4.483827 + 1.570742 X \quad (R = 0.81144)$$

where,

Y: TV diffusion ratio per 1,000 persons in 1986

X: GDP per capita in 1986 (US Dollars)

It can be said that the TV diffusion ratio (39.7 sets per 1,000 persons) in Indonesia exceeds the average diffusion (analyzed mean value: 13.4 Sets per 1,000 persons) by GDP per Capita in the world, and diffusion ratios in low-income countries show lower than average diffusion and diffusion ratios in middle-income countries show higher than average diffusion in general. (Reference is made to Table 3-1-1 and Fig. 3-1-1).

- 2) 2nd Step: Correlation in assumption between GRDP (Gross Regional Domestic Product) per Capita and TV diffusion by region in Indonesia.

The Analysis results in vain here in Indonesia for the reasons explicated below.

- (a) Deviation in TV area coverage

TV area coverage is so different by province as to hardly find a proper correlation between TV diffusion ratio and GRDP per Capita, in high of the present situation that a nation-wide TV area coverage is 30% approximately while the province receiving over 95% of the coverage are merely 5 (five) such as DKI Jakarta (100%), DI Yogyakarta (98%), Jawa Timur (96%), Bali (94%) and Kalimantan Selatan (95%). It creates a problem to use such a correlation as obtained in the aforementioned circumstances.

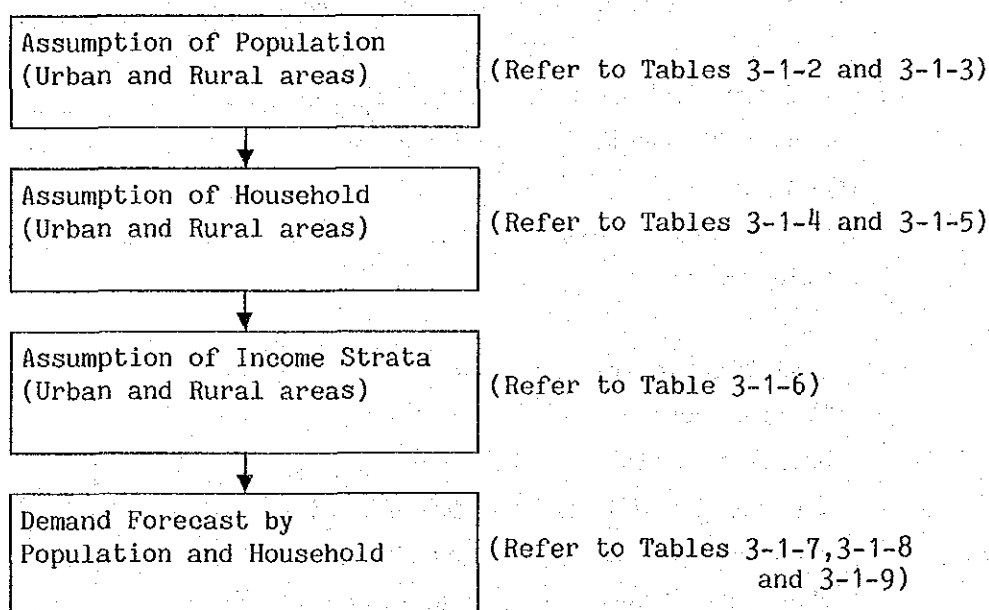


- (b) GRDP including the revenue from oil and gas GRDP is not directly related to individual income. For instance, GRDP per Capita in Riau Province indicates about double and in Kalimantan Timur about triple that in DKI Jakarta, as shown on Table 2-3.
- (c) Unbalanced population and income between urban and rural areas by the reason on the subject, a result of analysis would come out far different from a future reality even it TV-set demand by province would be forecast in the conditions. Such an assumption leads to a problem on accuracy.

(2) Microscopic Analysis

It can be said that Microscopic analysis takes steps from bottom upwards in direct opposition to Macroscopic analysis as aforementioned. The analysis is made on the basis of real socio-economic conditions in Indonesia, i.e. number of population, household, structure of houses, income strata, living pattern and so forth.

The analysis goes through the following stages by province, urban and rural areas.



Years for the demand forecast are fixed in 1994 and 1999 respectively as development targets at the end of each REPELITA have been established in its first fiscal year.

The assumption stated above is shown in the following tables.

Table 3-1-1: Number of T.U. Receivers and GDP per Capita at 1986 Current Price

No.	Country	No. of Receivers (Thousands)	Total GDP (millions of US\$)	Population (Millions)	T.U.		Analysed Mean Value
					Receivers per 1000 inhabitants	GDP per capita (US\$)	
1	Ethiopia	74	4,960	43.6	1.7	114	2.71
2	Burkina Faso	38	930	8.1	4.7	115	2.73
3	Nepal	22	2,200	17.0	1.3	129	3.14
4	Bangladesh	320	15,460	103.2	3.1	150	3.72
5	Zaire	15	6,020	31.7	0.5	190	4.89
6	Buruma	30	8,100	38.0	0.8	215	5.65
7	Madagascar	55	2,670	10.6	5.2	252	6.78
8	Burundi	1	1,090	4.8	0.2	227	6.01
9	Togo	16	980	3.1	5.2	316	8.82
10	Benin	16	1,320	4.2	3.8	314	8.76
11	C. African Rep.	5	900	2.7	1.9	333	9.37
12	India	5,000	203,790	781.4	6.4	261	7.06
13	China	10,500	271,800	1054.0	10.0	250	6.97
14	Kenya	115	5,960	21.2	5.4	281	7.78
15	Sierra Leone	31	1,100	3.8	8.2	311	8.63
16	Pakistan	1,500	30,000	99.2	15.1	303	8.40
17	Ghana	146	5,720	13.2	11.1	433	12.70
18	Sri Lanka	460	5,000	16.1	20.6	365	10.42
19	Senegal	220	3,740	6.8	32.4	550	16.73
20	Liberia	40	990	2.3	17.4	430	12.60
21	Indonesia	6,600	75,230	166.4	39.7	452	13.34
22	Philippines	2,000	30,540	57.3	34.9	533	16.13
23	Bolivia	500	4,180	6.6	75.8	633	19.70
24	Zimbabwe	130	4,940	8.7	14.9	560	17.36
25	Honduras	300	2,960	4.5	66.7	650	20.58
26	Egypt, Arab Rep.	4,000	40,850	49.7	80.5	822	26.63
27	Thailand	5,200	41,780	52.6	98.9	794	25.60
28	Paraguay	88	3,590	3.0	23.2	945	31.29
29	Tunisia	500	7,790	7.3	68.5	1067	36.02
30	Colombia	3,000	29,660	29.0	103.5	1023	34.29
31	Costa Rica	210	4,260	2.6	80.8	1638	59.16
32	Syrian Arab Rep	2,500	17,400	10.8	231.5	1611	50.02
33	Brazil	26,000	206,750	138.4	187.0	1494	53.16
34	South Africa	3,100	56,370	32.3	96.0	1745	63.64
35	Uruguay	520	5,320	3.0	173.3	1773	64.83
36	Poland	9,691	73,770	37.5	268.4	1967	73.10
37	Yugoslavia	4,090	61,640	23.3	175.6	2645	102.99
38	Argentina	6,650	69,820	31.0	214.5	2252	85.49
39	Korea, Rep. of	7,900	98,150	41.5	190.4	2365	90.47
40	Algeria	1,610	60,760	22.4	71.9	2713	106.01
41	Venezuela	2,600	49,980	17.8	140.6	2800	110.34
42	Greece	1,725	35,210	10.0	172.6	3521	143.37
43	Oman	850	7,320	1.3	653.9	5631	246.82
44	Israel	1,125	29,460	4.3	261.6	6851	300.72
45	Hong Kong	1,312	32,250	5.4	243.0	5972	264.22
46	Singapore	550	17,350	2.6	211.6	6673	300.42
47	Spain	12,500	229,100	38.7	323.0	5020	261.54
48	Ireland	950	21,910	3.6	263.9	6086	270.06
49	New Zealand	1,200	26,630	3.3	363.6	8070	374.30
50	Italy	14,605	599,920	57.2	255.3	10488	506.93
51	United Kingdom	30,000	460,290	56.7	529.1	8259	384.48
52	Belgium	2,984	112,100	9.9	301.4	11331	554.37
53	Austria	3,268	93,030	7.6	430.0	12346	612.21
54	Netherlands	6,000	175,330	14.6	465.8	12009	592.91
55	France	22,000	724,200	55.4	397.1	13072	654.06
56	Australia	7,500	184,940	16.0	468.0	11559	567.27
57	Germany, Fed. Rep	23,011	891,990	60.9	377.9	14647	746.06
58	Finland	2,350	62,370	4.9	479.6	12729	634.21
59	Denmark	1,977	68,820	5.1	387.7	13494	678.55
60	Japan	71,000	1,955,650	121.5	584.4	16096	832.11
61	Sweden	3,278	114,470	8.4	398.2	13627	686.31
62	Canada	14,000	323,700	25.6	546.9	12648	629.57
63	Norway	1,443	69,780	4.2	343.6	16614	863.20
64	United States	195,000	4,185,400	241.6	807.1	17324	986.01
65	Switzerland	2,624	136,050	6.5	403.7	20777	1118.05

Sources:

\* :United Nations, 1988.

\*\* :World Development Report 1988, The World Bank, 1988.

Table 3-1-2 : Population Forecast by Province for the Years 1989, 1994 and 1999 in Indonesia

Province/Island	Area (Km <sup>2</sup> )	Population at 1985 (*)	Annual Growth			Forecast for the year (000)			Distribution Density/Km <sup>2</sup>			
			85-89	85-94	85-99	(*) 1989	1994	1999	1989	1994	1999	
1. D i Aceh	55,392	2,983	2.74	2.57	2.45	3,324	3,748	4,187	1.9%	1.9%	50	76
2. Sumatera Utara	70,787	9,456	2.23	2.10	2.01	10,330	11,400	12,486	5.8%	5.8%	146	176
3. Sumatera Barat	49,778	3,711	1.29	1.22	1.17	3,985	4,148	4,368	2.2%	2.0%	78	88
4. R i a u	94,562	2,557	3.05	2.84	2.71	2,893	3,291	3,719	1.6%	1.7%	30	39
5. J a m b i	44,824	1,751	3.66	3.41	3.25	2,022	2,368	2,740	1.1%	1.3%	45	61
6. Sumatera Selatan	103,688	5,389	3.03	2.89	2.70	6,073	6,929	7,826	3.4%	3.6%	59	75
7. Bengkulu	21,168	947	4.14	3.86	3.68	1,114	1,332	1,571	0.8%	0.7%	53	74
8. Lampung	33,307	5,926	5.10	4.95	4.77	7,231	9,155	11,984	4.0%	5.3%	217	342
SUMATERA	473,606	32,720	3.04	2.91	2.82	36,882	42,363	48,281	20.6%	22.4%	78	102
9. DKI Jakarta	590	7,913	3.57	3.33	3.17	9,105	10,624	12,250	5.1%	5.7%	15432	20763
10. Jawa Barat	46,900	30,939	2.20	2.02	1.92	33,750	37,037	40,353	18.8%	18.8%	729	872
11. Jawa Tengah	34,266	27,041	1.47	1.34	1.28	28,664	30,496	32,288	16.0%	15.0%	838	944
12. D i Yogyakarta	3,169	2,841	1.54	1.47	1.40	3,127	3,353	3,575	1.7%	1.7%	987	1128
13. Jawa Timur	47,922	31,373	1.17	1.08	1.00	32,868	34,494	36,065	18.3%	16.8%	686	753
J A W A	132,187	100,207	1.78	1.64	1.56	107,514	116,004	124,532	60.0%	57.9%	813	942
14. Bali	5,561	2,659	1.14	1.08	1.03	2,782	2,929	3,071	1.6%	1.4%	500	552
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	20,177	3,085	2.41	2.23	2.13	3,385	3,666	4,034	1.8%	1.9%	164	200
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	47,876	3,072	2.44	2.24	2.13	3,393	3,751	4,127	1.9%	1.9%	71	86
17. Timor Timur	14,874	633	3.09	2.83	2.69	715	814	918	0.4%	0.4%	48	62
BALI, NUSA TENGGARA	88,488	9,369	2.11	1.99	1.87	10,185	11,160	12,150	5.7%	5.6%	115	137
18. Kalimantan Barat	146,760	2,929	2.71	2.56	2.46	3,148	3,553	3,973	1.8%	1.8%	21	27
19. Kalimantan Tengah	152,600	1,122	3.23	3.05	2.94	1,274	1,472	1,683	0.7%	0.8%	8	11
20. Kalimantan Selatan	37,660	2,281	1.95	1.83	1.75	2,464	2,686	2,909	1.4%	1.4%	65	77
21. Kalimantan Timur	202,440	1,517	4.24	4.05	3.88	1,791	2,168	2,586	1.0%	1.2%	9	13
KALIMANTAN	539,460	7,749	2.87	2.74	2.63	8,677	9,879	11,151	4.8%	5.2%	16	21
22. Sulawesi Utara	19,023	2,321	1.60	1.50	1.43	2,473	2,653	2,831	1.4%	1.3%	130	149
23. Sulawesi Tengah	69,726	1,516	3.42	3.27	3.14	1,734	2,025	2,337	1.0%	1.1%	25	34
24. Sulawesi Selatan	72,781	6,633	1.36	1.21	1.14	7,002	7,391	7,770	3.9%	3.6%	96	107
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	27,696	1,124	3.68	3.44	3.28	1,299	1,524	1,766	0.7%	0.8%	47	64
SULAWESI	189,216	11,594	1.92	1.78	1.71	12,508	13,593	14,704	7.0%	6.8%	66	78
26. Maluku	74,505	1,614	2.96	2.76	2.64	1,814	2,063	2,323	1.0%	1.1%	24	31
27. Irian Jaya	421,981	1,376	3.12	2.91	2.78	1,556	1,782	2,020	0.9%	0.9%	4	5
MALUKU, IRIAN JAYA	496,486	2,990	3.94	2.83	2.70	3,370	3,845	4,343	1.9%	2.0%	7	9
INDONESIA	1,919,443	164,829	2.13	2.01	1.93	179,136	196,844	215,161	100.0%	100.0%	93	112
OUTSIDE OF JAVA	1,787,256	64,422	2.68	2.55	2.47	71,622	80,840	90,629	48.0%	42.1%	40	51

Source: (\*) Statistik Indonesia, 1988

Notes: 1) Growth rate is the rate at which a population is increasing (or decreasing) in a given year and expressed as percentage of the base population

Table 3-1-3 : Urban and Rural Population Estimate by Province/Island for the year 1988, 1994 and 1999 in Indonesia (Unit:000)

Province/Island	1988			1994			1999		
	(*)1988			1994			1999		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. D i Aceh	284	2,678	2,972	349	2,975	3,324	423	3,325	3,748
2. Sumatera Utara	2,781	6,631	9,432	3,431	8,399	10,339	4,321	7,880	11,400
3. Sumatera Barat	521	3,177	3,698	598	2,907	3,905	697	3,443	4,140
4. R i a u	737	1,811	2,548	876	2,883	3,231	1,061	2,230	3,291
5. J a m b i	295	1,450	1,745	429	1,593	2,022	651	1,717	2,368
6. Sumatera Selatan	1,525	3,845	5,378	1,750	4,323	6,073	2,040	4,889	6,929
7. Bengkulu	103	840	943	137	977	1,114	187	1,145	1,332
8. Lampung	850	5,055	5,905	1,148	6,883	7,231	1,688	7,549	9,155
SUMATERA	7,116	25,487	32,603	8,717	28,165	36,882	10,986	31,377	42,363
9. DKI Jakarta	7,149	736	7,885	8,876	1,027	9,105	9,255	1,369	10,624
10. Jawa Barat	8,278	22,552	30,830	10,332	22,818	33,750	14,913	22,124	37,037
11. Jawa Tengah	5,870	21,075	26,945	7,781	20,883	28,664	10,959	19,836	30,498
12. D i Yogyakarta	765	2,165	2,938	909	2,218	3,127	1,101	2,251	3,353
13. Jawa Timur	7,255	24,007	31,262	8,852	24,216	32,868	10,528	23,965	34,494
J A W A	29,317	70,535	99,852	36,351	71,163	107,514	46,458	69,546	116,004
14. Bali	488	2,161	2,648	611	2,171	2,782	786	2,143	2,929
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	541	2,454	2,995	706	2,598	3,305	952	2,714	3,666
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	270	2,791	3,061	332	3,051	3,383	418	3,383	3,751
17. Timor Timur	-	631	631	0	715	715	0	814	814
BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA	1,299	8,037	9,336	1,650	8,535	10,185	2,156	9,004	11,161
18. Kalimantan Barat	553	2,268	2,819	688	2,460	3,148	877	2,676	3,553
19. Kalimantan Tengah	157	961	1,118	226	1,048	1,274	339	1,134	1,472
20. Kalimantan Selatan	585	1,768	2,273	557	1,907	2,464	622	2,064	2,686
21. Kalimantan Timur	632	880	1,512	774	1,017	1,791	971	1,197	2,168
KALIMANTAN	1,847	5,875	7,722	2,245	6,432	8,677	2,888	7,071	9,888
22. Sulawesi Utara	428	1,885	2,313	491	1,982	2,473	573	2,081	2,653
23. Sulawesi Tengah	141	1,370	1,511	163	1,571	1,734	192	1,833	2,025
24. Sulawesi Selatan	1,259	5,351	6,610	1,335	5,607	7,002	1,564	5,827	7,391
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	108	1,011	1,120	128	1,171	1,299	154	1,370	1,524
SULAWESI	1,937	9,617	11,554	2,178	10,330	12,508	2,483	11,111	13,594
26. Maluku	203	1,406	1,609	251	1,563	1,814	319	1,744	2,063
27. Irian Jaya	312	1,059	1,371	385	1,171	1,556	487	1,295	1,782
MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA	515	2,465	2,980	637	2,733	3,370	806	3,039	3,845
INDONESIA	42,031	122,816	164,847	51,778	127,358	179,136	65,697	131,148	196,845
Outside of Jawa	12,714	51,481	64,195	15,426	56,196	71,622	19,240	61,602	80,842

Source: (\*) Statistik Indonesia, 1988

Notes: Following assumption are made in this Table

- 1) Annual growth rate is 1.9 % from 1989 to 1994 and 1.8 % from 1995 to 1999.
- 2) Annual growth rate by urban/rural area is based on the past growth rate.

