

THE REPUBLIC OF THAILAND

THE STUDY

ON

INTEGRATED

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC

STATISTICS SYSTEM PROJECT

1978-1980

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THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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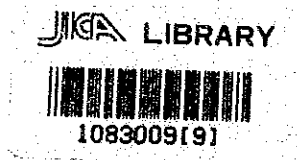
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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

FINAL REPORT

VOLUME 5

DATA FILE



21271

MARCH.1990

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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DATA FILE

FOR THE STUDY

ON INTEGRATED RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICING SYSTEM PROJECT

IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

INTRODUCTION

This File compiles the data collected by the Study Team through the Study on Integrated Radio and Television Servicing System Project in the Republic of Indonesia.

The English version is, in principle, printed in this File.

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D-1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

TERMS OF REFERENCE

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE FEASIBILITY STUDY

ON

THE ENHANCEMENT OF RADIO AND TELEVISION NETWORKS

TOWARDS

THE NEXT DECADE

IN

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

MARCH, 1988

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

1. General

1.1 Background Information

Broadcasting in Indonesia has been one of the first priority of the Government and people of Indonesia since the very beginning of the Indonesian State.

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) was founded on September 11, 1945, few days after the proclamation of Indonesia's Independence. The RRI's slogan "Once on the air, always on the air" is a deliberate echo of the shout of Indonesia's freedom fighters : "Once free, always free".

Television broadcasting in Indonesia began on August 24, 1962, telecasting the Asian Games live from the Senayan Sports Stadium. Beginning with just one studio and minimum equipment, Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI) has gradually increased its broadcast time from 1~2 hours to 8~9 hours daily. The Government of Indonesia has recognized the importance of broadcasting to encourage national development and unity and has assigned it a high priority. Especially, since the beginning of Five Year National Development Plan (REPELITA) IN 1969, broadcasting has developed rapidly and successfully assisted by the Government of Japan.

The Republic of Indonesia has a vast territory and is a multi-ethnic country with many local languages and dialects. Consists of 13,667 islands, its area is 1,900,000 km² and its territory extends 5,000 km from east to west and 2,000 km from south to north. The number of ethnic groups is over 300 and there are over

250 local languages. The population is about 165,000,000.

Under those conditions, the use of a single language throughout the country is of primary importance.

Relating to the standardization of the language, broadcasting has contributed greatly. As a result, at present, among the young generation the degree of diffusion of the Indonesian language is greatly advanced. For the diffusion of education and the popularization of the idea of national development there is no more effective means than the broadcasting media. For that reason, there is a great need to wrestle with the problems of the expansion of radio and television networks.

1.2 Role of Broadcasting in the National Development Plan of the Republic of Indonesia has made remarkable progress during the past 3 consecutive five-year development plans.

On the other hand, new projects have come into existence as a result of this rapid development.

Accordingly it has been necessary to revise the long-term development plan from time to time in accordance with the extent of progress to keep a balance between the factors of economy, comprehensiveness and harmony. The final target of the National Development Plan is to bring the Indonesian people up to the human level mentioned below. The development of Indonesian human resources, the motive force of National Development, is the most important factor for the smooth and steady progress of the plan.

The qualities sought are :

- 1) People who seeks a better tomorrow;
- 2) People who have self confidence and the capability of improving their lives;
- 3) People who have the ability to improve their lot by their own effort;
- 4) People who put their faith in democracy and enforcement of law and order.

Therefore it is necessary to have a National broadcasting organization which can play a major role in the development of these human resources. The Government of Indonesia has placed on the National broadcasting organizations an important of the National Development Plan according to this mission :

- a) To bring up a wholesome nation through radio and television broadcasting;
- b) To bring out mutual communication between the people through radio and television broadcasting and to strive toward popularization and promotion of constructive activities;
- c) To strive to popularize and develop indigenous culture and arts through radio and television broadcasting;
- d) To motivate the people to participate in National Development Projects through radio and television broadcasting and to provide all of the people with the opportunity to share the fruits of development;
- e) In view of the fact that 80% of the Indonesian people live in rural areas, to promote the use of the broadcasting service as a means of education

-)
- and enlightenment, especially for those people;
- f) To contribute toward international friendships.
- The development of broadcasting has progressed in a planned and orderly way through the establishment of a long range 25 year plan in 1974. This plan was revised and updated with Japanese assistance in 1983. And also executed a feasibility study for the Fourth five-year Development Plan to be implemented during 1984 to 1989 under the assistance of Japanese Government and the enhancement of radio and television network is now being implemented, for Phase I and II, with Yen credit financed by OECF.

1.3 Outline of the implemented project until now

1) During PELITA II (1974 - 1979)

Aimed target and performance of broadcast development in PELITA II is as follows :

Target :

To increase the role and the function of RRI and TVRI in developing the national art and 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 Radio and TV transmitting stations in major cities, including use of the domestic satellite (PALAPA) by which radio and TV programmes could be transmitted to all parts of Indonesia.

a) Radio Broadcast Project

Target :

Rehabilitation and development of the technical facilities.

i) Rehabilitation, improvement and development of SW transmitters;

ii) To continue the development of MW transmitters :

Phase I : Jakarta, Medan and Surabaya

Phase II: Ujung Pandang, Palembang,
Semarang

Performance : Among other improvements, to build 51 transmitters and added 26 OB Vans.

b) Television Broadcast Project

Target :

i) to expand the coverage area throughout Java.

ii) to construct the production centre in Jakarta

iii) to increase the number of broadcasting studio from 6 to 10 and the transmitting station from 25 to 56, so that the coverage area will increase from 82,600 km² up to 121,600 km²;

iv) TV receivers from 370,000 up to 680,000.

Performance : 26 new transmitters
3 new TV production studios
(Surabaya, Denpasar, Menado)

2) During PELITA III (1979 - 1984)

Target :

RRI and TVRI put their priority on the following points :

- i) Maintenance and operation of the expanded facilities,
- ii) Training of staff for programme production.
- iii) Study and evaluation of the long term plan.

a) Radio broadcast project

Target :

- i) To increase the coverage area of home country and overseas broadcasts by creating two programme channels :
 - Home country broadcast :
Channel-I for General broadcast
Channel-II for special broadcast especially for education, traditional art and culture.
 - Overseas broadcast
To broadcast two foreign languages simultaneously.
- ii) To increase the broadcasting hours
- iii) To improve the studio facilities, standardize the programme quality with the modification.

- iv) To increase the information flow from other countries
- v) To increase the transmitting of RN-I, RN-II of RRI Jakarta through FM relay transmitters via PALAPA Satellite to regional station.
- vi) To increase the Metropolitan Programme, entertainment programmes of RRI Jakarta, each become 24 hours continuously.
- vii) To increase the transmitting of special programmes through FM and MW transmitter for educational programme.
- viii) To increase the coverage area of RN-II which is now called special programme by installing 2x150 KW MW in Surabaya.

Performance :

- Metropolitan channel was established in Jakarta
- Increased broadcasting hours from average of 704 per day to 1442 per day
- Increased participation in international broadcasting organizations and increased number of broadcasts from outside Indonesia.
- FM transmitters was established at local station active as both STL and high quality broadcasting.

b) TV broadcast project

Target :

- i) To increase the programme quality and quantity by sound film and video recording from remote sites, especially for the result of the development.
- ii) To increase the programme production from 468 items/176 hours a week into 514 items/188 hours a week.

Performance :

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

3) During PELITA IV (1984 - 1989)

Target :

- i) Expansion of coverage for the existing Radio network, overseas services and TV Network.
- ii) To improve the studio facilities
- iii) To establish 3 new TV Regional production studio (Banda Aceh, Samarinda, Ambon)

Performance : The Project is under going

2. Justification

At present, the project for the enhancement of Radio and Television network is being progressed under the Japanese financial assistance based on the result of feasibility study for the implementation plan in the period of PELITA IV (1984 - 1989).

After the completion of the project, the expansion and improvement of the broadcasting network should be enhanced

continuously in the next PELITA along the long-range plan. For the implementation of the Project of new Five years National Development Plan, the detailed Feasibility Study and revision of the long term Plan should be conducted as soon as possible. And this was already mentioned in the Report which had been prepared by JICA Team in 1984 and it can be referred to the Report.

However, the social situation is changing violently in Indonesia as well as in the world, especially, the relatively speeder increase in the broadcasting facilities both quantity as well as quality wise and the slower implementation of the planned total operation system and software development resulted in a serious shortage of effective operation, reporting/communication system, standardization of equipment/system specification and managerial aspects.

Under this condition, it is expected that a long range plan, which was prepared in 1983, should be revised along the changed social situation and also a feasibility study for the implementation plan in the period of 10 (ten) years (1989 - 1999) must be carried out at earliest possible for effective development of the nation wide broadcasting network.

The National Development point of view, the Radio and Television broadcast service activity are entrusted with a big mission to accelerate the national development, especially on the level up of education for national and distribution and exchange of information and communication through the media. Therefore, the broadcasting project is very important and necessary with first priority in Indonesia.

3. Some effects of the technical assistance regarding Radio and Television development in Indonesia received from the Japanese Government until now.

Since 1963 until now, the Japanese Government sent the Colombo Plan experts to help TVRI producers and technicians in the daily activities of production of television programmes and technical operation/maintenance of various equipment. During the first National Development five-year plan (1969-1974), RRI and TVRI obtained project assistances on a soft loan basis to rehabilitate the existing radio and television networks. 4 Japanese experts in 1971, 5 in 1973 were dispatched to draw up a long range plan, which was to improve and expand the radio and television network, had been put into practice through PELITA II.

However, the rapid technical renovation as well as social changes coursed and the first long range plan was evaluated and revised to suit the social situation under the technical assistance of Japanese Government in 1983.

The development of human resources, which is the most important of all software, is expected under the condition of expansion of the broadcasting networks and the basic Radio and Television Training Centre as part of Multi Media Training Centre (MMTC) was constructed by the Japanese Government's grant in aid for the fiscal year 1982/1983.

After establishment of MMTC, 6 Japanese experts have been despatched to assist the development of human resources and its activity is given higher evaluation.

4. Outline of the expected technical assistance.

The new long-range plan, which was drawn up by Japanese technical assistance together with Department of Information in 1983, is projected to be implemented 15 years from the beginning of the PELITA IV. These 15 years long range plan is divided into three parts as follows :

- a) The Fourth National Development Plan from 1984 to 1989
- b) The Fifth National Development Plan from 1989 to 1994
- c) The Sixth National Development Plan from 1994 to 1999.

The new long range plan is to be evaluated and revised before the starting of each national development plan period and also feasibility study will be conducted for each.

Feasibility study in the period covering the fourth National Development plan was conducted in 1983 and the project which was named as "The Enhancement of Radio and Television Networks", is under going.

However, the second part and the third part of new long range plan will be started from 1989, so the Department of Information plans to conduct the feasibility study in the covering period the PELITA V (1989 - 1994) and PELITA VI (1994 - 1999), and also to revise the new long range plan under the assistance of Japanese Government.

5. The Implementation Plan.

In revising the long range plan and to conduct the feasibility study, the social changes and the basic concept of the Department of Information on the project should be reflected in details.

Therefore, a study team formed by that Department and together with a Japanese study team consisting of various experts assigned by the Japanese Government should be as a joint overall study team to execute the process of the formulation of the plans.

The study will firstly be done on the existing situation and the basic concept of the Department concerning its long range planning in general. The study should be analyzed, document, discussed with the overall team, after which a draft report by the Japanese team will be submitted to the Department, discussed again by the overall team and from which draft a final report will be prepared, discussed again and finally submitted to the Department as the Feasibility Study Report.

With this opportunity, the Department shall benefit from those activities to gain knowledge in proper planning and up to date technology to the Department's planning team in particular and to the Department in general.

The Department expects the process to make the Feasibility Study starts early in 1988 because of PELITA V should be started from 1989.

PROJECT SUMMARY

1. Project Title : The feasibility study on the enhancement of Radio and Television Network Towards the Next Decade
2. Location : Throughout the country
3. Executing Agency : Directorate General for Radio, Television and Film, Department of Information
4. Objectives : Preparation of Feasibility Study Report to implement the covering PELITA V and planning PELITA VI period
5. Project Description : A Feasibility Study is very important for the effective and economic implementation of the enhancement of Radio and Television Networks covering the PELITA V and planning for the PELITA VI period
The proposed Study will cover :
 - Surveys on the existing broadcasting networks and facilities
 - To revise the existing long range plan
 - Preparation of Feasibility Study Report

6. Scope of Assistance requested :

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|----|-----|---|------|----------|
| a. | Experts services | : | 75 | man | = | US\$ | 500,000. |
| b. | Fellowships | : | 60 | man | = | US\$ | 150,000. |
| c. | Equipment | : | | | = | US\$ | 100,000. |

Total Cost : = US\$ 750,000.

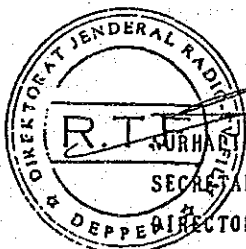
7. Related to Project Aid : Japanese Yen Credit
(Enhancement of Radio, TV Network)

D-2 SCOPE OF WORK

SCOPE OF WORK
FOR
THE STUDY
ON
INTEGRATED RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICING SYSTEM PROJECT
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AGREED UPON BETWEEN
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM,
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
AND
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

Jakarta, 22 November, 1988


SURHARTI SUBROTO
SECRETARY,
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM,
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION


Michio KANDA
LEADER OF THE PRELIMINARY
STUDY TEAM,
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION AGENCY

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request made by the Government of Indonesia, the Government of Japan has decided to conduct a study on Integrated Radio and Television Servicing System Project in the Republic of Indonesia (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for implementation of technical cooperation programmes of the Government of Japan, will carry out the Study in close cooperation with the Department of Information, i.e., Directorate General for Radio, Television and Film (hereinafter referred to as "DEPPEN"), and the authorities concerned of the Government of Indonesia.

II. OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the Study are to carry out a feasibility study on the Integrated Radio and Television Development Plan covering PELITA V, and to review the existing long-term plan.

III. STUDY AREA

Throughout the country

IV. SCOPE OF WORKS

Review of the existing long-term plan formulated by JICA, feasibility study on the Integrated Radio and Television Development Plan covering PELITA V with each respect to the following, and preparation of the reports.

1. Review of the Long-term Plan

- (1) Integration of radio and TV organization
- (2) Broadcast programme plan
- (3) Transmission network plan
- (4) Maintenance plan
- (5) Staff plan
- (6) The result and social estimation of long-term plan

2. Feasibility Study

- (1) Programme planning
 - a. Radio programme
 - b. TV programme
- (2) Production facilities
 - a. Development and rehabilitation of radio broadcasting studios.
 - b. Development and rehabilitation of TV broadcasting studios.
- (3) Transmitting facilities
 - a. Radio transmitting and programme transmission systems
 - b. TV transmitting and programme transmission systems
- (4) Organization, management and operation system
- (5) Implementation plan and manpower training
- (6) Economic evaluation

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

Refer to the attached sheet.

VI. REPORTS

The Japanese study team will prepare the following reports :

1. Inception Report
20 copies at the beginning of the field survey
2. Interim Report
20 copies within 4 months after the commencement of the field survey
3. Draft Final Report
20 copies within 7 months after the commencement of the field survey
4. Final Report
50 copies within 2 months after the receipt of comments on the Draft Final Report

VII. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

1. To facilitate smooth conduct of the Study, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall take necessary measures ;
 - (1) To secure the safety of the Study team,
 - (2) To permit the members of the Japanese Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") to enter, leave and sojourn in Indonesia for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from alien registration requirements and consular fees,
 - (3) To exempt the members of the Team from taxes, duties and any other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought by the Team into Indonesia for the conduct of the Study,
 - (4) To exempt the members of the Team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or

- allowance paid to the members of the Team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study,
- (5) To provide necessary facilities to the Team for remittance as well as the utilization of the funds introduced into Indonesia from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study,
 - (6) To secure permission for entry into private properties for the conduct of the Study,
 - (7) To secure permission for the Team to take all data and documents including photographs, for the sole purpose of the Study out of Indonesia to Japan,
 - (8) To provide medical services as needed, its expenses will be chargeable on the members of the Team.
2. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall bear claims, if any arises against the members of the Team resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Team.
3. DEPPEN shall act as counterpart agency to the Team and also coordinating body in relation with other governmental and nongovernmental organizations concerned for smooth implementation of the Study.
4. DEPPEN shall, at its own expense, provide the Team, during the Study period with the followings, in cooperation with other relevant organizations ;
- (1) Available data and information related to the Study,
 - (2) Counterpart personnel,
 - (3) Suitable office space with necessary equipment,
 - (4) Credentials or identification cards.

