

Opportunities to secondary level education, especially to that of the vocational education, will be expanded, likewise those at the higher levels by stepping up participation of private educational institutions, the community, as well as parents and teachers associations.

In the field of education development is directed to extra-curricular activities on a broader scale to develop the young generation, particularly those of the 10-14 age group, who have not had the opportunity to enjoy formal education or have been compelled, for various reasons, to leave school.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

Efforts in promoting the implementation of compulsory education at the elementary level and its equitable distribution of educational opportunities have shown a considerable increase. In 1987/88, the number of pupils at primary schools was 30,960,000 including 25,585,000 between seven and twelve years old. This means that 99.6% of the total number of children between seven-twelve years old had been accommodated in the elementary schools.

To accommodate the ever-increasing number of children of elementary school age in 1987/88, 831 new elementary schools and 1,300 new class rooms were built. In the same period, 157,500 schools obtained subsidies for educational development which consisted of 128,120 public elementary schools, 9,880 private elementary schools and 19,500 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah (Islamic elementary school).

To meet the need for additional teaching staff, some 4,400 teachers of various subjects, 390 religion teachers and 390 school guards had been appointed in 1987/88. To foster the quality of education 13,760 elementary school teachers had obtained refreshing courses, and 15,400,000 textbooks and 8,000,000 reference books have been supplied. At the same time 1,533 sets of demonstration devices had been made available.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Junior high school students number 6,080,000 in 1986/87 and this rose to 6,687,000 in 1987/88. To accommodate the growing number of junior high schools students, 21 new schools (each school has six classrooms) had been constructed and 43 restored. In addition the government has designed the open junior high school, which enables students to learn by themselves, with carefully prepared modules, away from school.

In line with efforts to expand education opportunities in junior and senior high schools, 35,000 new teachers had been installed. To improve the quality of education, 2,000 sets of sports equipment and art tools, 3,909 sets of mathematics instruments, 390 sets of demonstration models such as globes, and three laboratories were made available in 1987/88.

VOCATIONAL SECONDARY EDUCATION

Efforts to foster vocational secondary education is primarily directed to enhance education quality and its system to be able to produce qualified and skilled workers especially for the development of the rural areas. As of 1984/85 to 1987/88, 171 schools for technical skills and home economics had been developed, 459 sets of demonstration models and 12,777,000 textbooks had been provided and 65,328 teachers underwent upgrading courses.

SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS

Students of senior high schools increased from 2,592,000 in 1983/84 to 3,655,000 in 1987/88 including those of the vocational senior high schools which rose from 565,000 in 1983/84 to 1,103,000 in 1987/88

In 1987/88, 9 new schools (each has 9 classrooms), and 61 new class 2 new laboratories for physics classes, one workshop for skills training of rooms were built while 24 existing schools rehabilitated. In addition, senior high school students, 1,030 instruments for physics and 349 mathematics classes were made available. There were also 1,200 new tools and instruments for arts classes and sports activities.

Furthermore, 41,316 teachers obtained upgrading courses, while 1,690,000 textbooks and 438,538 reference books were provided in the same year.

Development of technological senior high schools in 1987/88 encompassed the construction and expansion of 52 technological high schools (STM), 16 senior high schools for agriculture technology, five technical high schools, 60 schools for economics, and 49 other technical high schools. Besides, in 1987/88, 182,400 books consisting of manual, reference and textbooks had been available. In the same period, 14,777 educational personnels had been given courses and upgrading.

Improvement of teacher colleges was carried out through rehabilitation of SPG, SGO, SGPLB college buildings which reached 44 in 1987/88. There were also 205 educational equipment, 55,800 textbooks and 9,700 reference books provided in addition to 840 teachers who went to upgrading courses and 53 newly appointed teachers been appointed in 1987/88.

HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS

The total number of students of higher-learning institutes increased from 824,400 in 1983/84 to 1,446,600 in 1987/88, consisting of 1,160,900 degree program students and 283,700 diploma program students. This means that in view of the 19,323 young people between 19-24, in 1987/88 the institutes have managed to accommodate 7.5% in comparison with the capacity of only 5.3% of the mentioned age-group in 1983/84.

In keeping pace with the growing number of university students and in improving the educational facilities in 1987/88, 88,330 square metres of class rooms and offices were constructed together with 7,789 square meters of laboratories, 6,744 square meters of library rooms and the expansion of 40 polytechnics.

To promote the quality of education in 1987/88 there had been upgrading courses for 9,569 lecturers, employment of 14,815 additional educational personnels, and research activities on 16 subjects. In addition, 23,585 students followed diploma programs and 2,104 the post-graduate and doctor programs.

INFORMATION AND MASS MEDIA

Information dissemination and the mass media as an agent of development popularize Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution to all walks of life and stimulate popular awareness of the conduct of social, national and state affairs. This is important to manifest the Archipelagic Outlook, to strengthen national resilience and to preserve national stability, which should be both healthy and dynamic. In this scheme, information and the mass media serve to arouse the spirit of devotion and struggle 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.

In this context the role of information and the mass media to socialize the Guide to the Comprehension and Practice of Pancasila (P4 - Pedoman Penghayatan dan Pengamalan Pancasila) is being intensified.

Information policies are emphasized on the equitable spread of information to cover the remotest places through the information and communication media like face-to-face communication, exhibition, socio-drama, radio, television, film, the implementation of the circulation of "Newspapers in Village" program and other available media such as the Public Information Centers. In this context, attention is given to the rural population at border areas and transmigration sites.

The activities of foreign information services are aimed at increasing the volume and quality of information materials through inter-governmental co-operation.

NATIONAL
NEWS
AGENCIES

The National News Agency is ANTARA. It was founded by Mr. Adam Malik, Mr. Pandoe Kartawiguna, Mr. Soemanang and Mr. Albert Sipahoetar in 1937. Antara News Agency has its local offices in all 27 provinces of Indonesia and three agencies abroad namely in Hamburg, Kuala Lumpur and Tokyo. Two other principal news agencies besides ANTARA are the PAB (Armed Forces News Agency) and the Independent KNI (National News Agency).

NEWSPAPERS
AND
MAGAZINES

The circulation of press publications in 1987/88 reached 9,765,817 copies for each issuance, of which 3,337,301 copies were of the daily newspapers, 3,355,049 copies of the weekly newspapers, 1,340,906 copies of the weekly magazines, 1,034,824 copies of bi-weekly magazines, 671,297 copies of monthly magazines, 5,000 copies of magazines published three times a month and 21,440 copies of bulletines.

The use of paper for national press publications in 1987/88 stood at 146,741,976 kg, comprising 137,208,132 kg of newsprints, 1,992,720 kg of mechanical paper and 7,541,124 kg of other types of paper. The total number of press publication companies in 1987 was 260 units with 3,435 newsmen and 12,652 non-journalist personnel.

Indonesia's daily newspapers are among others : the Kompas, Merdeka, Neraca, Suara Karya, Suara Pembaruan, the English Language dailies The Jakarta Post, The Indonesia Times and Indonesian Observer (Jakarta); Waspada, Analisa, Suara Indonesia Baru (North Sumatra); Haluan, Singgalang (West Sumatra); Pikiran Rakyat (West Java); Suara Merdeka (Central Java); Kedaulatan Rakyat (Yogyakarta); Jawa Post and Surabaya Post (East Java); Banjarmasin Post (South Kalimantan); Pedoman Rakyat (South Sulawesi); Bali Post (Bali); Manado Post, Cahaya Siang (North Sulawesi).

The various kinds of magazines in the country comprise *News magazines*: Editor, Jakarta-Jakarta, Tempo; *General magazines*: Intisari, Warnasari; *Women magazines*: Femina, Gadis, Kartini, Pertivi, Sarinah; *Men magazine*: Matra; *Literature magazine*: Horison. *Science magazines*: Prisma, Teknologi; *Health magazines*: Sarnika, Hygiene; *Tourism magazines*: Suasana and Rona.

RADIO

The state-owned "Radio Republik Indonesia" (RRI) is the largest radio network in the country. It was founded on the 11th of September 1945, only within one month following the proclamation of independence, whereas the Department of Information was established on August 19, 1945 or two days after the Independence proclamation.

The policy pursued by the Indonesian Radio Services (RRI) is directed to the improvement of broadcasting quality and is still steadily oriented to the rural communities, particularly to improve the quality of the Groups of the Rural Broadcasting Listeners, which constitute a part of the Groups of Listeners, Viewers and Readers. In 1987/88 there were 60,755 Groups of Listeners, Viewers and Readers (KLOMPENCAPIR) which play an important role in the overall information strategy of the nation in effort to create an equal and balanced flow of information and at the same time develop the intellectual life of the people. In addition, the KLOMPENCAPIR is also designed to improve the general comprehension of the rural media audience and obtain feed backs on indications of the audience's wishes and their real needs.

Up to 1987/88, RRI had 49 broadcasting stations consisting of five "Nusantara" radio co-ordinating stations in the cities of Medan (Sumatra), Yogyakarta (Java), Banjarmasin (Kalimantan), Ujungpandang (Sulawesi) and Jayapura in Irian Jaya. There are also 27 RRI stations in each of the 27 provinces, 17 stations in the districts and 109 regional broadcastings managed by the local administrations.

The overseas radio services of RRI broadcasts 12 hours daily in the Indonesian, English, German, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese, Thai, Malay and Japanese languages. Efforts to expand the overseas broadcasting services of RRI has been done among others through the operation of the Padang Cermin transmitter in North Sumatra with a capacity of 250 kw transmission power. With that facility, the overseas services of RRI (the Voice of Indonesia) can be transmitted to the Middle East countries, North Africa, Europe, East and Southeast Asia and the Pacific region.

Until 1987/88 RRI had 326 transmitters with a total capacity of 3,299 kw transmission power. The average national broadcasting services is 69 hours daily.

As of September 11, 1983, 36 of the 49 RRI broadcasting stations have been launching 24-hour broadcasting programs.

As of December 1984, RRI and TVRI also transmit programs of the Open University.

RRI and TVRI are also in cooperation with overseas broadcasting organizations such as the Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU), the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC), the ASEAN Committee on culture and information (ASEAN-COCI), and the Asia Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development (AIBD). Particularly those with the ASEAN countries, in 1985/86 a cultural exchange program namely "Pilihan Pendengar" (Listener's Choice) and "Berbalas Pantun" were launched between Indonesia and Malaysia.

TELEVISION

"Televisi Republik Indonesia" (TVRI) the state-owned television service was introduced in 1962 and came into full operation as of August 17, 1962. Development of television as a medium of information, education and entertainment besides mobilising development activities in all sectors, has been directed to expand its telecasting capacity.

Up to 1987/88, television broadcasting stations totalled 10 namely one in each of the towns of Medan, Palembang, Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Denpasar, Balikpapan, Ujungpandang, Manado and Bandung. Television transmitters increased from 236 in 1986/87 to 240 in 1987/88. Transmitters have been placed in various provinces and enable the population at the border areas, transmigration settlements and remote places to watch the national television programs. The Government has made efforts to expand its TV broadcasting network and since 1982, 10 mobile production units have been available in 11 provinces, namely Aceh, West Sumatra, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, Irian Jaya, Maluku, East Nusatenggara, Central Java and West Java, while East Java and Bali together make use of one mobile unit.

A total of 115.40 million people were able to watch television programs in 1987/88 and 8,948,195 TV sets were registered. To spread information evenly to the rural areas, up to 1987/88, 54,318 public TV sets were made available in the villages within the reach of TVRI telecast.

The program of TVRI national broadcasting service is on the air 8.34 hours daily beside the regional broadcasting services which as a complement program, is on the air for an average of only two hours daily.

The total telecasting hours of TVRI was 30,288 in 1987/88 with a ratio of 80% domestic produced programs and 20% foreign. Meanwhile the division in percentage of TVRI broadcasting program was as follows : news and information 28%; education and religion 26%; entertainment, art and culture 44% and other subjects 2%.

Since January 1, 1983, a program in English has been casted by TVRI from 18:30 to 19:00 pm Western Indonesia Time daily on channel 8. This program is only in the consumption of viewers in Jakarta and its surroundings: Denpasar TVRI station has been also casting an English program as of August 24, 1985.

The fast development in the construction of TV transmitting stations outside Java is made possible with the existence of the Domestic Satellite Communication System (SKSD). National television programs can now be viewed in all the capital towns of Indonesia's 27 provinces as well as in almost all district capitals. At present, with the issuance of Information Minister Decision of August 20, 1986, the parabola antennas may be used for a better reception of television programs. There is no permit required to install this kind of antenna unless it is for the purpose of distribution channeling, such as in a housing compound or apartment buildings where a number of TV set owners plan to use one parabola collectively. Then a permit should be obtained from the Department of Information and the Department of Tourism, Ppst & Telecommunications.

RCTI

As of November 14, 1988, a new private-owned special television network, the Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia, has been introduced to viewers in Jakarta and its surroundings. Its programs cover mostly entertainment (55% of the total broadcast), education and culture (20%), news and government programs (10%) and the remaining 15% is allocated to commercials.

FILM

The development and improvement of films and video recordings in Indonesia concern the quality and quantity of the national film production, and to smooth domestic and overseas marketing.

Film production is directed to educate the young generation to be more aware of the national struggle of the Indonesian Nation with the production of heroic feature films. There are 54 film titles produced by the State Film Production Center (PPFN - Pusat Produksi Film Negara) such as "Jenderal Sudirman" (animation film) "To Preserve the Environment" (puppet film), Films on film strips, Documentary Films such as the "Trisula Mopping-up Operation" in South Blitar, the "Indonesian Communist Rebellion in Madiun", the "1987 General Election" and the serial puppet film, "Si Unyil", and others.