Table 3-1-4 : Assumption of Number of Households in Urban and Rural Area by Province for the year 1989, 1984 and 1989 in Indonesia (Unit:000)

Province/Island	Size of Household at 1985	1985 (*)			1984			1989		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. D I Aceh	4.92	60	544	604	71	685	576	86	662	747
2. Sumatera Utara	5.23	533	1,268	1,801	656	1,319	1,975	826	1,353	2,387
3. Sumatera Barat	5.10	122	823	725	117	648	766	137	675	856
4. R i a u	4.98	148	384	512	176	403	579	213	448	661
5. J a m b i	3.90	76	372	448	110	403	519	167	441	608
6. Sumatera Selatan	4.85	315	793	1,108	361	892	1,253	421	1,430	491
7. Bengkulu	4.94	21	178	191	28	198	226	38	232	270
8. Lampung	4.61	185	1,087	1,282	249	1,921	1,570	349	1,639	482
SUMATERA	4.89	1,439	5,232	6,671	1,768	5,795	7,563	2,236	6,472	8,709
9. DKI Jakarta	4.42	1,617	166	1,783	1,827	232	2,059	2,093	310	2,402
10. Jawa Barat	4.08	2,031	5,533	7,564	2,682	5,598	8,280	3,659	5,428	8,087
11. Jawa Tengah	5.00	1,174	4,217	5,391	1,557	4,178	5,735	2,133	3,669	6,101
12. D I Yogyakarta	4.33	176	500	676	210	512	721	254	518	774
13. Jawa Timur	4.26	1,705	5,640	7,345	2,033	5,690	7,722	2,474	5,631	8,104
J A W A	4.39	8,703	18,056	22,759	8,308	16,210	24,518	10,612	15,866	26,469
14. Bali	4.79	102	451	553	128	453	581	164	447	611
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	4.54	119	541	660	156	578	728	210	598	808
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	5.35	50	522	572	62	570	632	78	523	701
17. Timor Timur	5.26	0	120	120	0	136	136	0	155	155
BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA	4.90	272	1,633	1,905	345	1,732	2,077	452	1,823	2,275
18. Kalimantan Barat	4.94	112	459	571	139	498	638	178	542	720
19. Kalimantan Tengah	3.83	41	251	292	59	274	333	88	296	385
20. Kalimantan Selatan	5.20	242	398	512	126	429	555	140	485	625
21. Kalimantan Timur	4.96	127	178	305	156	205	361	196	241	437
KALIMANTAN	4.60	394	1,286	1,680	480	1,407	1,887	602	1,545	2,147
22. Sulawesi Utara	4.40	97	429	526	112	451	562	130	473	603
23. Sulawesi Tengah	4.87	29	281	310	33	322	356	39	376	415
24. Sulawesi Selatan	5.20	242	1,028	1,270	268	1,077	1,345	301	1,120	1,420
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	5.19	21	195	216	25	226	251	30	264	294
SULAWESI	4.90	389	1,933	2,322	438	2,076	2,514	500	2,233	2,733
26. Maluku	5.55	37	253	290	45	282	327	58	314	372
27. Irian Jaya	5.19	60	204	264	74	235	309	94	249	343
MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA	5.38	97	457	554	119	507	627	151	564	715
INDONESIA	4.57	9,294	26,597	35,891	11,459	27,726	39,185	14,554	28,493	43,047
Outside of Jawa	4.89	2,591	10,541	13,132	3,151	11,516	14,667	3,942	12,637	16,576

Source: (\*) Statistik Indonesia, 1988

Notes: Following assumption are made in this Table

1) Size of households is depend on the year 1985 and applied the same for 1989, 1984 and 1989.

2) No. of households is No. of population divided by size of households

Table 3-1-5: Number of Households in One Dwelling Unit at the Year 1985

Province/Island	Number of Household in One Dwelling Unit (000)						Household Total Ratio per Dwelling
	1	2	3	4	5	Over 6	
1. DKI. Jakarta	1522 85.4%	132.4 7.4%	61.6 3.5%	30.3 1.7%	12.5 0.7%	24.3 1.4%	1783.1 100.0%
2. Jawa Barat	6763.2 89.4%	570 7.5%	132.3 1.7%	49.7 0.7%	20.5 0.3%	27 0.4%	7562.7 100.0%
3. Jawa Tengah & DI. Yogyakarta	5544.1 91.4%	365.6 6.0%	89.4 1.5%	26.7 0.4%	8.6 0.1%	32.5 0.5%	6066.9 100.0%
4. Jawa Timur	6947.3 93.2%	387.4 5.3%	65.1 0.9%	19.8 0.3%	11.0 0.2%	13.2 0.2%	7344.7 100.0%
5. Sumatera	6065.8 90.9%	362 5.4%	97.7 1.5%	42.9 0.6%	28.1 0.4%	73 1.1%	6669.5 100.0%
6. Kalimantan	1500.5 89.4%	121.6 7.2%	34.1 2.0%	10.2 0.6%	4.1 0.2%	8.7 0.5%	1679.2 100.0%
7. Sulawesi	2119.3 91.2%	147.9 6.4%	35.7 1.5%	11 0.5%	3.5 0.2%	5.3 0.2%	2322.7 100.0%
8. Other Islands	2222.5 90.4%	142.8 5.8%	41.4 1.7%	18.5 0.8%	9.1 0.4%	22.9 0.9%	2458.2 100.0%
INDONESIA	32584.7 90.8%	2229.7 6.2%	557.3 1.6%	210.1 0.6%	98.3 0.3%	206.9 0.6%	35887 100.0%

Source : Statistik Indonesia 1988 (1985 Intercensal Population Survey)

Table 3-1-6 : Percentage Distribution of Population in Urban/Rural Area by Province and Expenditure Classes, 1987

Province/Island	Monthly per Capita Expenditure (Rp)																
	Less than 6000		6000 - 7999		8000 - 9999		10000 - 14999		15000 - 19999		20000 - 29999		30000 - 39999				
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Total		
1. D I Aceh	0.00	0.57	0.51	3.38	3.05	6.39	25.12	23.27	8.82	24.26	22.73	27.77	32.51	32.04	26.56	8.43	10.22
2. Sumatera Utara	0.59	0.42	0.45	3.28	2.51	0.75	28.91	21.18	14.03	29.44	24.88	31.73	23.82	26.16	22.83	6.88	11.44
3. Sumatera Barat	0.80	0.17	0.15	1.98	1.70	1.70	15.70	10.50	26.56	24.30	36.97	33.35	33.73	19.13	12.05	13.86	
4. R i a u	0.00	0.17	0.38	2.54	1.79	5.70	4.68	16.09	33.07	28.64	20.20	23.95	22.97	30.00	20.34	22.89	13.14
5. J a m b i	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.15	1.26	1.05	3.20	20.89	15.79	13.23	30.92	25.80	29.29	34.69	33.13	23.20	7.18
6. Sumatera Selatan	1.49	1.07	1.00	1.15	0.13	3.80	21.73	17.83	15.80	27.43	25.45	45.36	33.41	35.43	20.41	7.43	9.62
7. Bengkulu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38	1.23	7.63	25.52	23.57	14.57	32.10	30.19	32.72	30.19	30.47	19.95	7.76
8. Lampung	0.52	0.45	0.89	3.31	2.96	1.13	9.48	8.28	9.87	36.53	32.65	18.02	25.47	24.40	32.62	17.44	19.63
9. SUMATERA	0.00	0.33	0.25	0.17	1.10	0.96	0.25	3.57	6.07	24.90	20.79	14.28	27.81	24.86	34.01	29.60	30.56
10. DKI Jakarta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.22	3.66	3.70	3.66	22.55	22.30	22.53	25.48	35.50	25.50
11. Jawa Barat	0.12	0.83	1.51	1.10	1.70	5.80	4.79	14.27	32.44	27.56	19.19	24.87	23.34	28.40	21.33	23.50	14.82
12. D I Yogyakarta	0.21	1.13	0.93	1.10	0.96	0.92	15.84	14.31	29.29	35.83	34.65	23.18	18.83	19.45	18.72	12.28	13.62
13. Jawa Timur	0.08	1.22	0.96	0.67	0.51	5.15	2.10	12.36	9.98	12.12	37.48	31.59	15.28	20.99	19.66	31.23	15.51
14. J A N A	0.88	0.47	0.36	0.39	3.80	2.66	1.65	7.48	5.76	12.99	28.19	23.55	16.12	19.37	10.42	28.84	18.38
15. Bali	0.56	0.46	0.88	4.07	3.48	0.24	6.81	12.94	31.71	28.25	18.65	24.67	23.56	24.59	20.34	21.12	15.95
16. Nusa Tenggara Barat	0.41	2.33	1.96	4.85	0.50	0.66	6.92	15.84	14.31	29.29	35.83	34.65	23.18	18.83	19.45	18.72	12.28
17. Nusa Tenggara Timur	0.05	1.34	1.23	0.66	0.43	7.74	2.85	18.27	16.91	14.44	38.56	36.43	16.63	17.41	17.34	29.85	12.31
18. Timor Timur	0.85	0.65	-	4.95	4.95	-	18.11	18.11	-	34.37	34.37	-	26.01	26.01	-	10.91	10.91
19. BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA	0.23	1.27	1.13	2.13	6.74	6.10	3.34	15.19	13.54	18.88	35.12	32.66	19.49	21.68	21.37	24.45	13.96
20. Kalimantan Barat	0.21	0.17	0.71	1.97	1.72	9.44	7.59	8.09	35.71	30.29	17.00	27.42	25.38	33.81	20.04	22.74	17.55
21. Kalimantan Tengah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.86	5.98	5.30	28.47	25.22	12.55	29.17	26.84	30.42	26.61	27.15	25.65
22. Kalimantan Selatan	0.33	0.19	0.83	0.48	1.01	1.84	1.40	4.03	28.06	13.36	10.80	24.73	18.91	30.56	27.71	28.90	19.40
23. KALIMANTAN	0.00	0.14	0.10	0.18	0.92	0.66	0.25	5.56	4.28	5.30	28.34	22.83	13.40	27.47	24.10	31.50	24.50
24. Sulawesi Utara	0.30	0.24	0.86	2.87	2.50	0.76	4.73	4.00	8.65	25.84	22.67	20.30	23.98	23.90	28.38	26.78	27.26
25. Sulawesi Tengah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.81	0.50	3.67	7.91	5.61	29.64	27.40	18.32	24.03	23.50	27.93	22.35
26. Sulawesi Selatan	0.95	0.77	0.21	7.14	5.82	2.74	13.74	11.64	16.02	37.88	33.72	24.44	23.84	23.31	30.42	13.25	16.52
27. Sulawesi Tenggara	4.70	4.24	13.52	12.20	17.24	15.56	14.21	34.54	32.56	21.97	17.80	18.03	26.64	9.58	11.24	16.50	2.19
28. SULAWESI	0.00	1.49	1.24	0.27	7.21	6.04	1.00	11.10	9.48	11.13	31.98	28.48	21.26	22.16	22.01	28.59	17.99
29. Maluku	0.00	2.76	2.41	0.60	12.90	11.35	2.90	33.50	29.64	7.21	23.59	21.52	36.35	17.57	19.94	24.02	5.97
30. Irian Jaya	0.21	6.15	4.00	0.14	9.18	7.12	1.92	13.08	10.54	8.01	28.88	24.13	9.48	22.41	19.47	22.99	13.78
31. MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA	0.11	3.38	2.56	0.07	5.97	4.95	1.26	12.99	10.96	5.48	31.19	26.74	8.35	23.00	20.47	29.67	15.68
32. INDONESIA	0.07	1.13	0.86	0.53	3.90	3.30	1.29	9.31	7.26	9.87	29.95	24.81	15.48	23.59	21.51	29.51	20.02
33. Outside of JANA	0.07	1.26	1.02	0.56	4.38	3.63	1.22	9.68	8.00	9.37	30.30	26.16	15.35	24.42	22.63	29.64	20.34
34. Indonesia 1988																	



Province/Island	40000 - 59999			60000 - 79999			80000 and Over		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. D I Aceh	18.48	4.71	6.07	6.81	0.89	1.48	5.18	0.13	0.63
2. Sumatera Utara	16.30	2.74	6.76	4.73	0.55	1.79	2.41	0.18	0.84
3. Sumatera Barat	22.22	6.27	8.52	5.91	1.30	1.95	3.83	0.41	0.89
4. R i a u	18.64	3.64	7.98	4.56	0.26	1.50	2.81	0.09	0.88
5. J a m b i	12.07	4.40	5.70	2.27	0.97	1.19	0.29	0.35	0.34
6. Sumatera Selatan	14.66	4.06	7.07	2.46	0.90	1.34	3.45	0.24	1.15
7. Bengkulu	17.69	2.33	4.01	5.78	0.29	0.99	1.96	0.43	0.68
8. Lampung	10.61	2.43	3.61	4.13	0.67	1.17	1.87	0.56	0.75
SUMATERA	16.33	3.82	6.55	4.58	0.73	1.57	2.73	0.30	0.83
9. DKI Jakarta	26.69	26.84	26.70	9.53	9.55	9.53	11.88	11.90	11.88
10. Jawa Barat	13.91	4.16	6.78	3.31	0.89	1.54	3.40	0.66	1.48
11. Jawa Tengah	8.53	1.44	2.98	2.09	0.24	0.64	1.06	0.24	0.42
12. D I Yogyakarta	11.75	5.15	6.87	4.34	1.17	2.00	2.43	0.58	1.06
13. Jawa Timur	12.89	1.64	4.25	4.75	0.57	1.54	3.79	0.13	0.98
J A W A	14.75	7.85	9.67	4.80	2.48	3.17	4.51	2.70	3.23
14. Bali	19.41	2.99	6.01	4.00	0.83	1.41	3.65	0.67	1.22
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	4.28	1.21	1.76	1.45	0.74	0.87	1.18	0.28	0.44
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	11.17	0.89	1.80	4.88	0.10	0.52	3.79	0.18	0.50
17. Timor Timur	-	1.39	1.39	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA	11.62	1.62	3.01	3.44	0.56	0.96	2.87	0.30	0.72
18. Kalimantan Barat	16.96	1.17	4.27	4.18	0.07	0.98	1.70	0.01	0.34
19. Kalimantan Tengah	20.13	2.60	5.06	4.33	0.26	0.83	1.62	0.13	0.34
20. Kalimantan Selatan	20.78	4.30	7.96	4.32	0.73	1.53	4.81	0.30	1.30
21. Kalimantan Timur	20.95	7.34	13.03	8.78	1.60	4.60	4.48	0.77	2.32
KALIMANTAN	19.71	3.85	7.64	5.40	0.67	1.80	3.15	0.30	0.98
22. Sulawesi Utara	11.88	6.36	7.38	5.40	1.26	2.03	3.67	0.42	1.02
23. Sulawesi Tengah	17.52	3.03	4.38	2.80	0.46	0.68	2.30	0.04	0.25
24. Sulawesi Selatan	8.50	0.90	2.35	1.81	0.18	0.49	1.73	-	0.33
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	15.51	0.36	1.83	3.78	0.27	0.61	1.39	-	0.14
SULAWESI	13.35	2.66	4.45	3.45	0.54	1.03	2.27	0.12	0.48
26. Maluku	20.72	2.71	4.98	3.10	0.35	0.70	5.10	0.65	1.21
27. Irian Jaya	22.85	2.33	7.00	9.28	0.64	2.61	5.81	0.58	1.77
MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA	21.79	2.52	5.85	6.19	0.50	1.48	5.46	0.62	1.45
INDONESIA	16.26	3.72	6.93	4.64	0.91	1.87	3.50	0.73	1.44
Outside of JAWA	16.56	2.90	5.60	4.61	0.60	1.39	3.30	0.34	0.93