VI. UNDERTAKING OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures :

- (1) To dispatch, at its own expense, the Team.
- (2) To pursue technology transefer to the Indonesian counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

IX. CONSULTATION

JICA and DEPPEN shall consult with each other in respect of any matter which is not agreed upon in this document and may arise from or in connection with the Study.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

Item	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<u>Work in Indonesia</u>												
<u>Work in Japan</u>												
Inception Report	○											
Interim Report					○							
Draft Final Report								○				
Final Report												○

D-3 MINUTES OF MEETING

MINUTES OF MEETING
ON
SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE STUDY
ON
INTEGRATED RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICING SYSTEM PROJECT
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR RADIO, TELEVISION AND FILM
DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
AND
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

NOVEMBER, 1988

MINUTES OF MEETING

1. The Japan International Cooperation Agency, in response to the official request of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, dispatched a Preliminary Study Team, headed by Mr. Michio KANDA, from November 16 to 22, 1988 to determine the Scope of Work for the Study on the Integrated Radio and Television Servicing System Project.
2. The Preliminary Study Team had a series of discussions with the Authorities concerned of the Republic of Indonesia, in particular with Directorate General of Radio, Television and Film (D.G. RTF), Department of Information (DEPPEN) and the both parties have agreed on the Scope of Work for the Study covering PELITA V and PELITA VI.
3. The following items have been discussed and confirmed by both parties:
 - (1) Expansion of coverage area for the whole country of both radio and television broadcasting for national programmes and overseas services of radio broadcasting are essential to contribute to the national development policy.
 - (2) The programme production facilities plan should be completed according to the programme planning.
 - (3) The programme expansion plan and the transmitting network expansion plan should be coordinated taking each priority into consideration.
 - (4) For the establishment of the second channel network nationwide, RN-II and TVN-II, the following activities should be considered, at the initial stage.
 - a. Experimental emission by RRI and TVRI Jakarta using the existing second channel,
 - b. Nationwide experimental emission of educational TV programmes during morning hours using existing channel.

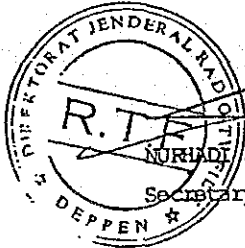
- (5) The establishment of the third channel network nationwide RN-III should also be considered following the improvement of FM facilities of RRI Jakarta.
- (6) To contribute to the effective management of the integration of radio and television activities, the establishment of common facilities such as an educational programme production centre and the proposed maintenance centres should be considered.
- (7) The facilities plan should be completed taking into consideration the items mentioned below :
 - Programme transmission system to be provided by PERUMTEL :
terrestrial microwave links, optical fibre transmission system and Domestic Communication Satellite System (PALAPA),
 - Future prospect of Direct Broadcast Satellite System (DBS),
 - SSB System to be adopted according to WARC-HFEC Recommendations,
 - Future prospect of Film Processing,
 - Development situation of electricity and solar energy especially in the rural area,
 - Development situation of the domestic industrialization for broadcast equipment.
- (8) The formulation of a counterpart team comprising RRI, TVRI and Engineering Centre is needed for the purpose of the effective implementation of the Study.

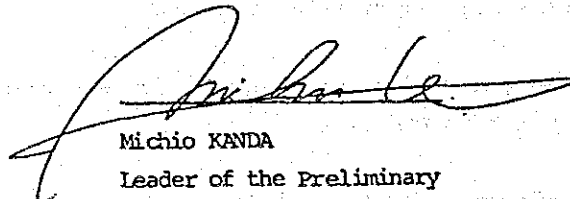
4. Indonesian side has requested to accept the counterpart personnel during the Study in Japan for effective technology transfer.
5. Japanese side has expressed the view that the full scale Study will start before March 1989.
6. The list of participants in the discussion is attached as ANNEX I.

Jakarta, November 22, 1988.

For Directorate General
Radio, Television and Film
Department of Information

For The Japan International
Cooperation Agency




Michio KANDA
Leader of the Preliminary
Study Team

1. DEPPEN

Ir. Mubadi Subroto	Secretary, RTF,
Ir. Moh. Arifin	Director, Planning Bureau,
Ir. G.A. Subardjo	Director, Engineering Centre,
Mr. Arsyad Subik	Director of Radio,
Mr. Dahlan	TVRI,
Mr. Darso	TVRI,
Mr. A.F. Simen	RTF.

2. JICA

Mr. Michio KANDA	Leader
Mr. Takashi SUGAWARA	Member
Mr. Hideto YUU	Member
Ms. Naoko UEDA	Member
Mr. Toru TAGUCHI	JICA Indonesia Office

3. EMBASSY OF JAPAN

Mr. Fumiaki ASANO	First Secretary
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4. COLOMBO PLAN EXPERT

Mr. Masao MIGHTA	Board of Research and Development of Information, DEPPEN
Mr. Yoshio KAWAHARA	TVRI, RTF, DEPPEN

**D-4 A CONCEPT OF THE CONSTRUCTION
AND DEVELOPMENT OF
ELECTRONIC MASS MEDIA RADIO,
TELEVISION, FILM AND VIDEO**

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RADIO, TELEVISION ON FILM

CONCEPT :

THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRONIC

MASS MEDIA RADIO, TELEVISION, FILM AND VIDEO

- Operational

Approach -

Jakarta, May 5 1988

Ref : KNSP-DG

A CONCEPT OF THE CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
OF ELECTRONIC MASS MEDIA
RADIO, TELEVISION, FILM AND VIDEO
(Operational Approach)

I. Foreword

1. To fill National Independence and to implement Pancasila, the Constitution of 1945 and the State Policy Guide Lines, the Radio, Television, Film and Video media play a very important role in the National development and they have great potentials to inspire the spirit of dedication and national struggle of the people to strengthen the national unity, to popularize Indonesian culture and identity and to promote people's participation in the National Development.

From the points above, in the State Policy Guide Lines of 1988, as far as it concerns the role and activity of Information and Mass Media being a means of National Development, it is stated that:

- a. Information and Mass Media as a means for national development should popularize Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in all aspects of the people's life and to enforce the nation's consciousness concerning social life's matters, nation building and State awareness in the framework of the realization of the Archipelago Outlook, to strengthen the national endurance and the maintenance of the healthy and dynamic nation stability.
- b. Development of Information Media and national Mass Media shall be based on the spirit and soul of Pancasila (and the 1945 constitution), so that information and the mass media will be capable to support the national development of "pancasilais" nation. The role of information and the mass media in their effort to popularize the Manual of the implementation of Pancasila is to enforce this effort.
- c. The objective of the development of information and the mass media is to provide the climate which motivates the development of the role, participation and responsibility of the nation in the national development.

d. Development

- d. Development of information and the mass media as a means of information and two ways communication between the same communities and different communities and between the communities and the Government is to be directed towards the upheaval of spirit of dedication and struggle of the nation, to enforce national unity and to increase the consciousness to their rights and duties and national discipline, to maintain their national cultural values for the enhancement of their Indonesian identity, to increase knowledge of the nation's life, to develop social communication and to convey aspiration and to encourage the nation in the national development. For this reason information and the mass media shall increase the dedication, professional responsibility and capability and shall ensure that the facilities and infrastructure of the mass media works efficiently.
 - e. In the framework of the efforts to increase the role of the press it is necessary to increase the efforts to develop the press on the base of Pancasila, a healthy press, being free but responsible, which means that the press which functions as distributor of objective and educative information, exercising constructive social control, conveying the people's aspiration and encouraging communication and participation of the people. To this end it is necessary to develop continuously the positive interaction between the press, government and people (all actions are guaranteed to adhere to the Law and Order).
 - f. In the framework of the efforts to increase and expand the activities of information throughout Indonesia, it is necessary to take advantage of the press, radio, television, film, news offices, video, traditional media and rural communication, with the appreciation of the condition of people characterised by the "bhineka-tunggal-ika" (meaning unity within diversity conditions) and the national identity.
 - g. In order that social communication and the role of mass media will be effective, it is necessary to increase the trained manpower in quality as well as in quantity to keep up with the advancement of communication technology.
2. The electronic mass media of radio, television, film and video as a product of advanced technology could only function (according to the objectives set out above) on the condition that it is supported by proper technical facilities and infrastructures which meet the best possible technical standards, whence it is necessary that its software and hardware facilities absolutely has to be properly developed.

II. The basic Pattern of the development of Radio, Television, Film and Video :

1. Objective :

To support the achievement of targets as set out in the State Policy Guide Lines and the consecutive Five Year Plans.

2. Basic

2. Basic Potentiality :

The mass media of Radio, Television, Film and Video has the potential power to overcome space - and time - constraints, which should be benefitted as much as possible to achieve the national objectives, to strengthen national unity in the framework of the Indonesian Archipelago's Outlook and the National Endurance.

3. Targets ;

The target to the supply, construction and development of the Facilities for the National Radio and Television Broadcasting Network is to achieve equity in their coverage to the entire people of Indonesia and foreign nations to support the Indonesian's foreign policy which has to serve the National interests of Indonesia.

The target of the procurement, construction and development of the Facilities for the Film and Video is to increase their quality of the film and video production and their management.

4. The Scope of Development :

4.1. Production Facilities for Radio, Television, Film and Video :

- 4.1.1. Buildings for studios - and associated facilities outside the studios;
- 4.1.2. Equipment in the studio buildings for production purposes;
- 4.1.3. Equipment for production purposes outside the studios (Outside Broadcasting Vans, Mobile Production Units, ENG - Electronic News Gathering- equipment, and others).

4.2. Broadcasting facilities :

The supply, construction and development of radio and television broadcasting facilities comprises :

- 4.2.1. Radio broadcasting transmitting facilities;
- 4.2.2. Television broadcasting transmitting facilities.

4.3. Radio and Television programmes transmission network :

- 4.3.1. Up and down link ground stations for the transmissions of radio and television programmes between the required broadcasting stations via the domestic communication satellite system Palapa;
- 4.3.2. Radio and Television transmitting - and relay stations including the telecommunication facilities between all radio and television transmitting stations.

4.4.

4.4. Broadcasting receivers :

Efforts will be made to promote the availability of sufficient number of radio and television receivers at reasonable cost to the public, consisting of :

- 4.4.1. Radio broadcasting and television broadcasting receiving equipment;
- 4.4.2. Antena system including parabola type system and its accessories for receiving television from the Palapa satellite.

4.5. Facilities for sensoring and copying Film and Video :

- 4.5.1. Equipment for sensoring film and video;
- 4.5.2. Equipment for copying Video;
- 4.5.3. Equipment for processing, editing and printing of Films.

4.6. Recruiting of professional manpower :

Because radio and television broadcasting and the production film and video demand the skill and knowledge of advanced technology, they need professional manpower in the fields of programme planning, production and engineering. To support these requirements, the following facilities and actions are needed :

- 4.6.1. Training facilities to provide in - service training for operational, technical maintenance and managerial staff;
- 4.6.2. Manpower planning activities to achieve efficiency in the manpower development;
- 4.6.3. Manpower management to achieve professional staff.

4.7. Activities to achieve continuous financial support for the radio and television broadcasting network :

Radio and television broadcasting has to operate continuously day and night all year round without stoppage according to the daily programme schedules. It therefore needs sufficient financial resources to support the operational, technical maintenance and managerial activities. These financial needs are for the following activities :

- 4.7.1. Production activities necessary to be financed in advance, because before programmes are to be broadcast, they must be prepared and produced well in advance;
- 4.7.2. Maintenance of equipment, the procurement of spare parts and the replacement of old inefficient equipment;
- 4.7.3. The development of the radio and television network according to a well planned procedure to avoid the "crash programme" development practice.

4.7.4. The

4.7.4. The carrying out of unexpected operational activities which are necessary to be broadcast, eg. covering special actual events of national interests;

4.7.5. Payment of salaries, training, surveys and studies.

4.8. Organizing Radio and Television Broadcasting :

Because of the specific tasks and the management of sophisticated equipment, radio and television broadcasting anywhere in the world in general is operated by a body separated from any Sectorial Department of the Government as being one contained unit, in order to achieve the maximum effectivities and efficiency in its operational activities as follows :

4.8.1. The carrying out of radio and television broadcasting which is to be supported by an integrated planning method;

4.8.2. The procurement, construction and development of broadcasting facilities and their infrastructures according to an integrated planning and implementation method; this is because broadcasting facilities are universally standardised;

4.8.3. The recruiting of professional manpower according to a well planned procedure;

4.8.4. The avoidance of certain biocratic practices which could hamper operational activities.

III. Basic requirement for development :

To achieve the largest possible audience, target of the procurements, constructions and developments of facilities and infrastructures of Radio and Television Broadcasting, Film and Video media, are as follows :

1. Broadcasting network :

To achieve the largest possible audience, an integrated network of broadcasting shall be carried out targeting to people both nation wide and supplementary in the regional areas.

2. Production and Distribution Network :

To achieve the objectives of the broadcasting network above, the divisions of working units throughout Indonesia are organised as follows :

2.1. In the national capital city :

RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia) being the national radio broadcasting organization has an RRI National Broadcasting Station and TVRI (Televisi Republik Indonesia) as the national television broadcasting organization has a Central jtvri Broadcasting Station, both located in Jakarta, the National capital city of Indonesia.

2.2. In the capital

2.2. In the capital city of a Province :

- 2.2.1. RRI and TVRI each has a Regional Broadcasting Station;
- 2.2.2. TVRI has a transmission sector functioning as a coordinating unit for TVRI transmitting - and relay stations in the Province concerned.

2.3. In the capital city of a Regency :

- 2.3.1. RRI alternatively may have a radio broadcasting station or a production unit, while TVRI has a production unit being primarily mobile so that it will be able to record and prepare television programme which are to be broadcast targetted throughout the respective Province;
- 2.3.2. TVRI has transmission units located both at the capital city of any regency or municipality or at other location to be able covering areas as large as possible.

3. Radio and Television Broadcast Programme network :

To achieve coverage to the audience programmatically, the broadcast programme network is arranged as follows :

3.1. Radio Broadcast:

3.1.1. National Broadcast :

- a. Technically as well as technologically the RRI National programmes shall be received throughout Indonesia with the best possible quality;
- b. The RRI broadcasting consists of :

i) RRI National Programme I :

This programme is characterised as being general in content and executed together with the regional RRI stations in the form as "Conference System".

ii) RRI National Programme II :

This programme is educational of character.

iii) RRI National Programme III :

This programme contains cultural and entertainment topics.

iv) Foreign Service Programme :

This programme contains informational topics targetted to foreign nations in various languages.

v)

v) Metropolitan Programme :

This programme contains special topics for the Jakarta Metropolitan audience.

3.1.2. RRI Regional Broadcasting :

a. Technically and technologically the regional broadcasting shall be able to be received throughout the respective Province with the best possible quality.

b. The RRI Regional broadcasting contains of :

i) RRI Regional I Programme :

This programme is general of character covering the respective provincial region concerned and at certain times contributes typical regional programme topics to the RRI National I Programme as part of the "Conference Broadcast System";

ii) RRI Regional II Programme :

This programme is educational of character with regional approach.

3.1.3. Either RRI stations or RRI Production units located in the capital cities of a Regency or municipality, support the regional broadcasting needs according to the availability of the required capacities of the broadcasting or production facilities concerned.

3.2. Television :

3.2.1. National television broadcasting :

a. The national television broadcasting shall be able to be received technically and technologically throughout Indonesia, separately from the regional Television Stations.

b. Television broadcasting contains of :

i) TVRI National Programme I :

This programme is general in character and to be executed together with the regional stations according to "Conference System".

ii) TVRI National Programme II :

This programme is educative in character, containing educational programmes, especially in the morning hours.

iii) Special

iii) Special Metropolitan Programme :

This programme is general in character, executed separately from the other programmes.