VIDEO

Video tapes and video cassettes which do not differ much from films in their role as mass media may exert positive as well as negative influence upon the way of life and culture of the society and nation.

For this purpose, the Government has enacted Presidential Decision No. 13 of 1983 concerning the guidance for video cassette recordings, the production and reproduction of video cassette recordings.

Furthermore, the afore-mentioned guidance is also for the enhancement of the capability of Indonesia's national production of video cassette recordings and by doing so reducing the imports of video cassette recordings.

The Government has taken necessary steps to guard the national culture from negative influence from cassette recordings. A selective censorship has been imposed and repressive actions against the illegal flow of video cassettes by individuals as well as organized bodies have also been taken.

There are three companies in charge of the reproduction of video cassette recording, namely TVRI, the State Film Production Center (PPFN) and the Lokananta State-owned Recording Company.

MULTI-MEDIA TRAINING CENTER

In accordance with the development of technology in communication, the Department of Information established an integrated Multi-media Training Center in Yogyakarta, with the aim to improve the capability of the software in handling electronic media equipment of RRI, TVRI and the State Film Production Center.

During 1984 - 1988, MMTC conducted trainings and education for Master degrees on the techniques of radio, television and film participated by 226 students.

NATIONAL INFORMATION CENTER

To provide instant information on national development efforts, the Department of Information set up the National Information Center (PIN - Pusat Informasi Nasional) on May 20, 1983.

In anticipation of the people's thirst of information, the center is expected to help develop an information-oriented community. PIN is to collect, edit and disseminate information materials to the people, which makes it the veranda of the Information Department. In the provinces there are also regional Information Services to serve the local community.

ISLAMIC
BOARDING
SCHOOL
INFORMATION
CENTER

The Islamic Boarding School (Pondok Pesantren) constitute an Islamic educational, social and cultural center. In order to broaden the horizon of its students the Islamic Boarding Schools have requested for the Government to set-up information centers in their campuses. For this purpose, the Government has supplied technical books, brochures, magazines, other printed materials, public television sets and radio cassette recorders. Face-to-face communications in the form of lectures and discussions are conducted regularly.

TRANSMIGRA-
TION
INFORMATION
CENTER

In effort to support the development in transmigration areas, the Government established transmigration information centers in every transmigration location. These centers are provided with technical books and other printed materials. For this purpose the Government appoints information officers who have obtained special skills.

PUBLIC
INFORMATION
CENTERS

Policies pursued by the Department of Information in the framework of development information and information development in accordance with the standard information mechanism are directed to the rural community without diminishing urban information activities. One of the means to realise these policies is the establishment of Public Information Centers. The operational tasks of these Centers are :

- to disseminate all kinds of information on development which is further disseminated by Sub-district Information Officers to village communities;
- to disseminate the information on the development of the national as well as regional Government by vernacular means of communication to be easily digested by the village community;
- to collect opinion and aspirations of the rural community for feedbacks to the government executives both on the regional and national level.

In 1987/88 these Information Centers came to a total of 277 which experienced quite an increase from the 89 units in 1978/79. One of the many efforts to establish a two-way communication with the rural community is a regular presentation of traditional performances and exhibitions on mobile performing stages which go from town to town.

These performances which vary from socio-dramas, song festivals, traditional dances to development exhibitions, are means to deliver information on development right on the doorsteps of the rural community. In support of this effort, the Department of Information cooperates with social organisations such as Village Development Councils (Lembaga Ketahanan Masyarakat Desa), Groups of Radio Listeners, TV Viewers, Newspaper Readers and Farmers, Commercial Radio Stations, Youth Centers, the Family Welfare Movement, Program on Enhancing the Role of Women in Fostering a Healthy and Prosperous Family, Religious Centers, the Scout Movement, the Indonesian Volunteers organisation etc. Other efforts to step up the equal flow of information to reach the audience in villages are also made. The cultural traditional media is also of potential means to contribute in these endeavours. It comprises various kinds of traditional theaters, the live theaters and puppet theaters as well as traditional dances from all parts of the country. The traditional media is presented in the local languages.

THE LISTENERS'
VIEWERS' AND
READERS'
GROUP

The purpose of the setting-up of this (LVR) Group is to develop the habit to listen to the radio, watch TV and read the newspaper of the rural communities through RRI and TVRI programs and the rural press publications which are made available by the program of Newspaper Circulating in Villages and Newspapers for Villages.

With the introduction of the "Palapa" communication satellite in Indonesia, in 1976, the coverage of the electronic media, both radio and television, has been expanded. By now, radio broadcast reaches 80% of the population and TVRI more than 65%. There are 60,755 LVR Groups throughout Indonesia

Data of population by Province

Province	Capital	Area(Km ²)	Population (thousands)	Average Population Growth (%)	Density (Persons/Km ²)
Sp. Terr. Aceh	Banda Ache	55,390	3,240	2.7	58
North Sumatera	Medan	71,680	9,902	2.5	138
West Sumatera	Padang	42,300	3,930	1.9	93
Riau	Pekanbaru	94,560	2,780	3.5	29
Jambi	Jambi	53,440	1,820	3.8	33
South Sumatera	Palembang	109,250	5,780	3.3	53
Benkulu	Bengkulu	19,790	1,030	4.5	52
Lampung	Bandar Lampung	35,380	5,140	5.6	145
Sp. Terr. Jakarta	Jakarta	650	7,990	3.3	12,292
West Java	Bandung	44,180	30,830	2.4	714
Central Java	Semarang	32,530	27,590	1.2	848
Sp. Terr. Jogyakarta	Yogyakarta	3,190	2,970	1.3	926
East Java	Surabaya	47,920	32,170	1.1	656
West Kalimantan	Pontianak	146,810	2,820	2.6	19
Central Kalimantan	Palangkaraya	153,800	1,300	3.8	8
South Kalimantan	Banjarmasin	36,980	2,380	2.0	64
East Kalimantan	Samarinda	211,440	1,780	5.6	7
North Sulawesi	Manado	27,520	2,330	2.3	82
Central Sulawesi	Palu	68,030	1,610	3.2	23
Southeast Sulawesi	Kendari	27,690	1,090	2.9	39
South Sulawesi	Ujungpandang	62,480	6,570	1.4	106
Bali	Denpasar	5,630	2,630	1.4	467
West Nusatenggara	Mataram	20,150	3,070	2.2	152
East Nusatenggara	Kupang	47,880	3,090	2.3	65
Maluku	Ambon	74,500	1,620	2.7	19
Irian Jaya	Jayapura	410,660	1,450	2.7	3.5
East Timor	Dili	14,610	670	2.4	46

Note : From the data of "Indoneisa Handbook"1989

Economic Growth and Income per Capita

Province	Economic Growth(%)	Income per Capita (in 1000 rupiahs)
Sp. Terr. Aceh	8.47	1,682
North Sumatera	6.48	471
West Sumatera	5.05	423
Riau	5.29	495
Jambi	7.93	—
South Sumatera	—	—
Benkulu	4.5	334
Lampung	6.7	—
Sp. Terr. Jakarta	10.01	1,077
West Java	—	—
Central Java	6.56	342
Sp. Terr. Jogjakarta	5.2	347
East Java	—	427
West Kalimantan	6.17	352
Central Kalimantan	4.51	697
South Kalimantan	6	456
East Kalimantan	18.76	905
North Sulawesi	3.42	322
Central Sulawesi	9.77	533
Southeast Sulawesi	—	—
South Sulawesi	5.25	350
Bali	7.47	633
West Nusatenggara	2.72	232
East Nusatenggara	—	228
Maluku	—	—
Irian Jaya	3.79	647
East Timor	6.38	217

Note: from the data of "Indoneisa Handbook" 1989

D-7 STATISTICS OF WORLD BROADCASTING

TYPE OF RADIO PROGRAMME BY FUNCTION

AMERICA, SOUTH

ASIA

TYPE OF PROGRAMME BY FUNCTION PROGRAMMES D'APRES LEUR FONCTION ※機能別の種類	BRAZIL (1982)	FALKLAND ISLANDS (1979)	FRENCH GUIANA (1979)	URUGUAY (1983)	AFGHANISTAN (1981)	BAHRAIN (1979)	BANGLADESH (1979)
	TOTAL	GOVT	PUBLIC	TOTAL	GOVT	GOVT	GOVT
TOTAL ANNUAL BROADCASTING HOURS	8 354 788	1 924	5 907	645 000	10 044	5 194	32 120
INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES	12.7	24.7	11.4	24.2	6.0	19.9	6.3
NEWS BULLETINS, ETC.	10.9	22.6	...	17.1	6.0	16.4	4.5
OTHER INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES	1.7	2.1	...	7.1	-	3.5	3.7
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	4.3	3.1	0.4	1.4	9.1	5.5	4.4
RELATED TO A SPECIFIC CURRICULUM	2.6	-	...	0.2	3.3	2.5	...
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	0.9	-	...	0.5	3.2	-	...
OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	0.7	3.1	...	0.7	2.6	3.0	...
CULTURAL PROGRAMMES	1.1	1.3	-	0.5	10.7	3.5	1.5
RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES	3.0	2.7	-	0.4	1.3	2.0	0.6
ADVERTISEMENTS	16.6	-	2.6	19.1	2.4	-	4.0
ENTERTAINMENT	60.6	68.2	85.5	54.4	33.0	69.1	81.2
PLAYS	1.3	7.8	...	0.1	1.2	3.5	17.7
MUSIC	55.1	51.6	...	47.2	21.7	63.2	62.0
SPORTS PROGRAMMES	3.1	1.0	...	5.5	0.3	2.3	1.2
OTHER ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES	1.0	7.8	...	1.6	9.8	-	0.3
OTHER NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	1.7	-	-	-	37.6	-	0.1

TYPE OF PROGRAMME BY FUNCTION PROGRAMMES D'APRES LEUR FONCTION ※機能別の種類	BRUNEI DARUSSALAM (1983)	CYPRUS (1983)	HONG KONG (1981)		INDIA (1983)	INDONESIA (1981)
	GOVT	PUBLIC	TOTAL	GOVT	COMM	GOVT
TOTAL ANNUAL BROADCASTING HOURS	10 637	12 836	63 329	42 523	20 806	383 931
INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES	30.4	10.6	16.9	17.3	16.2	21.5
NEWS BULLETINS, ETC.	12.9	7.4	11.7	11.6	11.8	...
OTHER INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES	17.5	3.1	5.2	5.7	4.4	...
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	7.4	3.7	1.7	2.5	-	15.9
RELATED TO A SPECIFIC CURRICULUM	-	0.4	-	-	-	6.4
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	3.2	0.4	-	-	-	6.8
OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	4.2	2.8	1.7	2.5	-	2.7
CULTURAL PROGRAMMES	1.5	4.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	11.1
RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES	7.7	5.6	1.1	0.5	2.2	0.1
ADVERTISEMENTS	-	2.4	-	-	-	2.3
ENTERTAINMENT	53.0	72.2	72.3	70.2	76.7	46.1
PLAYS	16.1	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.5	3.2
MUSIC	22.9	68.9	66.2	65.5	67.6	38.6
SPORTS PROGRAMMES	5.4	0.2	1.8	1.6	2.0	-
OTHER ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES	8.6	1.5	1.9	0.1	5.7	4.3
OTHER NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	-	1.3	7.2	8.8	4.0	3.1

TYPE OF TV PROGRAMME BY FUNCTION

TYPE OF PROGRAMME BY FUNCTION PROGRAMMES D'APRES LEUR FONCTION 番組機能別の時間	INDIA (1981)	INDONESIA (1981)	IRAN, ISL. REPUBLIC OF (1983)	ISRAEL (1983)		
	GOVT	GOVT	GOVT	TOTAL	GOVT	PUBLIC
	TOTAL ANNUAL BROADCASTING HOURS	21 960	25 578	5 078	4 368	2 002	2 366
INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES	11.9	28.0	19.8	8.7	-	16.1
NEWS BULLETINS, ETC.	7.4	25.0	16.2	6.5	-	12.1
OTHER INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES	4.5	3.0	3.0	2.2	-	4.0
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	15.8	20.2	11.3	45.8	100.0	-
RELATED TO A SPECIFIC CURRICULUM	6.7	7.3	2.3	28.0	61.1	-
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	6.8	2.8	1.3	17.8	38.9	-
OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	2.3	10.1	7.7	-	-	-
CULTURAL PROGRAMMES	1.5	8.1	4.2	8.1	-	15.0
RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES	2.3	2.8	11.8	0.9	-	1.6
ADVERTISEMENTS	0.3	-	-	-	-	-
ENTERTAINMENT	46.1	38.9	25.4	15.6	-	28.8
CINE FILMS	13.8	1.8	4.3	3.6	-	6.6
PLAYS	5.1	18.2	0.7	5.3	-	9.7
MUSIC PROGRAMMES	8.8	18.1	11.2	1.6	-	3.0
SPORTS PROGRAMMES	8.6	0.8	6.3	1.4	-	2.5
OTHER ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES	9.8	-	2.9	3.8	-	7.0
OTHER NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	22.0	2.0	27.5	20.8	-	38.5