Table 3-1-7 : Demand Forecasts for Number of TU Set in Urban and Rural Area by Province

Province/Island	(*)									
	1985		1988		1994		1999			
	No. of TU Set	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. D I Aceh	73	65	42	149	192	57	252	66	215	281
2. Sumatera Utara	435	391	322	239	562	436	722	505	285	791
3. Sumatera Barat	116	120	67	197	264	87	356	97	247	344
4. R i e u	125	189	192	392	194	139	258	162	130	292
5. J a m b i	56	57	48	98	146	76	200	104	127	231
6. Sumatera Selatan	178	171	165	215	388	222	585	255	315	570
7. Bengkulu	26	33	14	41	55	20	76	25	65	90
8. Lampung	124	94	107	171	278	163	410	211	300	518
SUMATERA	1,132	1,044	868	1,282	2,071	1,302	2,749	1,426	1,683	3,109
9. DKI Jakarta	1,183	1,228	1,211	107	1,318	1,925	1,791	1,863	202	2,066
10. Jawa Barat	1,001	993	1,025	1,124	2,149	1,473	2,747	1,836	1,157	2,993
11. Jawa Tengah	696	699	440	395	836	598	1,037	704	392	1,096
12. D I Yogyakarta	111	133	80	102	182	106	227	122	120	242
13. Jawa Timur	968	919	882	646	1,523	1,123	745	1,868	1,231	722
J A W A	3,952	3,972	3,638	2,374	6,012	4,931	7,689	5,756	2,594	8,358
14. Bali	94	109	54	75	129	72	88	83	83	166
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	33	42	30	54	64	43	66	53	66	119
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	20	25	25	44	69	33	56	35	62	99
17. Timor Timur	-	3	0	11	11	0	15	0	17	17
BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA	147	179	109	184	293	148	223	171	229	400
18. Kalimantan Barat	90	77	62	59	121	84	75	159	98	178
19. Kalimantan Tengah	32	35	29	48	77	43	60	103	55	63
20. Kalimantan Selatan	126	111	71	91	162	91	114	205	100	122
21. Kalimantan Timur	115	99	90	65	156	130	89	219	159	103
KALIMANTAN	362	322	252	262	514	348	338	686	412	368
22. Sulawesi Utara	102	86	51	107	158	66	131	198	74	137
23. Sulawesi Tengah	23	23	18	56	73	24	75	100	28	87
24. Sulawesi Selatan	171	175	90	91	181	113	110	223	121	114
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	18	28	11	14	24	15	19	33	17	38
SULAWESI	314	312	169	268	437	218	336	554	240	359
26. Maluku	32	39	26	42	68	35	90	41	61	101
27. Irian Jaya	31	34	41	24	66	56	31	88	65	108
MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA	64	73	67	67	134	91	87	176	106	95
INDONESIA	5,972	5,902	5,184	4,358	8,461	6,838	5,269	12,207	8,111	5,327
Outside of Jawa	2,020	1,930	1,466	1,983	3,448	2,007	2,531	4,538	2,355	2,739

Source: (\*) Statistic Indonesia, 1988  
 Note: Annual increasing ratio is 3.1 % in parallel with increasing of No. of Population.

Table 3-1-8 : Expressed Demand Forecast for TV set per Household  
in Urban/Rural Area by Province for the year  
1989, 1994 and 1999 in Indonesia

(Unit: %)

Province/Island	1989			1994			1999		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1. D i Aceh	68%	25%	28%	67%	29%	33%	64%	29%	33%
2. Sumatera Utara	49%	18%	28%	53%	21%	33%	49%	21%	33%
3. Sumatera Barat	57%	30%	34%	64%	35%	40%	61%	35%	40%
4. R i a u	58%	23%	34%	65%	27%	39%	63%	27%	39%
5. J a m b i	43%	24%	28%	45%	28%	33%	42%	28%	33%
6. Sumatera Selatan	46%	24%	30%	53%	28%	35%	52%	28%	35%
7. Bengkulu	49%	21%	24%	53%	24%	28%	50%	24%	28%
8. Lampung	43%	13%	18%	47%	15%	21%	44%	15%	21%
<b>SUMATERA</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>31%</b>
9. DKI Jakarta	66%	46%	64%	78%	54%	75%	78%	54%	75%
10. Jawa Barat	38%	20%	26%	48%	23%	30%	37%	23%	30%
11. Jawa Tengah	28%	9%	15%	28%	11%	17%	24%	11%	17%
12. D i Yogyakarta	38%	20%	25%	42%	23%	29%	40%	23%	29%
13. Jawa Timur	43%	11%	20%	45%	13%	23%	41%	13%	23%
<b>J A W A</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>29%</b>
14. Bali	42%	17%	22%	44%	19%	26%	39%	19%	26%
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	19%	9%	12%	21%	11%	13%	19%	11%	13%
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	40%	8%	11%	42%	9%	13%	43%	9%	13%
17. Timor Timur	0%	8%	8%	0%	10%	10%	0%	10%	10%
<b>BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>16%</b>
18. Kalimantan Barat	44%	12%	19%	47%	14%	22%	43%	14%	22%
19. Kalimantan Tengah	49%	17%	23%	48%	20%	27%	42%	20%	27%
20. Kalimantan Selatan	57%	21%	29%	65%	25%	34%	64%	25%	34%
21. Kalimantan Timur	58%	32%	43%	66%	37%	50%	65%	37%	50%
<b>KALIMANTAN</b>	<b>53%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>32%</b>
22. Sulawesi Utara	45%	24%	28%	51%	28%	33%	49%	28%	33%
23. Sulawesi Tengah	53%	17%	21%	62%	20%	24%	61%	20%	24%
24. Sulawesi Selatan	34%	8%	13%	38%	10%	16%	36%	10%	16%
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	43%	6%	10%	49%	7%	11%	48%	7%	11%
<b>SULAWESI</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>20%</b>
26. Maluku	57%	15%	21%	61%	18%	24%	56%	18%	24%
27. Irian Jaya	56%	11%	22%	60%	13%	26%	55%	13%	26%
<b>MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>21%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>INDONESIA</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>29%</b>
<b>Outside of Jawa</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>27%</b>

Note: Expressed demand forecast is No. of TV demand divided by estimated No. of households.

Table 3-1-9 : Expressed Demand Forecast for TU set per 1000 Inhabitants in Urban/Rural Area by Province for the year 1989, 1994 and 1999 in Indonesia  
(Unit: No./1000)

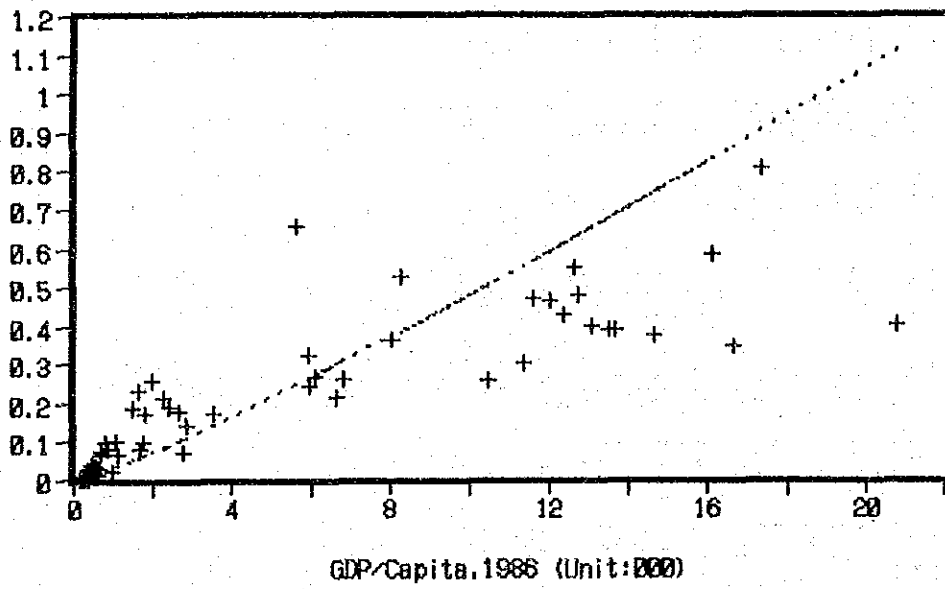
Province/Island	Demand Grade														
	1989						1994						Future Demand Grade		
	Area	Pop.	Diffusion	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Diffusion Demand Intensity	1989	1999
(*) Coverage (%) Diffusion															
1. D I Aceh	28.5	29.3	20.8	121.5	50.2	57.7	135.8	58.5	67.2	129.9	58.5	67.2	E	C	B
2. Sumatera Utara	54.2	56.1	37.9	93.9	34.7	54.4	188.2	48.4	63.3	93.1	48.4	63.3	E	C	C
3. Sumatera Barat	25.8	28.1	38.7	112.3	59.5	67.6	125.2	89.3	78.7	119.9	89.3	78.7	E	B	B
4. R i a u	62.3	62.8	37.8	115.9	45.8	67.4	131.4	53.3	78.5	126.5	53.3	78.5	E	B	B
6. J a m b i	62.9	64.1	28.2	111.5	61.9	72.4	116.7	72.1	84.3	106.6	72.1	84.3	E	B	B
6. Sumatera Selatan	48.4	48.3	28.2	94.4	49.6	62.5	108.9	57.8	72.9	107.3	57.8	72.9	E	C	B
7. Bengkulu	34.2	34.2	29.6	100.0	42.1	49.2	107.9	49.1	57.4	108.3	49.1	57.4	E	D	D
8. Lampung	46.4	48.5	19.0	93.6	28.1	38.5	101.8	32.7	44.8	94.8	32.7	44.8	F	E	D
SUMATERA	45.1	46.4	29.3	99.6	42.7	56.1	189.4	49.3	64.9	192.9	49.3	64.9	E	C	C
9. DKI Jakarta	100.0	100.0	134.9	149.9	104.3	144.7	175.6	121.5	168.6	176.0	121.5	168.6	A	A	A
10. Jawa Barat	62.2	64.5	29.4	93.8	49.2	63.7	99.1	57.4	74.2	91.0	57.4	74.2	E	C	B
11. Jawa Tengah	74.3	77.0	24.4	55.6	18.9	29.2	56.1	22.0	34.0	48.6	22.0	34.0	E	F	B
12. D I Yogyakarta	98.6	96.5	42.5	87.8	45.9	58.1	96.6	53.5	67.7	91.5	53.5	67.7	F	C	B
13. Jawa Timur	93.0	97.8	29.0	107.9	26.7	46.5	106.7	31.1	54.2	96.0	31.1	54.2	F	D	C
J A W A	85.0	87.2	51.8	98.0	49.0	68.4	106.8	57.1	79.7	100.6	57.1	79.7	F	B	B
14. Bali	94.8	95.7	38.2	88.4	34.5	46.4	91.6	40.2	54.0	82.3	40.2	54.0	E	D	C
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	29.1	30.2	12.7	42.7	20.6	25.4	45.2	24.1	29.5	41.5	24.1	29.5	F	E	E
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur	32.6	36.8	7.4	74.1	14.5	20.3	78.0	16.9	23.7	81.2	16.9	23.7	F	E	E
17. Timor Timur	13.6	25.4	4.2	8.0	15.7	15.7	8.0	18.3	18.3	8.0	18.3	18.3	F	F	F
BALI DAN NUSA TENGGARA	42.5	47.8	15.9	51.3	21.3	26.9	53.7	24.8	31.4	51.3	24.8	31.4	F	E	E
18. Kalimantan Barat	33.5	34.3	24.5	98.0	23.9	38.4	96.0	27.9	44.7	88.1	27.9	44.7	F	E	D
19. Kalimantan Tengah	18.0	46.6	27.5	127.5	45.5	60.1	126.6	53.1	70.0	109.8	53.1	70.0	E	C	B
20. Kalimantan Selatan	85.6	98.2	45.0	127.5	47.5	65.6	146.4	55.3	76.4	143.6	55.3	76.4	E	C	B
21. Kalimantan Timur	21.7	35.8	55.3	116.8	64.1	86.9	183.9	74.7	101.2	131.3	74.7	101.2	E	B	A
KALIMANTAN	42.2	53.5	38.1	115.5	45.3	62.7	185.7	52.7	73.1	118.2	52.7	73.1	E	C	B
22. Sulawesi Utara	77.2	79.5	34.0	103.9	54.2	64.0	115.8	63.2	74.5	111.3	63.2	74.5	E	C	B
23. Sulawesi Tengah	9.6	21.6	13.3	109.1	35.3	42.3	126.5	41.2	49.3	125.2	41.2	49.3	F	D	D
24. Sulawesi Selatan	29.7	48.8	25.0	64.7	16.2	25.9	72.1	18.9	30.2	68.9	18.9	30.2	E	E	E
25. Sulawesi Tenggara	20.8	21.7	21.6	82.6	11.7	21.6	94.3	13.6	21.8	91.7	13.6	21.8	E	E	E
SULAWESI	34.3	42.7	23.6	98.0	29.4	38.4	102.2	34.2	43.9	98.3	34.2	43.9	E	E	D
26. Maluku	23.9	30.6	21.5	102.0	27.1	37.5	109.7	31.6	43.7	101.2	31.6	43.7	E	E	D
27. Irian Jaya	8.3	33.3	21.9	107.7	20.9	42.4	115.9	24.3	49.3	106.9	24.3	49.3	E	D	D
MALUKU DAN IRIAN JAYA	15.1	32.0	21.7	104.0	24.0	38.9	112.8	28.0	46.5	104.0	28.0	46.5	E	E	D
INDONESIA	31.6	67.9	29.8	93.2	35.3	48.8	101.8	41.0	56.6	96.0	41.0	56.6	E	D	C
Outside of Jawa	35.8	44.3	25.5	92.2	32.5	44.8	100.8	37.8	52.0	95.1	37.8	52.0	E	D	C

Sources: (\*) TURI, Feb. 1989

Notes: 1) Diffusion of TU set in 1988 is No. of TU divided by No. of population.  
2) Expressed demand forecast is No. of TU demand divided by estimated population.  
3) Demand intensity is discrepancy between demand and diffusion.