3.2.2. Regional television broadcasting :

- a. Regional television broadcasting shall be able to be received technically and technologically throughout the total area of a Province, operated on channels separate from the national TVRI service, so that it does not interfere each other.
- b. Regional television broadcasting designated as Regional Programme I is transmitted and relayed by transmitting units to the targets concerned.

3.2.3. Mobile production units which are provided in the provincial area support the production of TVRI Regional programmes and if necessary also support the national programmes.

4. The transmission network :

Technically, for the distribution of the radio and television signals originated from the radio and television broadcasting stations, a transmission network is required to cover the targetted service area. In this connection the following methods be used :

4.1. Executed by its own facilities :

The radio and television broadcasting network of which all facilities are all owned by the broadcasting organization can be executed via terrestrial means or via broadcasting satellites to cover the required service areas.

4.2. Executed with the National Telecommunication system :

As it is now, the radio and television broadcasting transmission network is partly owned and operated by the broadcasting organisation and partly owned and operated by the National Telecommunication System. In this connection the part owned by the National Telecommunication System consists of the Domestic Communication Satellite System Palapa and the terrestrial microwave link system.

4.3. All of the broadcasting transmission network facilitated by the National Telecommunication System :

With this situation all radio and television broadcasting transmission facilities are owned and operated by the National Telecommunication System on the conditions set out by the national radio and television organisation that the motto "once in the air - forever in the air" and RRI and TVRI shall not be subjected to the routine budget to operate the transmission network.

5. Film

5. Film and Video Facilities :

The construction of film laboratory will be continued, so that in the fifth five year plan (1989/1994) all films to be processed can be executed in Indonesia, in line with the effort to increase the capacity of the film industry with respect to the software and hardware of it, which are the ability to shoot object via film cameras, film studio facilities, studio recording and film laboratory facilities.

6. The concept of procurement, construction and development of Radio, Television, Film and Video forms the basic principles to carry out its implementation according to phases in terms of time, the need and the availability of the budget.

IV. The Plan for development activities in the Fifth Five Year Plan (1989-1994) :

1. The basic philosophy :

Based on the phasing of the implementation in the nation building development, it can be said that in the Fifth Five Year Plan there are two dimensions : first it is expected, that within the last five year of the 25 year long term Plan (since 1969), all targets of the over all national development will be achieved and secondly within the first 25 year long term Plan the foundation of the development has been prepared and the second 25 year long term Plan will start at the next 6th Five Year Plan (1994/1999).

In the Fifth Five Year Plan, the focal point of it concerns the development of the human resources with the target to enhance the quality of the Indonesian people to be conditioned for the industrial Era which is targetted to enter the Indonesian nation's life in the 6th Five Year Plan.

From the above communication approach, utilizing mass media via the Radio, Television, Film and Video has to be in the same way to be conditioned, which has not only been influenced by the situation and condition in the country itself but also influenced by the development of advanced technology abroad, which forms the backbone of the electronic mass media.

2. Target :

Embarking from above mentioned basic philosophy, the target of the coming programme for the procurement, construction and development of Radio, Television, Film and Video is that these media in all aspects will be ready to support the National Development in the Industrial Era which starts at the 6th Five Year Plan.

Based on the experience of countries which has entered the Industrial Era for a long time, broadcasting and electronic cinema is in no way irrelevant to, but positively has a close relationship with the cyclus of the activities of the industry itself. In other words, activities in the fields of broadcasting and cinema has grown as an industry on its own, which cannot be avoided because the relevancy between the electronic media and the industry is close. This can be observed lately how formidable the electronic industry including the electronic mass media dominates the world and will be more dominating in the near future.

3. The

3. The Programmes of development in the 5th Five Year Plan (1989-1994) :

- 3.1. In the formulation of programmes of procurement, construction of Radio, Television, Film and Video, further on designated as RTFV, for every phase of development or year of the five year plans, shall always be based on its basic pattern. Therefore there has been always a continuity in the implementation of plans looking ahead to the principle of obtaining advantages as much as possible.

In order to formulate and make decisions of development programmes effectively, it needs always the availability of a reference in the form of a master plan, inventory of activities already executed and after that further steps can be taken to formulate a programme to achieve the needs in the future.

- 3.2. Any programme of the procurement, construction and development of broadcasting, it has to be taken into account of the interaction of other aspects relating to the chain reaction in the operation of broadcasting.

As an example in the construction of a broadcasting station, all aspects having interaction with the operational side have to be taken into account to bring into one package deal, such as daily operational expenditures, the manpower needs, maintenance needs, the needs to replace worn out equipment, broadcast resources and others.

- 3.3. In the fifth Five Year Plan according to the targets to be achieved, the main procurement, construction and development of RTFV are the following.

3.3.1. Production facilities :

- a. For radio broadcasting, to continue with the rehabilitation of all 49 broadcasting stations;
- b. For television, the rehabilitation of 10 television broadcasting stations and 10 mobile production units, OB-Vans and the construction of new television broadcasting stations, of which the locations will be fixed later;
- c. For Film and Video, the rehabilitation of cinema - film production facilities and the construction of film studio and video recording facilities.

3.3.2. Broadcasting facilities :

- a. For Radio, the rehabilitation of all transmitting and programme transmission systems to support the National, Regional and Overseas Programmes and to prepare for the change over of the DSB (Double Side Band) short wave transmitting system to SSB (Single Side Band);

b. For Television

- b. For television, the rehabilitation of all transmitting system, the increase of transmission units, the procurement of a "conference telecast" system and the possibility to operate television broadcasting via two separated channels. It is also necessary to make a feasibility study to find alternatives in the implementation of above mentioned programme.

3.3.3. Broadcasting receiving facility :

- a. For radio, in the framework of the use of Palapa as a programme transmission network, SRO's (Sound Receiving Only) receiving equipment shall be procured to enhance the technical quality of the broadcasting of national and regional programme. In addition, it is necessary to promote as many as possible radio receivers that will be purchased by the people including the popularization of the SSB short wave receiving system at a reasonable cost.
- b. For Television, the promotion in increasing the television set owners and to popularize the use of TVRO's especially in the "blank spot" areas.

3.3.4. Film and Video censoring and Film and Video copying facilities :

- a. The development of film and video censoring facilities in line with the increase of the tasks of the Film Censoring Body to carry out censoring activities for film and video in view of the cultural development of the people and the advances of electronic technology.
- b. Development of copying film and video facilities in line with the need of information via film and video media, especially in the rural areas.

3.3.5. The recruitment of professional staff :

Radio and Television broadcasting has the some requirement as follows :

- a. To increase the qualitative profession of programming, producing, engineering and general affairs.
- b. To arrange a proper balance of manpower between the programming, technical, engineering and general affairs to achieve professional ability as high as possible to cope with the technical facilities which are derived from the back bone of advanced technology.

3.3.6.

3.3.6. Funding :

For Radio and Television :

- a. The need to determine the required fixed fund resources for operation as well as for development;
- b. The amount of funds should be adequate;
- c. The use of the fund should ensure that it is accompanied by a more simple, effective and efficient procedure in line with the complexity of the execution of broadcasting.

For Film and Video the funds are related to the activities of their services.

3.3.7. Organizing :

For radio and television, it needs a separate institution in the form of "one contained unit".

The finishing touch of the reorganizing activities is expected at the end of the 4th Five Year Plan, so that in 5 Years time within the 5th Five Year Plan it can be associated with the entering of the industrial Era which will start in the 6th Five Year Plan.

For Film and Video, which has the characteristic of the building up and maintenance of services towards the audience, it is necessary that the organization will be different than that from radio and television.

4. Specifications :

More detailed specifications of this Concept including data for the procurement, construction and development will be issued as attachment to it.

Jakarta, May 5 , 1988

Director General
Radio - Television - Film


Alex Lea Zulkarnain

D-5 QUESTIONNAIRE AND ANSWER

QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR
THE STUDY ON INTEGRATED RADIO AND TELEVISION
SERVICING SYSTEM PROJECT IN THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA

Data and information requested by the preliminary study team in connection with a feasibility study on the Integrated Radio and Television Development Plan covering PELITA V, and review of the existing long-term plan are as follows:

1. Programme Planning

(a) Programming Policy

(b) Programme Time Tables (Daily, Weekly, Radio & TV sorted by self-produced and purchased ones)

(c) Contents of Programmes

2. Principal Equipment List Of Production & Transmitting facilities

(Including the items assisted by other foreign countries) at the stage after the execution of the 4th 5-year development plan especially sorted by each broadcasting service: RN-I, RN-II, RN-III, TVN-I, TVN-II, Metropolitan, Overseas.

3. Organization

(a) Current Situation in Integration of Radio & Television Organizations

(b) Organization Chart with the Number of Staff of DEPPEN and the Department of Information

(c) Annual Report 1988 (Recent Edition) of DEPPEN and the Department of Information

(d) Organization Chart of MUTC and RTF Engineering Center

4. Detailed Specifications of "A Concept of the construction and development of electronic mass media-Radio, Television, Film and Video (Ref:KHSP-DG) "
5. Statistics/other Information related to:
 - * National Census
 - * Education Sector
 - * Communication Sector
 - * Electricity (energy) Sector
 - * Electronic Industry
 - * Cinema Industry
 - * Radio and TV Receiver Set (sorted by produced, marketed, registered, unregistered, etc.)
6. Further Information/Explanation on:
 - * "One Contained Unit" (on Organizing Radio and Television Broadcasting)
 - * "Transmission Units"
 - * "Conference" Broadcast/Telecast System (on Broadcasting Facilities)
 - * Film and Video "Sensing" and Copying
 - * "SRO" and "TVRO" to be used for community reception/programme transmission network (on Broadcasting Receiving Facilities)
7. Progress of PELITA IV
 - * Contents of OECF Loan
 - * Local Budget
 - * Other countries' and international organizations' fund
8. Current Situation of Manpower Training
9. Support System for Implementation of the Study

ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE
FOR THE STUDY ON INTEGRATED RADIO AND TELEVISION SYSTEM

3. Organization.

(a) Current Situation in Integration of Radio & Television Organization.

Early in 1988 the Ministry of Information has established a Study Team to conduct a feasibility study on the reorganization of RRI and TVRI. After a three months study period the Team has concluded that RRI and TVRI shall be integrated into one broadcasting organization, and the new organization shall be granted a better status and position than the present situation.

Based on the result of the study, the Ministry of Information has established an interdepartmental committee to prepare the legal act on the integration of RRI and TVRI and the establishment of a new radio and television organization. The status of the new organization will be a transitional Public Corporation. At present situation, especially the limitation of financial resources from public sectors, the new organization is prohibited to be granted a full status of Public Corporation since a Public Corporation shall be financially independent from the government subsidy. Therefore, for a certain period the new radio and television organization will have a status of transitional Public Corporation. It is planned that the legal act will be issued in the fiscal year 1989/1990.

(b) Number of Staff and Organization.

Number of staff of the Directorate General of RTF	
a) Secretariate of Ditgen RTF	: 136 persons
b) Directorate of Radio	: 8,206 persons
c) Directorate of Television	: 5,280 persons
d) Directorate of Film & Video Promotion	: 108 persons
e) RTF Engineering Center	: 44 persons

T o t a l	: 13,774 persons

Organization Chart of RTF (see attachment No.1).

Organization Chart of Department of Information (see attachment No.2).

(c) Will be issued by RTF on December 1988.

(d) Organization Chart of MMTC
(see attachment No. 3).

Organization Chart of RTF Engineering Centre
(see attachment No. 4).

5. Statistics/other Information related to:

* Cinema Industry (census data of 1985).

Number of Movie by Province/Province Group and
Legal Status at The End of 1985

Province/Province Group	Legal Status				
	Co. Ltd	Co. Pte	Individual	Others	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01. D.I. Aceh	3	1	26	2	32
02. North Sumatra	7	6	72	15	100
03. West Sumatra	9	13	9	7	38
04. R i a u	1	3	14	7	25
05. J a m b i	2	1	9	2	14
06. South Sumatra	9	8	28	6	51
07. Bengkulu	1	3	8	-	12
08. Lampung	2	37	10	-	49
09. DKI Jakarta	85	49	9	9	152
10. West Java	22	10	51	14	97
11. Central Java	22	9	80	20	131
12. D.I. Yogyakarta	8	2	9	2	21
13. East Java	32	9	77	10	128
14. B a l i	1	3	12	3	21
15. Nusa Tenggara Barat	7	5	10	-	22
16. Nusa Tenggara Timur & Timor Timur	1	1	8	-	10
17. West Kalimantan	6	4	4	2	16
18. Central Kalimantan	1	4	9	1	15

Province/Province Group	Legal Status				
	Co. Ltd	Co. Pte	Individual	Others	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
19. West Kalimantan	13	5	4	2	24
20. East Kalimantan	13	5	4	2	24
21. North Sulawesi	6	1	20	2	29
22. Central Sulawesi	-	-	1	5	6
23. South Sulawesi	1	5	25	1	32
24. South-east Sulawesi	-	1	5	1	7
25. M a l u k u	1	8	9	3	21
26. Irian Jaya	-	15	13	-	28
Indonesia	244	215	533	115	1107

* Radio and TV Receiver Set.

Items	Units	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88
Produced			no data		
Marketed			no data		
Registered (radio set)	Mio	31.2	32.1	33	33
Registered (TV set)	Mio	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.5
Unregistered (radio set)			no data		
Unregistered (TV set)	x	75	75	60	40

* Electricity (energy) Sector (census data 1983 to 1984):

- a. State Electric Company;
- b. State Gas Company.

a. State Electric Company:

PLN is a state company producing electricity for the needs of the general public and the State and Working on production, transmission and distribution of electricity.

The 18 establishment surveyed by CBS (Centre Bureau of Statistic) in 1983/1984 were:

- 13 Regional PLN, producing and distributing electricity;
- 2 Establishments working on distribution of electricity;
- 2 Establishments working on production of electricity;
- 1 Central PLN.

PLN Tariff Code (see attachment No. 5).

b. State Gas Company:

This publication presents the comparative data on gas survey of 1983 and 1984.

The data presented here are the number of establishment, number of workers, expenditures for workers, input, output and value added.

The number of State Gas Company covered in survey of 1984 was the same with the establishments in 1983: 9 establishments, eight unit of production-distribution on one Central Office in Jakarta.

Items	1983	1984
- Employee (Technical & Administrative).	870 persons	865 persons
- Expenditures (on workers).	1.271 million Rp.	1.439 million Rp.
- Input Costs.	2.680 million Rp.	6.690 million Rp.
- Gross Output	9.133 million Rp.	12.768 million Rp.
- Value Added	6.453 million Rp.	6.078 million Rp.