TYPE OF PROGRAMME BY FUNCTION PROGRAMMES D'APRES LEUR FONCTION 番組機能別の時間	JAPAN (1983)			JORDAN (1983)	KUWAIT (1983)	MALAYSIA (1983)	MALDIVES (1983)
	TOTAL	PUBLIC	COMM	GOVT	GOVT	GOVT	GOVT
	TOTAL ANNUAL BROADCASTING HOURS	667 761	13 099	654 662	5 380	5 315	5 624	1 458
INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES	14.7	20.6	14.6	10.0	9.9	17.6	33.4
NEWS BULLETINS, ETC.	...	...	...	10.0	8.1	17.6	...
OTHER INFORMATIVE PROGRAMMES	...	...	...	-	1.9	-	...
EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	13.1	46.9	12.4	19.5	-	7.1	7.1
RELATED TO A SPECIFIC CURRICULUM	...	...	...	19.5	-	3.2	...
FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	...	...	...	-	-	3.9	...
OTHER EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES	...	...	...	-	-	-	...
CULTURAL PROGRAMMES	24.2	21.5	24.2	17.1	11.4	-	2.7
RELIGIOUS PROGRAMMES	...	...	...	3.1	9.3	7.4	5.1
ADVERTISEMENTS	0.6	-	0.6	0.3	2.7	7.6	2.1
ENTERTAINMENT	46.7	11.1	47.4	42.7	52.7	60.3	38.9
CINE FILMS	...	...	...	4.8	8.2	19.4	...
PLAYS	...	...	...	30.6	25.4	25.9	...
MUSIC PROGRAMMES	...	...	...	2.9	5.2	10.1	...
SPORTS PROGRAMMES	...	...	...	1.9	6.2	4.9	...
OTHER ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES	...	...	...	2.4	7.8	-	...
OTHER NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	0.8	-	0.8	7.2	13.9	-	10.8

NUMBER OF RADIO RECIEVER IN USE

COUNTRY PAYS 国名	DEFINITION OF DATA CODE データ 区分	NUMBER OF RECEIVERS IN USE AND/OR LICENCES ISSUED (THOUSANDS) NOMBRE DE POSTES RECEPTEURS EN SERVICE ET/OU DE LICENCES DELIVREES (MILLIERS) 使用中の受信機数/受信免許数(単位千)					NUMBER OF RECEIVERS IN USE AND/OR LICENCES ISSUED PER 1,000 INHABITANTS NOMBRE DE POSTES RECEPTEURS EN SERVICE ET/OU DE LICENCES DELIVREES POUR 1 000 HABITANTS 使用中の受信機数/受信免許の千人当たりの数				
		1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
VENEZUELA	R	...	...	4 775	5 600	6 800	...	...	398	403	415
ASIA											
AFGHANISTAN	R	...	...	...	1 200	1 350	...	...	...	75	78
BAHRAIN	R	...	56	85	125	175	...	260	332	357	441
BANGLADESH	L	...	...	500	730	770	...	...	6	8	8
BHUTAN	L	2	...	...	7	12	2	...	...	5	9
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	R	10	15	24	...	49	95	115	150	...	188
BURMA	R	335	400	662	774	864	14	15	22	23	23
CHINA	R	11 500	12 000	...	55 000	70 000	15	15	...	55	67
	L	1 307	1 444	1 486	...	...	2	2	2	...	...
CYPRUS	R	130	167	180	300	410	220	276	292	477	626
	L	...	...	90	123	...	...	...	146	196	...
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	R	97	103	110	600	900	16	15	15	94	131
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	R	...	...	96	118	132	...	...	57	60	61
EAST TIMOR	L	1	3	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...
HONG KONG	R	529	694	2 200	2 550	2 750	147	175	500	506	518
INDIA	R	...	...	...	...	40 000	...	...	...	...	55
	L	5 401	11 747	17 228	...	...	11	22	29	...	...
INDONESIA	R	1 250	2 550	5 010	15 000	22 000	12	21	37	101	138
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	R	...	1 800	2 050	6 400	7 500	...	63	61	169	180
IRAQ	R	793	1 026	1 252	2 000	2 750	99	109	113	153	188
ISRAEL	R	...	477	595	950	1 107	...	160	172	245	270
JAPAN	R	20 425	23 250	58 026	79 200	85 000	207	223	520	678	713
JORDAN	R	269	370	450	536	620	141	161	167	184	191
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	R	1 961	4 012	13 509	15 000	18 000	68	124	383	393	451
KUWAIT	R	...	105	...	387	480	...	141	...	282	287
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	R	...	50	150	350	430	...	17	45	94	102
LEBANON	R	...	600	1 321	2 000	2 100	...	243	477	749	797
MACAU	R	5	9	61	76	100	19	37	226	238	329
MALAYSIA	R	421	430	1 420	5 760	6 100	46	41	119	430	410
	L	...	...	824	1 396	1 673	...	...	69	104	113
MALOIVES	R	...	1	3	7	15	...	11	21	47	90
MONGOLIA	R	...	...	114	166	182	...	...	79	99	101
NEPAL	R	40	55	113	300	390	4	5	9	21	25
OMAN	R	...	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	619
PAKISTAN	R	...	...	4 000	5 500	7 000	...	...	56	67	78
	L	972	...	1 390	1 800	1 328	18	...	20	22	15
PHILIPPINES	R	619	1 500	1 600	2 100	2 342	19	41	43	44	45
QATAR	R	...	25	...	110	131	...	225	...	458	466
SAUDI ARABIA	R	...	...	950	2 500	3 300	...	...	131	279	317
SINGAPORE	L	...	274	345	459	681	...	132	153	191	272
SRI LANKA	R	...	...	700	1 454	1 800	...	...	52	99	117
	L	438	500	527	1 200	...	39	40	39	81	...
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	R	...	1 170	...	1 720	1 970	...	187	...	192	205
THAILAND	R	2 188	2 775	5 200	5 910	7 350	71	76	124	127	149

NUMBER OF TV RECIEVER IN USE

COUNTRY PAYS 国名	DEFINITION OF DATA CODE データ 区分	NUMBER OF RECEIVERS IN USE AND/OR LICENCES ISSUED (THOUSANDS) NOMBRE DE POSTES RECEPTEURS EN SERVICE ET/OU DE LICENCES DELIVREES (MILLIERS) 使用中の受信機数/受信免許数(単位千)					NUMBER OF RECEIVERS IN USE AND/OR LICENCES ISSUED PER 1,000 INHABITANTS NOMBRE DE POSTES RECEPTEURS EN SERVICE ET/OU DE LICENCES DELIVREES POUR 1 000 HABITANTS 使用中の受信機数/受信免許数の千人当たりの数				
		1965	1970	1975	1980	1983	1965	1970	1975	1980	1983
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	R	20	60	105	210	310	21	58	104	193	270
UNITED STATES	R	70 350	84 600	121 000	155 800	185 300	362	413	560	684	790
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS AMERICA, SOUTH	R	...	9	30	50	56	...	142	333	500	554
ARGENTINA	R	1 600	3 500	4 000	5 140	5 910	72	147	156	185	199
BOLIVIA	R	...	...	45	300	386	...	...	9	54	64
BRAZIL	R	...	6 100	...	15 000	16 500	...	66	...	126	127
CHILE	R	...	500	700	1 225	1 350	...	53	69	110	116
COLOMBIA	R	350	810	1 600	2 250	2 700	19	39	68	83	98
ECUADOR	R	42	150	252	500	570	8	25	36	60	62
FRENCH GUIANA	L	...	2	5	10	12	...	36	80	164	171
PARAGUAY	R	...	...	54	68	82	...	...	20	21	24
PERU	R	210	395	610	850	950	18	30	40	49	51
SURINAME	R	7	28	34	40	43	21	75	93	114	121
URUGUAY	R	200	...	351	363	370	74	...	124	125	125
VENEZUELA	R	650	...	1 284	1 710	2 100	75	...	107	123	128
ASIA											
AFGHANISTAN	R	-	-	-	45	51	-	-	-	2.8	3.0
BAHRAIN	R	...	13	30	90	130	...	60	117	257	327
BANGLADESH	R	...	...	25	80	84	...	...	0.3	0.9	0.9
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	R	...	...	14	26	29	...	...	88	137	138
BURMA	R	-	-	-	1.0	6	-	-	-	0.1	0.1
CHINA	R L	62	510	913	4 000	7 000	...	1	1	4	7
CYPRUS	R L	14	49	54	86	91	24	82	87	137	139
DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	R	7	...	30	35	60	1.1	...	3.7	5	9
DEMOCRATIC YEMEN	R	13	21	31	35	39	10	15	18	18	18
HONG KONG	R	50	444	837	1 114	1 210	14	112	190	221	228
INDIA	L	0.8	25	455	1 548	2 780	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	4
INDONESIA	R	45	90	300	3 000	3 600	0.4	0.8	2.2	20	23
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	R	110	533	1 700	2 000	2 300	4	19	51	53	55
IRAQ	R	171	350	410	650	800	21	37	37	50	55
ISRAEL	R L	14	356	475	900	1 050	5	120	137	232	256
JAPAN	R L	18 080	22 883	26 427	62 976	67 200	183	219	237	539	563
JORDAN	R	-	46	120	171	220	-	20	44	59	68
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	L	45	418	1 860	6 280	7 000	1.6	13	53	165	175
KUWAIT	R	...	100	...	353	431	...	134	...	258	258
LEBANON	R	135	260	410	750	780	63	105	148	281	296
MALAYSIA	R L	53	130	452	...	1 425	6	13	38	...	96
MALDIVES	L	-	-	-	0.8	...	-	-	-	6	...
MONGOLIA	R	...	1.0	3.5	5	11	...	0.8	2.4	3.0	6

NUMBER OF STUFF

COUNTRY PAYS 国名	YEAR ANNEE 年	TYPE OF INSTITUTEION TYPE D'ORGANISME 機関の種類		TOTAL STAFF PERSONNEL TOTAL 総員総数	TYPE OF PERSONNEL / TYPE DE PERSONNEL / 職種の構成						
					PROGRAMME DES PROGRAMMES 番組	JOURNAL- ISTIC JOURNA- LISTIQUE 報道	TECHNICAL PRODUCTION TECHNIQUE DE PRODUCTION 製作技術	TECHNICAL TRANS- MISSION TECHNIQUE DE DIFFUSION 送信技術	OTHER TECHNICAL AUTRE TECHNIQUE その他の技術	ADMINIS- TRATIVE ADMINIS- TRATIF 運営	OTHER DIVERS その他
ASIA											
AFGHANISTAN	1981	RADIO	GOVT	965	25.9	2.1	25.5	-	8.0	5.2	33.4
		TV	GOVT	622	30.1	3.2	30.7	-	11.3	8.0	16.7
BAHRAIN	1979	RADIO	GOVT	109	27.5	13.8	22.0	9.2	-	14.7	12.8
		TV	GOVT	205	31.2	4.9	29.3	3.4	7.3	23.9	-
BANGLADESH	1979	RADIO	GOVT	2 088	19.9	—>	24.9	—>	—>	55.2	-
		TV	GOVT	838	25.1	5.4	35.6	10.1	6.4	15.5	1.9
BHUTAN	1979	RADIO	PUB	25	52.0	12.0	16.0	8.0	-	12.0	-
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	1983	RADIO+TV	GOVT	839	32.8	6.0	42.3	4.8	-	2.9	11.3
CYPRUS	1983	RADIO+TV	PUB	930	22.2	5.2	12.0	18.7	4.1	3.2	34.6
HONG KONG	1981	RADIO+TV	GOVT	595	22.2	18.7	13.1	3.5	13.9	10.3	18.3
		RADIO	COMM	235	41.4	12.2	9.3	—>	—>	5.1	32.1
		TV	COMM	2 755	19.8	4.2	20.9	1.9	9.0	13.9	30.3
INDIA	1981	RADIO	GOVT	15 415	31.0	0.7	23.9	-	2.8	6.8	34.7
		TV	GOVT	4 526	29.8	1.5	10.6	23.9	4.9	16.8	12.5
INDONESIA	1981	RADIO	GOVT	4 633	23.4	15.0	32.8	—>	—>	28.8	-
		TV	GOVT	4 216	19.6	9.3	20.8	20.5	2.0	27.8	-
IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF	1983	RADIO+TV	GOVT	11 541	5.0	—>	29.6	—>	—>	41.3	24.2
IRAQ	1979	RADIO+TV	GOVT	2 981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ISRAEL	1983	RADIO	PUB	918	67.1	—>	20.2	—>	—>	12.7	-
		TV	PUB	578	60.7	—>	22.3	—>	—>	17.0	-
JAPAN	1983	RADIO+TV	PUB	16 150	17.8	11.6	17.1	9.2	4.3	10.4	29.7
		COMM	COMM	25 928	19.5	13.5	14.4	7.0	1.1	12.7	31.7
JORDAN	1983	RADIO	GOVT	500	40.0	12.0	-	24.0	-	24.0	-
		TV	GOVT	860	16.9	16.0	20.9	5.1	5.9	17.7	17.4
KUWAIT	1983	RADIO	GOVT	530	7.4	—>	6.8	12.8	48.1	20.9	4.0
		TV	GOVT	1 420	2.8	—>	75.8	—>	—>	21.3	-
MALAYSIA	1983	RADIO+TV	GOVT	5 905	40.4	4.2	37.7	—>	—>	17.6	-
MALOIVES	1983	RADIO	GOVT	62	22.6	—>	6.5	27.4	-	25.8	17.7
		TV	GOVT	49	24.5	—>	26.5	6.1	14.3	28.6	-
OMAN	1983	RADIO	GOVT	102	9.8	29.4	24.5	-	-	36.3	-
		TV	GOVT	161	5.0	9.3	49.7	5.6	3.7	8.7	18.0
PAKISTAN	1983	RADIO	GOVT	5 485	18.0	3.9	26.9	—>	—>	38.5	12.8
PHILIPPINES	1981	RADIO+TV	GOVT	1 664	20.0	—>	30.0	—>	—>	50.0	-
		PUB	PUB	650	20.0	—>	30.2	—>	—>	49.8	-
		COMM	COMM	16 472	20.0	—>	30.0	—>	—>	50.0	-
QATAR	1983	RADIO	GOVT	354	15.8	6.2	9.0	14.7	5.4	27.1	21.8
		TV	GOVT	540	37.0	7.4	23.1	8.3	13.9	10.2	-
SAUDI ARABIA	1981	RADIO	GOVT	529	31.8	6.0	10.6	8.1	10.2	5.1	28.2
		TV	GOVT	649	17.6	3.2	9.4	7.7	30.7	4.3	27.1
SINGAPORE	1983	RADIO+TV	GOVT	2 503	20.4	4.9	13.5	2.6	1.1	22.5	34.9
SRI LANKA	1983	RADIO	GOVT	2 091	18.7	3.6	31.0	—>	—>	18.7	28.1
		TV	GOVT	472	31.8	7.0	25.8	8.9	0.2	14.2	12.1
SYRIAN ARAB REP.	1983	RADIO+TV	GOVT	2 203	3.1	—>	83.4	—>	—>	12.9	0.6
TURKEY	1983	RADIO	PUB	1 930	32.5	—>	23.1	—>	—>	27.9	16.6
		TV	PUB	1 709	32.9	29.7	18.0	—>	—>	13.0	6.4
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1983	RADIO	GOVT	223	18.4	12.6	20.2	17.9	-	15.2	15.7
		TV	GOVT	395	19.2	2.6	38.4	7.5	-	9.4	22.9
EUROPE											
AUSTRIA	1983	RADIO+TV	PUB	3 230	34.4	—>	48.3	—>	—>	10.7	6.7