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Fig.3-1-1: TU Diffusion per GDP/Capita



## 4. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT



## 4. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

### 4-1 Basic Theory for the Plan

- (1) Modern management theory: The basic thought is rested on the management theory aiming at the integration of both the characters of macro-organizational theory and micro-organizational theory.
- (2) Fundamentals of Organization
  - 1) A common purpose: This is equated with an organizational objective and regarded as a premise for the volitional decision that every constituent makes in the organization respectively. It is one of fundamental executive functions to imprint on the constituent's mind a firm faith of the common purpose virtually existing.
  - 2) Willingness to cooperate: This signifies a process of binding with achievement possibility of the common purpose the individuals who cherish willingness to cooperate and then making the binding dynamical.
  - 3) Communication: This signifies a process of binding with achievement possibility of the common purpose the individuals who cherish willingness to cooperate and then making the binding dynamical.
- (3) Theory of Authority Acceptance: It is determined at a receiver's discretion whether or not authority in the form of communication/orders will be functional. Should orders be within a foreseeable range of the receiver, a matter of authority is comparatively indifferent for him and the orders are easily acceptable to him.
- (4) Theory of Organizational Equilibrium: Contribution is defined as an individual's endeavour towards the organizational objective while inducement as utility to possibly be provided by the organization to the individual for his endeavour. Consideration shall be given to an effective allocation of inducement resources as as to maintain a



sound balance between contribution and inducement in the organization. The device is better than persuasion for the improvement on efficiency of the organizational activities.

(5) Kinds of Inducements

Refer to the Main Report for Long-Term Plan.

(6) Contribution and Inducement (Examples)

Participant of Organization	Contribution	Inducement
Struktural (Structural occupation; Eselon)	Manifestation of leadership	Promotion in Eselon/Golongan, Increase in pay
Jurupenerang (Public information officers)	Provision of specialized knowledge/skill and time	Advancement in Golongan and raise of salary, self-contentment
Pegawai (General employee)	Provision of labour and time	Promotion in Golongan, Anticipation for Eselon
Audience (of TV in the case)	Payment of License fee	Utility of obtaining good-quality information
Pos & Giro (Post & money order)	License fee collection and improvement of its rate	Increment of an absolute 10% amount

In the Study, it will be possible to think of contribution and inducement on a nation-wide scale.

## 4-2 The Long-Term Plan Formulated in 1984

### 4-2-1 Multi-Media Training Center (MMTC) and RTF Engineering Center (RTF-EC)

#### (1) MMTC

RRI and TVRI, which had been operated as an independent organization respectively and established together MMTC in Yogyakarta for the first step of the integration of RRI and TVRI. Further for the second step of the integration, RTF-EC was constituted at the Directorate General of RTF, the Ministry of Information (DEPPEN).

#### (2) RTF-EC

RTF-EC is composed of the sections pertaining to the plan on the technical facilities, the plan on the establishment of broadcasting facilities, the maintenance center and the technical development etc., with intent to integrate the technical administration in the three directorate of RRI, TVRI and Film.

### 4-2-2 Managerial and Economical Improvement Effects Resulting from the Overall Integration of the Organizations

#### (1) Streamlining of the investment to the construction

#### (2) Common use of the staff for radio and TV programme production

#### (3) Common use of the broadcasting facilities and the maintenance service

#### (4) Rationalization in gathering of the programme and news materials by joint-work for radio and TV

#### (5) Other such as rationalization of the communication among stations, personnel administration

#### 4-2-3 A Model of R/TV Integration

Refer to Table 1-2-1 in the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan.

#### 4-2-4 Comparison between the Present Situation and the Contents of the Long-Term Plan Formulated in 1984, and Evaluation of the Plan

##### (1) Comparison with the Present Situation

Comparison is made between the present situation and the contents of the Plan on the items (from the bottom upward) listed on Table 1-2-1 in the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan.

- 1) Common Training of R/TV staff: MMTC was established nearly as scheduled.
- 2) Common Planning of R/TV Facilities: RTF-EC was established, though slightly delayed. However, it is not situated at RTF as described in the Long-Term Plan of 1989 but connected direct to the Minister of DEPPEN according to the order lines (Garis Komando) in the organizational chart of DEPPEN.
- 3) Common Maintenance of R/TV Facilities: Maintenance Center is not established yet.
- 4) Common Gathering of New Materials: News Center is not established yet.
- 5) Common Planning of R/TV Programmes; Programme Production Center is not established yet.
- 6) Common Operation of R/TV Studio: Programme Production Center is not established yet.
- 7) Common Operation of FM/TV Transmitting Station: The operation should have started in 1986 as shown by bar-chart on Table 1-2-1 but is not commenced yet.

- 8) Common Operation of Interstation Communication: The operation should have started in 1989, that is, this fiscal year but is not commenced yet.
- 9) Common Administration Operation: The operation should have started in 1989, that is, but is not commenced yet.
- 10) Final Adjustment of R/TV Integration: Since the year 1990 does not pass yet nor come, it can not be explained of whether or not to accomplish the adjustment. However, no attainment of it can be foreseen in light of the above comparison.

(2) Evaluation

1) General Evaluation

Refer to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan.

- 2) Items Not Mentioned: The following items were not so described nor examined that embodiment towards the integration seems to be insufficient.

(a) Existing Organizational Structure: (Detailed organization chart)

- DEPPEN, • RTF, • RRI, TVRI, RTF-EC, TCs etc.
- National RRI Jakarta Station,
- Nusantara RRI Stations, • Regional RRI stations,
- TVRI Central Station, • TVRI stations,
- Mobile Production Units (MPUs),
- Transmitter stations

(b) Golongan (a grade) and Eselon (a hierarchic position/level) for the organizational constituents

- (c) • Jabatan - Struktural (Structural occupation)
- Jabatan - Jurupenerang (Public information officers)
  - Jabatan - Peneliti (Research instructors)

- Jabatan - Widyaiswara (Expert on an executive side such as lecturers)
- (d) Money flow from sources of Funds/Budgets
  - (e) Correlations on Audience License-Fee Collection and its collection rates between TVRI/Yayasan TV and Pos & Giro, and also between RRI and local governments
  - (f) Yayasan TV
  - (g) Different treatment/benefit between RRI and TVRI employees
  - (h) Others such as Correlation between Garis Komando and Money Flow of Funds/Budgets etc.

#### 4-3 Comprehension of Present Status

##### 4-3-1 Grade (Golongan) and Level (Eselon)

###### (1) Golongan and Eselon

Golongan is regarded as a grade for employees, while Eselon likewise as a position/level in a hierarchy.

###### 1) Golongan

Once a man would be employed as a national employee, he or she could get and/or be set on one Golongan according to his/her personal experience largely based on the educational aspects.

National employees are classified into the four grades; golongan I to IV, the four Ruang(s) (a column per golongan); "a" to "d" except Golongan IV having the five columns from "a" to "e", and thus diversified onto the 17 kinds of a grade in succession, as shown on the following Table 4-3-1.

Table 4-3-1

## Lampiran I Peraturan Pemerintah

Nomor : 7 Tahun 1977

Tanggal : 1 Maret 1977

No Urut	Pangkat	Golongan	Ruang	Keterangan
1	Juru Muda	I	a	
2	Juru Muda Tingkat I	I	b	
3	Juru	I	c	
4	Juru Tingkat I	I	d	
5	Pengatur Muda	II	a	
6	Pengatur Muda Tingkat I	II	b	
7	Pengatur	II	c	
8	Pengatur Tingkat I	II	d	
9	Penata Muda	III	a	
10	Penata Muda Tingkat I	III	b	
11	Penata	III	c	
12	Penata Tingkat I	III	d	
13	Pembina	IV	a	
14	Pembina Tingkat I	IV	b	
15	Pembina Utama Muda	IV	c	
16	Pembina Utama Madya	IV	d	
17	Pembina Utama	IV	e	

(Sources: The table listed on page 385 in the collection of the regulations described below)

Reference is made in detail to HIMPUNAN PERATURAN KEPEGAWAIAN, JILID I. Badan Administrasi Kepegawaian Negara (Collection of Employee Regulations, volume I, National Employee Administration body), in which, particularly the pages 361 through 385, attention should be paid to for this study.

In a nutshell, these orders are getting higher from I to IV and likewise from "a" to "d" and/or "e". In short, Ia is the lowest Golongan/Ruang while IVe is the highest.

## 2) Eselon

Eselon is granted to a national employee who gets a position/level of Jabatan-Struktural (structural occupation) such as a section chief, and/or onwards, in compliance with the regulations established and enacted under the President Decrees, like the latest one No. 9 of the year 1985 concerning the grade stairs/steps and the structural occupation welfare.

In brief, Eselon can be defined as a hierarchic position which is bestowed on a person having the person's staff, being responsible for management and operation of the duty and belonging to the group of an echelon formation in the governmental employees' society.

The Eselon is vertically echeloned like a pyramid and classified into the four from I through V and then the two; "a" and "b". In direct opposition to the order of Golongan (grade) it is leveled from V through I. Thus, Ia is the highest position while Vb is the lowest among the selected personnel.

It is natural that the man who got Eselon should have still Golongan, though Golongan and/or its Ruang might be promoted when the man got Eselon, but an ordinary employee without Eselon has only Golongan.

Reference is made to KEPPRES No. 9 Tahun 1985 tentang JENJANG PANGKAT DAN TUNJANGAN JABATAN STRUKTUR dan PERRATURAN GAJI PEGAWAI NEGERI SIPIL 1985 BESERTA KETENTUAN PELAKSANAANNYA, B.P. ALDA (President Decree No. 9, the year 1985 concerning Ranking stairs/steps and welfare of Structural Occupation and Salary Regulations for National Civil Employees 1985 with Provisions of the occupation, BP. ALPA = Indonesia Almanac Publication Body), particularly the pages 3 through 7 on which the Decree/decision on Eselon is stipulated in Articles 1 through 12 and the pages 16 through 19 on which Eselon for the Department of information is clearly provided.

(2) Other Organization Classifications of Personnel/Employees

Employees in DEPPEN are classified into the three major categories.

1) Jabatan Struktural and Pegawai Staf (STAFF)

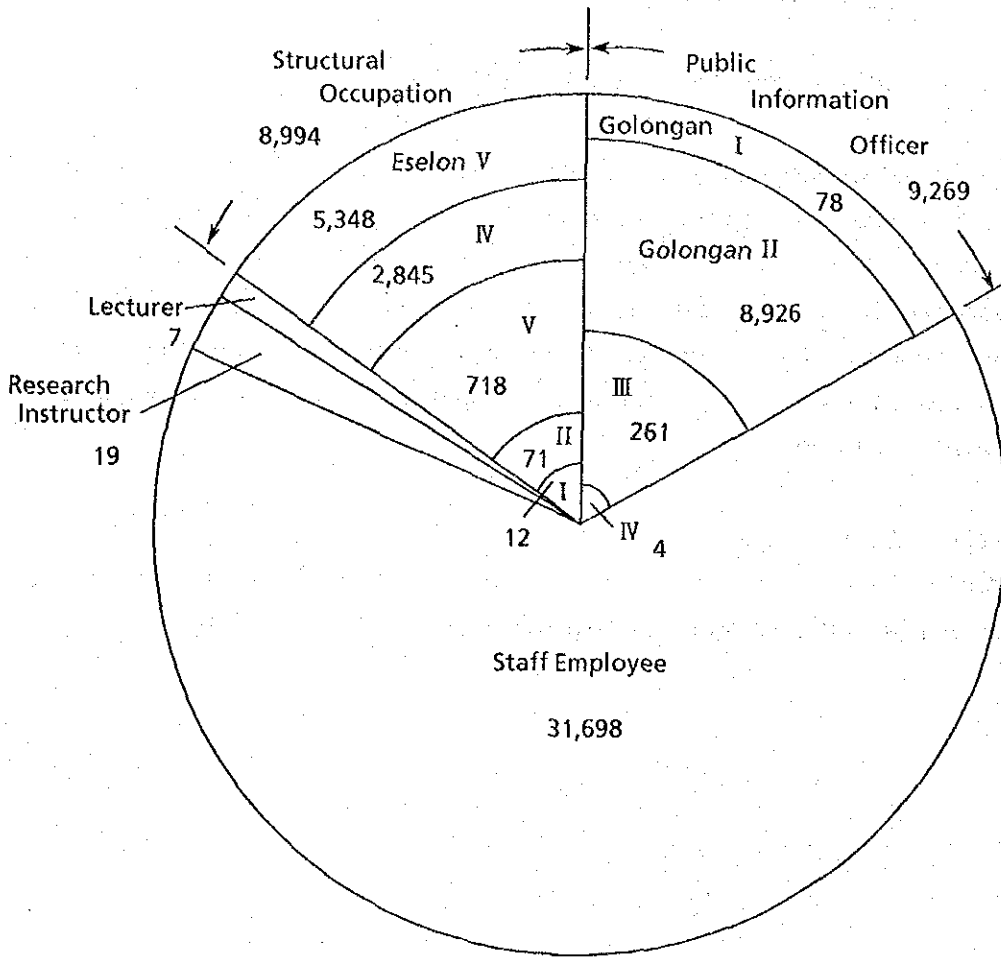
Jabatan Struktural (Structural Occupation) means employees who have Eselon, as might be called officers among officials, while Pegawai Staf (Staff employee) indicates the employees except Jabatan Struktural and the three other Jabatan without Eselon such as Jabatan Jupen (Public information officer), Jabatan Peneliti (Research instructor) and Jabatan widyaiswara (Expert occupation: mainly lectures).

Referential Tables

Table 4-3-2 and Table 4-3-3 are self-explanatory about the number(s) of the national employees of DEPPEN by category.



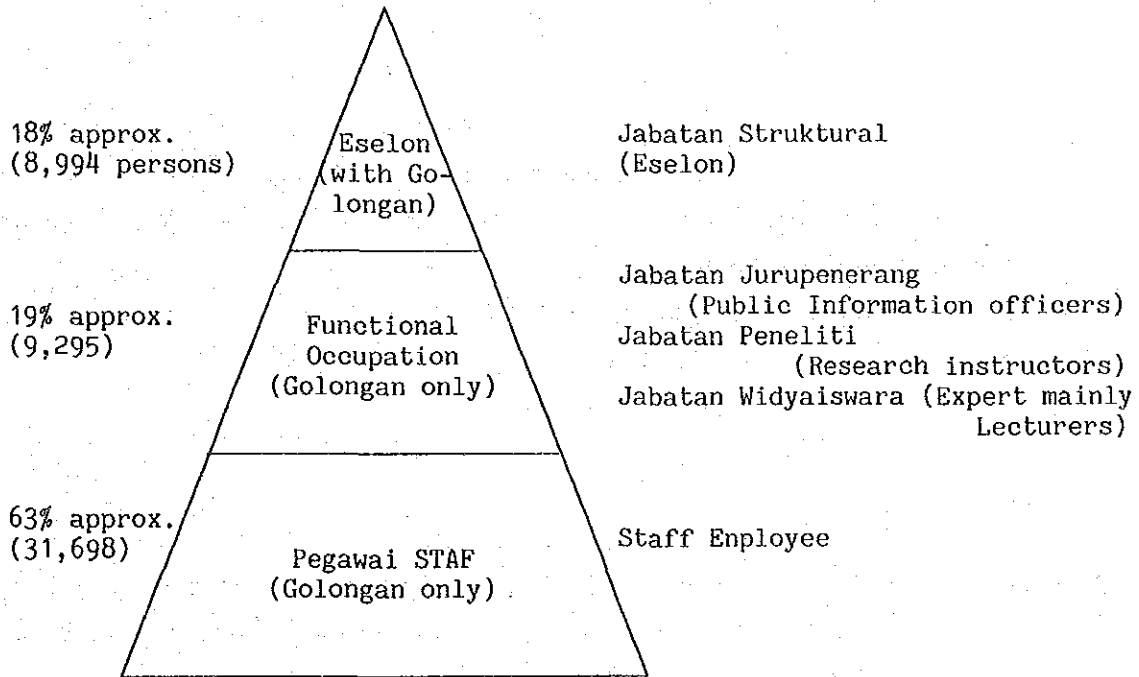
Table 4-3-2



1. Total of Employees	The Year 1989	<u>49,987</u>
		(1)+(2)
2. (1) Total of Officers		
- Structural Occupation	:	8,994
- Lecturer (Expert)	:	7
- Research Instructor	:	19
- Public Information Officer	:	<u>9,269</u>
		<u>18,298</u>
(2) Total of Staff Employees	:	<u>31,698</u>

Table 4-3-3

The following echelon or pyramid could be envisaged for understanding, should it be abstracted and illustrated from the image on the aforementioned categories.