* National Census (Census data of 1985)

TABEL 01 PENDUDUK MENURUT GOLONGAN UMUR, DAERAH KOTA/PEDESAAN DAN JENIS KELAMIN
TABLE POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, URBAN/RURAL AND SEX

GOLONGAN UMUR AGE GROUP	Daerah Kota / Urban		Daerah Pedesaan / Rural		Daerah Kota + Pedesaan/Urban+Rural				
	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total	Laki-laki Male	Perempuan Female	Jumlah Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0 - 4	2 665 538	2 538 774	5 204 312	8 342 270	7 983 782	16 326 052	11 007 808	10 542 556	21 550 364
5 - 9	2 679 115	2 610 698	5 289 813	8 698 974	8 127 821	16 826 795	11 378 089	10 738 519	22 116 608
10 - 14	2 602 403	2 499 033	5 101 436	8 180 760	7 614 359	15 795 119	10 783 163	10 115 412	20 898 575
15 - 19	2 551 252	2 647 865	5 199 117	5 783 895	5 583 958	11 367 853	8 335 167	8 231 823	16 566 970
20 - 24	2 181 340	2 472 893	4 654 233	4 203 456	5 429 968	9 633 424	6 386 796	7 902 861	14 288 657
25 - 29	1 974 912	1 989 799	3 964 711	4 569 269	5 273 630	9 844 899	6 544 181	7 265 429	13 809 610
30 - 34	1 543 480	1 382 677	2 926 157	3 938 358	3 794 786	7 733 144	5 481 838	5 177 263	10 659 101
35 - 39	1 168 742	1 128 933	2 297 675	3 466 741	3 456 877	6 943 618	4 655 483	4 585 810	9 241 293
40 - 44	984 888	985 584	1 970 472	2 808 212	2 913 896	5 812 108	3 883 100	3 899 480	7 782 580
45 - 49	886 708	862 393	1 749 101	2 702 849	2 693 044	5 395 933	3 589 557	3 555 477	7 145 034
50 - 54	663 738	726 916	1 390 654	2 164 223	2 232 012	4 396 235	2 827 961	2 958 968	5 786 929
55 - 59	551 977	608 762	1 160 739	1 719 871	1 875 342	3 595 213	2 271 848	2 484 104	4 755 952
60 - 64	408 406	432 206	840 612	1 469 816	1 537 623	3 027 439	1 878 222	1 989 829	3 868 051
65 - 69	265 913	267 063	532 976	861 831	877 320	1 739 151	1 127 744	1 164 583	2 292 127
70 - 74	159 455	205 640	365 095	602 718	687 190	1 289 908	762 173	892 830	1 655 003
75 +	146 255	214 039	360 294	582 750	702 774	1 285 524	729 005	916 815	1 645 818
TAK TERJAWAB NOT STATED	1 507	762	2 269	2 490	2 557	5 047	3 997	3 319	7 316
JUMLAH / TOTAL	21 635 629	21 593 897	43 229 526	60 208 483	60 808 979	121 017 462	81 664 112	82 402 876	164 066 988

* Educational Sector (Census data of 1985)

TABEL : 17.3 PENDUDUK BERUMUR 5 TAHUN KE ATAS KEHURUT PROVINSI DAN STATUS SEKOLAH
 TABLE : POPULATION 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER BY PROVINCE AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Provinsi	Status Sekolah / School Attendance									
	Tidak/Belum Pernah Sekolah		Hadir Sekolah		Tidak Sekolah Lagi		Jumlah			
	Banyaknya Number	Persentase Percentage	Banyaknya Number	Persentase Percentage	Banyaknya Number	Persentase Percentage	Banyaknya Number	Persentase Percentage	Banyaknya Number	Persentase Percentage
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1. D. I. ACEH	457 958	18.08	872 654	34.45	1 202 611	47.47	2 533 223	100.00		
2. SUMATERA UTARA	1 119 511	14.00	2 450 009	33.65	4 024 922	50.35	7 994 442	100.00		
3. SUMATERA BARAT	672 491	14.94	1 097 318	34.89	1 593 128	50.37	3 162 937	100.00		
4. R I A U	427 725	19.86	634 652	30.39	1 071 743	49.75	2 154 120	100.00		
5. J A H I	264 136	17.86	457 090	30.88	759 008	51.28	1 480 232	100.00		
6. SUMATERA SELATAN	715 067	15.64	1 467 392	32.09	2 389 641	52.27	4 572 100	100.00		
7. BENGKULU	145 907	18.12	277 318	34.44	382 020	47.64	805 243	100.00		
8. LAMPUNG	914 691	18.21	1 621 538	32.29	2 485 691	49.10	5 021 720	100.00		
9. D. K. J. JAKARTA	741 271	10.74	2 254 824	32.67	3 903 855	56.59	6 901 950	100.00		
10. JAWA BARAT	5 436 109	20.43	7 141 119	26.92	14 006 311	52.65	26 603 359	100.00		
11. JAWA TENGAH	5 558 143	23.43	6 423 361	27.92	11 544 313	48.46	23 725 817	100.00		
12. D. I. YOGYAKARTA	650 375	24.56	857 471	32.39	1 140 120	43.05	2 648 166	100.00		
13. JAWA TIMUR	7 596 392	27.36	7 287 216	26.25	12 476 126	46.38	27 759 744	100.00		
14. B A L I	714 016	30.08	743 018	31.30	916 745	38.82	2 373 779	100.00		
15. MUSA TENGGARA BARAT	864 142	34.29	749 794	30.54	816 384	35.17	2 520 320	100.00		
16. MUSA TENGGARA TIMUR	709 606	27.26	746 471	28.08	1 146 680	44.06	2 602 737	100.00		
17. TIMOR TIMUR	330 007	42.98	139 810	23.54	60 190	11.49	524 007	100.00		
18. KALIMANTAN BARAT	745 478	31.14	708 819	29.64	937 806	39.21	2 391 101	100.00		
19. KALIMANTAN TENGAH	172 890	18.24	300 826	31.74	475 954	50.01	947 670	100.00		
20. KALIMANTAN SELATAN	348 972	18.53	601 353	30.22	1 019 277	51.23	1 989 572	100.00		
21. KALIMANTAN TIMUR	225 335	17.35	399 437	31.05	663 990	51.59	1 286 962	100.00		
22. SULAWESI UTARA	154 723	7.59	470 101	32.86	1 214 242	59.55	2 039 066	100.00		
23. SULAWESI TENGAH	224 618	17.51	421 929	32.40	665 647	49.89	1 294 194	100.00		
24. SULAWESI SELATAN	1 475 034	28.04	1 841 283	31.97	2 263 541	38.93	5 740 340	100.00		
25. SULAWESI TENGGARA	259 584	28.02	315 232	34.03	531 555	37.95	926 371	100.00		
26. M A L U K U	187 571	13.95	431 322	32.10	725 102	53.94	1 344 195	100.00		
27. IRIAN JAYA	1 418 801	36.96	328 517	28.99	385 915	34.05	1 133 233	100.00		
JUMLAH/TOTAL	31 519 553	22.14	41 894 956	29.40	69 052 115	48.66	142 496 624	100.00		

7. * OECF Loan and other Countries fund.

(in billion)

Project Title	Lender	Contract Value		
			FY 87/88	FY 88/89
The Enhancement of Radio and TV Network (Ph-I). (Ph-II).	Japan (OECF Loan)	Y. 6.5	-	Y. 6.5
		Rp. 83.3	-	Rp. 83.3
		Y. 8.6	-	Rp. 107.6
Rehabilitation for the 5 RRI Stations.	Austria	AS. 134,800,000		
Equipment supply for TVRI Bandung.	UK	US\$. 19,950,000		

* Local Budget.

Local Budget for RTF of Department of Information (Progress of PELITA IV).

(in million Rp.)

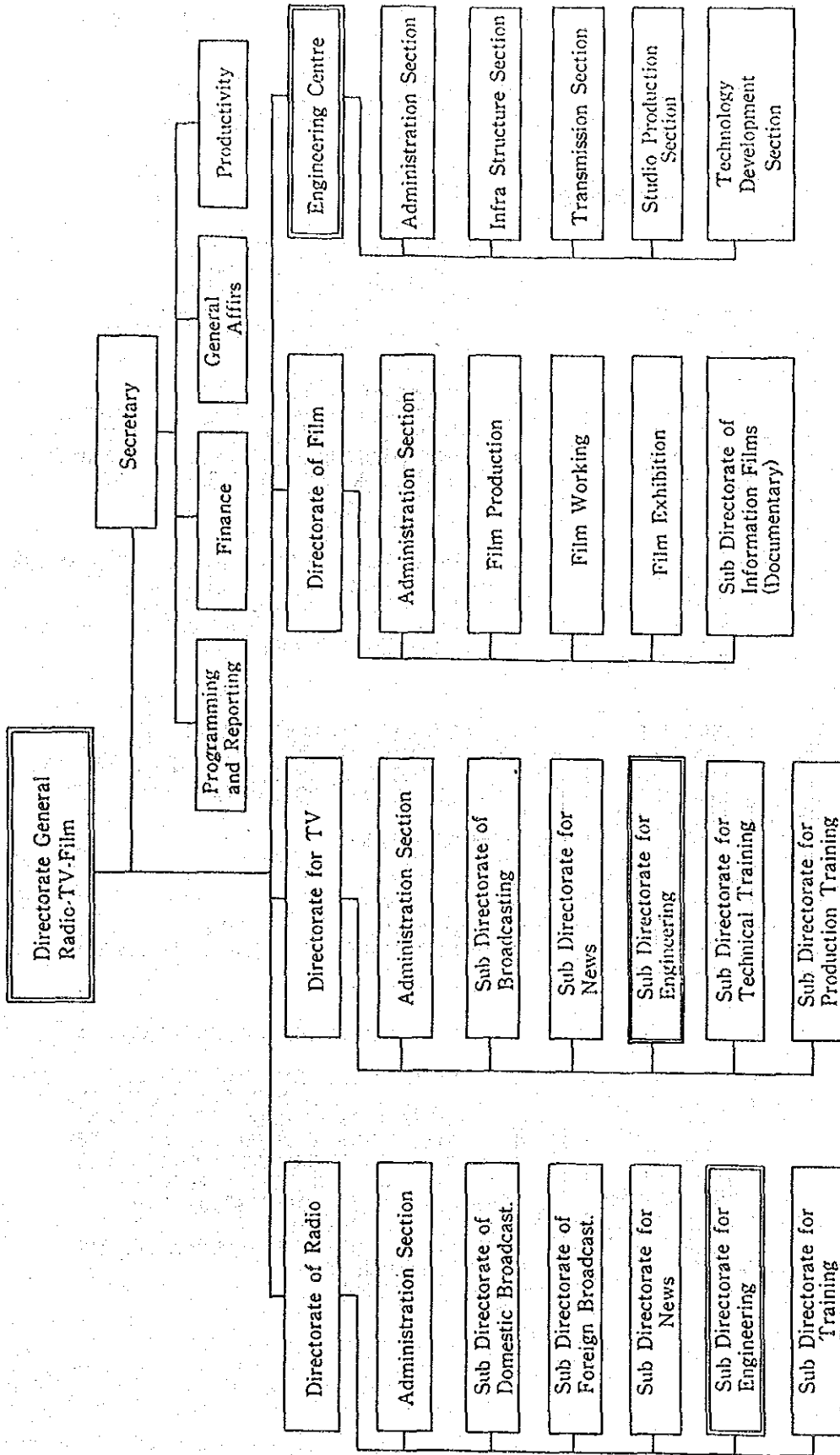
Project	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89
RTF	14.665,617	12.898,634	13.217,053	7.495,216	4.414,637

Local Budget for RRI and TVRI (Progress of PELITA IV).

(in million Rp.)

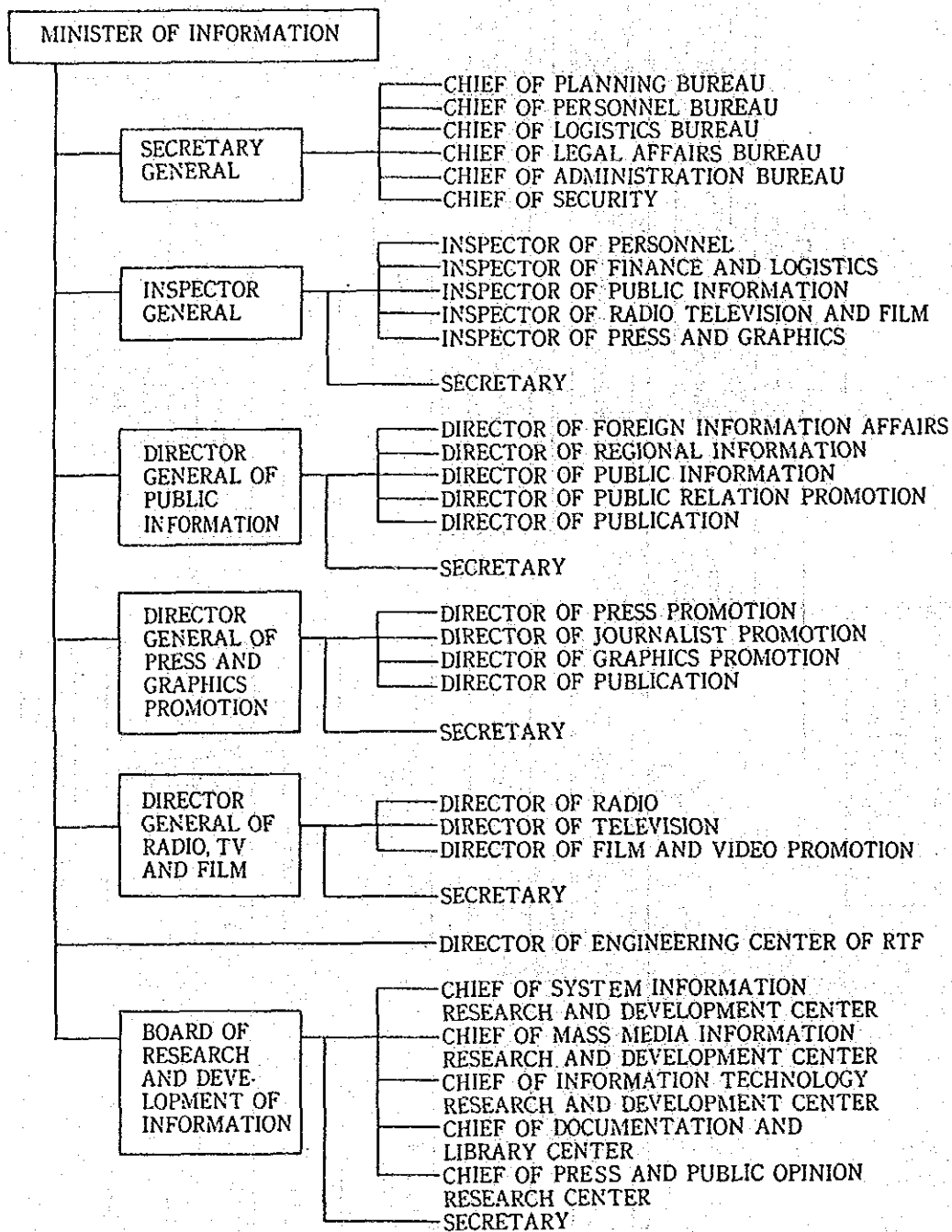
Project	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89
RRI	5.496,560	4.178,114	5.682,826	780,200	1.426,600
TVRI	9.712,346	7.475,520	5.164,227	5.715,016	800

ORGANIZATION CHART OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL RADIO-TV-FILM



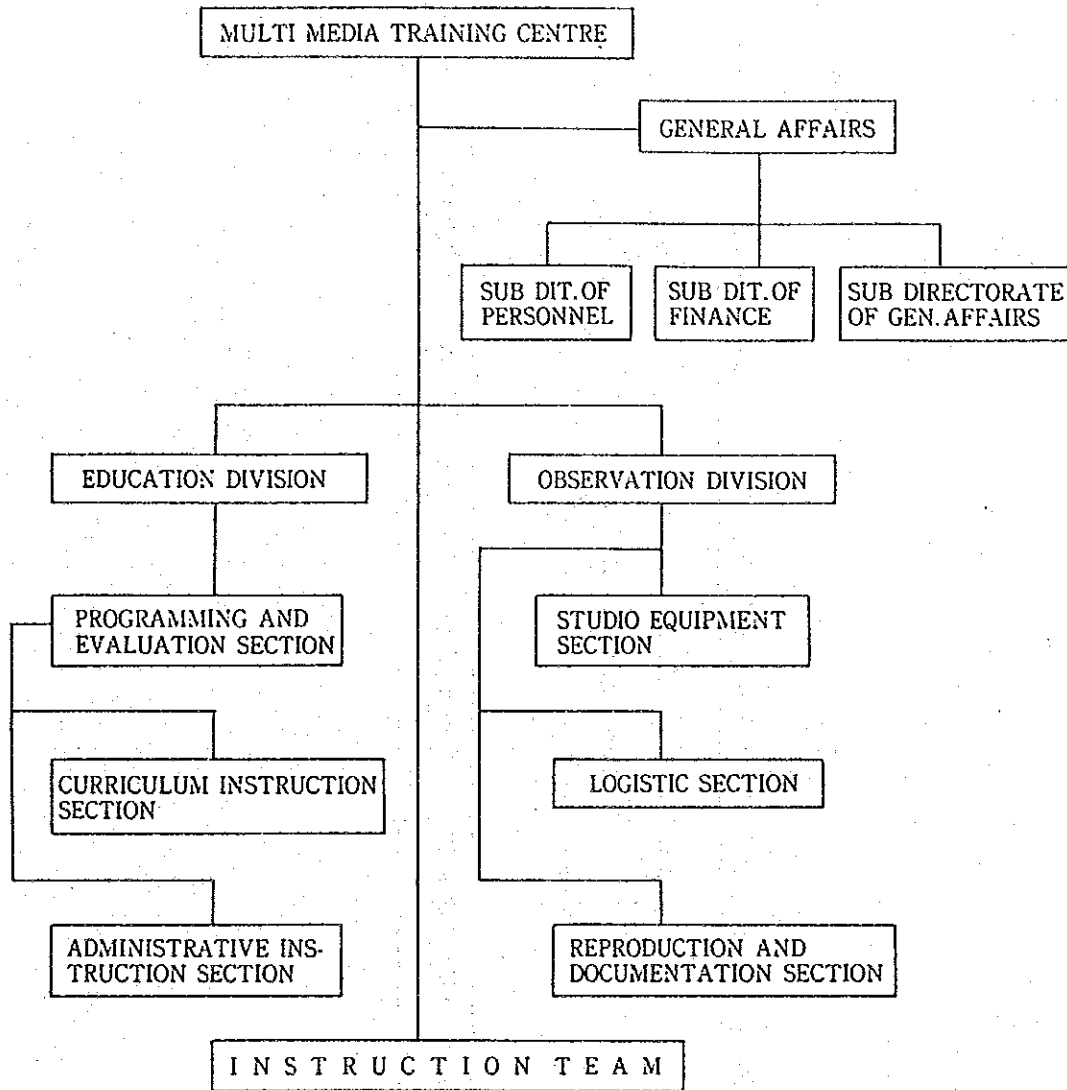
3(b).