REVENUE / RESOURCES

COUNTRY PAYS 国名	YEAR ANNEE 年	TYPE OF INSTITUTION TYPE D'ORGANISME 機関の種類	REVENUE / RESSOURCES / 収入					
			TOTAL (000 000) TOTAL (000 000) 計 (000 000)	OF WHICH (%) / DOHT (EN %) / 内訳(%)				
				GOVERNMENT FUNDS FONDS PUBLICS 政府資金	LICENCE FEES REDEVANCES 受払免許料	PRIVATE ENDORSEMENTS DOTATIONS PRIVEES 私的寄付金	ADVERTISING PUBLICITE 広告	OTHER INCOME RECETTES DIVERSES その他の 収入
SENEGAL	1981	RADIO+TV GOVT	1317.0	88.6	-	-	10.8	0.7
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	1979	RADIO GOVT	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
ZAMBIA	1979	RADIO+TV GOVT	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
ZIMBABWE	1981	RADIO PUB TV PUB	3.6 4.2	2.8 8.4	24.1 33.8	-	69.9 52.0	3.2 5.8
AMERICA, NORTH								
BELIZE	1983	RADIO GOVT	0.8	100.0	-	-	-	-
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1983	RADIO COMM	...	-	-	-	100.0	-
CANADA	1983	RADIO+TV PUB RADIO COMM TV COMM	872.0 492.0 833.0	- - -	84.0 - -	- - -	15.0 97.0 89.0	1.0 3.0 11.0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1981	RADIO GOVT PUB	0.7 0.1	54.2 -	- -	- -	45.8 -	- 100.0
CUBA	1983	RADIO+TV GOVT	...	100.0	-	-	-	-
GUADELOUPE	1979	RADIO PUB TV PUB	7.3 9.0	- -	44.6 99.4	- -	55.0 -	0.4 0.6
MARTINIQUE	1979	RADIO PUB TV PUB	7.5 9.3	- -	49.0 99.2	- -	51.0 -	- 0.8
MEXICO	1982	RADIO GOVT COMM TV GOVT COMM	152.0 3712.0 61.0 2104.0	............	............	............	............	............
ST. PIERRE AND MICHELON	1979	RADIO PUB TV PUB	4.2 5.5	15.0 18.0	85.0 82.0	- -	- -	- -
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	1981	TV COMM	23.0	-	-	-	99.0	1.0
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	1983	RADIO PUB	0.1	100.0	-	-	-	-
AMERICA, SOUTH								
CHILE	1982	RADIO+TV GOVT PUB COMM	2062.9 323.2 897.5	1.1 1.1 0.9	- - -	0.1 2.2 0.6	82.5 93.3 92.9	16.3 3.4 5.6
FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)	1979	RADIO GOVT	0.018	0.97	19.5	-	17.5	63.0
FRENCH GUIANA	1979	RADIO PUB TV PUB	5.0 6.3	- -	82.0 99.1	- -	18.0 -	- 0.9
GUYANA	1979	RADIO GOVT	2.3	-	13.0	-	87.0	-
ASIA								
AFGHANISTAN	1981	RADIO GOVT TV GOVT	31.8 2.3	- -	1.6 65.2	- -	40.3 21.7	58.1 13.1
BANGLADESH	1979	RADIO GOVT TV GOVT	104.6 61.4	84.0 64.8	9.8 16.5	- -	5.9 18.8	0.4 -
BHUTAN	1979	RADIO PUB	0.3	100.0	-	-	-	-
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	1983	RADIO+TV GOVT	22.0	-	95.0	-	5.0	-
CYPRUS	1983	RADIO+TV PUB	5.2	3.9	36.8	-	56.1	3.3
HONG KONG	1981	RADIO GOVT TV GOVT	25.9 38.8	100.0 100.0	- -	- -	- -	- -
INDIA	1981	RADIO GOVT TV GOVT	590.0 148.5	50.0 -	25.6 33.0	24.4 -	- 67.0	- -
INDONESIA	1981	RADIO GOVT TV GOVT	18494.1 42823.0	100.0 -	- 37.0	- 63.0	- -	- -

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL MANPOWER
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

66. Scientific and technical manpower

(Latest available year)

Country or area	Year	Total	Scientists and engineers	Technicians
AFRICA				
Central African Rep.	1975	79	76	3
Congo	1983	..	789	..
Ghana	1976	9 819	4 084	5 735
Ivory Coast	1975	..	502	..
Kenya	1975	544	361	183
Madagascar	1980	479	112	367
Malawi	1977	431	189	242
Mauritius	1982	342	173	169
Niger	1976	94	93	1
Nigeria	1977	3 545	2 200	1 345
Rwanda	1981	..	245	..
Senegal	1976	..	522	..
Seychelles	1983	24	18	6
Sudan	1978	7 077	3 806	3 271
Togo	1976	445	261	184
Zambia	1976	400	250	150
AMERICA, NORTH				
Canada	1981	46 900	28 700	18 200
Costa Rica	1979	..	320	..
Cuba	1981	14 793	6 834	7 959
El Salvador	1981	2 535	564	1 971
Guatemala	1978	1 162	..	..
Panama	1975	505	204	301
Saint Lucia	1979	8	3	5
St. Pierre-Miquelon	1982	14	7	7
Turks and Caicos Is.	1976	2	2	..
United States	1982	..	702 000	..
AMERICA, SOUTH				
Argentina	1980	22 800	9 500	13 300
Brazil	1982	..	32 508	..
Chile	1981	3 753	3 753	..
Colombia	1978	2 153	1 449	704
Ecuador	1979	2 785	1 533	1 252
Guyana	1982	267	89	178
Paraguay	1981	807	..	..
Peru	1980	8 794	6 525	2 269
Venezuela	1980	..	3 673	..
ASIA				
Burma	1975	2 220	1 720	500
India	1978	56 527	..	..
Indonesia	1982	20 521	17 287	3 234
Israel	1978	..	14 722	..
Japan	1983	589 471	496 145	93 326
Jordan	1977	..	452	..
Korea, Republic of	1982	40 111	28 448	11 663
Kuwait	1977	767	606	161
Lebanon	1980	186	180	6
Pakistan	1981	11 620	5 144	6 476
Philippines	1982	7 474	5 146	2 328
Singapore	1981	1 259	724	535
Sri Lanka	1977	..	604	..
Turkey	1982	10 436	7 747	2 689
Viet Nam	1978	19 090	13 030	6 040
EUROPE				
Austria	1978	6 475	2 476	3 999
Belgium	1977	21 579	13 883	7 696
Bulgaria	1982	55 275	42 756	12 519
Czechoslovakia	1982	103 747	55 463	48 284
Denmark	1979	15 274	6 011	9 263
Finland	1981	17 651	9 454	8 197
France	1979	230 766	72 889	157 877
German Dem. Rep.	1981	191 200	121 100	70 100
Germany, Fed. Rep.	1981	243 680	128 162	115 518
Greece	1979	3 618	2 634	984
Hungary	1982	40 324	21 970	18 354
Iceland	1979	531	304	227

D-8 ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

- DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO. 215/1863 REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TELEVISION FOUNDATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Refer to the Short-Term Plan in the Main Report.

- BROADCAST LAW (EXCERPT OF JAPAN FOR A REFERENCE

Refer to the Supporting Report.

- ORGANIZATION CHARTS PROPOSED BY RTF FOR THE INTEGRATION OF RRI AND TVRI

Refer to the Long-Term Plan in the Main Report and Supporting Report.

DECISION OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
No. 215/1963
REGARDING
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TELEVISION FOUNDATION
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

We, President of the Republic of Indonesia

Considering:

1. that, with the completion of the Indonesian revolution, which was multi-complex, the revolution in the spiritual and physical fields has formed the basic elements for the guidance of the people and the state, and the frame of Indonesian human beings.
2. that television which is urgently needed as a mass communication tool in the spiritual and physical revolution for the guidance of the people and the state, is today still at the beginning stage of the development. Therefore, planning and supervision must be more intensified to reach a movement power, productivity and multi-purposes for and to fit into the needs of the revolution.
3. that the principle of execution should match with the basic strategy of Indonesian economy stipulated in the 1963 Economy Declaration of the Republic of Indonesia.

Have decided:

The establishment of Television Foundation of the Republic of Indonesia.

Chapter I

General Provision

Article 1

Television of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter abbreviated as TVRI, is centered/located in Jakarta with branch establishments at other places in the regions within Indonesia according to the requirements.

Article 2

TVRI comprises all the buildings, television equipment/facilities of Gelora (sport arena) Bung Karno Foundation in Jakarta and other facilities to be built from now on in accordance with the requirements.

Article 3

TVRI is the sole body entitled to construct/establish television stations in Indonesia and to justify the evaluation and judgement of all types and forms of imported television-equipment transmitter as well as receiving equipment.

Chapter II

Article 4

The purpose of TVRI is to make the mass communication media as a tool for the mental and spiritual implementation of the Indonesian people and state, and particularly for the forming of the Indonesian Socialistic human beings.

Article 5

To attain the aforementioned aims (Article 4), TVRI makes activities in the fields of information, education, science, religion, sports, art and culture, and cultural relations among nations.

Chapter III

Capital

Article 6

The capital/asset of TVRI consists of all the buildings and facilities of TVRI, Gelora (sport arena) Bung Karno Foundation.

Article 7

The above stipulated (Article 6) capital of TVRI is separated from the wealth of the state.

Article 8

To the capital of the Foundation (Television of RI), the following are added:

1. A subsidy from the government channeled through the supreme government
2. License fee from TV set owners
3. Revenues obtained from the activities of TVRI

Chapter IV

Management

Article 9

The management of television of the Republic of Indonesia is composed of a General Management and a Management.

Article 10

1. The head of the general management is the President of the Republic of Indonesia assisted by staff for the matters on television of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. The presidential staff for the matters on television of the Republic of Indonesia have a function to organize the general policies which are decided by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, and are responsible for the execution of them to the President.
3. The presidential staff for the matters on television of the Republic of Indonesia decide the main policies for the implementation of the general policies stated in Article 10.
4. The presidential staff for the matters on television of the Republic of Indonesia lead and control the execution of the main policies by management.
5. The President appoints a person of the presidential staff to become Chief of the presidential staff for the matters on television of the Republic of Indonesia.
6. Members of the presidential staff for the matters on television of the Republic of Indonesia are appointed and dismissed by the President.
7. The President decides honorarium and other income for members of the presidential staff on the matters of television of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 11

The activities of television of the Republic of Indonesia are implemented by the management consisting of a Director, A Deputy Director for Programming/Planning, a Deputy Director for Technical Affairs and a Deputy Director for Administration, Commercial and Financial Matters.

Article 12

1. The Director is responsible to the presidential staff for the matters on television of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. The Deputy Directors are responsible to the Director.

Article 13

In the circumstances as provided hereunder and as proposed by the presidential staff, the President may dismiss members of the management, although one of the following reasons occurs within a time limit of appointment.

1. At own request
2. Because of death
3. Because of the action(s) which damage(s) the prestige of television of the Republic of Indonesia.
4. Because of the action(s) and attitude(s) which are contradictory to the interest of the nation and the people.

Article 14

1. The management implements the main policies provided by the General Management, at the execution of the duties on television of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. In the implementation of the aims of the Foundation, the TVRI management is obliged:
 - a. To plan, manage and control television activities based on the main policies of the General Management
 - b. To manage TVRI in the execution of activities as stipulated in Article 15 Paragraph 1
 - c. To strive for cooperation with Departments, regional governments, public or private enterprises whose activities are interconnected with the fields of TVRI duties
 - d. To manage the wealth/properties of TVRI
 - e. To be the management representing TVRI within and outside the district court.
The management may authorize their duties to a member of the management, to somebody or several personnel of TVRI, individually or together, or to another person or another body who is appointed for those tasks.
 - f. For salaries and other income of the management to be decided by the President.
The President may transfer his competence to the Chief of the presidential staff for TVRI.
 - g. For the orderly execution of management and regulations being arranged by the management and approved by the Chief of staff on behalf of the President.