Total: 49,987 officials in DEPPEN

Eselon	Person	Percentage
I	12	0.13%
II	71	0.79%
III	718	7.98%
IV	2,845	31.63%
V	5,348	59.47%
Total	8,994	100.00%

## 2) Four Sectors

In RRI and TVRI, the employees/officials are sometimes classified into such four sectors as:

- 1 News Sector
- 2 Broadcasting Sector
- 3 Technical Sector
- 4 Administrative Sector

## 3) Three Sectors

In the same way as described above, the employees/officials are divided into three sectors, by putting together News Sector and Broadcasting Sector.

- 1 News & Broadcasting Sectors
- 2 Technical Sector
- 3 Administrative Sector

### 4-3-2 Organization Chart

- (1) DEPPEN: Refer to Table 1-3-1 in the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan on which the number of its personnel describes 49,987 persons.
- (2) RTF: Refer to Table 1-3-2 in the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan on which the total number of its personnel shows 13,459 persons, while Table 4-3-4 on the next page describes 13,462 persons because of the different in time of those data. As to Sek. Dit-Jen, Table 4-3-5 is referred to.

Table 4-3-4  
Present State on Personnel Number Directorate General of RTF  
Department of Information  
(As of April, 1989)

(Unit: Person)

No.	Working Unit	Total of Personnel	Structural	Staff	Educational/Training	
					Career Achievement	Skill
1	Sek. Jen of RTF	123	17	106	15	
2	Dit. of Radio	655	31	624	21	
3	Dit. of Television	1,433	31	*) 1,402	28	
4	Dit. of Film/Video	110	25	85	24	
5	TVRI Jkt. Central Station	1,073	1	1,072	27	
6	RRI National Station Jakarta	439	58	381	37	
7	RTF Technical Facility Development Center **)	23	21	2	5	
8	BSF	63	—	63	5	
9	PPFN	364	—	364	5	
10	Nusantara I Medan Station	227	69	158	24	
11	Nusantara II Jogjakarta Station	385	69	315	17	
12	Nusantara III Banjarmasin Station	157	69	88	22	
13	Nusantara IV Ujung - Pandang Station	313	69	244	49	
14	Nusantara V Jayapura Station	157	69	88	6	
15	Regional I Stations (26 Stations)	4,023	520	3,503	305	
16	Regional II Stations (17 Stations)	1,714	289	1,425	101	
17	TVRI Local Stations (10 Stations)	2,127	10	2,117	8	
18	Electronic Hall & Radio Laboratory	47	17	30	6	
19	PN Lokananta (State-owned recording-corporation)	29	—	29	3	
	Total	13,462	1,365	12,097	708	***) 7,373

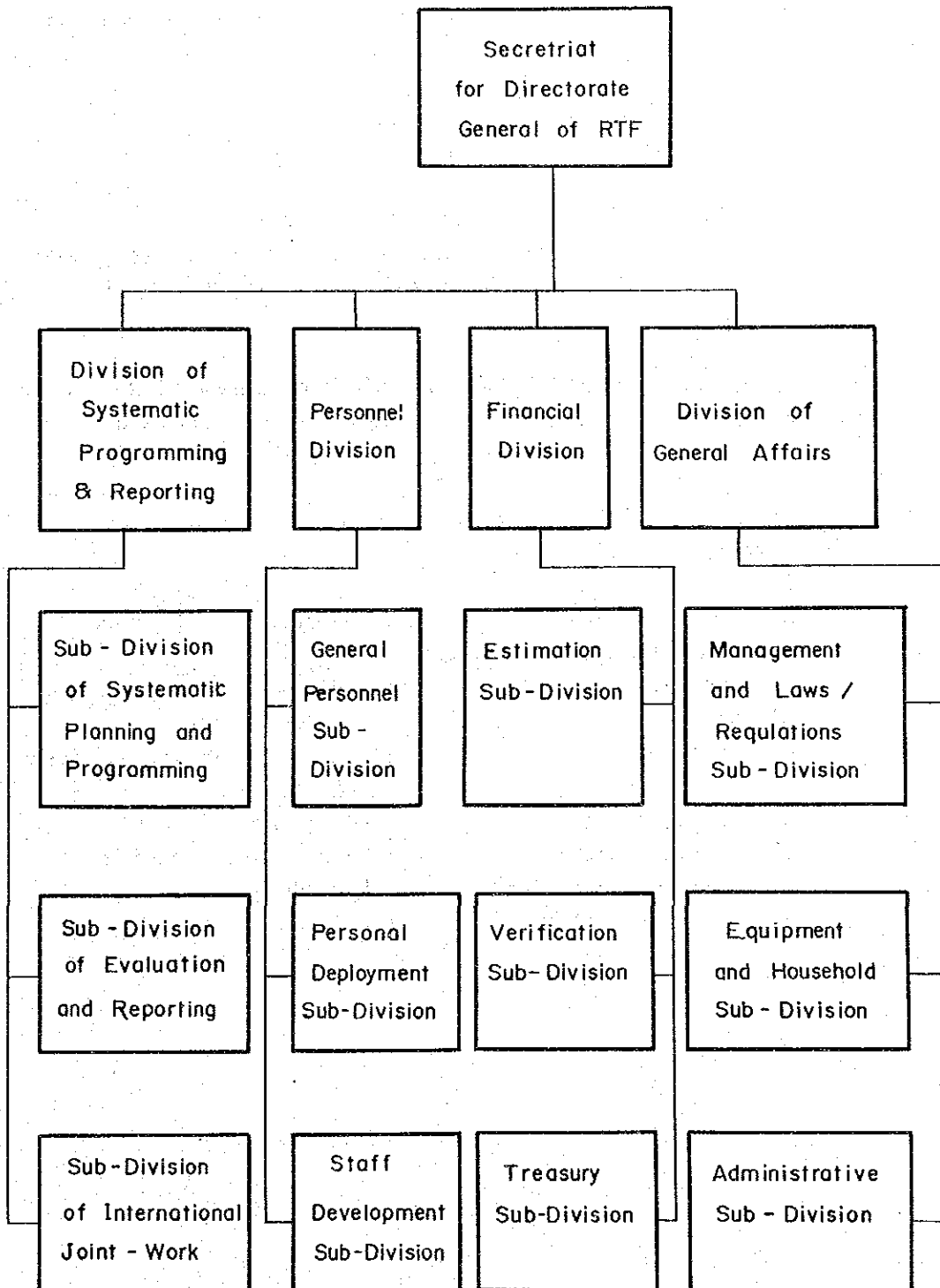
Notes:

- \*) 2,199 personnel taken over from Yayasan TV to Dit. of Television was already included.
  - \*\* ) Technical Facility Development Center is operationally under the control of Dit. Jen. RTF.
  - \*\*\* ) Detailed calculation is still in process.
- (Source: KEADAAN PEGAWAI DILINGKUNGAN DIREKTORAT JENDERAL RTF DEPARTEMEN PENERANGAN RI PER: APRIL 1989)

1) Working Units

The personnel/employees of RTF are working in 19 different working units as numbered on Table 4-3-4 and also divided into 2 categories: "STRUKTURAL" and "STAFF". In reference to the state of education and training, the number of persons is figured out per unit, classified into the other 2 categories; "Jenjang Karir" (Career Achievement) and "Ketrampilan" (Skill), though the column of Ketrampilan remains in blank but the total only is tabulated below.

Table 4-3-5



2) Capitulation List of RTF Personnel

(a) Five (5) capitulation lists

The table consists of the five long capitulations on employees of RTF as follows:

- a) 1st capitulation .....  
Dit. Jen. of RTF(Central)
- b) 2nd to 4th capitulations .....  
Dit. Jen, of RTF (Local Stations covering Radio by Wilayah = Administrative region/district; Wilayah I, II, III, IV, & V)

Reference is made for example to Table 4-3-6 which is abstracted in part from the 1st capitulation, as tabulated on the ensuing page.

(b) Each capitulation is classified by working unit and the items reading as follows:

- a) Golongan (grade) : Ia/b/c/d to IVa/b/c/d
- b) Kind of Public Education and Final Diploma : 5 kinds
- c) Kind of Kelamin (Sex) : male or female
- d) Religion : Islam, Christianity, Hinduism and Buddhism
- e) Age as of this year : 50, 54 and above 55
- f) Married status : Married and Unmarried
- g) Stage of education : 4 kinds
- h) Some other items : 2 items

Table 4-3-6 Capitation List of Employees Department of Information Dit. Jen. of RTF

No. of Unit	Working Unit	Total of Employee	Grade I				Grade II				Grade III				Grade IV			
			a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d	a	b	c	d
1	Sek. for Dit. Jen of RTF	123	6	6	1	-	26	40	9	7	6	9	4	6	1	1	1	-
2	Dit. of Radio	655	12	30	12	7	144	217	82	48	64	20	10	5	2	2	-	-
3	Dit. of TV	1,433	107	120	62	18	420	322	144	65	144	19	6	2	4	-	-	-
4	Dit. of Film	110	1	5	6	3	18	19	17	8	9	8	9	3	3	1	-	-
5	TVRI Jakarta Central Station	1,073	12	72	58	45	279	218	221	67	81	15	2	2	1	-	-	-
6	National RRI Jakarta Station	439	5	9	6	13	124	99	60	43	45	16	12	3	4	-	-	-
7	RTF Technical Facility Dev. Center	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	10	6	1	-	1	-	-
8	BSF	63	2	6	4	2	11	25	3	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	PPFN	364	13	20	6	14	122	88	27	14	47	8	3	1	-	-	1	1
	Total	4,282	158	268	155	102	1,145	1,028	563	258	400	108	52	23	15	5	1	1

(Source: DAFTAR REKAPITULASI PEGAWAI DEPARTEMEN PENERANGAN R.I.)



3) Number of RTF Personnel by Education

Reference is made to Table 4-3-7 which is an answer from RTF to Questionnaire distributed when a site survey was conducted at such places as Medan, Pekanbaru, Palembang, Bandung, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Dili, Kupang, Banjarmasin, Ujungpandang, Balikpapan, Samarinda, Ambon and Jayapura.

(a) Total Number of Staff: 13,462

(b) Breakdown of the Staff Number of Education

Table 4-3-7

No.	Formal Education	Persons
(1)	S.D. Tak Berijazah	—
(2)	S.D.	3,604
(3)	S.L.P.	1,388
(4)	a) S.L.A.	7,089
	(i) SMA	—
	(ii) STM	—
	(iii) SMEA	—
	b) P.P.S.D.	14
(5)	a) Sarjana Muda	732
	b) Sarmud AKPEN	118
(6)	Sarjana	507
(7)	Pasca Sarjana	3
	a) Master	5
	b) PHD	2
		13,462

(Remarks) Abbreviation of the educational institutions listed on Table 4-3-7 reads as follows:

S.D. (Sekolah Dasar) . . . . . Primary School  
S.L.P. (Sekolah Lanjutan Pertama) . . . Junior High School  
S.L.A. (Sekolah Lanjutan Atas) . . . . Senior High School  
S.M.A. (Sekolah Menengah Atas) . . . . Senior High School  
S.T.M. (Sekolah Teknik Menengah) . . . Senior Technical High School  
SMEA (Sekolah Menengah Ekonomi Atas) . . . Senior Economic High School  
PPSD ( . . . . . )  
Sarjana Muda . . . . . Bachelor of Arts

Sarjana Muda AKPEN (Akademi Penerangan)	Bachelor of Information
Sarjana . . . . .	University Graduate
PHD . . . . .	Doctor of Philosophy

Just for information, the following ensure as addition to the above educational categories.

S.P.G (Sekolah Pendidikan Guru) . . .	Teacher Educational School
S.G.O. (Sekolah Guru Olah Raga) . . .	Senior Sport Teacher Training

4) Transition of Personnel Numbers

(Unit: Person)

(a) PELITA III

	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84
PRI	4,010	4,353	4,515	4,751	6,502
TVRI	2,851	3,097	3,601	4,370	4,591
Total	6,861	7,450	8,116	9,121	11,093

(b) PELITA IV

	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
PRI	7,201	8,319	8,479	8,138	8,335
TVRI	4,833	4,870	5,099	5,134	5,280
Total	12,034	13,189	13,578	13,272	13,615

(3) Directorate of Radio: Refer to Table 1-3-3 in the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan, on which the total number of its personnel is shown as 8,355 persons.

1) Organization chart of:-

- (a) National RRI Jakarta Station = Refer to Table 4-3-8
- (b) Nusantara V Jayapura Station = Refer to Table 4-3-9
- (c) Pekanbaru Regional Station = Refer to Table 4-3-10

2) Number of RRI Personnel

(a) The datum indicates 8,335 persons classified as follows:

a) News/Information Sector	1,255 persons
b) Broadcasting Sector	2,615 persons
c) Technical Sector	2,142 persons
d) Administration Sector	2,323 persons
Total	8,335 persons

(b) RRI Regional Stations (Example)

a) Nusantara V Jayapura Station	156 persons
Ref: Table 4-3-9	
- News/Information Sector	26 persons
- Broadcasting Sector	53 persons
- Technical Sector	35 persons
- Administrative Sector	42 persons
Total	156 persons

b) Pekanbaru Regional Station	139 persons
Ref.: Table 4-3-10	
The following are obtained from the other data:	
- News/Information Sector	22 persons
- Broadcasting Sector	45 persons
- Technical Sector	38 persons
- Administrative Sector	32 persons
Total	137 persons

c) Bandung	245 persons
- News/Information Sector	35 persons
- Broadcasting Sector	104 persons
- Technical Sector	44 persons
- Administrative Sector	62 persons

d) Ujungpandang	314 persons
- News/Information Sector	49 persons
- Broadcasting Sector	102 persons
- Technical Sector	72 persons
- Administrative Sector	91 persons

e) Palembang	161 persons
- News/Information Sector	23 persons
- Broadcasting Sector	48 persons
- Technical Sector	40 persons
- Administrative Sector	50 persons