ORGANIZATION OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION



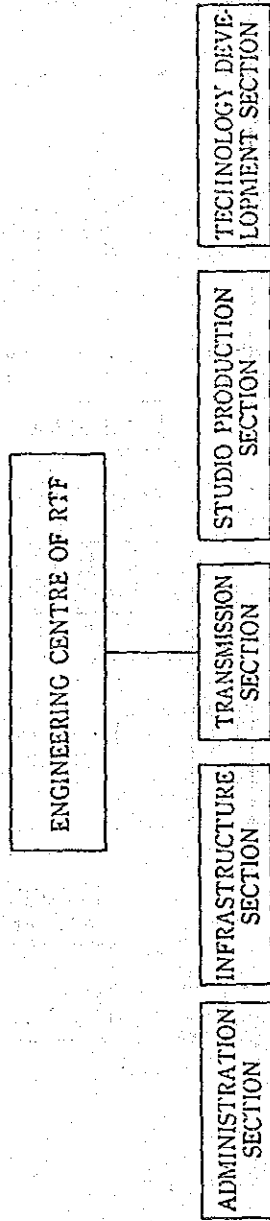
3(d).

ORGANIZATION CHART OF MMTC YOGYAKARTA



3(d).

ORGANIZATION CHART OF RTF ENGINEERING CENTRE



PENGSKALAAN TARIFF LISTRIK PLN

1.1. TARIFF RUMAH

Kode tarif Tariff	Batas daya Tariff	Penjelasan Description
1. S 1	- 200 VA	Tarif untuk keperluan pemukiman kecil (tegangan rendah) <i>Small residential tariff</i>
2. S 2	201 VA - 250 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan instansi badan sosial (tegangan rendah) <i>Social institutional tariff</i>
3. R 1	250 VA - 500 VA	Tarif untuk keperluan rumah - tangga sederhana (tegangan rendah) <i>Single residential tariff</i>
4. R 2	501 VA - 2200 VA	Tarif untuk keperluan rumah tangga kecil (tegangan rendah) <i>Small residential tariff</i>
5. R 3	2201 VA - 6600 VA	Tarif untuk keperluan rumah tangga sedang (tegangan rendah) <i>Middle residential tariff</i>
6. R 4	> 6600 VA	Tarif untuk keperluan rumah tangga besar (tegangan rendah) <i>Big residential tariff</i>
7. U 1	250 VA - 2200 VA	Tarif untuk keperluan usaha kecil (tegangan rendah) <i>Small trade tariff</i>
8. U 2	2201 VA - 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan usaha menengah (tegangan rendah) <i>Middle trade tariff</i>
9. U 3	> 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan usaha besar (tegangan menengah) <i>Big trade tariff</i>
10. U 4		Tarif untuk keperluan perantara <i>Trade intermediary tariff</i>

11. H 1	250 VA - 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan perhotelan/ penginapan (tegangan rendah) <i>Hotel tariff (Primary distribution lines)</i>
12. H 2	> 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan perhotelan/ penginapan (tegangan menengah) <i>Hotel tariff (Secondary distribution lines).</i>
13. I 1	3,8 KVA - 99 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan industri kecil/ <i>Small industry tariff</i>
14. I 2	100 KVA - 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan industri sedang <i>Medium industry tariff</i>
15. I 3	> 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan industri tegangan menengah <i>Industry tariff for secondary distribution lines.</i>
16. I 4	\geq 5000 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan industri tegangan tinggi. <i>Industry tariff for high distribution lines.</i>
17. G 1	250 VA - 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan gedung kantor (tegangan rendah) <i>Office tariff (Primary distribution lines).</i>
18. G 2	> 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan gedung kantor (tegangan menengah) <i>Office tariff (Secondary distribution lines).</i>
19. J	> 200 KVA	Tarif untuk keperluan penerangan jalan umum <i>Public roads illumination tariff.</i>

The Answer of point 1. (TVRI)

a. The Guidelines of the Indonesian State Policy points out that broadcasting has an important role in succeeding the national development. Broadcasting has serve to arouse the spirit of devotion of the nation, to strengthen national unity and integrity, to popularize the Indonesian culture and identity and also to encourage the participation of the community in development activities. Broadcasting policies are emphasized on the equitable dissemination of information throughout the whole country.

The programme aimed to encourage development and spirit unity. Encouraging participation in development is viewed as one of the prime objectives of programming policy.

b. Programmes Time Tables.

Dayly	:	9	hours
Monthly	:	270	hours
Quarterly	:	810	hours
Annually	:	3285	hours

Note :

The above figures are subject to change due to incidental live programmes either domestic or abroad.

Self produced	:	80 %
Purchased product	:	20 %

c. Contents of Programmes :

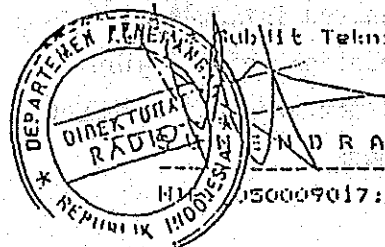
- News and information	28 %
- Education and Religion	23 %
- Culture and Entertainment	47 %
- Others.	2 %

No.	S i t e	Manufac turer	Manufac Year	Power (KW)	Frequency (MHz)				Location HQ/D/C
					SW	FM	FM	STL	
49	Jakarta	R C A	1955	7.5	13.275	-	-	-	D
		A W A	1956	2.50	12.330	-	-	-	D
		Telefunken	1965	100	19.780	-	-	-	C
		Philips	1969	50	14.775	-	-	-	C
		Philips	1969	50	16.045	-	-	-	C
		Philips	1969	120	16.045	-	-	-	C
		(TX 25 Units) Philips	1970	0.05	-	-	100	-	HQ
		Philips	1970	0.05	-	-	104	-	HQ
		Philips	1970	0.05	-	-	103	-	HQ
		Philips	1970	0.05	-	-	107	-	HQ
		Telefunken	1970	0.30	-	-	93	-	HQ
		Telefunken	1970	0.30	-	-	93	-	HQ
		Gates	1973	1	-	11.215	-	-	D
		Gates	1973	10	-	11.332	-	-	D
		VEB Funkwer							
		Koponic	1973	100	11.790	-	-	-	C
		VEB Funkwer							
		Koponic	1973	100	15.150	-	-	-	C
		<i>HAKU?</i> Gates	1976	10	-	-	105	-	D
		N E C	1976	150	-	10.999	-	-	C
N E C	1976	150	-	10.999	-	-	C		
N E C	1980	0.003	-	-	-	949	HQ,C		
						956	HQ,C		
R R I	1982	1	-	11.332	-	-	D		
Harris	1982	100	19.680	-	-	-	C		
Harris	1982	100	17.270	-	-	-	C		
Harris	1982	100	11.770	-	-	-	C		
Thomson	1984	1250	11.865	-	-	-	C		

Jakarta, 18 Mei 1987.

DIREKTORAT RADIO

Subdit Teknik



SECTION OF NEWS PRODUCTION & DOCUMENTATION
NEWS DEPARTMENT

FREQUENCY CONSUMPTION
FILM AND VIDEO CASSETTE
BASED ON NEWS CLASSIFICATION
PERIOD : JANUARY - OCTOBER 1988

No	M o n t h	Regional news		English news service		National news		World news		The latest news		T o t a l
		FILM	VCR	FILM	VCR	FILM	VCR	FILM	VCR	FILM	VCR	
01	January	423	214	20	303	65	208	4	375	8	172	1792
02	February	523	271	31	327	98	143	2	409	3	82	1889
03	March	450	208	25	292	95	142	3	373	1	152	1741
04	April	503	225	38	301	113	167	7	359	1	132	1846
05	May	390	302	25	355	65	140	5	422	-	134	1838
06	June	490	205	43	309	85	200	3	357	1	144	1837
07	July	529	267	14	305	84	208	7	376	2	167	1959
08	August	534	234	10	338	94	192	3	386	2	181	1974
09	September	446	263	11	281	70	207	8	351	5	67	1709
10	October	409	259	3	282	121	189	8	365	14	107	1757
	Total	4697	2448	220	3093	890	1796	50	3773	37	1338	18342
		7145		3313		2686		3823		1375		18342
	Total	65.7%	34.3%	6.6%	93.4%	33.1%	66.9%	1.3%	98.7%	2.7%	97.3%	

D-6 INDONESIA HANDBOOK 1989

LAND AND PEOPLE

LAND

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 islets 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 territory of the Republic of Indonesia stretches from 6°08' north latitude to 11°15' south latitude, and from 94°45' to 141°05' east longitude. The estimated area of the country is 5,193,250 sq km which consists of a land territory of 2,027,087 sq km and a sea territory of 3,166,163 sq km.

The five main islands are : Sumatra 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, Sumatra 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 on the island of New Guinea and the Aru islands lie on the Sahul Shelf which stretches northwards from the Australian coast. Here the sea depth is similar to that of the Sunda Shelf.

Located between these two shelves is the island group of Nusatenggara, Maluku and Sulawesi where the sea depth reaches 15,000 feet. Coastal plains have been developed around the islands of Sumatra, Java, Kalimantan and Irian Jaya.

The land area is generally covered by thick tropical rain forests where fertile soils are continuously replenished by volcanic eruptions like those on the island of Java.

CLIMATE AND WEATHER

The climate and weather of Indonesia are characterized by two tropical seasons which vary with the equatorial air circulation (the Walker circulation) and the meridian air circulation (the Hardley circulation). The displacement of the latter follows the north-south movement of the sun and its relative position from the earth, in particular from the continents of Asia and Australia, at certain periods of the year. These factors contribute to the displacement and intensity of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) which is an equatorial trough of low pressure that produces rain. Thus, the west and east monsoons or the rainy and dry seasons are a prevalent feature of the tropical climate.

The Main Seasons

The climate changes every six months. The dry season (June to September) is influenced by the Australian continental air masses, while the rainy season (December to March) is the result of Asian and Pacific Ocean air masses. The air contains vapour which precipitates and produces rain in the country. Tropical areas have rains almost the whole year through. However, the climate of Central Maluku is an exception. The rainy season is from June to September and the dry season from December to March. The transitional periods between the two seasons are April to May and October to November.

Temperature and Humidity

Due to the large number of islands and mountains in the country, average temperatures may be classified as follows :

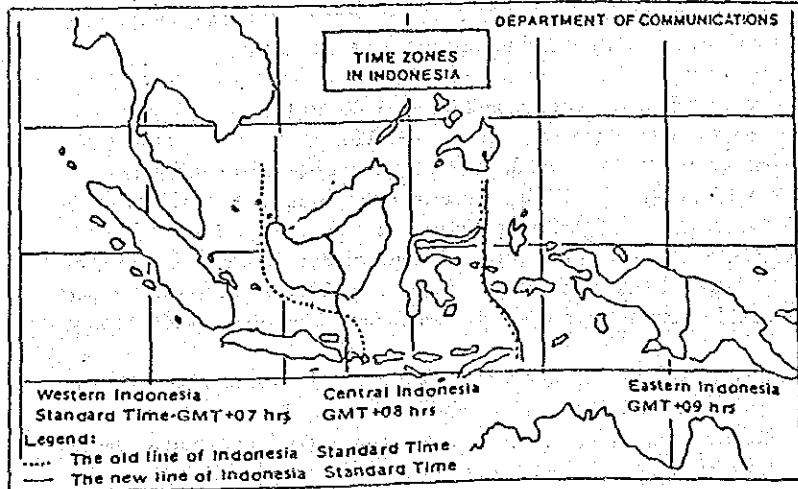
- coastal plains : 27°C,
- inland and mountain areas : 25°C, and
- higher mountain areas : 22°C, varying with the altitude.

Indonesia being in a tropical zone, average relative humidity varies between 75% and 85% with a minimum of 50% and a maximum of 100%.

INDONESIA STANDARD TIME

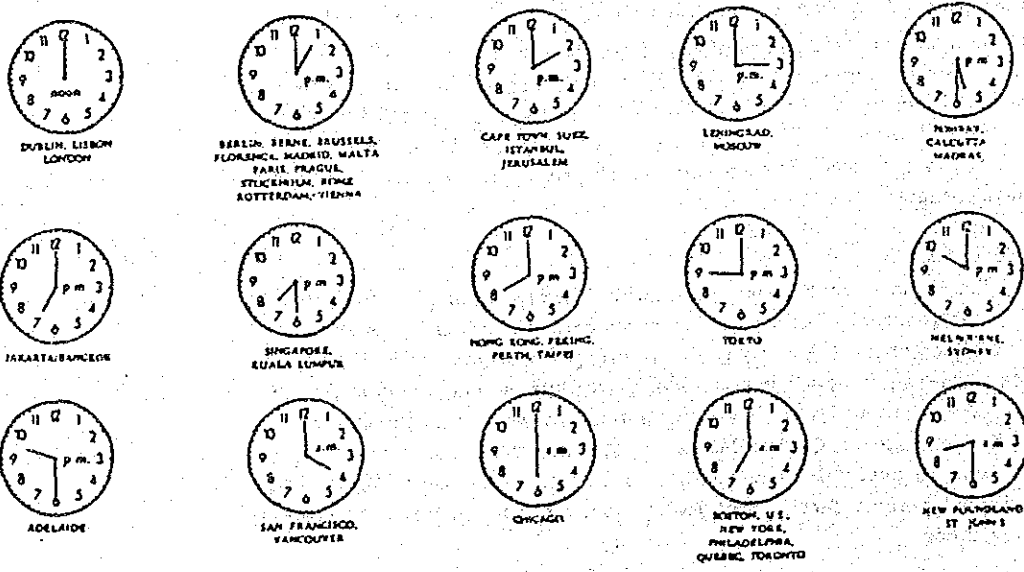
As of January 1, 1988, the three time zones have been changed as shown on the map below :

1. Western Indonesia Standard Time equals GMT plus 7 hours (meridian



- 105°E), covering all provinces in Sumatra 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, all provinces in Sulawesi, and the provinces of Bali, West and East Nusa-tenggara and East Timor.
3. Eastern Indonesia Standard Time equals GMT plus 9 hours (meridian 135°E), covering the provinces of Maluku and Irian Jaya.

TIME DIFFERENCE ACCORDING TO GREENWICH MEAN TIME OF FOREIGN CITIES AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON



PEOPLE

The population of Indonesia is the fifth largest in the world after the People's Republic of China, India, the Soviet Union and the United States of America. The latest census was held in 1980 and recorded a population of 147,490,298. Compared with the record of 119,208,229 in 1971, Indonesia's population growth rate during the decade was 2.32% per annum. To reduce this relatively high rate of growth the government has launched a number of programs to reduce birth and death rates, and to prolong life expectancy.