Article 15

1. For a smooth execution of the duties, the Chief of staff appoints and dismisses Heads of Divisions as proposed by the management based on the personnel regulations in force
2. Heads of Divisions are responsible to the management.
3. The management appoints and dismisses other personnel of TVRI in accordance with the regulations which are decided by the management and upon the approval of the Chief of staff.

Chapter V

Advisory Body

Article 16

If deemed necessary, the presidential staff may establish/form an Advisory Body to render advice when one is needed. Members of the Advisory Council is composed of experts in various fields within their capacity as an ex-office worker and an information person as well.

Chapter VI

Article 17

The utilization of TVRI is decided in conformity with the Decision of the President No.27-1963 which is altered and matched.

Chapter VII

Fiscal Year

Article 18

The fiscal year of TVRI Foundation is the calendar year.

Chapter VIII

Budget of TVRI

Article 19

1. In the three months, at the latest, before the beginning of the fiscal year, the management submits a TVRI budget to the Chief of staff for approval.
2. The budget comes into force, unless the Chief of staff expresses his objection to or rejects a project inserted in the TVRI budget, before the beginning of the new fiscal year.
3. Prior agreement shall be obtained from the Chief of staff whenever the budget will be altered during the fiscal year.

Chapter IX

Periodical Report of Achievements and Activities of TVRI

Article 20

The management sends to the Chief of staff financial reports on periodical achievements and activities of TVRI, complying the decided arrangement.

Article 21

1. For every fiscal year, the management prepares a profit-and-loss statement. This profit-and-loss statement is sent to the Chief of staff and the Board of Audit in compliance with the procedures and the time decided by the Chief of staff.
2. The system of judgement on the yearly accountability should be described.
3. The yearly accountability is regarded as acknowledged unless the Chief of staff proposes a refusal within three months after receiving it.
4. The acknowledgement of the yearly accountability by the Chief of staff means to set the management free from its responsibilities for the contents of the report.

Chapter X

Liquidation

Article 22

1. The liquidation and the appointment of a liquidator will be decided by the President.
2. All TVRI properties are handed over to the Chief of staff after the liquidation is made and thus TVRI is discharged from responsibility of the work which has been accomplished.

Chapter XI

Transitional Regulation

Article 23

Before transfer of the authority and the management of TVRI Foundation, all the buildings can be transferred to TVRI according to this regulation, and therefore, likewise all organizations which have existed including all the personnel working and still doing their jobs as usual, until the issuance of another decision from the Chief of staff.

Chapter XII

Closing Provision

Article 24

Matters not sufficiently stipulated yet in this decision will be decided by the Chief of staff.

This decision is valid on the day of issuance.

Published
in Jakarta on
20th October 1963
Secretary of State
(signed)
Moch. Ichsan S.H.

Issued in Jakarta
On 20th October 1963
The President of the
Republic of Indonesia
(signed)
SUKARNO

I. BROADCAST LAW (Excerpt)

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Purpose)

Article 1. The purpose of this Law is to regulate the broadcasting so as to meet the public welfare, and to strive for the sound development thereof, in accordance with the principles as stated below.

- (1) To secure the maximum availability and benefits of broadcasting to the people;
- (2) To assure the freedom of expression through broadcasting by guaranteeing the impartiality, integrity, and autonomy of broadcasting;
- (3) To make the broadcasting contribute to the development of healthy democracy by clarifying responsibility of those persons engaged in broadcasting.

(Freedom of Broadcast Programmes Compiling)

Article 3. Broadcast programmes shall never be interfered with or regulated by any person, excepting the case where he does so upon the powers provided for by law.

CHAPTER II JAPAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION (NHK)

(Purpose)

Article 7. The purpose of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation (hereinafter to be simply referred to as the "Corporation") is to conduct its broadcasting for the public welfare in such a manner that its broadcasting may be received all over Japan.

(Business)

Article 9. For the accomplishment of the purpose mentioned in Article 7 the Corporation shall conduct the following businesses:

1. (1) To conduct the domestic broadcasting by means of the following broadcastings;
 - (a) Standard broadcasting
 - (b) Ultra-short-wave broadcasting
 - (c) Television broadcasting
- (2) To conduct researches and investigations necessary for the improvement and development of broadcasting and the reception thereof.

2. The Corporation may, in addition to those businesses mentioned in the preceding paragraph, conduct the following businesses for the accomplishment of the purpose mentioned in Article 7:

- (1) To maintain, train or subsidize theatrical, musical and other bodies necessary for programming;
- (2) To provide or support public concerts or other public entertainments primarily intended to be broadcast by the Corporation;
- (3) To conduct publicity and publication necessary for the popularization and development of broadcasting, and, on request, to give advice to the public relating to the reception of broadcasting;
- (4) To acquire and use, or to permit the use of, any literary, musical, artistic and scientific copyrights, necessary for compiling broadcast programmes;
- (5) To acquire patent rights and utility model rights necessary for the broadcasting and application and non-application rights thereof;
- (6) To collect, and exchange with others, news and information for compiling broadcast programmes;
- (7) To conduct researches and investigations contributory to the improvement and development of broadcasting and the reception thereof, or to make design of broadcast equipment or offer other technical assistance, or to train the personnel to be engaged in the broadcasting, on request;
- (8) To repair radio receivers on request;
- (9) In addition to the above, to conduct services deemed to be specially necessary for the improvement and development of broadcasting and the reception thereof, which have been

approved by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

3. In conducting the businesses mentioned in the preceding two paragraphs, the Corporation shall not aim at profits.
4. The Corporation shall so arrange as to make either of the standard broadcasting or the ultra-short-wave broadcasting, and the television broadcasting be received all over the country.

Article 9.2. The Corporation shall, in addition to the business mentioned in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the preceding article, conduct the overseas broadcasting.

D
1
1
1
1
1
1

(Investment in Space Development Corporation)

Article 9.3. The Corporation may, if deemed necessary in executing its business affairs, invest in the Space Development Corporation in accordance with the provisions of its Budget of Revenues and Expenditures, Business Programme and Financial Programme, provided the authorization of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications is obtained.

(Establishment of Board of Governors and its Powers)

Article 13. The Board of Governors shall be established in the Corporation.

2. The Board of Governors shall have powers and responsibilities to decide the management policy and other important matters relative

to the operation of the business of the Corporation.

Article 14. The following matters shall require the decision of the Board of Governors; provided that this shall not necessarily apply to such matters as deemed minor by it:

- (1) Budget of revenues and expenditures, business project and financial programme;
- (2) Settlement of accounts;
- (3) Establishment plan of broadcast stations and the establishment, suspension and abolition of broadcast stations;
- (4) The Standards of Domestic Broadcast Programmes set forth in Article 44-2 Paragraph 1 and the Standards of Overseas Broadcast Programmes set forth in Article 44-5 Paragraph 2 as well as the basic plan for the compilation of broadcast programmes;
- (5) Alteration of the articles;
- (6) Terms of the receiver's contract mentioned in Article 32, and standards for the exemption of the receiver's fee;
- (7) Issuance of broadcast bond and borrowing of loan;
- (8) Rules relating to the administration of the enterprise and the performance of the service;
- (9) Remuneration, retirement allowance and social expenses of officers (including all other similar items regardless of their names);
- (10) Such other matters as deemed of special necessity by the Board of Governors.

(Organization of Board of Governors)

Article 15. The Board of Governors shall be composed of twelve governors.

2. The Board of Governors shall have one chairman who shall be decided by election among governors.

3. The chairman shall preside over the business of the Board of Governors.

4. The Board of Governors shall appoint in advance a person from among the governors to act for the chairman in the case where he is prevented from discharging his duties.

D - 1
o
1
(Appointment of Governors)

Article 16. The governors shall be appointed by the Prime Minister with the consent of both Houses of the Diet from among persons capable of making fair judgment concerning the public welfare and having wide experience and knowledge. In this case, consideration shall be given to their appointment so as to get fair representation in the fields of education, culture, science, industry, and others.

(Term of Office)

Article 17. The term of office of a governor shall be three years. However, the governor to fill a vacancy shall hold his office for the remainder of the term of office of his predecessor.

2. The governors may be re-appointed.

3. Notwithstanding the provision of Paragraph 1, the governors shall, even after their term of office expired, remain in office until new governors are appointed.

(Procedures for Decision, etc.)

Article 23. The Board of Governors shall not open its meeting nor take decision unless the chairman or the person to act for him mentioned in Article 15 Paragraph 4 and six or more governors are present.

2. Except as prescribed otherwise elsewhere, the issues of the meeting of the Board of Governors shall be decided by the majority of votes of governors present; in case of a tie, the chairman shall decide.

3. The president may be present at the meeting mentioned in Paragraph 1 to state his opinion.

(Officers)

Article 24. The Corporation shall, in addition to the governors of the Board of Governors, have one president, one vice-president, seven to ten managing directors, and not more than three auditors as officers.

(Board of Managing Directors)

Article 25. The Board of Managing Directors shall be composed of

the president, vice-president, and managing directors.

2. The Board of Managing Directors shall, in accordance with the provisions of articles of Corporation, deliberate on matters related to the execution of important business of the Corporation.

(President, etc.)

Article 26. The president shall represent the Corporation and preside over the business thereof as to be determined by the Board of Governors.

2. The vice-president shall, as to be determined by the president, represent the Corporation and assist the president in administering the business of the Corporation, act for the president when he is prevented from discharging his duties, and discharge the duties of the president when the post of the president is vacant.

3. Managing directors shall, as to be determined by the president, represent the Corporation and assist the president and vice-president in administering the business of the Corporation, act for the president and vice-president when both of them are prevented from discharging their duties, and discharge their duties when the posts of both the president and vice-president are vacant.

4. Auditors shall audit the business conducted by the president, vice-president, and managing directors and report the result of the audit to the Board of Governors.

Article 27. The president shall be appointed by the Board of Governors.

2. The appointment under the preceding paragraph shall require the decision of the Board of Governors by the majority of not less than nine Governors.

3. The vice-president and managing directors shall be appointed by the president with the consent of the Board of Governors.

4. Auditors shall be appointed by the Board of Governors.

Article 28. The term of office of the president, vice-president, managing directors, and auditors shall be three years.

2. The president, vice-president, managing directors, and auditors may be re-appointed.

3. Notwithstanding the provision of Paragraph 1, the president shall, even when his term of office expired, continue to hold his office until the new president is appointed.

(Receiver's Contract and Receiver's Fee)

Article 32. Any person who is equipped with receiving equipment capable of receiving the broadcasting provided by the Corporation shall conclude a contract with the Corporation with regard to the reception of its broadcasting. However, this shall not necessarily apply to those

equipped with receiving equipment not intended to receive broadcasting or with receiving equipment capable of receiving radio broadcasting only (broadcasting for only voice and other sounds and which does not correspond to television broadcasting).

2. The Corporation shall not exempt the receiver's fee to be collected from any one who has concluded a contract under the provision of the preceding paragraph except in accordance with the standard approved in advance by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

3. The Corporation shall obtain, in advance, the authorization of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications with respect to the terms of contract provided for in Paragraph 1.

(Order for Conduct of Overseas Broadcasting)

Article 33. The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications may order the Corporation to conduct overseas broadcastings, designating such necessary matters as the service areas and matters to be broadcast.

(Research Activities)

Article 34. The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications may, when it is deemed necessary for the improvement and development of broadcasting and the reception thereof, order the Corporation to make research in such matters as to be designated by him.

2. The result of any research performed according to the provision of the preceding paragraph shall be utilized so as to contribute to the interests of the public such as the development of broadcasting enterprise.

(Expenses for Overseas Broadcasting, etc.)

Article 35. Expenses required for the services performed by the Corporation in accordance with the provisions of the preceding two articles shall be borne by the State.

(Business Year)

Article 36. The business year of the Corporation shall begin in April every year and end in March of the following year.

(Budget of Revenues and Expenditures, Business Project and Financial Programme)

Article 37. The Corporation shall prepare the budget of revenues and expenditures, business project and financial programme for every business year and present them to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications. The same procedures shall be followed for the alteration thereof.

Article 38. The Corporation shall prepare its business report for every business year and present it to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications within two months from the end of every business year.

(Limitation of Expenses)

Article 39. The income of the Corporation shall not be expended for other purposes than the performance of business listed in Article 9 Paragraph 1 and Article 9-2.

(Presentation of Balance Sheet, etc.)

Article 40. The Corporation shall prepare the inventory, balance sheet and profit and loss statement of every business year together with the written explanation thereof and present them to the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications within two months from the end of the business year.

Article 41

(Broadcast Bond)

Article 42. The Corporation may, with the prior approval of the Minister of Finance, issue the broadcast bond to raise the fund for the construction or improvement of broadcast equipment.

(Compiling of the Broadcasting Programmes of the Domestic Broadcasting, etc.)

Article 44. The Corporation shall, in compiling and broadcasting the broadcast programmes of the domestic broadcasting, follow what are laid down in the following items:

- (1) Shall exert its possible efforts to satisfy the wishes of the people as well as to contribute to the elevation of the level of civilization by broadcasting rich and good broadcast programmes;
- (2) Shall keep local programmes in addition to national programmes;

- (3) Shall strive to be conducive to the up-bringing and popularization of new civilization as well as to the preservation of past excellent civilization of our country.