Table 4-3 - 8

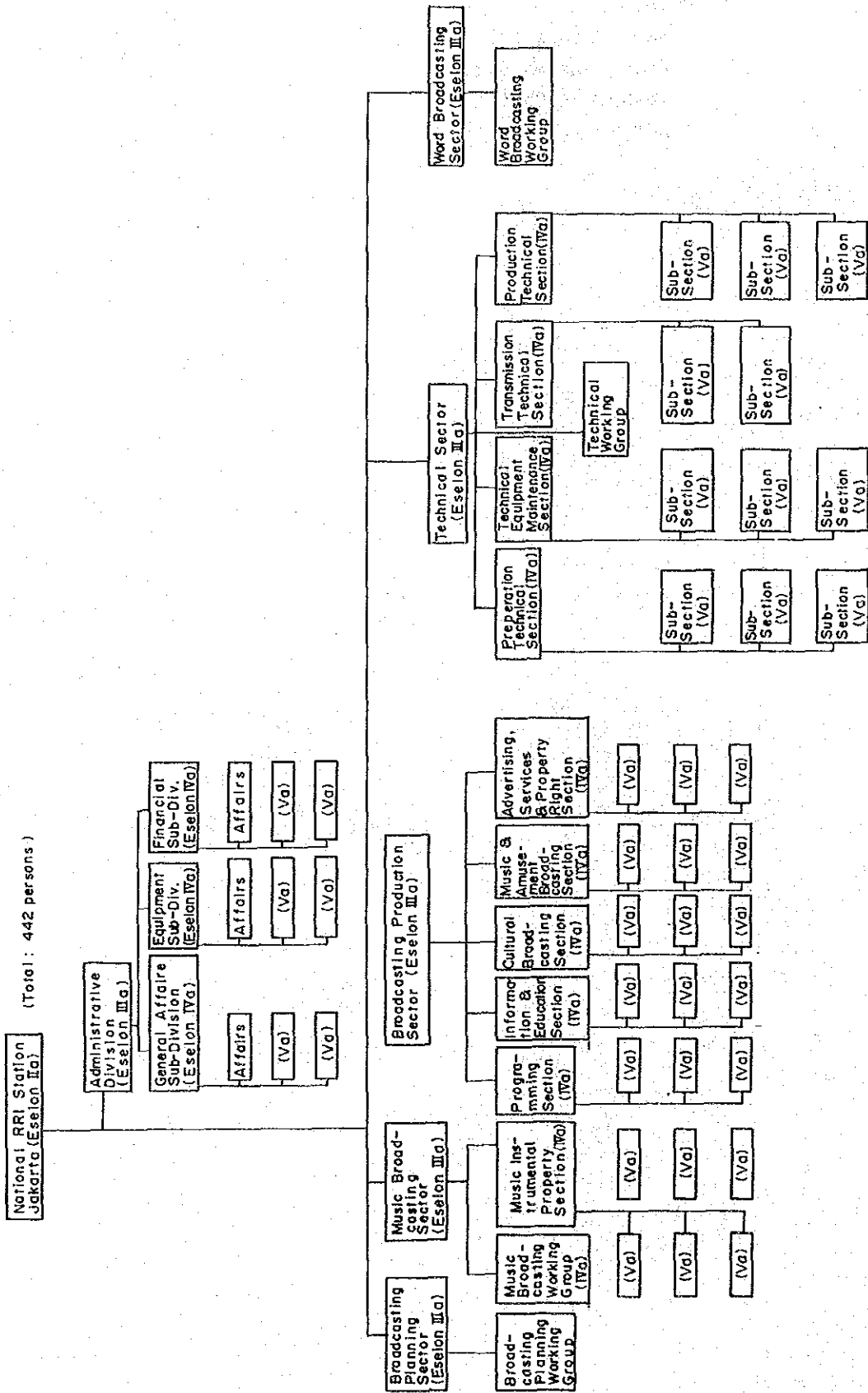


Table 4-3-9

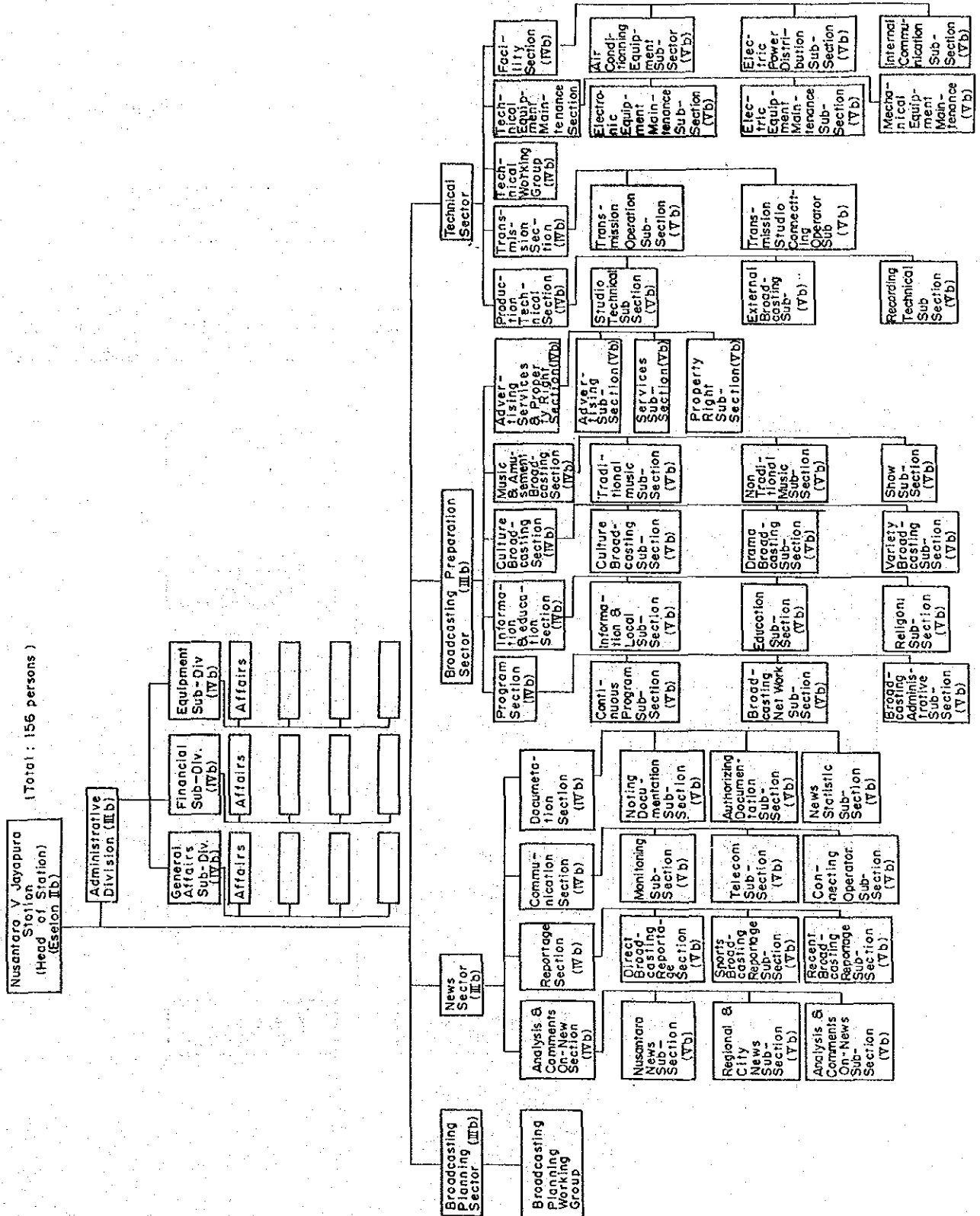
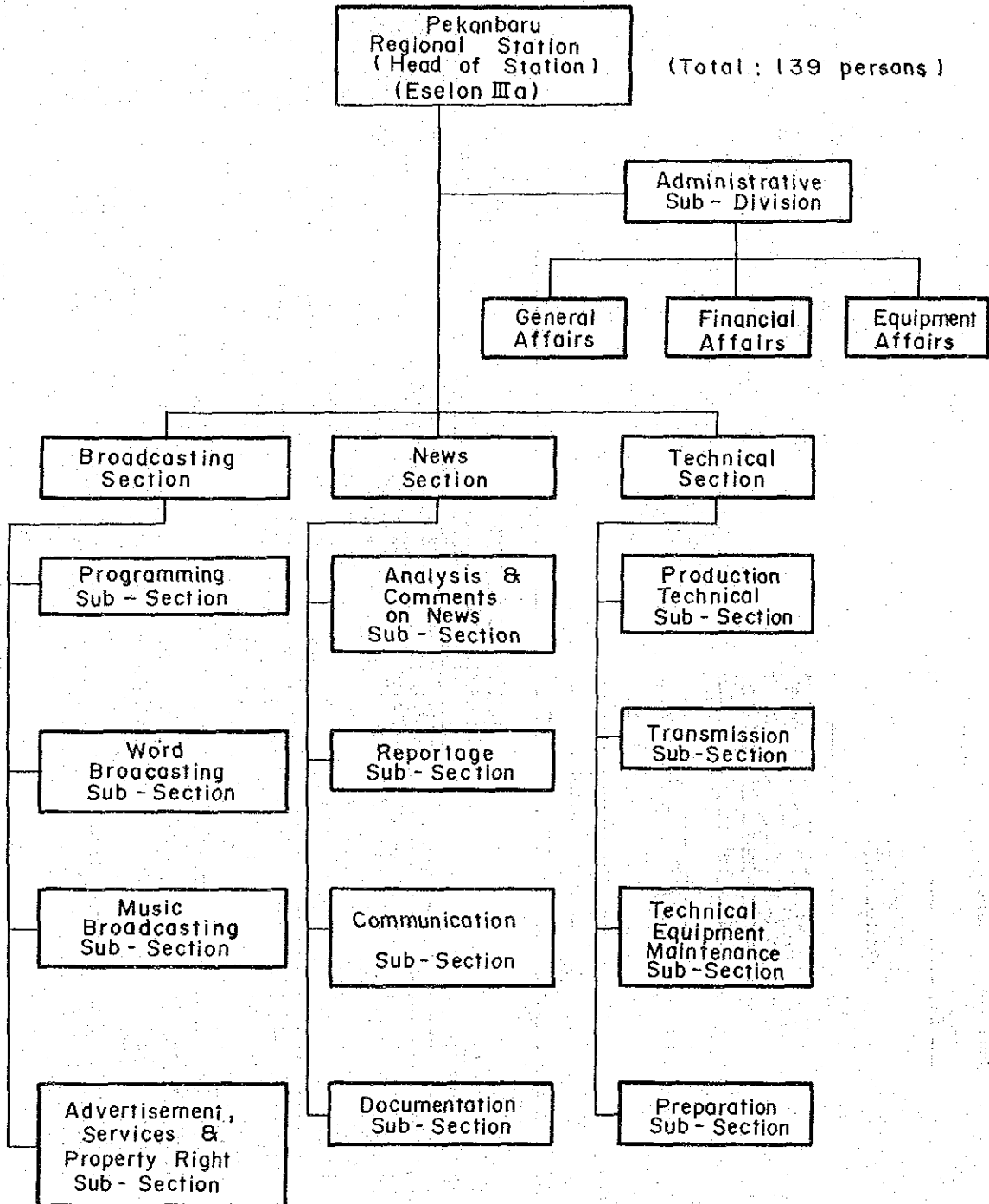


Table 4-3-10



(4) Directorate of TV: Refer to Table 1-3-4 in the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan showing 5,384 in total of TV personnel.

1) Organization chart of:-

- (a) TVRI Ujung Pandang Station : Refer to Table 4-3-11.
- (b) TVRI MPU Ambon : Refer to Table 4-3-12.
- (c) TVRI Irian Jaya  
Transmission Sector : Refer to Table 4-3-13.

2) Number of TVRI Personnel (5,384 persons)

- (a) Directorate 828 persons
- (b) TVRI stations 4,556 persons
- a) TVRI Central Jakarta Station : 1,217 persons
- b) 9 TVRI Stations : 2,448 persons
- c) 7 Mobil Production Units : 173 persons
- d) 244 Transmission Stations (TX) : 718 persons

3) Transition of TVRI Staff Number in PELITA IV

(Unit: person)

Sector	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989
News/Information	472	480	507	519	532	542
Broadcasting	965	985	1,100	1,077	1,095	1,099
Technical	1,992	1,992	2,132	2,138	2,223	2,269
Administration	1,404	1,413	1,360	1,390	1,430	1,471
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,833</b>	<b>4,870</b>	<b>5,099</b>	<b>5,134</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>5,381</b>

4) Samples of TVRI Staff Numbers at stations, MPUs and TXs

- (a) Ujungpandang Station 295 persons  
Ref.: Table 4-3-11  
Breakdown of the number reads as follows:



a) News/Information Sector	45 persons
b) Broadcasting Sector	58 persons
c) Studio Sector	48 persons
d) Technical Sector	16 persons
e) Transmission Sector	44 persons
f) Administrative Sector	84 persons
(b) Bandung	138 persons
a) News/Information Sector	29 persons
b) Broadcasting Sector	28 persons
c) Studio Sector	25 persons
d) Technical Sector	8 persons
e) Transmission Sector	10 persons
f) Administrative Sector	38 persons
(c) Palembang	207 persons
a) News/Information Sector	27 persons
b) Broadcasting Sector	48 persons
c) Technical Sector	87 persons
d) Administrative Sector	45 persons
(d) Ambon (MPU)	22 persons
Ref.: Table 4-3-12	
a) News/Information Sector	2 persons
b) Broadcasting Sector	3 persons
c) Technical Sector	12 persons
d) Administrative Sector	5 persons
(e) Jayapura (Transmission)	49 persons
Ref.: Table 4-3-13	
(f) Pekan Baru (Transmission)	5 persons
a) Technical Sector	3 persons
b) Administrative Sector	2 persons