The greater part of Indonesia's population consists of persons under 30 years of age. The inter-census population survey suggests that the population in 1985 was 164,047,000, giving an annual growth of 2.1% which was lower than the figure for the 1971-1980 period. For 1988 the estimate is 175,000,000.

Table 1 : Population Density of Indonesia per sq km
1930 - 1980

Islands	1930	1961	1971	1980
1. Java & Madura	315	476	576	690
2. Sumatra	17	33	44	59
3. Kalimantan	4	8	10	12
4. Sulawesi	22	38	45	55
5. Other islands	8	12	15	19
INDONESIA	32	51	62	77

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics

THE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE

A striking feature of the population shown by the 1980 census was that the Indonesian population could be considered young with 42% under 15 and less than 5% above 65 years of age.

An important change occurred during the 1961 to 1980 period in the age group under 15, especially the under 10 year group.

The age group 0-4 declined from 17.8% of the population to 14.4% for boys. This was the result of a 19% drop in the actual number of this group. The number of girls in this age group fell from 17.6% to 13.7% of the total population, resulting from a 22% drop in their actual number.

For the 5-9 age group, the number of boys declined from 16.2% to 14.8% of the total population since the actual number fell 8.6%. The number of girls in this age group dropped from 15.6% to 14.1% of the population, as a result of a fall of 9.6% in their actual number. A further illustration of this trend is in table 2 below.

Table 2 : Percentage of Age and Sex Structure of the Population of Indonesia

Age	1961		1971		1980	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	17.8	17.6	16.4	15.8	14.4	13.7
5 - 9	16.2	15.6	16.3	15.4	14.8	14.1
10 - 14	9.1	7.9	12.6	11.4	12.8	11.8
15 - 24	15.3	16.8	15.8	16.9	18.4	20.3
25 - 49	27.5*	28.5*	25.2	27.0	23.6	28.9
50	14.1**	13.6*	13.7	13.5	11.0	11.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note : * Age 25-44 ***) Age 45 Source: Ibid

The 1980 census also suggests that the Population and Family Planning Programs have made some headway in national development in terms of declining birth rates. Obviously this did not happen overnight. This declining trend is shown by the 1976 Inter-Census Population Survey (ICPS) and the World Fertility Survey, and the 1979 National Socio-Economic Survey (NSES).

ICPS-III of 1976 showed a crude birth rate (CBR) for Java and Bali of 37.8 per 1,000 population, which was a decline of 13.6% from the 1971 figure of 43.2%. The NSES suggests a figure of 35.9 for 1979. Hence, since 1971 the CBR dropped by 17%. The Central Bureau of Statistics projected a CBR of 33.72 per 1,000 population for the period 1981-1985.

URBANIZATION

Like in many other countries, particularly in the developing world, the city is always a big attraction for the rural population. This is especially true where the land no longer offers much to earn a living. Indonesia is no exception. Over the years, more so after World War II, cities have grown rapidly in their population to the extent that municipal governments have not been very successful in coping with the impact of urbanization. Prevalent are the pressing needs for employment, housing, transportation and other social requirements. The following table illustrates the growth of city populations.

Table 3 : Population Growth in Ten Big Cities
1971 - 1980

Cities	1971 Population number	1980 Population number	Percentage of growth
1. Jakarta	4,579,303	6,503,449	42.02
2. Surabaya	1,556,255	2,027,913	30.31
3. Semarang	646,590	1,026,671	58.78
4. Bandung	1,200,380	1,462,637	21.85
5. Medan	635,562	1,378,955	116.97
6. Palembang	582,961	787,187	35.03
7. Ujungpandang	434,766	709,033	63.08
8. Banjarmasin	281,673	381,286	35.36
9. Tanjung Karang*)	198,986	284,275	42.86
10. Manado	170,181	217,159	27.60
INDONESIA	119,232,499	147,490,298	23.69

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics *) at present it is Bandar Lampung

LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS

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 colourful, these languages are spoken in different dialects.

THE LINGUA FRANCA

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.

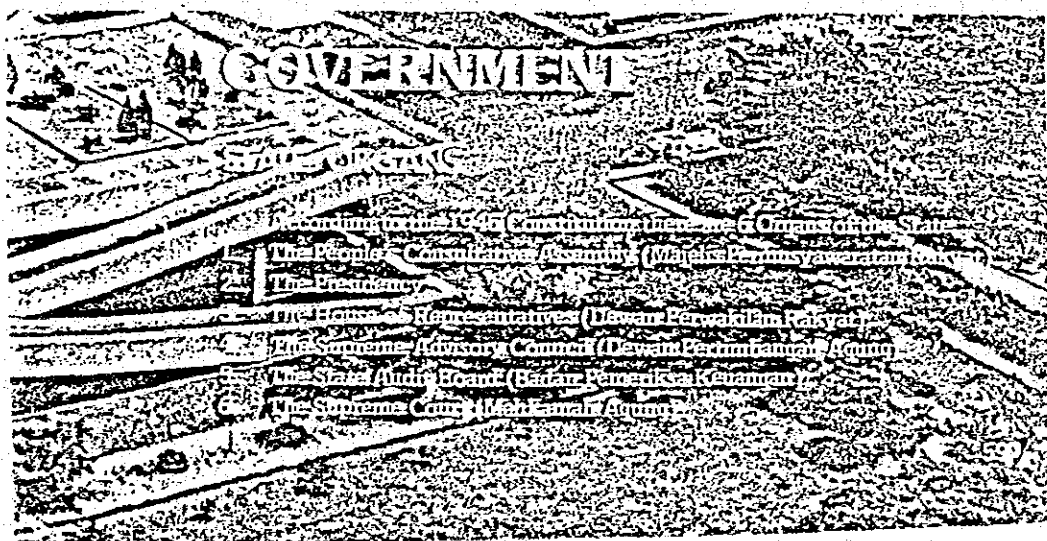
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE

The Indonesian nation is pluralistic in that the people come from different ethnic, racial and socio-cultural backgrounds. However, in modern Indonesia they form a colourful national mosaic as the popular motto suggests : Bhinneka Tunggal Ika - Unity in Diversity.

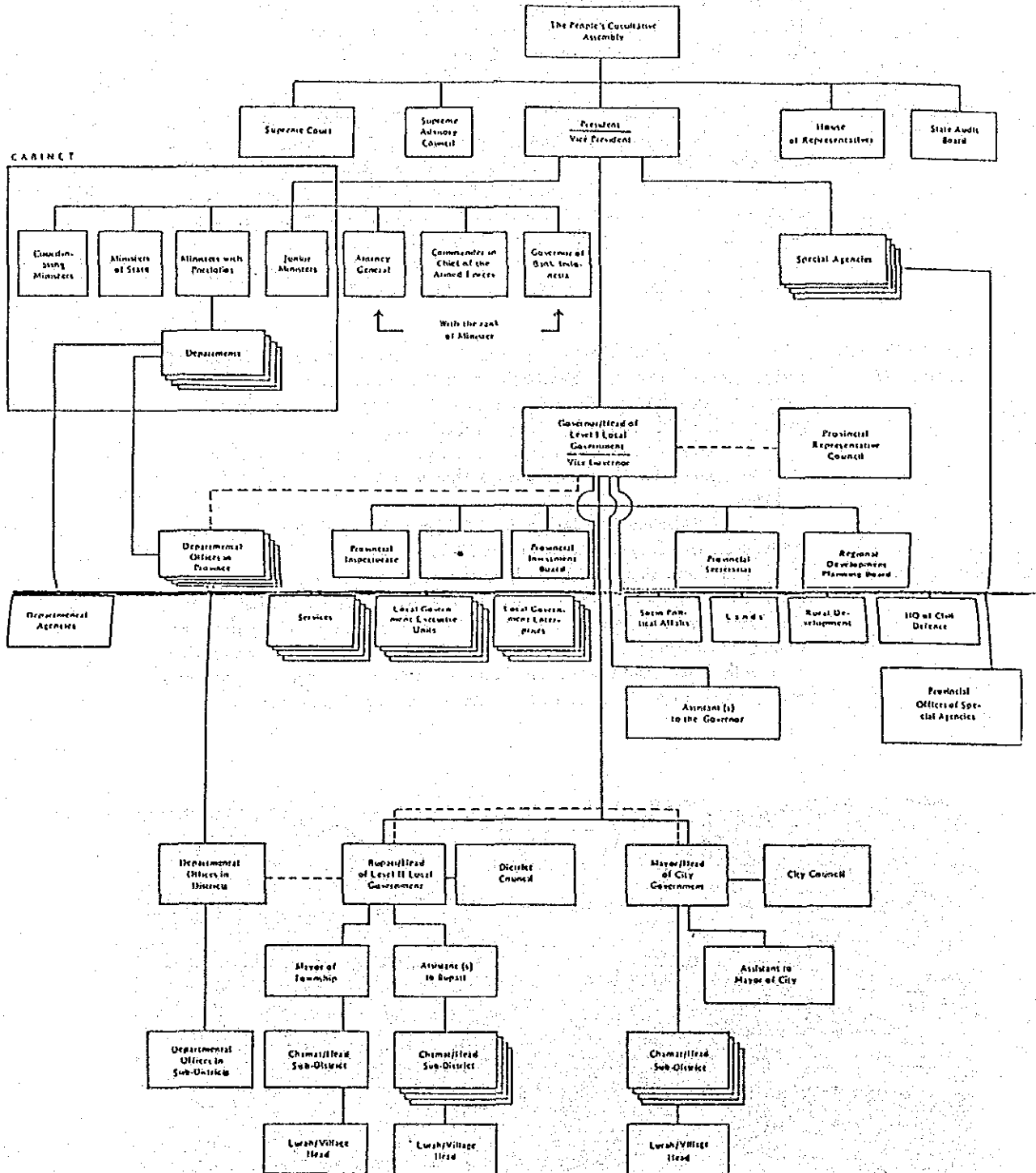
The economic and social life of the people differs from area to area. The following table, however, gives a general picture of the people's means of living.

The projected population in 1985 was 164 million. The working population aged 10 years and over was 62.5 million.

The above figures clearly show the agrarian nature of the Indonesian economy. This is also true in terms of the share of the agricultural sector in the Gross National Product (GNP). For this very reason, one of the major objectives of economic development is to build a balanced economic structure with a reasonably advanced industrial sector and a viable agricultural sector which is capable to meet domestic demands and export targets.



ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS



NOTE: This diagram shows the standard organization to which, in actual practice, there are several exceptions. Further, it has not been possible to include all units at lower levels, so it should be read that units at the District levels or Kabupatens and Cities are the same as those at the level of Governors.

*BP-7 The Institute for the Education and Guidance in the implementation of the Full Comprehension and Practical Application of Pancasila.

The election of the Assembly's chairmen is by consensus among members. Where this is impossible, voting may be resorted to as provided for by the 1945 Constitution. The present Chairman of the Assembly is Khatis Suhud.

The Assembly is composed of five factions, each representing :

- a. the Armed Forces;
- b. the Functional Development Group (Golkar);
- c. the United Development Party;
- d. the Indonesian Democracy Party, and
- e. the Regional delegates.

As mentioned earlier, the Consultative Assembly meets not less than once in 5 years in a General Session and may convene special sessions whenever the need arises.

The Standing Committee

For the sake of efficiency, a Standing Committee is appointed by the Speaker on the recommendations of the Assembly's factions. This Committee has a chairman and five vice-chairmen representing the factions :

The duties of the Standing Committee are as follows :

- a. to prepare the agenda for a general or a special session of the Assembly and the relevant documents, and
- b. to submit recommendations and considerations to the chairman and vice-chairmen in a general or a special session of the Assembly.

THE PRESIDENT AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE

In the government system of Indonesia, the President is both the head of state and the chief executive. He holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. Since the President is also the mandatary of the People's Consultative Assembly, he must execute his duties in compliance with the Guidelines of State Policy as decreed by the Assembly.

The Fifth Development Cabinet

The General Session of the Assembly held from March 1-11, 1988, re-elected President Soeharto to his fourth term of office and elected Army Lieutenant General (Ret) Sudharmono, SH, Vice-President, both for a term of five years from 1988 to 1993.

The Fifth Development Cabinet is composed as follows :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Minister of Home Affairs | : Rudini |
| 2. Minister of Foreign Affairs | : Ali Alatas, SH |
| 3. Minister of Defence and Security | : L.B. Moerdani |
| 4. Minister of Justice | : Ismail Saleh, SH |
| 5. Minister of Information | : H a r m o k o |
| 6. Minister of Finance | : Prof. Dr. J.B. Sumardin |
| 7. Minister of Trade | : Dr. Arifin M. Siregar |
| 8. Minister of Industry | : Ir. Hartarto |
| 9. Minister of Agriculture | : Ir. Wardjo |
| 10. Minister of Forestry | : Ir. Hasjri Harahap |
| 11. Minister of Mining and Energy | : Ir. Drs. Ginandjar Kartasasmita |
| 12. Minister of Public Works | : Ir. Radinal Mochtar |
| 13. Minister of Communications | : Ir. Azwar Anas |
| 14. Minister of Co-operatives | : Bustanil Arifin, SH |
| 15. Minister of Manpower | : Drs. Cosmas Barubara |
| 16. Minister of Transmigration | : S o e g i a r t o |
| 17. Minister of Tourism, Post & Telecommunications | : Soesilo Soedarman |
| 18. Minister of Education & Culture | : Prof. Dr. Fuad Hassan |
| 19. Minister of Health | : Dr. Adhyatma, MPH |
| 20. Minister of Religious Affairs | : H. Munawir Sjadzali, MA |
| 21. Minister of Social Affairs | : Mrs. Prof. Dr. Haryati Soebadio |

Departments mentioned from No. 1 to 5 are grouped into the Political and Security field, those from No. 6 to 17 into the Economic, Financial and Industrial field and those from No. 18 to 21 are grouped into the field of People's Welfare.

Co-ordinating Ministers

22. Minister Co-ordinator for Political and Security Affairs : Sudomo
23. Minister Co-ordinator for Economic, Financial, Industrial Affairs and for the Supervision of Development : Drs. Radius Prawiro
24. Minister Co-ordinator for People's Welfare : Soepardjo Roestam

State Ministers

25. Minister/State Secretary : Drs. Moerdiono
26. Minister of State for National Development Planning concurrently Chairman of the National Development Planning Agency : Prof. Dr. Saleh Afiff
27. Minister of State for Research & Technology concurrently Chairman of the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology : Prof. Dr. Ing. B.J. Habibie
28. Minister of State for Population Affairs and the Environment : Prof. Dr. Emil Salim
29. Minister of State for People's Housing : Ir. Siswono Yudohusodo
30. Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports : Ir. Akbar Tanjung
31. Minister of State for Administrative Reform : Ir. Sarwono Kusumaatmadja
32. Minister of State for the Role of Women : Mrs. Anindiati Sulastikin Murpratomo

Junior Ministers

33. Junior Minister/Secretary of the Cabinet : Drs. Saadillah Mursjid, MPA
34. Junior Minister of Finance : Drs. Nasrudin Sumintapura, MA
35. Junior Minister of Trade : Dr. J. Soedradjat Djiwandono
36. Junior Minister of Industry : Ir. T. Ariwibowo
37. Junior Minister of Agriculture : Dr. Ir. Sjarifuddin Baharsjah
38. Junior Minister for National Development Planning concurrently Deputy Chairman of the National Development Planning Agency : Prof. Dr. B.S. Muljana

High Officials with the Status of a State Minister

1. Commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces : General Try Soetrisno
2. Attorney General : Sukarton Marmosudjono, SH
3. Governor of Bank Indonesia (Central Bank) : Prof. Dr. Adrianus Mooy

THE CIVIL SERVANT

A civil servant in Indonesia is defined as a civilian employed by the State and is on the government's payroll. This includes persons who work in government departments, non-departmental government agencies, state corporations and regional government offices. The foreign service personnel serving abroad are part of the civil service. In 1987, the total number of civil servants was 3,512,460 persons.