2. The Corporation shall, in order to know the wishes of the people, conduct scientific listening polls at regular intervals and make the result thereof public.

3. The Corporation shall, in compiling the broadcast programmes of the domestic broadcasting, follow what are laid down in the following items:

- (1) Shall not disturb the public security and good morals and manners;
- (2) Shall be politically impartial;
- (3) Shall broadcast news without distorting the facts;
- (4) As regard the controversial issue, shall clarify the point of issue from all the angles possible.

4. The Corporation shall, in compiling the broadcast programmes of the domestic broadcasting, provide, except those provided in accordance with a special business project, cultural programmes or educational programmes as well as news programmes and entertainment programmes, maintaining harmony between broadcast programmes.

5. The Corporation shall, in compiling and broadcasting the educational programmes, clearly indicate the persons whom the broadcasting is aimed at and make the contents of the broadcasting being systematic and continuative, as well as instructive and appropriate to such persons; at the same time, means shall be so

provided as to allow the general public to learn the plans and the contents of the broadcasting in advance. In this case, if the programme is intended for schools, the contents thereof shall conform to the standards of the curricula provided for by the laws and regulations relative to the school education.

(Standards of Domestic Broadcast Programmes)

Article 44-2. The Corporation shall establish the standards for the compilation of the broadcast programmes of the domestic broadcasting (to be simply referred to as the "Standards of Domestic Broadcast Programmes", hereinafter) according to the kind of the broadcast programme of the domestic broadcasting and to the kind of persons whom the broadcasting is aimed at, and shall compile the broadcast programmes of the domestic broadcasting in accordance with the standards.

2. The Corporation shall, when it has established the Standards of Domestic Broadcast Programmes in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, make it public. It shall be the same when the standards were amended.

(Broadcast Programme Consultative Committees of Domestic Broadcasting)

Article 44-3. The Corporation shall, for the purpose of maintaining the appropriateness of the broadcast programmes of the domestic broadcasting, have the Central Broadcast Programme Consultative Committee (to be referred to as the "Central Consultative Committee", hereinafter) and District Broadcast Programme Consultative Committees (to be

referred to as the "District Consultative Committees", hereinafter).

5. The Central Consultative Committee and the District Consultative Committees shall consist of not less than fifteen and not less than seven members, respectively.

Article 44-4. When the Corporation intends to establish, or change, the Standards of Domestic Broadcast Programmes and the basic plan for the compilation of the broadcast programmes of the domestic broadcasting, the president must consult the Central Consultative Committee.

2. When the Corporation intends to establish, or change, the plan relating to the compilation and broadcasting of the broadcast programmes intended for the districts prescribed in Paragraph 2 of the preceding article, the president must consult the District Consultative Committee.

3. The president shall, in case the Central Consultative Committee or District Consultative Committees replied or stated its views in accordance with the provision of Paragraph 3 or 4 of the preceding article, take necessary action in deference to such reply or statement.

(Compiling of the Broadcast Programmes of the Overseas Broadcasting etc.)

Article 44-5. The Corporation shall, in compiling and broadcasting the broadcast programmes of the overseas broadcasting or in compiling

the broadcast programmes to be offered to foreign broadcast stations, exert its effort in contributing to the promotion of international friendship and to the development of economic interchange with foreign countries, by cultivating and popularizing the correct recognition for our country by introducing our civilization, industry and other state of things; at the same time, it shall endeavour to give appropriate entertainments to our nationals in foreign countries.

2. The provisions of Article 44-4 Paragraph 1 shall apply mutatis mutandis to the compilation of the broadcast programmes of the overseas broadcasting of the Corporation. In this case, the "Standards of Domestic Broadcast Programmes" in the same paragraph shall read the "Standards of Overseas Broadcast Programmes".

(Overseas Broadcast Programme Consultative Committee)
Article 44-6. The Corporation shall, for the purpose of maintaining appropriateness of the broadcast programmes of the overseas broadcasting, have the Overseas Broadcast Programme Consultative Committee.

(Ex Post Facto Disposition Concerning Contents of Broadcasting)
Article 44-7. The Corporation shall in accordance with the provision of the Cabinet Order and only within three weeks after the broadcasting of the broadcast programmes, take actions necessary for allowing the Central Consultative Committee or Overseas Consultative Committee or those concerned with the broadcasting of correction or cancellation under the provisions of Article 4, to be able to confirm, after the broadcasting,

the contents of broadcast programmes.

(Campaign Broadcasting)

Article 45. In case the Corporation allowed any candidate for an elective office to broadcast his political views or make a campaign speech, it must, on application, let other candidates for the same office in the same election broadcast under the same conditions.

(Prohibition of Commercial Advertising Broadcasting)

Article 46. The Corporation shall not broadcast any advertisement related to any other person's commercial business.

2. The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall, in case where necessary in the compiling of broadcast programmes and where regarded as not for advertisement related to any other person's commercial business, not preclude the broadcasting of the name or title of the author or operator.

(Advice of Radio Regulatory Council)

Article 48-1. In any of the following cases, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications shall refer to the Radio Regulatory Council and take action in deference to the decision of the said Council:

1. Where dispositions based upon the provisions of Article 9 Paragraph 2 Item (10) (approval of voluntary services). Article 9 Paragraph 3 (approval of investment in Space Development

Corporation), Article 11 Paragraph 2 (approval of the change of Articles), Article 32 Paragraphs 2 and 3 (approval of the standards of receiver's fee exemption and terms of receiver's contract), Article 33 (order for conduct of international broadcasting), Article 34 Paragraph 1 (order for implementation of researches related to broadcasting), Article 37-2 Paragraph 1 (order for implementation of researches related to broadcasting), Article 37-2 Paragraph 1 (approval of budget of revenues and expenditures, etc.), Article 43 Paragraph 1 (approval of abolition or suspension of broadcasting), or the preceding article (approval of the transfer of broadcasting equipment, etc.) are to be taken.

2. Where comment on the budget of revenues and expenditures, business projects and financial programmes of the Corporation are to be attached under the provisions of Article 37 Paragraph 2.