Table 4 - 3 - 11

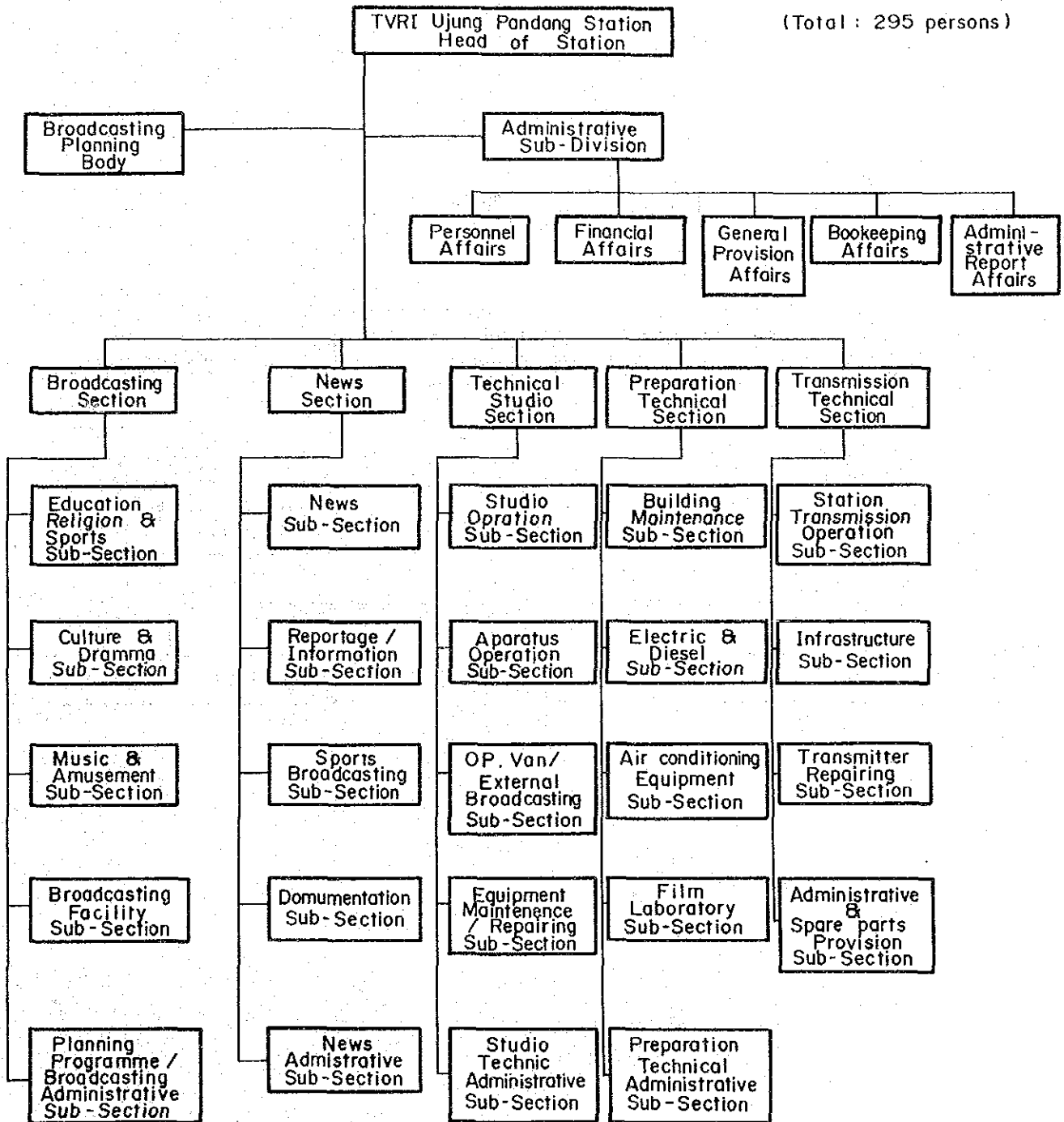


Table 4-3-12

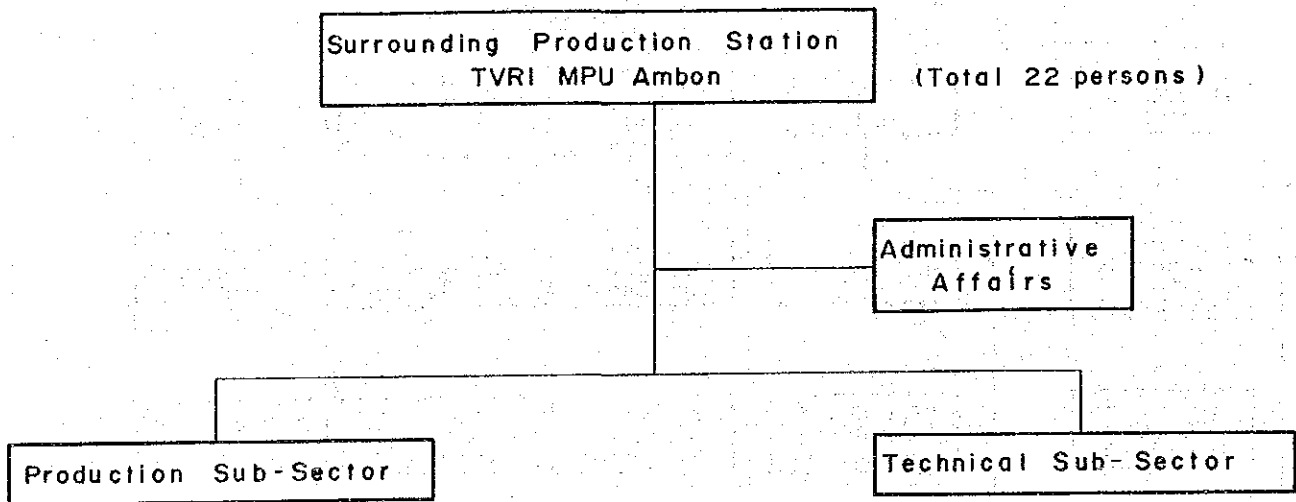


Table 4-3-13

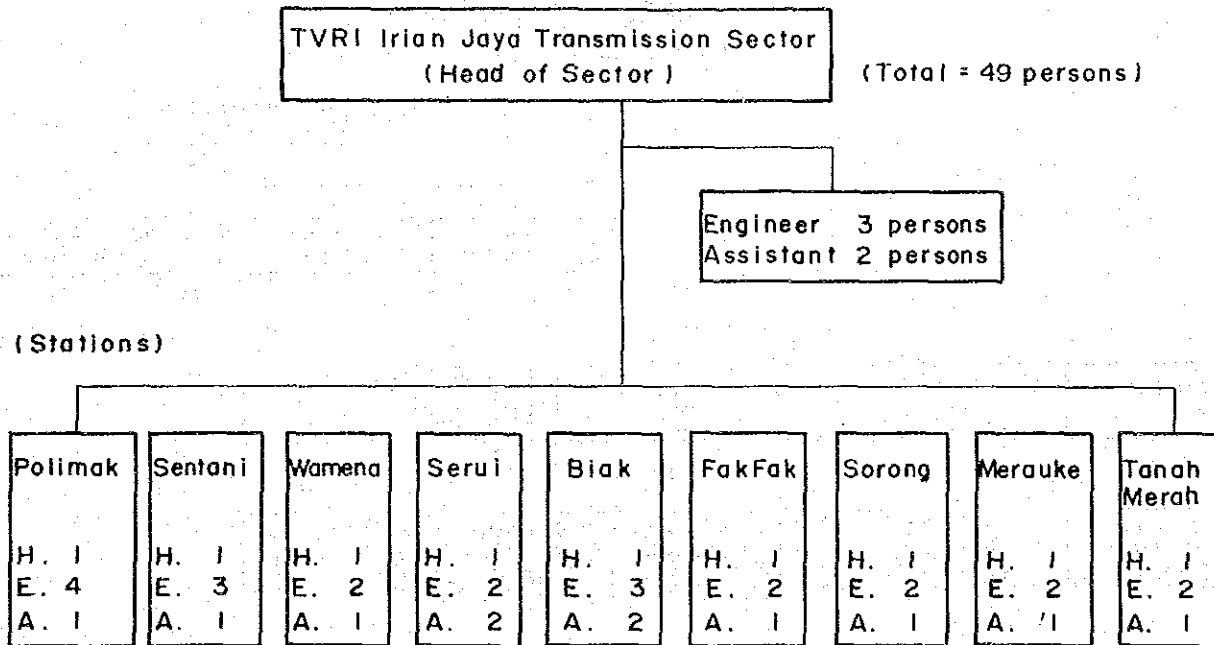


Table 4-3-14

RTF - EC

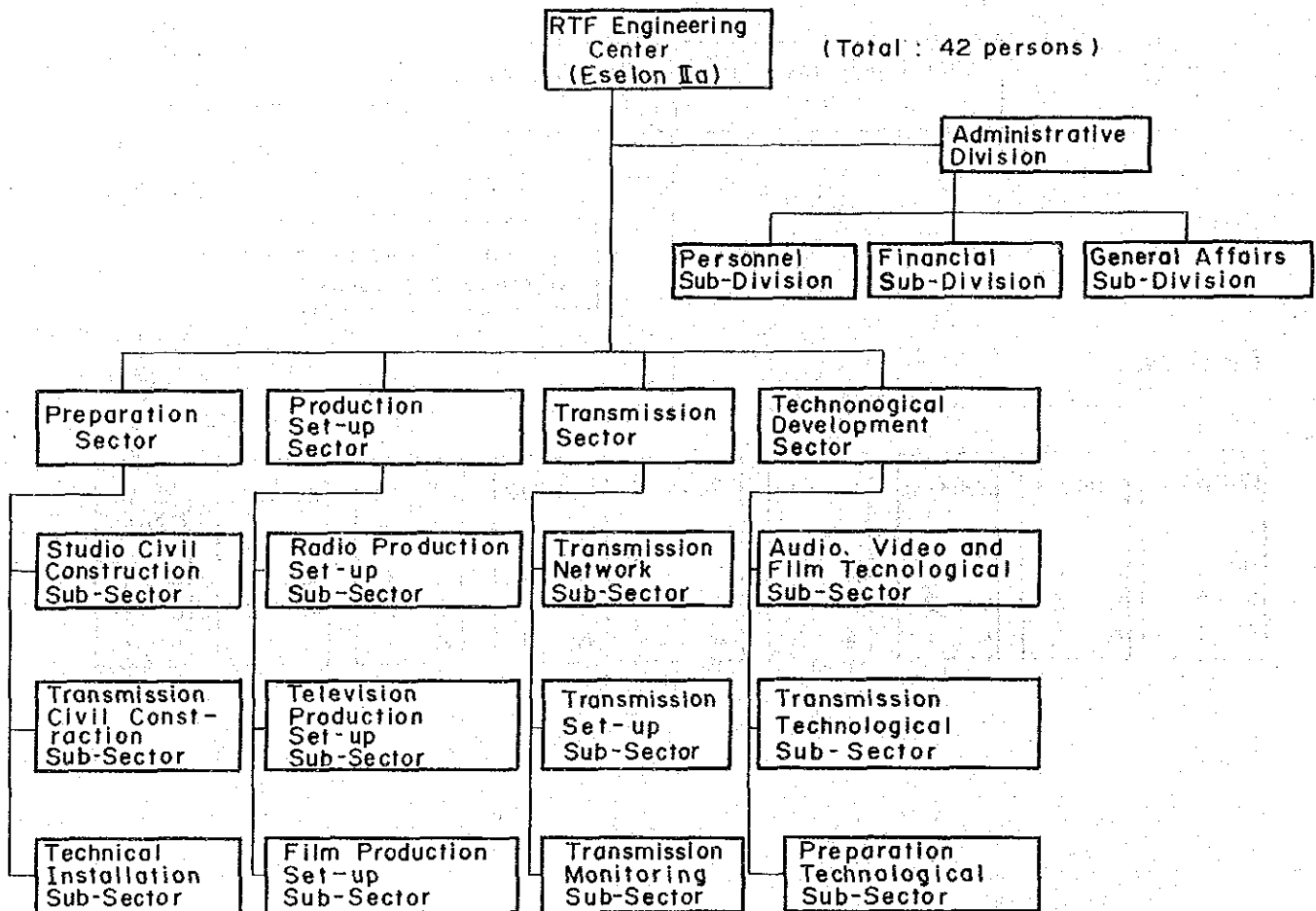
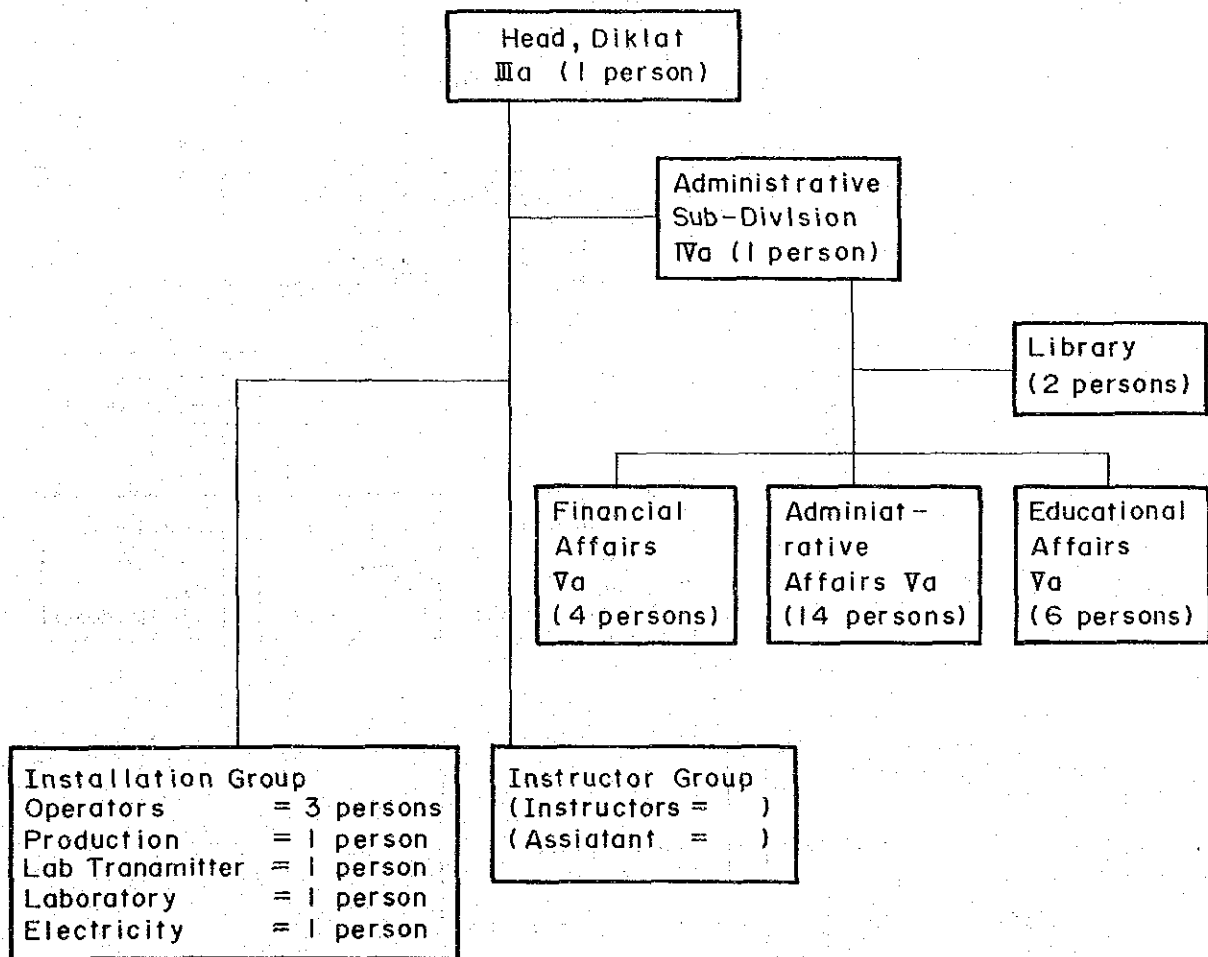


Table 4 - 3 - 15

RADIO TC (Total = 42 persons)

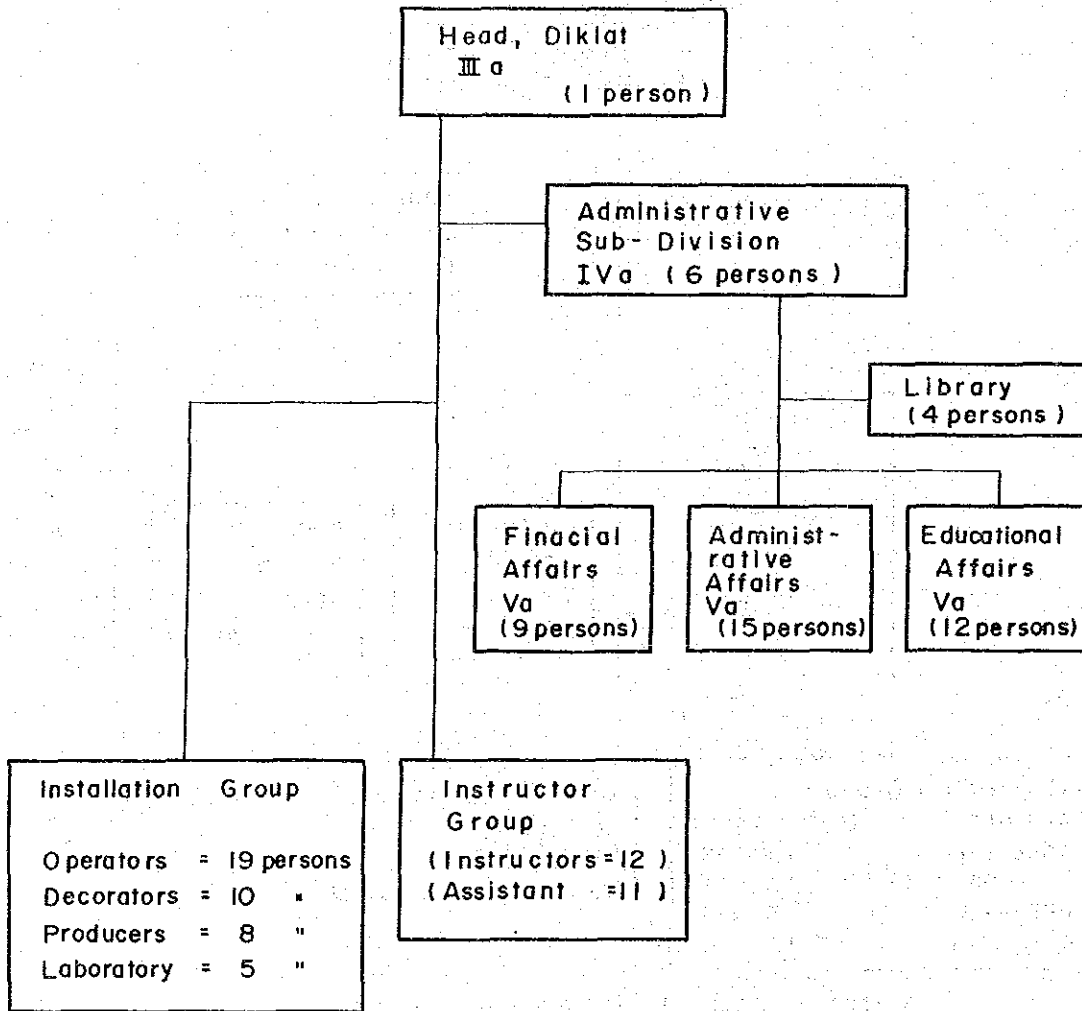


- 3 Studio Each Studio divided to: Totals:
- Announcer booth - Full Timer 34 persons
  - Classroom - Part Timer 8 persons
  - Master-Control Room
  - Maintenance Room
  - Storage-spare parts
  - Language Laboratory
  - Dormitory for 60 persons
    - 30 Bedrooms
    - 1 Dining room
    - 1 Kitchen room

Table 4-3-16

TVTC

( Total = 112 persons )