RECRUITMENT

Recruitment of civil servants is the responsibility of an inter-departmental commission in charge of planning, training and management of personnel. Vacancies in the civil service occur due to retirements, discharges or a personnel expansion plan. Recruitment is based on objective requirements and selection is conducted through tests. Applicants have the same rights provided they meet the set conditions.

In view of the vast extent of the country, recruitment is done in a dual system, i.e. regional recruitment is endorsed and administered by the national bureau for public service administration (BAKN).

RETIREMENT

Government Regulation No 3 of 1979 specifies the retiring ages of public servants as follows :

1. as a rule government employees retire at the age of 56;
2. judges and other functionaries specified by Presidential decision retire at 58;
3. the retiring age for judges of the Supreme Court, first and second echelon government officials, medical doctors, teachers and other civil servants specified by Presidential decision, is fixed at 60;
4. state university lecturers, professors, research workers and other functionaries specified by Presidential decision retire at 65.

REGIONAL FINANCE

The budget for regional administration and development is composed of the following :

- a. Budget allocation from the Central Government to Local Governments.
- b. Central Government grants to Local Governments.
- c. Taxes collected by Local Governments with the approval of the Central Government.
- d. Corporate profits of Local Government enterprises.
- e. Credits secured by Local Governments.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In compliance with the Guidelines of State Policy, the main objectives of regional development are to achieve balanced development between regions and sectors and complementary inter-regional growth; to stimulate social initiative and participation, to increase regional incomes and improve the performance of the government apparatus, to promote popular awareness and potentials, to improve regional and inter-regional functional coordination in development, and to change the administrative borders of a number of regions.

In general, regional development involves the employment of regional potentials, the acceleration of development to achieve higher rates of growth in isolated and remote regions, and the enhancement of the regions' role in development.

Central Government development aid in fiscal 1987/1988 amounted to Rp 280 billion for provinces, with a minimum of Rp 10 billion for each province. Regencies received development aid on the basis of the number of population of each regency. For fiscal 1987/1988 the per capita aid was Rp 1,250 with a minimum total of Rp 160 million. The overall figure for all regencies was Rp 226 billion which was spent on 3,448 projects where

Table 4 : Development aid to Provinces by projects 1985/86-1987/88 (in millions of rupiahs).

No.	Project description	Fourth Five-Year Development Plan		
		1985/1986	1986/1987	1987/1988
A.	Total designated aid	85,511.4	85,511.4	74,499.0
	1. Roads and bridges rehabilitation and construction	41,839.6	41,839.6	34,950.8
	2. Irrigation networks rehabilitation and improvement	11,246.5	11,246.5	8,617.1
	3. Irrigation management and maintenance	32,425.3	32,425.3	30,931.1
B.	Total disbursed aid	194,488.6	194,488.6	205,501.0

523,000 workers were employed. Under this scheme 41,000 km of roads and 34,000 m of bridges were upgraded.

The ultimate goal of rural development is to raise the social welfare of the population by mobilizing and developing their potentials, by improving their skills and encouraging social initiative.

To help raise the standards of living and the welfare of the rural population, and to accelerate rural development, the Central Government helps finance rural projects such as the activities of the Family Welfare Movement.

ADMINISTRATIVE
DIVISIONS
REGIONS

The Unitary Republic of Indonesia is divided into 27 provinces which are sub divided into 246 districts, 55 municipalities and 3,539 sub-districts or *Kecamatans*. 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 66,437 villages which are classified into *desas* or rural villages and *kelurahans* or urban villages. The head of a *desa* is elected by the village community, whereas the head of a *kelurahan* is a civil servant appointed by a regent on behalf of the governor.

MAIN PRINCIPLES OF INDONESIA'S DEVELOPMENT

In order to establish a just and equitably prosperous society in a material and spiritual sense based on Pancasila, the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia establishes the Guidelines of State Policy in a systematic pattern of National Development.

Based on the basic premise that the essence of National Development is the development of the complete Indonesian Man in all aspects of life and the development of the entire Indonesian society, the basis for the execution of National Development, therefore, is Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The principle of benefits means that all development efforts and activities should be utilised to the maximum benefit of humanity, for the advancement of the people's welfare and for the personal development of the citizens.

The principle of joint efforts and the family system that all efforts to achieve the ideals and aspirations of the nation shall be the combined efforts of the nation and the entire people, carried out in the spirit of mutual cooperation and the family.

The principle of democracy refers to democracy based on Pancasila, covering the fields of politics, social affairs and economies whereby national problems shall, as far as possible, be solved through deliberations to achieve a consensus.

The principle of justice and equity which states that the material and spiritual gains of development be equitably enjoyed by all of the people and that every citizen is entitled to enjoy the fruits of development that are normal human needs, each according to his share in the service to the country and the people.

The principle of harmony of life refers to a harmonious balance between the various interests, i.e. between worldly interests and those of the hereafter, between material and spiritual interests, between the interests of the body and those of the soul, between the interests of the individual and those of the society, between the interests of life on the land, at sea and in the air, and between national and international interests.

The principle of legal consciousness means that every citizen of Indonesia shall always be aware of and abide by the law, and that the State has the duty to enforce and to guarantee legal security.

The principle of self-reliance means that national development shall be based on the confidence in one's own capabilities and strength, and based on the identity of the nation.

THE INDONESIAN ARCHIPELAGIC OUTLOOK

The concept to achieve the aims of National Development is the Indonesian Archipelagic Outlook, which includes :

1. The realization of the Indonesian Archipelago as one political unity, in the sense :
 - a. that the entire territory of the nation with all its contains and resources forms one territorial unity, one place, one sphere of life and one set of norms of all the people, and is the asset and property of the people;
 - b. that the Indonesian nation, consisting of various ethnic groups and speaking a variety of regional languages, following a variety of religions and faiths and worshipping God in various ways, forms one complete national unity in the broadest sense of the world;
 - c. that psychologically, the Indonesian people should have a sense of belonging, having one destiny, and one sense of responsibility, of being one nation with one motherland, imbued with a strong determination to achieve the national ideals;
 - d. that Pancasila is the only philosophy and ideology of the state and nation, whose basis is to guide and direct the nation towards its goal;
 - e. that the entire Indonesian Archipelago forms one legal unity in the sense, that there shall only be one national legal system serving the national interest.
2. The realization of the Indonesian Archipelago as one social and cultural unity, in the sense :
 - a. that the Indonesian society is one and lives in the pursuit of equal, widespread and balanced social progress such that life is in harmony and follows the advancement of the people;
 - b. that the Indonesian culture is essentially one, whereas the various forms are only a reflection of the cultural wealth of the people which is a fundamental asset for national cultural development to benefit the people.
3. The realization of the Indonesian Archipelago as one economic unity, in the sense :
 - a. that the potential and real resources in the territory of the Archipelago, are the collective asset and property of the people, and that the daily necessities of the people must be provided equitably throughout the country;
 - b. that the stages of economic development in all regions should be even and balanced without disregard to the specific characteristics of the regions in improving their economic life.
4. The realization of the Indonesian Archipelago as one unity of defense and security, in the sense :
 - a. that a threat to any island or region is in effect a threat to the entire nation and state;
 - b. that every citizen shall have equal rights and duties regarding the defense of the country and the people.

THE GENERAL PATTERN OF LONG-TERM DEVELOPMENT

Based on the Basic Pattern of National Development, the General Pattern of Long-Term Development, covering a period of 25 to 30 years, has been drawn up in an effort to give direction to the advancement and development of the nation in general to achieve the national ideals.

This General Pattern of Long-Term Development shall form the basic foundation for the formulation of the General Pattern of Medium-term Development, i.e. the General Pattern of Five-Year Development, which task is entrusted to the President/Mandataray of the People's Consultative Assembly.

FIRST FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The First Five-Year Development Plan (Repelita I), from Fiscal Year 1968/69 through Fiscal Year 1973/74, emphasized the rehabilitation of the economy, particularly increasing agricultural produce, and improving irrigation and transportation system. The production of rice, central to the economy and the welfare of the people, was targeted to increase by 47 per cent.

The Government attempted to reach the objectives of Repelita I primarily through increased public-sector investments. The development expenditure was increased from 5-6% of GDP to 10-12%. Approximately half of the total development expenditure for this period was allocated to transportation, communications, agriculture, irrigation and subsidies for fertilisers.

Annual development expenditures increased more than three fold over the course of the First Five-Year Development Plan. Most production targets set for the first plan were reached and rice production have exceeded the anticipated 47% by 25%. During Repelita I, the development expenditure had increased to 7% of the GDP, which was also less than expected.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Second Five-Year Development Plan (Repelita II), from Fiscal Year 1973/74 through Fiscal Year 1978/79, focused on increasing the standard of living of the Indonesian People. The specific objectives of the second Plan were to provide better food, clothing and housing, to improve and expand infrastructure, to expand and equitably distribute social welfare benefits and to provide more employment opportunities. Development expenditures for social purposes, such as education, health and family planning, accounted

DEVELOPMENT ACHIEVEMENTS

STATE FINANCE

ECONOMIC GROWTH

Commensurating with the remarkable improvements in the economic field, backed up by a proper policy in the fiscal and monetary sectors geared towards sustaining the right momentum of development, Indonesia's economic performance, starting as from 1979 to the early days of the world recession, has noted a massive rate of economic growth, namely 6.3 per cent in 1979, 9.9 per cent in 1980 and 7.9 per cent in 1981. As in many other countries, however, economic growth in Indonesia has been uneven. Periodic surges of rapid growth and change have been interrupted by extended periods of slow-downs: The year 1982 saw a decline of 2.2 per cent as a result of the unavoidable impact of the world recession on the domestic economy. On nearing the commencement of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan period in 1983 the economic growth stood at 4.2 per cent. The following year, 1984 it rose to 6.1 per cent; subsequently went down to 2.3 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively in 1985 and 1986, primarily due to the sharp drop in the price of crude oil in the world market. In 1987, Indonesia's economy recovered with a real growth rising to 3.6 per cent.

In the fourth year of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan period (1987), the economic growth in sectoral terms noted a rate of increase of 2.65 per cent in the agricultural sector, 7.8 per cent in the manufacturing industrial sector, 5.98 per cent in the trade sector, 4.43 per cent in the banking and other financial institutions, 10.73 per cent in the electricity, gas and water sector, 4.7 per cent in the transport and communications sector, 5.46 per cent in the services sector 4.21 per cent in the construction sector, 7.34 per cent in the public administration and defense sectors, whereas the mining and quarrying sector recorded a downward trend of 3.68 per cent.

GROSS
DOMESTIC
PRODUCTS

The country's GDP growth fell to 2.11 per cent in 1986 from an average of more than 7 per cent during the period of 1970-1983. Within five years up to 1986, Indonesia's GDP increased at an average annual rate of 7.03 per cent, while the population increased at an average annual rate of just over 2 per cent. Indonesia's economy which was hardest hit by the plummeting of oil prices in 1986/87, recovered with a GDP real growth rising to 3.6 per cent in 1987, from 3.2 per cent in 1986.

Indonesia is still very much an agriculture based country but this sector's contribution to GDP has fallen steadily, from 47 per cent in 1969 to 26 per cent in 1986. Calculated at 1983 constant market prices, it accounted for 24 per cent of total GDP in 1986. The significant impact of oil and gas revenue on the economy is not fully reflected in the share of GDP at current price terms represented by the mining sector, which includes oil and gas. The share contributed by the mining sector, measured in current price terms, moved from 12.3 per cent in 1973 to 19 per cent in 1983 and declined to 11.13 per cent in 1986.

In 1969 the manufacturing industry made up 8.3 per cent of GDP. From an insignificant share produced in 1969, this sector contributed almost 15 per cent of GDP in 1986. Measured in constant 1983 prices, the value added to the economy by the manufacturing sector increased in terms of percentage to total GDP, from 11.14 per cent in 1983 to 13.53 per cent in 1986.

In 1986, approximately 18 per cent of Indonesia's real GDP was derived from the mining and quarrying sector. Furthermore, trade and public administration contributed respectively about 15.5 per cent and 8 per cent; transport and communications 5.5 per cent; construction 5.4 per cent; banking and other financial institutions 3.1 per cent; services 4.0 per cent; and electricity, gas and water supply 0.8 per cent.

Total gross domestic fixed investment at current market prices increased at an average annual rate of approximately 11 per cent between 1979 and 1983 and represented 22.54 per cent of GDP in current market terms in 1984.

Table 5 : Gross Domestic Product and Investment 1983-1986
(in billions of rupiahs)

	1983	1984	1985 ²⁾	1986 ³⁾
1. Gross Domestic Product ¹⁾	73,697.6	87,054.8	94,491.5	96,489.3
2. Investment	18,973.8	19,625.2	19,618.3	20,042.8
a. Government Development Expenditure	8,077.3	9,121.5	10,893.1	11,328.7
b. Others	10,896.5	10,503.7	8,725.2	8,714.1
3. Investment-GDP ratio (%)	25.74	22.54	20.76	20.77

1) at current market prices

2) revised figures

3) provisional figures.

DOMESTIC REVENUES

In facing the unfavourable world economic situation which in turn has affected the development of domestic revenues, the government has launched a series of measures to promote non-oil and gas exports, which are expected to raise said revenues. In the fourth year of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan period (1987/1988), realisation of domestic revenues was Rp 20,803.3 billion, or a rise of 28.9 per cent compared to Rp 16,140.6 billion in the preceding year.

Domestic revenues receipts from oil and gas in the same period went up by 58.5 per cent from Rp 6,337.6 billion in 1986/1987 to Rp 10,047.2 billion in 1987/1988. Whereas non-oil and gas earnings recorded an increase of 9.7 per cent from Rp 9,803.0 billion in 1986/1987 to Rp 10,756.1 in 1987/1988.

ROUTINE EXPENDITURES

The Government's policy on expenditures in 1987/1988 was principally directed either to support activities of the government apparatus in carrying out development to serve the community and preserve the development gains, or to increase government savings which are implemented through routine expenditures control as well as the gradual reduction of various subsidies without slackening the quality of government services, and to safeguard the state treasury.

Retrenchement and well-directed routine expenditures have considerably increased government savings. Government savings in 1985/1986 contributed 67.2 per cent to development funds which dropped to 31.0 per cent in 1986/1987. In 1987/1988, however, the share of government savings rose to 35 per cent following a mild recovery in the price of crude oil in the world market.

The amount of routine expenditure in 1986/1987 totalled Rp 13,559.3 billion or a rise of 13.5 per cent. It later rose to Rp 17,481.5 billion in 1987/1988 or an increase of 28.9 per cent compared with the figure of the preceding year.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Although the funds for development activities are constantly increasing, the funds from foreign loans and assistance still represent a supplement to savings. In acquiring foreign loans, the government attempts to obtain soft loans as far as possible in order to repay its debts in the following period. On the other hand, the government also adopted measures to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of foreign loans and assistance allocated to development projects listed in the priority list.

The total of development funds comprising government savings, foreign loans and assistance amounted to Rp 9,479.8 billion during 1987/1988, or an increase of 13.8 per cent compared to Rp 8,333.5 billion in the preceding year. The amount of Rp 9,479.8 billion consists of government savings which contributed as much as Rp 3,321.8 billion (35 per cent) and foreign loans amounting to Rp 6,158.0 billion (65 per cent).

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURES

Within the framework of enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of projects to promote development activities, new measures with regard to the management of development budget remainders has been adopted. According to the new system, remainders of the development budget are not any longer added to the following year's budget but are automatically regarded as being part of the budget of the year concerned.

Realisation of development expenditures, included projects assistance in 1987/1988 totalling Rp 9,477.4 billion, or a rise of 13.7 per cent compared to Rp 8,332.0 billion in the preceding year. According to the field of activity, the agricultural and irrigation sector absorbed Rp 1,937.1 billion, or went up by 176.8 per cent compared with the preceding year's figure of Rp 889.9 billion; communications and tourism recorded Rp 1,597.6 billion or an increase of Rp 466.2 billion compared with that in the previous year which was Rp 1,131.4 billion; development expenditures for education, youth, national culture and the Belief in the One and Only God received Rp 1,180.8 billion, or a decrease of 0.3 per cent, mines and energy Rp 1,205.6 billion or an increase of Rp 29.4 billion compared with that in the previous year which amounted to Rp 1,176.2 billion; and Rp 930.2 billion went to the regional, urban and rural development sector.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The Indonesian balance of payments policy is directed towards efforts in facing various world economic fluctuations, either in the fields of foreign trade, investments or foreign loans.