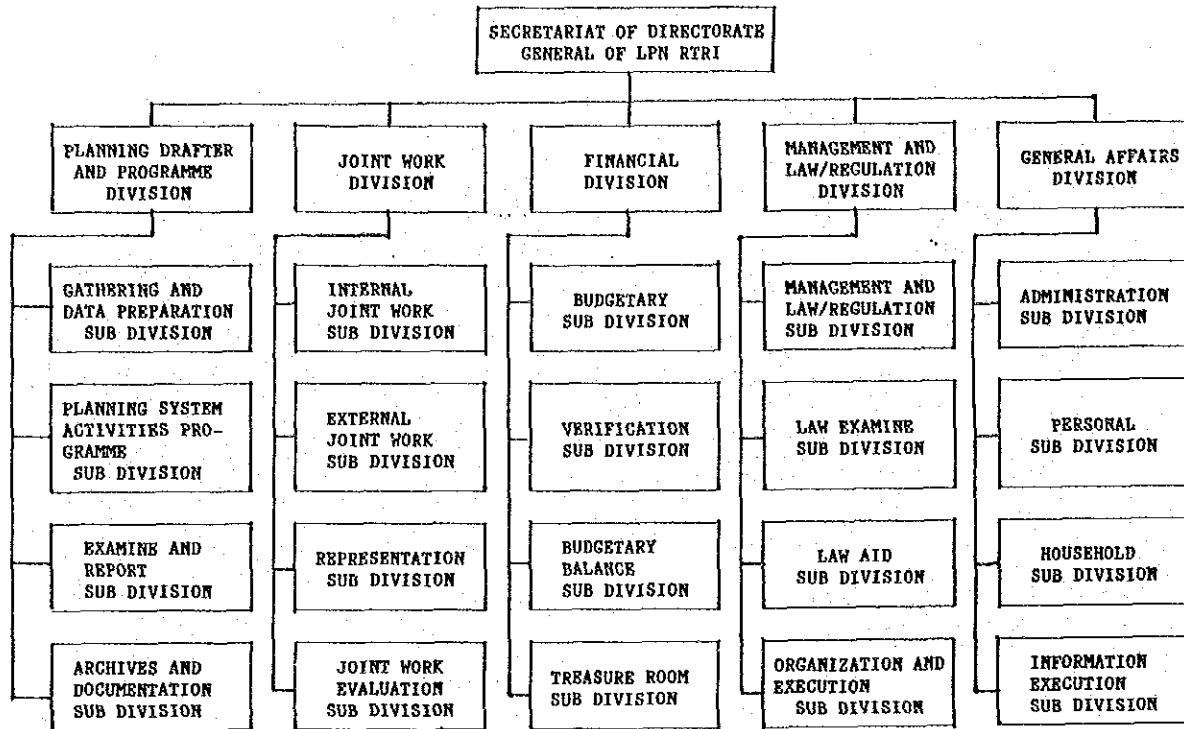


Chart 2

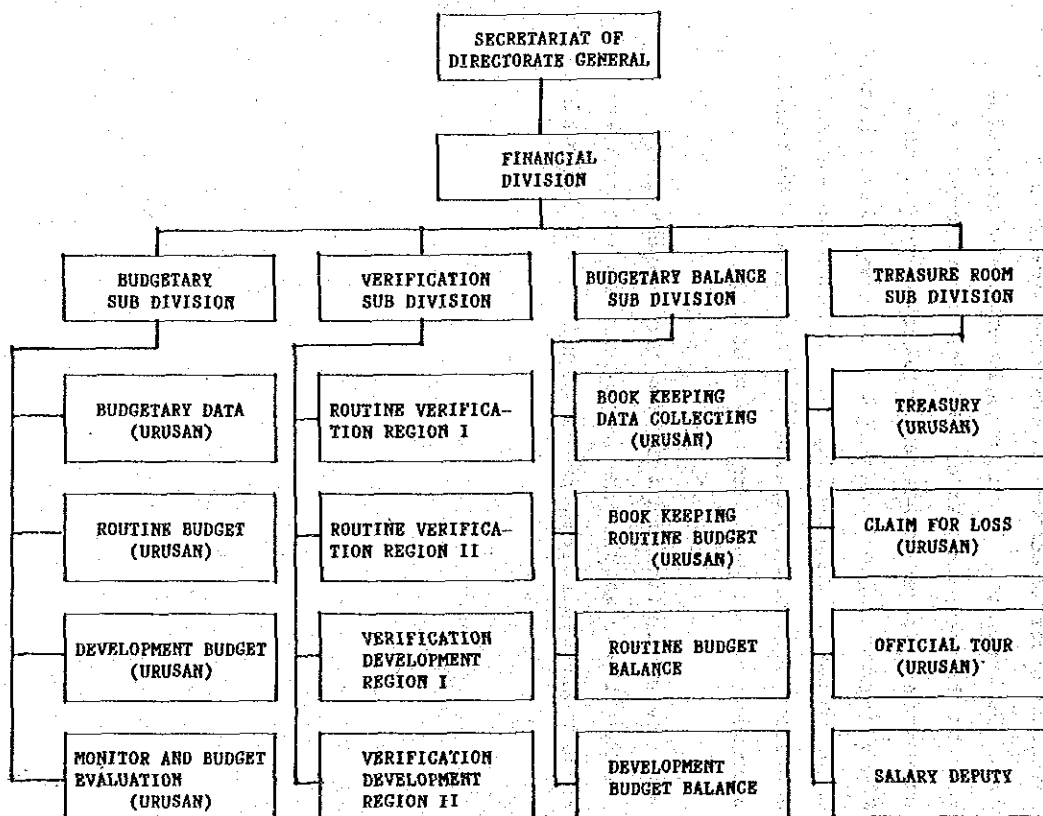


Chart 3

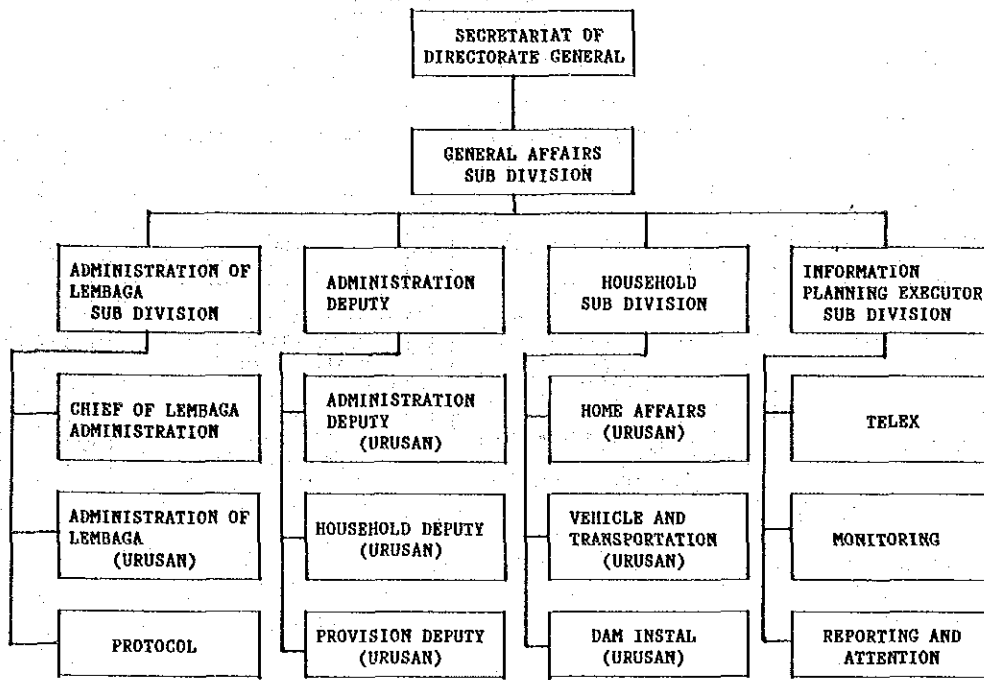


Chart 4

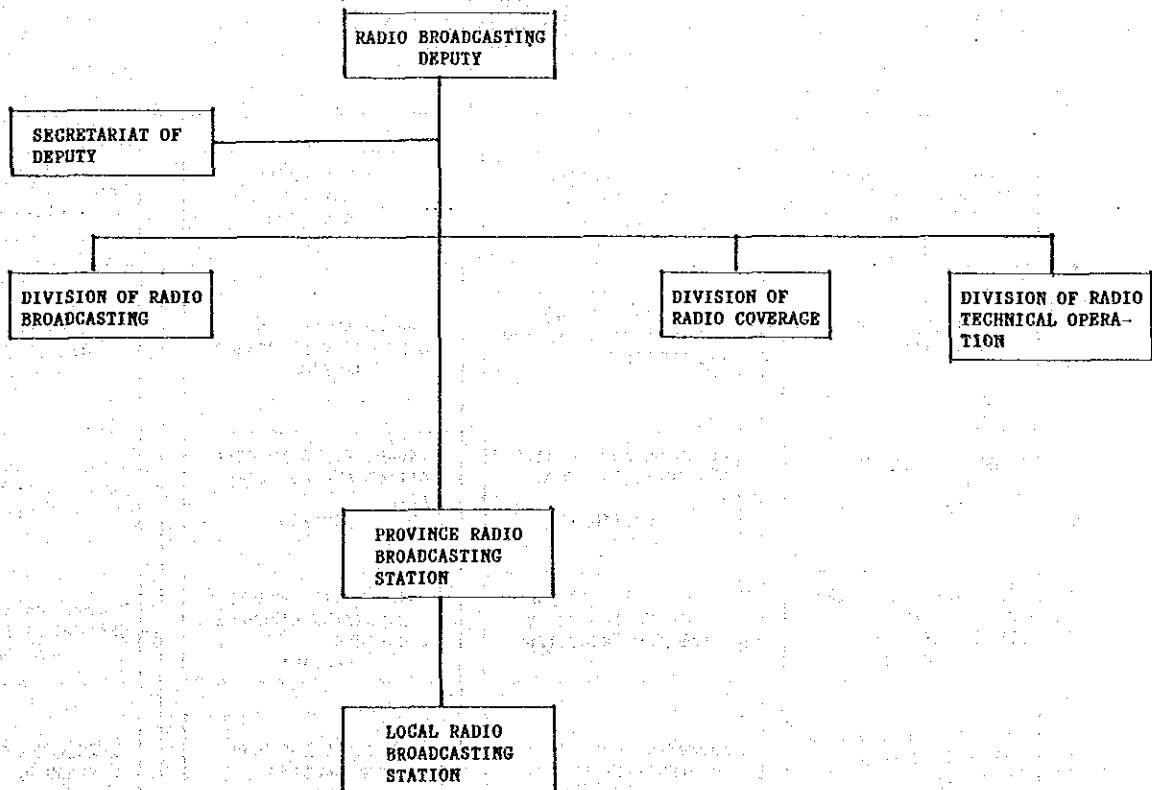


Chart 5

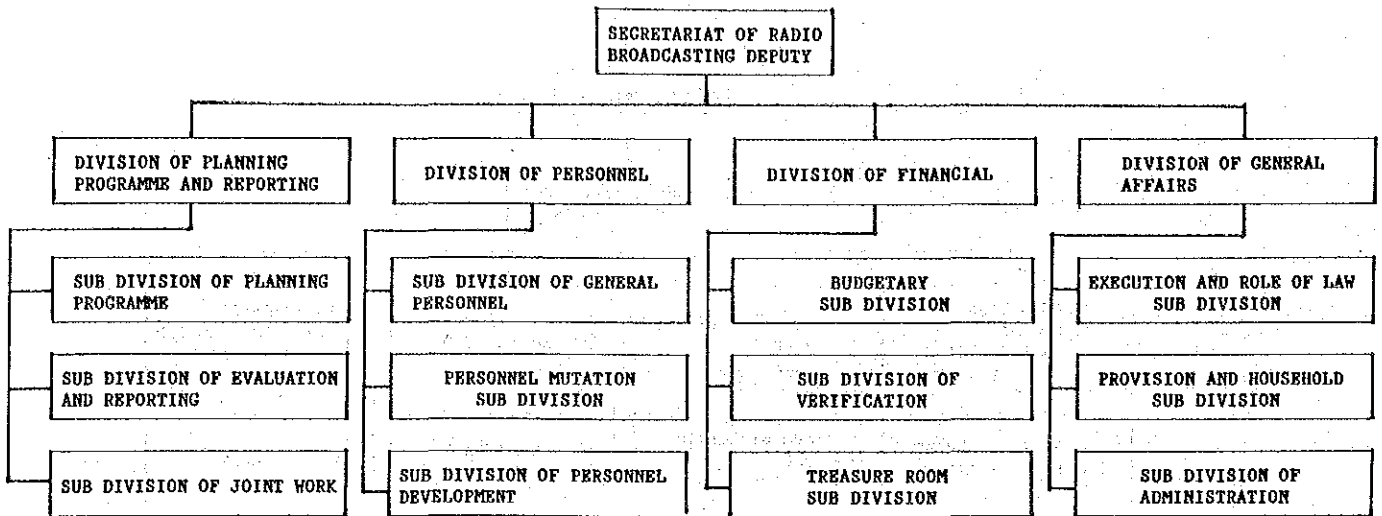


Chart 6

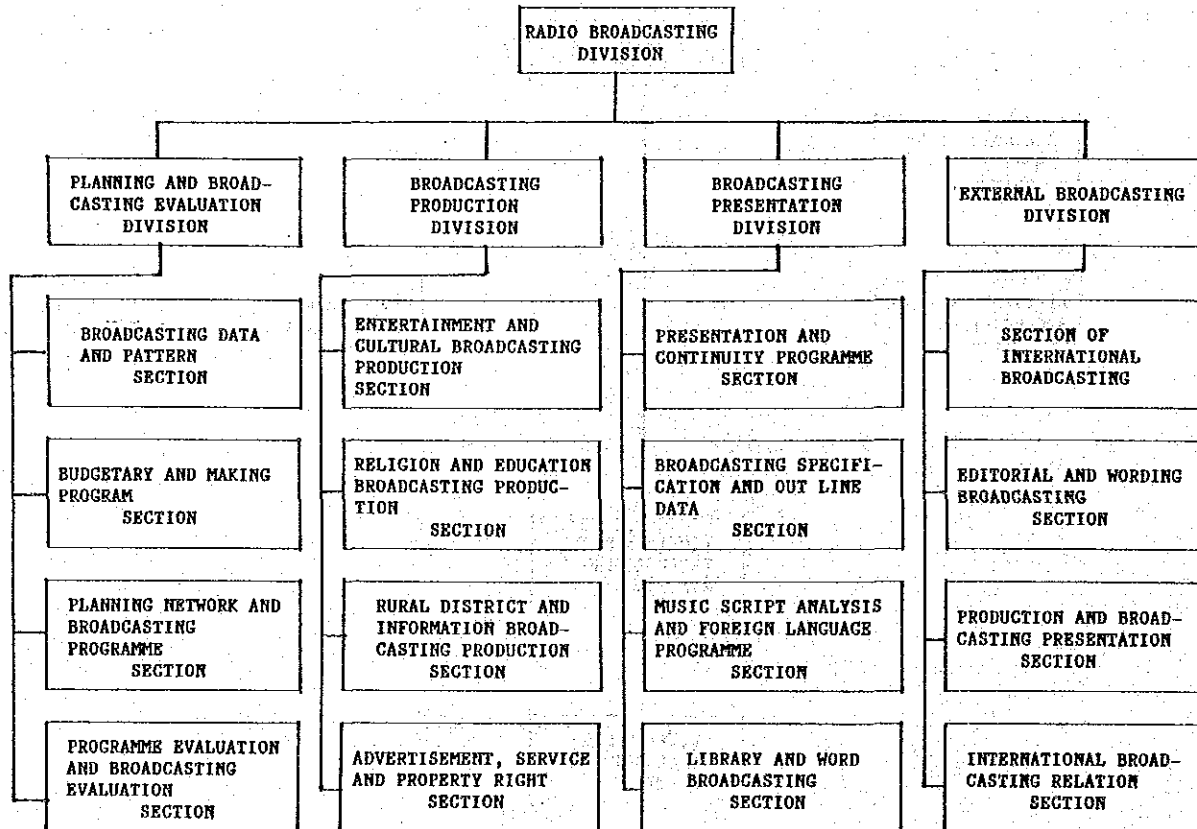


Chart 7 D-8-18