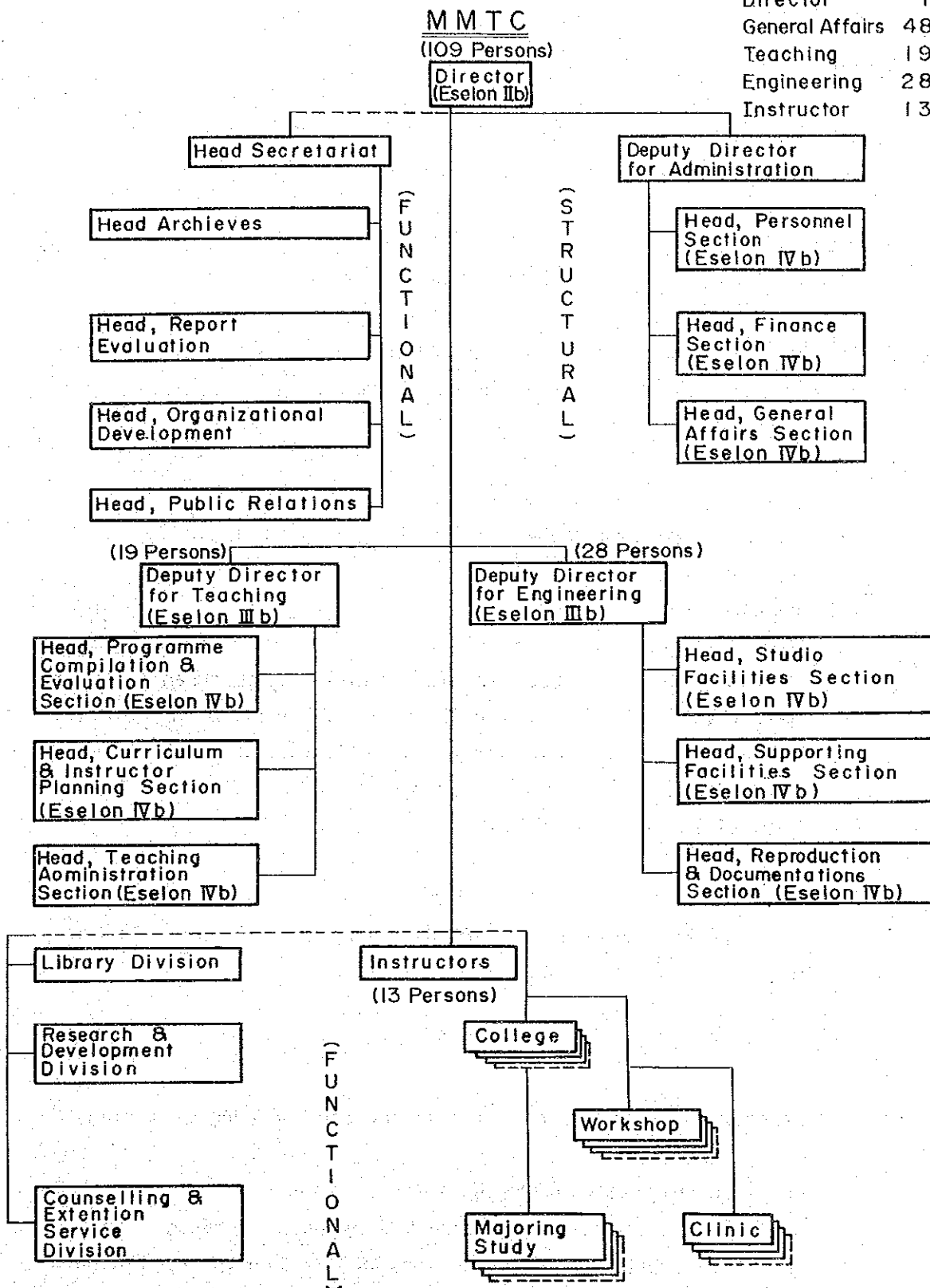


TVRI .... One Studio 450 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Anouncer booth  
 • Sub-Control Room  
 • Master-Control Room  
 • Maintenance Room  
 • Storage — spareparts  
 • Laboratory Film  
 • Meeting Room

Specially designed for TVTC

Table 4-3-17

Director	1 persons
General Affairs	48 persons
Teaching	19 persons
Engineering	28 persons
Instructor	13 persons



Legend: Structural Function  
 Non Structural Function



#### 4-3-3 Organization Function

##### (1) DEPPEN

###### 1) Sek-jen

Refer to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan.

###### 2) Dit-jen

Refer to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan.

###### 3) Regional, Ministry-of-Information Offices

Refer to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan.

###### 4) RTF-EC

(a) Refer to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan.

###### (b) Relations with RTF and TVRI

RTF-EC is not situated right under RTF in the organization as far as a Garis Komando (an order line) is concerned. It is said that RTF-EC is practically under the control of TVRI due to the fact that a majority of RTF-/EC staff comes from TVRI, almost their salaries are supplied by TVRI and its office is located in the site for TVRI.

###### (c) Relation with RRI

As regards the personnel of RRI, no information is brought about in process of the survey on RTF-EC.

###### 5) R-TC and TVTC

(a) Reference is made to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan

###### (b) Relations with RRI and TVRI on Garis Komando

Neither R-TC nor TVTC is connected by Garis Komando with RRI and TVRI respectively despite the fact that both the TCs have their offices in the premises of RRI and TVRI respectively. It is reported further that an issue exists in a matter of a

national budget allocation to the TCs with relation to that to MMTC.

6) MMTC

Refer to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan

(2) RTF

1) Reference is made to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan

2) Issues

(a) Difference in financial matters between RRI and TVRI  
Correlation between a routine budget and a number of the respective employees, for example:

a) RRI : 8,175 persons Rp. 18.7 billion/year

b) TVRI: 5,380 persons Rp. 76.0 billion/year

(b) RRI is operated only with a national budgetary fund while the TVRI with:

a) 90% approximately of the necessary fund on a budgeted basis, which comes as a TV license fee from TV audience through Yayasan TV, &

b) 10% as a national budget/subsidy from the government

(c) Difference in pecuniary benefit:

Difference exists in treatment/benefit except a basic salary between the employees of RRI and TVRI, notwithstanding that both RRI and TVRI personnel are national officials/employees. It is reported that the difference still exists at another working unit/place which an employee is transferred to.

3) Main Organization of RTF : Refer to the Main Report

4) RTF Activities : Refer to the Main Report

5) Sek. of Dit-jen : Refer to the Main Report

6) Dit of Radio/RRI

(a) RRI and National RRI Jakarta Station

a) Present situation

The organization charts of RRI and National RRI Jakarta Station are shown on Table 1-3-3 in the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan and Table 4-3-8 in this report respectively in which the total number is stated.

(i) Directorate of Radio/RRI

The directorate of Radio and RRI are different only in name but regarded as one organic body for the national broadcasting because both are organized under the same umbrella of the said directorate, headed by one director in the organization structure and at work on the broadcasting collectively. Should the names remotely be compared, the former would be prone to use the organizational body of the directorate of Radio, head office(s) in Jakarta which is considered rather administrative and managerial as a policy and/or decision maker while the latter would be deemed operational as a broadcasting organ, despite of being staffed with together.

(ii) National RRI Jakarta Station is being operated right under the director of Radio in the organization structure as illustrated on Table 4-3-8, though the Eselon of head of the station lies same as that of the director of Radio, and in cooperation with the relevant Sub-directorate and their sections for operation, specially, radio broadcasting.

b) Issue

- (i) Relation between an amount of the routine budget and a number of the employees as taken up earlier in comparison of RRI with TVRI.
- (ii) Reportedly the budget per head is so tight as to limit an overtime charge/allowance. In light of the above mentioned situation, it is needed to examine an efficient operation and, as a result of it, to check if there will be any surplus personnel.
- (iii) Radio license fee has no longer connection with RRI but goes to a local government at some places in the form of taxation.
- (iv) The same Eselon is bestowed on both the heads of RRI directorate and National RRI Jakarta Station.

(b) Nusantara station and Regional station

a) Present situation

- (i) Nusantara stations are located at five (5) places. As for an instance of their organizational structure, Nusantara V Jayapura Station is taken up here as shown on Table 4-3-9 because the organization is regarded as being almost same as or similar to each other as a result of the field survey.
- (ii) Regional stations are classified into two, Regional I (26 stations) and Regional II (17 stations) and mainly working for radio broadcasting. Pekanbaru Regional Station is picked out here as an example of the organizations and shown on Table 4-3-10.

b) Issue

(i) It is reported that Nusantara stations are working with emphasis on coordinating Regional stations in order to make their broadcasting sound and smooth, while Regional stations are chiefly in charge of broadcasting.

(ii) Function of Garis Komando weighs on the Study team members' mind since it is observed that the closer an organization is getting to its end unit, the more insufficient its facilities and their spare parts are.

7) Dit of Television/TVRI

(a) Reference is made to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan.

a) As for the explanation of difference only in name between the directorate of Television and TVRI, reference is made to the case of the directorate of Radio and RRI. It can be granted, therefore, that both are same under one director of television.

b) TVRI Central Jakarta Station is situated under the directorate of TV in the organization structure as shown on Table 1-3-4 in the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan but head of the station has the same Eselon as that of TV director, so that the station head is in a position to receive a direct order from Dit-Jen of RTF but organizationally through the said director.

(b) Fund from TV license fee

It is highlighted as an important issue which body in the organization is in a position to decide the use and/or allocation of the TV license fee collected in the name of Yayasan TV through Pos & Giro.

(c) Yayasan TV

Yayasan TV is operated by the personnel of TVRI as explicated before to chiefly enjoy receiving a license fee only for TVRI from TV audience through Pos & Giro network.

4-3-4 Main Revenue for RRI and TVRI

(1) DIK and TV License Fee

1) RRI

Although making an effort to get a certain profit by commercial, RRI is not in a position to enjoy receiving the fruit of its effort which is National Treasury receipt in exchange for being supplied with DIK. It had better be considered that such a profit will be at the discretion of RRI in order to improve the treatment of RRI personnel even with a bit amount.

2) TVRI

Reference is made to the Main Report for the Long-Term Plan, except for TV license fee and Pos & Giro which are described below.

(2) Pos & Giro and TV License Fee

1) Present situation

Perum Pos dan Giro (Post and money order state-owned public corporation as aforementioned) having its head office in Bandung, West Java, 14 regional offices in the respective regions, 287 large offices in main cities and/or administrative districts and 4,122 offices including mobile ones such as micro buses, motor cycles at small areas and perahu (boats) at hamlets/villages along rivers, and therein operating by 20,954 personnel throughout Indonesia, has been playing a roll for an audience license fee collection of TV broadcasting including Denda (penalty) for a delayed payment if any, on behalf of Yayasan TV chiefly for TVRI

since 1962 when Yayasan TV was established, though it functions still now.

Table 4-3-18 Number of Post Offices and Officials by Post Region (1986)

Post Region	Post Region Code	Post Officials	Post Office Types				Total
			General Post Office	Supplementary Post Offices	Auxiliary Post Offices	Mailing Houses	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
DKI Jakarta	I	4,018	8	105	1	—	114
Jawa Tengah & DI Jogjakarta	II	3,072	44	50	258	249	601
Jawa Timur	III	3,034	35	49	256	272	612
Jambi, Sumatera Selatan, Bengkulu & Lampung	IV	1,569	31	36	216	62	345
Sumatera Barat & Riau	V	1,079	20	25	123	85	253
Sumatera Utara & Daerah Istimewa Aceh	VI	1,669	30	30	196	181	437
Sulawesi	VII	1,124	22	26	165	129	342
Jawa Barat & Kalimantan Barat	VIII	2,881	34	74	260	264	632
Kalimantan Tengah, Kalimantan Selatan & Kalimantan Timur	IX	947	22	27	114	172	335
Nusa Tenggara	X	909	27	26	113	85	251
Maluku	XI	300	5	4	49	12	70
Irian Jaya	XII	352	9	6	29	86	13
INDONESIA	—	20,954	287	458	1,780	1,597	4,122

Source: Communication Statistics 1986, Central Bureau of Statistics, Jakarta

) (a) Correlation between Pos & Giro and TVRI or RRI

- a) The correlation on the subject concerning and/or related to the fee collection from broadcast audience/receivers is referred to the Main Reports.
- b) Tight relation has still been kept now between Pos & Giro and TVRI in the name of Yayasan TV, but no contract is maintained for the fee collection between Pos & Giro and RRI, even though the collection system still remains in vain as it was.

(b) License fee payment system to TVRI through the Pos & Giro

) a) Obligation of TV-set sellers

- (i) A seller of TV sets, that is, a shop in major cases should pay first to Pos & Giro the highest monthly license fee (namely Rp. 3,000/month for a 19-inch-and/or-above colored TV set) on a tariff (the tariff was made in 1981) for one TV set only.
- (ii) It (he or she) is obliged to make a report to Pos & Giro on number, size and kind (either black and white or colored) of TV sets with a buyer's reference in an application form of Pos & Giro after selling them.

b) Obligation of TV-set buyers

- (i) A buyer of TV set(s) is obliged to register his/her TV set(s) to Pos & Giro office in the neighborhood by prescribed form of Pos & giro right after buying it/them in order to make a monthly payment of the license fee(s) classified into the five (5) categories on the tariff listed below:

(ii) Black & white

- Between 14 & 16 inches Rp. 500/month
- 17 inches upward Rp. 1,500/month



(iii) Coloured

- Between 14 & 16 inches Rp. 2,000/month
- Between 17 & 19 inches Rp. 2,500/month
- 20 inches upward Rp. 3,000/month

c) A buyer who pays the license fee(s) in one-lot advance payment for a year is favored with a one-month fee discount.

(c) License fee collection system by Pos & Giro for TVRI

a) Obligation fulfillment of both TV-set sellers and buyers

The fee collection is conducted throughout Indonesia by means of fulfillment of the obligation stipulated above in (b) "fee payment system".

b) Achievement rate of the fee collection

(i) It is reported that an attainment rate of the fee collection has been fluctuating roughly between 50 and 60 percent on the average a year throughout Indonesia, in the assumption based on a simple multiplication of the average fee Rp. 1,900/a month by number of TV sets, though it varies per month, year and area of the respective Pos & Giro offices.

(ii) In general, it is higher in a rural area than in an urban area due to the fact that the former maintains a close community among the people there. For example, such an astounding rate as 107.92% marked in January 1989 at the Pos & Giro office, Samarinda, with the increase of new registration and penalty.

c) Penalty and Investigation

(i) The TV audience of delay payment are fined an amount for 25% of the respective license fees according to tardiness. The penalty regulation is printed in the TV-set license

card of Pos & Giro for the TV audience comprising shops/sellers.

(ii) Investigation with and sometime without notice is carried out to the TV audience by door-to-door checking at least once a year at a certain place like Jayapura, for instance, where a compulsory search is made by an executing unit composed of a post official, a policeman and a district governmental officer, in order to make the fee collection thoroughgoing.

(d) Handling charge of Pos & Giro for the fee collection

a) Pos & Giro offices in a position to reserve a handling charge

(i) As mentioned before, a great number of Pos & giro offices including mobile units are scattered at many places throughout Indonesia pursuant to the needs of the governments including local ones and/or the requirements of the people.

(ii) Only the regional and large offices are entitled to keep a 10% amount of the collected fee when remitting it, namely the balance; 90% to the bank account of Yayasan TV, Jakarta. The other offices remit a full amount of the collected fee to either a regional or a large office concerned.

(iii) The handling charge is entered into an account everyday at the respective offices and reserved at the regional and large offices only by book-keeping system under the control of the head office, Bandung.

b) Obligation of a report to superior office(s)

A large office, for instance, is obliged to make a report on a fee-collected amount to the regional office concerned, head office Bandung, Yayasan TV Jakarta and the TVRI office concerned at the area.

2) Issue

(a) Improvement in a TV license fee collection efficiency

a) It is essential to consult with Pos & Giro in order to look for a way to the increase of a fee collection rate.

b) Establishment of a new department/division/section, in any way a working unit, specialized only for the TV license fee collection should be studied and prepared for supernumeraries, provided that such personnel would be generated by integration of RRI and TVRI.

(b) Review on a tariff

The existing tariff should be examined and reorganized so as to actually raise an average amount of the TV license fee up to a certain level enough to avoid being subjected to social criticism.

(c) Reduction in percentage of such a fee-collection handling charge as 10% for Pos & Giro had better be deliberated in case that the collection rate would be incremental with the effort of personnel on either TVRI side of RRI/TVRI side.