During the first two years of the Third Five-Year Development Plan period, there have been very satisfactory developments in the balance of payments as can be seen from the on-going transactions which for the first time showed a surplus of US\$ 2,198 million in 1979/1980 and US\$ 2,131 million in 1980/1981. These developments were due to the increase of the export value during those two years by 63.0 per cent and 23.6 per cent, namely from US\$ 11,353 million in 1978/1979 to US\$ 18,511 million in 1979/1980 and from US\$ 18,511 million in 1979/1980 to US\$ 22,885 million in 1980/1981 respectively, whereas the import value showed an increase of 27.0 per cent and 32.8 per cent, namely from US\$ 8,443 million in 1978/1979 to US\$ 10,722 million in 1979/1980 and from US\$ 10,722 million in 1979/1980 to US\$ 14,242 million in 1980/1981 respectively.

Starting as from 1982/1983 the unfavourable effects of the world economic recession which were accompanied by a decline in the world major commodity market and protective measures taken by industrialised countries had effected the development of the balance of payments up to now.

However, in the fourth year of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan, the government succeeded in keeping down the deficit in on-going transactions by 57.9 per cent from US\$ 4,051 million in 1986/1987 to US\$ 1,707 million in 1987/1988. Meanwhile, Indonesia's overall balance of payment in terms of foreign exchange reserves also increased by US\$ 1,585 million, from US\$ 5,103 million in 1986/1987 to US\$ 6,688 million at the end of 1987/1988.

The total export value recorded a remarkable increase by 33.9 per cent from US\$ 13,697 million in 1986/1987 to US\$ 18,343 million in 1987/1988.

Net oil exports rose to US\$ 2,334 million, an increase of US\$ 908 million and net LNG-LPG exports also increased by US\$ 268 million. Meanwhile non-oil and non-LNG exports increased from US\$ 6,731 million in 1986/1987 to US\$ 9,502 million in 1987/1988.

In the fourth year of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan, the part of oil and gas export value as a whole dropped from 72.9 per cent (US\$ 14,449 million) in 1983/1984 to 48.2 per cent (US\$ 8,841 million) in 1987/1988, while the role of non-oil and gas commodities in the composition of the total value of exports rose from 27.1 per cent (US\$ 5,367 million) in 1983/1984 to 51.8 per cent (US\$ 9,502 million) in 1987/1988. Based on these developments, for the first time since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Development Plan in 1974/1975, the role of non-oil and gas commodities exceeding the role of oil and gas in the composition of the total value of exports, namely 51.8 per cent in 1987/1988 as compared with 27.1 per cent in 1983/1984.

The total import value in 1987/1988 went up by 13.1 per cent from US\$ 11,451 million in 1986/1987 to US\$ 12,952 million in 1987/1988. This was due to an increase of non-oil and gas imports, from US\$ 9,356 million in 1986/1987 to US\$ 10,597 million in 1987/1988. Oil imports also increased from US\$ 1,908 million to US\$ 2,190 million, whereas gas imports declined from US\$ 187 million to US\$ 165 million.

Table 6 : Indonesia's Overall Balance of Payments 1984-1988

Budget Year'	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
Overall balance of payments *)	667	30	738	1,585

*) in million of US dollars.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

Indonesia has been receiving financial assistance from governments and international organisations which are members of the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), which currently consists of Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Representatives of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the United Nations Development Programme are also active in the organization.

Since its formation, IGGI has met regularly to discuss the economic and financial assistance. In recent years, IGGI assistance consisted primarily of long-term loans to finance development projects.

IGGI decided at its 30th meeting in the Hague (Den Haag) on June 18, 1987 to pledge US\$ 3.161 billion in aid to Indonesia for fiscal year 1987/1988 or an increase of US\$ 461 million compared to its last year's aid of US\$ 2.5 billion. The aid received, both multilateral and bilateral was US\$ 1,689 million US\$ 1,480.8 million respectively.

Table 9 : Summary of Indonesia's Main Economic Indicators

INDICATORS	1984	1985 ¹⁾	1986 ²⁾	1987
1. GDP (in billions of rupiahs)	78,144.4	79,910.8	82,474.5	d.n.a
2. GDP per capita (in rupiahs)	490,010	490,554	495,765	d.n.a
3. Growth of GDP (%)	6.1 ⁴⁾	2.3 ⁴⁾	3.2 ⁴⁾	3.6
4. Inflation rate (%)	8.8	4.3	8.8	8.9

INVESTMENT

INVESTMENT CO-ORDINATING BOARD

The Indonesian Investment Co-ordinating Board, or BKPM as it is usually called, is a non-stop services agency dealing with foreign as well as domestic investment based on Act No. 1 of 1967 and Act No. 6 of 1968, excluding investment in oil and gas, banking, insurance, non-banking financial institutions and leasing, which are subject to different laws and regulations.

The Investment Co-ordinating Board's responsibilities include formulating investment policies, co-ordinating and the planning of regional and sectoral investment, communicating Indonesia's investment objectives to the investment community and reviewing and approving investment application. BKPM has its headquarters in Jakarta with local offices throughout Indonesia.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Investment policy in Indonesia is founded on the idea that investment should contribute to strengthening and deepening Indonesia's industrial structure. Therefore, the government gives priority to industries that produce capital goods, intermediate products and raw materials needed to form a strong foundation for accelerated industrial growth in Indonesia. Priority is accorded to investments that are based on resources, natural as well as human, so that those industries will have strong roots and excel in competition because of their inherent comparative advantage. Investment producing goods for export will particularly be encouraged. In fact, the government provides additional facilities for such export-oriented industries including concessionary export credits, bonded areas, and the development of the concept of export processing zones.

Investment are also expected to maximize employment opportunities and increase the capacity and quality of the Indonesian work force. Investment should also become a vehicle for the transfer of know-how and technology, thereby encouraging technological development and adequate preparation for the 21st century.

Investment effecting the regions outside Java, which open up new centers of economic growth, develop potentially the available natural resources and are related to transmigration schemes are given special priority. Investment should also contribute towards the enhancement of the quality of life and protection of the environment.

These policy guidelines are further formulated in the priority list for investment which is published and reviewed annually.

Besides the wider opportunities for investment, the government has also taken several measures that help improve the investment climate. In 1984 tax reforms were introduced that simplified the tax rate and procedures. In 1985 import procedures underwent a big change aimed at improving the in-and outflow of goods and lowering the cost. Investment procedures have been simplified and the time needed to produce the investment approval was brought to a minimum. In addition to these measures, in May 1986, the government also introduced the so-called 6 May package, a new or revised policy to promote non-oil exports and investment, increasing by 24.4%. The promotion of sales is mainly due to the intensified use of city gas by consumers and the growing number of customers.

Table 29: Generation of Electricity
1986/87-1987/88

No.			1986/87	1987/88 ²⁾
1.	Electricity generated	MW	668.27 ¹⁾	697.43
2.	Transmission network	km	946.49	718.76
3.	Sub-stations	units/MVA	10/1,930	8/708
4.	Medium tension network	km	3,370.00	5,304.17
5.	Distribution sub-stations	units/kva	4,328/351,570	5,079/771.16
6.	Low tension network	km	5,109.00	6,197.31
7.	Rural electrification			
	- Number of villages		2,387	3,556
	- Number of consumers		584,950	994,346
	- Rural Diesel Electric			
	Plants	MW	9.92 ¹⁾	10.01
	- Medium tension network	km	3,472.11	4,554.46
	- Distribution sub-			
	stations	units/kva	3,428/162,005	4,495/153,635
	- Low tension network	km	4,046.63	5,611.26

1) Revised figures

2) Provisional figures

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Development in the sector of transport and communications covers the development of land, air and sea transport; postal and giro services; and telecommunications. Under the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan (1983/84--1988/89) the development of these sectors was carried out and directed to expand the flow of goods and services and to increase mobility in all parts of Indonesia.

ROADS

Under the Fourth Development Plan, road development is directed to the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing roads. New roads are constructed to open up the isolated areas and to connect the production centers in various regions, and motorways are built to link cities with a high rate of economic and traffic growth.

The total length of the artery and collecting road network in 1987/88 was 42,982 km of which 26,086 km were in good condition.

To smoothen the building of bridges various concrete bridge factories had been set up respectively at Beureunum in Aceh; Baai island in Bengkulu, Buntu in Central Java, and Pcsu in Central Sulawesi.

The targets achieved in 1987/88 covered the rehabilitation and maintenance of roads with a total length of 13,400 km and bridges with a total length of 5,772 m, roads reinforcement with a length of 8,332 km and bridges totalling 2,595 m, the upgrading of 3,982 km of roads and 109 m of bridges.

Besides, the replacement of 8,675 m of bridges and the construction of 528 km of new roads, motorways with a length of 39.1 km and 109 new bridges had been carried out. Meanwhile the activities of roads reinforcement and bridges in second level regions in 1987/88 had been undertaken with a total length of 9,220 km of roads and 7,986 m of bridges.

RAILWAYS

Development of railways transport is directed to continue the rehabilitation and upgrading of the infrastructure and the supply of additional operational equipment to improve railway services.

Efforts during the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan covered the rehabilitation and upgrading in railroads with a total length of 1,268.2 km, the rehabilitation of 4,268 coaches, 234 diesel locomotives and 193 bridges.

To meet the need for transportation means, efforts have been made to encourage the use of domestic products, covering 118 passenger coaches and 976 cars consisting of coal, cement, fertiliser and palm oil freight cars.

AIR TRANSPORT

Development of air transport is aimed at providing sufficient, smooth, regular, safe and efficient air services. In order to improve air transport services, efforts have been made through the rehabilitation of air transport means and facilities, increase in the frequency of air flights, enhancement of the runway capacity, and the promotion of air safety equipment.

During 1987/88 there were 788 aeroplanes put in operation with 177 scheduled flights and 611 non-scheduled flights. The total number of aircraft includes 213 aeroplanes with a capacity of over 10 tons, 376 aeroplanes with a capacity of under 10 tons and 199 helicopters. At the same time, the total number of passengers carried by air was 6,160,205 and that of freight was 71,052 tons. As for international air transport, a rise was recorded of 1,489,189 passengers and 47,589 tons of freight. Domestic airlines are operated by Garuda Indonesia, Merpati Nusantara, Mandala and Bouraq Indonesia Airlines.

Development of air transport infrastructure covers the development of runway facilities and airflight safety equipment. Up to the fourth year of the Fourth Development Plan there were 204 airport runways capable of accommodating small as well as big aircraft in various regions.

In support of the tourist industry, several runway facilities in Polonia/Medan, Ngurah Rai/Bali, Sam Ratulangi/Manado and Frans Kaisiepo/Biak had been upgraded to meet the needs of long-distance airflights.

**POSTAL AND
GIRO SERVICES**

The policy pursued in the development of Postal and Giro Services in the fourth year of the Fourth Development Plan is to expand its network so as to reach all corners of the country and as many people as possible in transmigration areas, new settlements and the remote areas as well.

During 1987/88 232 buildings were constructed for the auxiliary post offices, sub-post offices and post offices. For the Head Post Offices, 9 buildings were constructed, and 821 new post boxes built. While 101 mobile post offices and 505 motorcycles were put into operation.

With the increase of the postal services covering 3,492 sub-districts at present and the improvement of their facilities, 396.63 million letters, 1.14 million post packages, Rp 388.70 billion money order, postal cheques worth Rp 4.55 trillion, postal savings worth Rp 142.98 billion and television contribution worth Rp 48.00 billion were handled during 1987/88 by the Post and Giro Services.

**TELECOM-
MUNICATIONS**

Development of the telecommunications during 1987/88 was directed towards the expansion of the telecommunications network through the addition of automatic telephone exchanges, the stepping up of telex and telegraph services for domestic as well as international communications and the construction of the seabed cable network, the development of the Domestic Satellite Communication System (SKSD), the addition of small ground stations and the improvement of the quality of its personnel.

Progress in the capacity of telephones can be seen in the following table :

Table 30 : Capacity of telephones
1986/87-1987/88

Capacity	1986/87	1987/88
1. Central automatic telephones	728,000	694,160
2. Central telephones driven by central batteries	36,424	40,321
3. Central telephones driven by local batteries	74,131	73,944
4. Central digital telephones	80,500	190,896
Total	919,055	999,321

The long-distance links now covering 117 locations and cities all over Indonesia, are used optimally for the expeditious exchange of news internationally.

International communications were further developed by way of using new components consisting of Time Division Multiple Access in satellite communications.

POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING

POPULATION

The population policy is directed toward development of the population as human resources in order that development of the country can be effective and valuable, while the quality of life is always improving. Efforts to control population growth and dissemination of the population has been continuously promoted in addition to policies on education, health, economic growth, regional development and the creation of employment opportunities.

The control of population growth is carried out through efforts to lower the birth rate and reduce the mortality rate, especially of infants and children. These efforts in particular are to be carried out through family planning programs which also have the purpose of improving mother and child welfare benefits by creating a small, happy and prosperous family.

Indonesia, as a developing country, is facing the same problem as most developing nations namely a population explosion. The population census

Regarding the elderly people, programs are designed for those who belong to the less fortunate families. Policies on the care and aid for these destitute elderly people are directed towards the promotion of assistance within the families with active participation of the community. During the first four years of the Fourth Five-Year Development, through non-institutional channels, aid was given to 119,200 elderly people. Especially in 1987/88, activities were focussed on the rehabilitation of 48 homes for the elderly.

Social rehabilitation activities are for the physically and mentally handicapped, the blind, the deaf and mute as well as those suffering from chronic diseases. They are treated in hospitals or as out-patients by concerned institutions. During the first four years of the Fourth Five-Year Development non-institutional guidance and assistance were given to 71,557 disabled persons.

The people dealt with and regarded as those who have gone astray are tramps beggars, prostitutes, juvenile delinquents and drug addicts as well as ex-convicts. Social rehabilitation activities and after care are performed both in and out of institutions. In 1987/88, 1,500 tramps and beggars have received guidance and found permanent dwellings in the society of social settlement (Liposos) which are available in the Special Territory of Jakarta, and in the provinces of West and East Java.

As regards juvenile delinquents and victims of drug abuse, during 1987/88 1,185 have been rehabilitated. Improvement of rehabilitation centers and institutions for juvenile delinquents and victims of narcotic drug abuse have been conducted in Jakarta, in West-Central and East Java and in North and South Sumatra. Therefore, to cope with various social welfare problems in Indonesia the Government has implemented three systems of services, namely the institutional, non-institutional, and that by social rehabilitation centers.

Efforts to fortify self-confidence to poor families aimed at improving their abilities and standard of living. In 1987/88, 2,730 families had obtained social services, and during the first four years of the Fourth Five-Year Development, there were 16,830. In effort to assist victims of natural disasters, in 1987/88 some 2,516 families had received aid. This amount does not include families who were taken care of by the community.

EDUCATION

The preamble to and article 31 of the 1945 Constitution stipulate that every citizen is entitled to education. To realize this, the Government is obliged to promote the intellectual life and national culture of the people.

The national educational system based on Pancasila aims to improve the quality of the Indonesian who is devoted to the One and Only God, has a good character and personality, is disciplined, hard working, has integrity, is responsible, independent, intelligent, and skillful as well as physically and mentally healthy. In addition, the national education should be able to foster and embody the sense of love to the country, strengthen the spirit of nationalism and sense of solidarity. In line with this, the Government has composed programs to obtain a climate for studying and teaching conducive to cultivating self-confidence, and an innovative and creative attitude. In this way education is able to give rise to individuals who can develop themselves and together be responsible for nation building.

The development of national education under the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan is focussed on the expansion and enhancement of the efforts to step up the full comprehension and practical application of Pancasila. At the same time, it is to comply with the rights of citizens to acquire education, knowledge and know-how in effort to build a Pancasila society with the emphasis on providing opportunities to the people to enjoy education. For this purpose, the government has promoted the implementation of compulsory education at the elementary level.