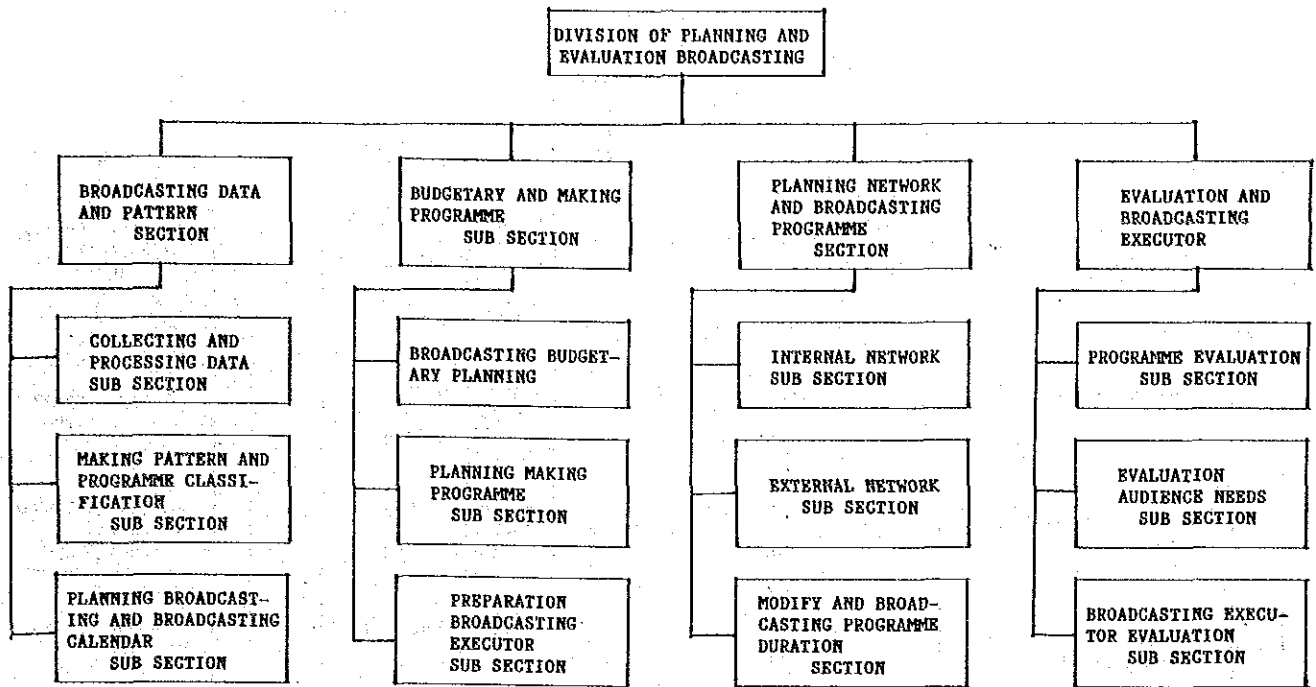


Chart 8

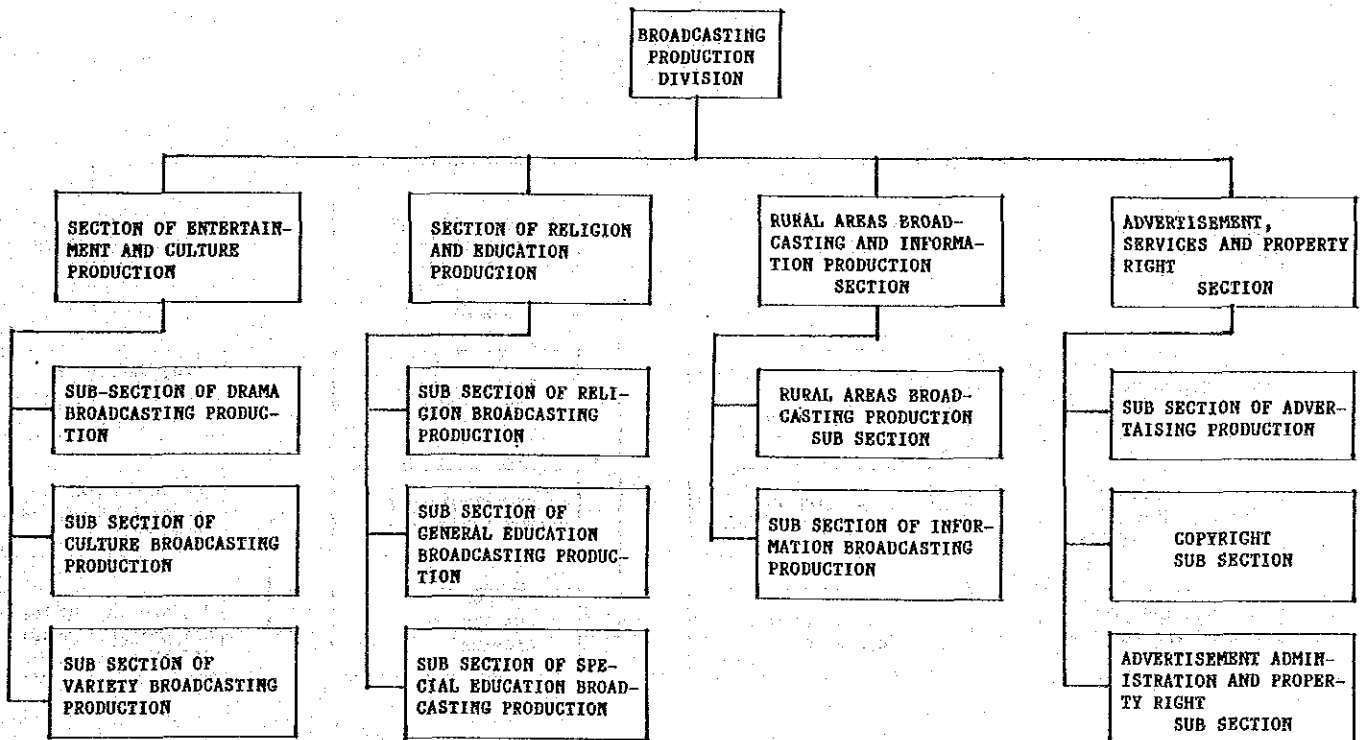


Chart 9

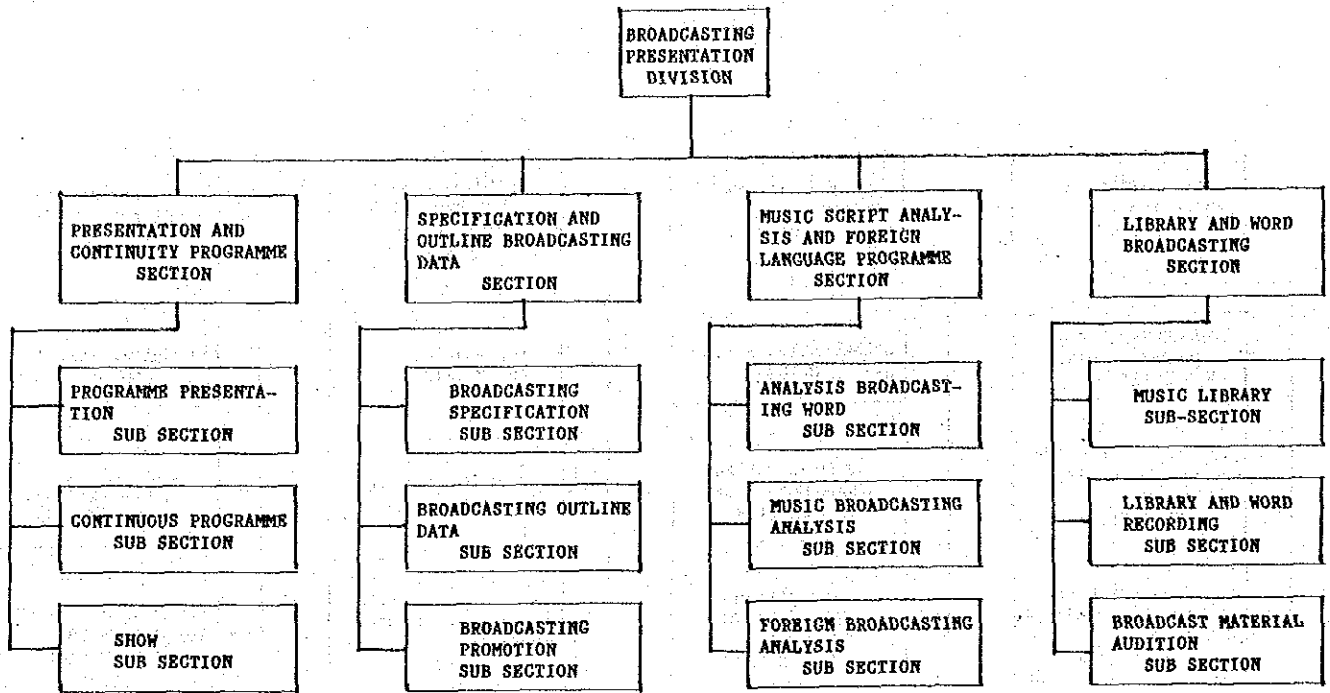


Chart 10

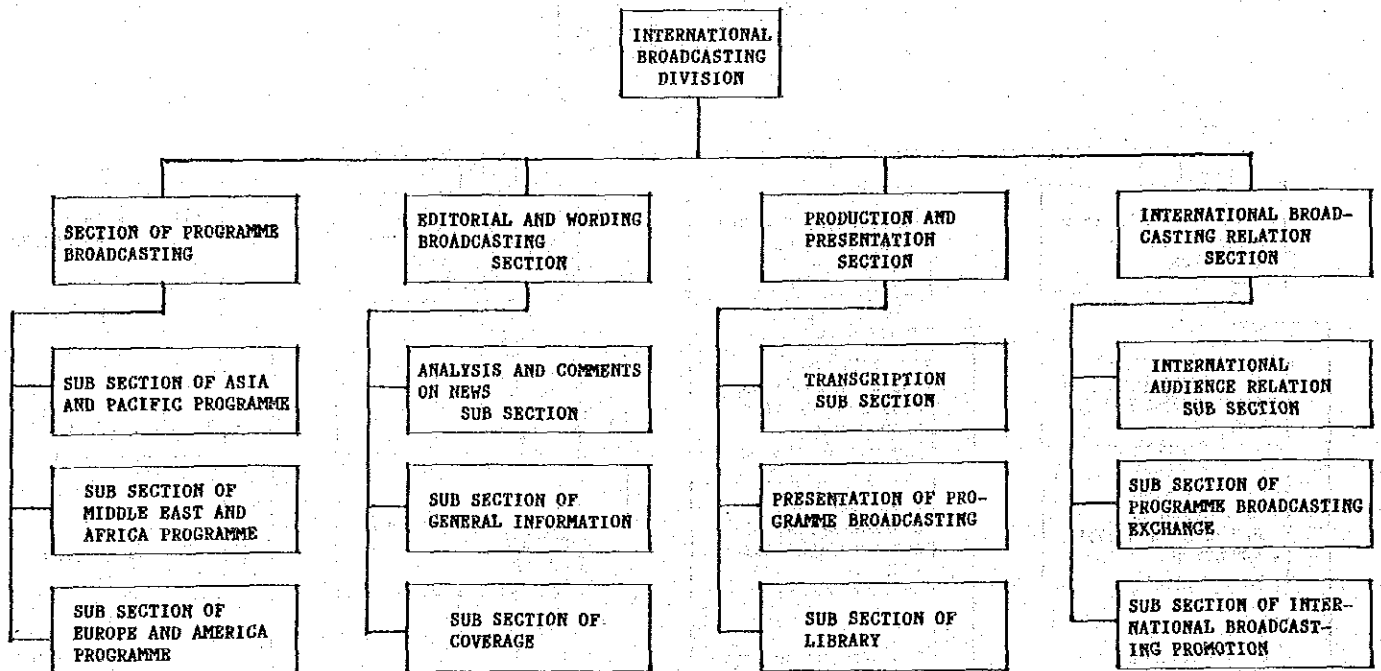


Chart 11

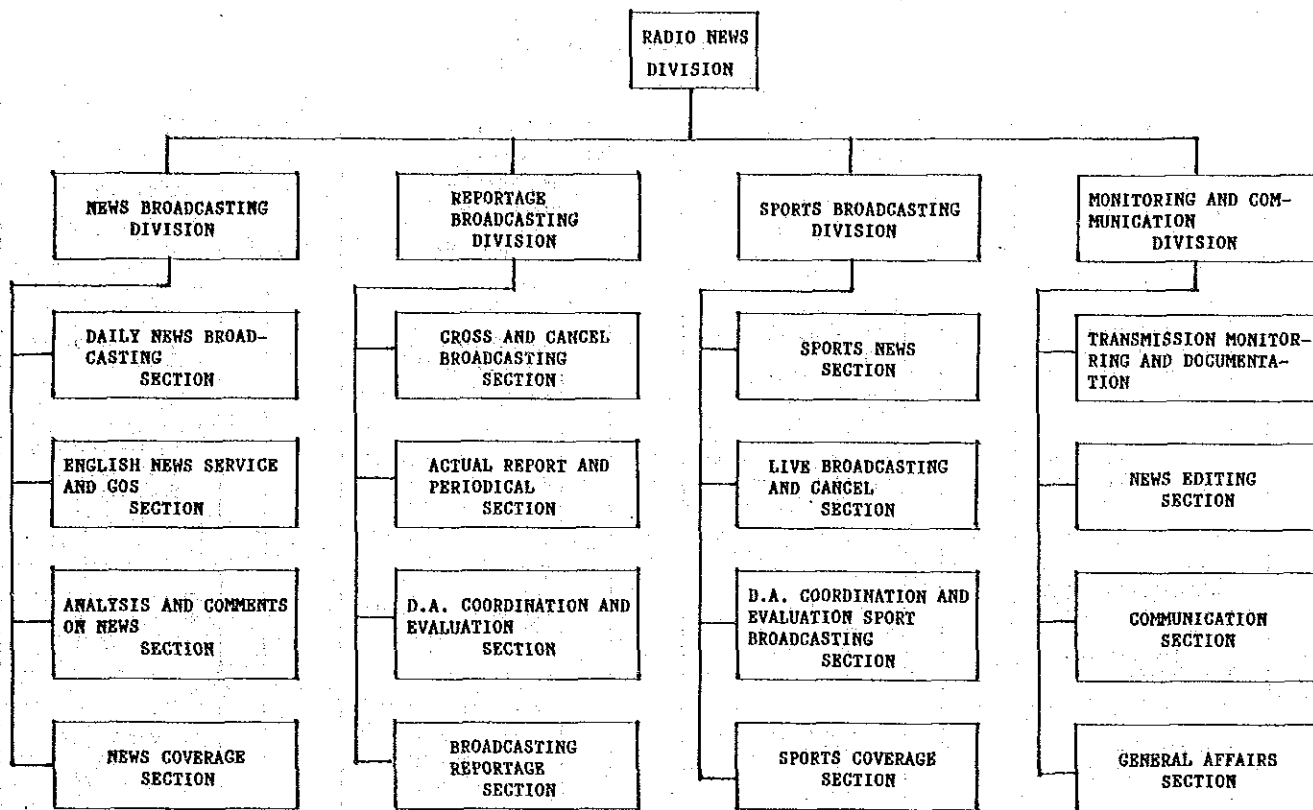


Chart 12

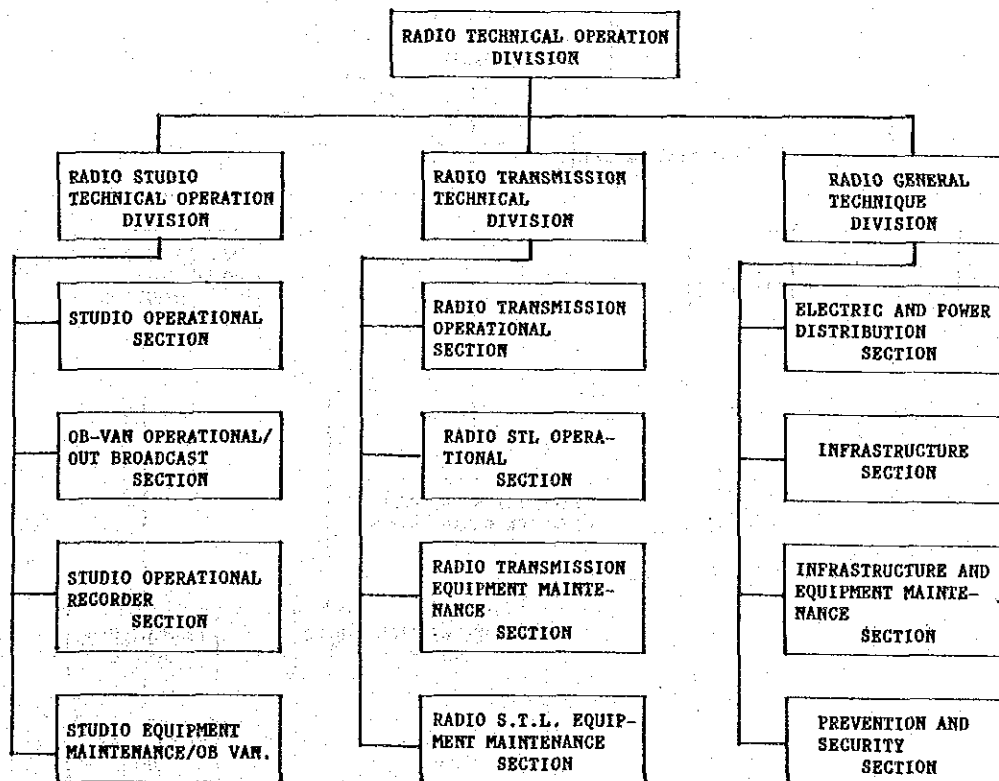


Chart 13

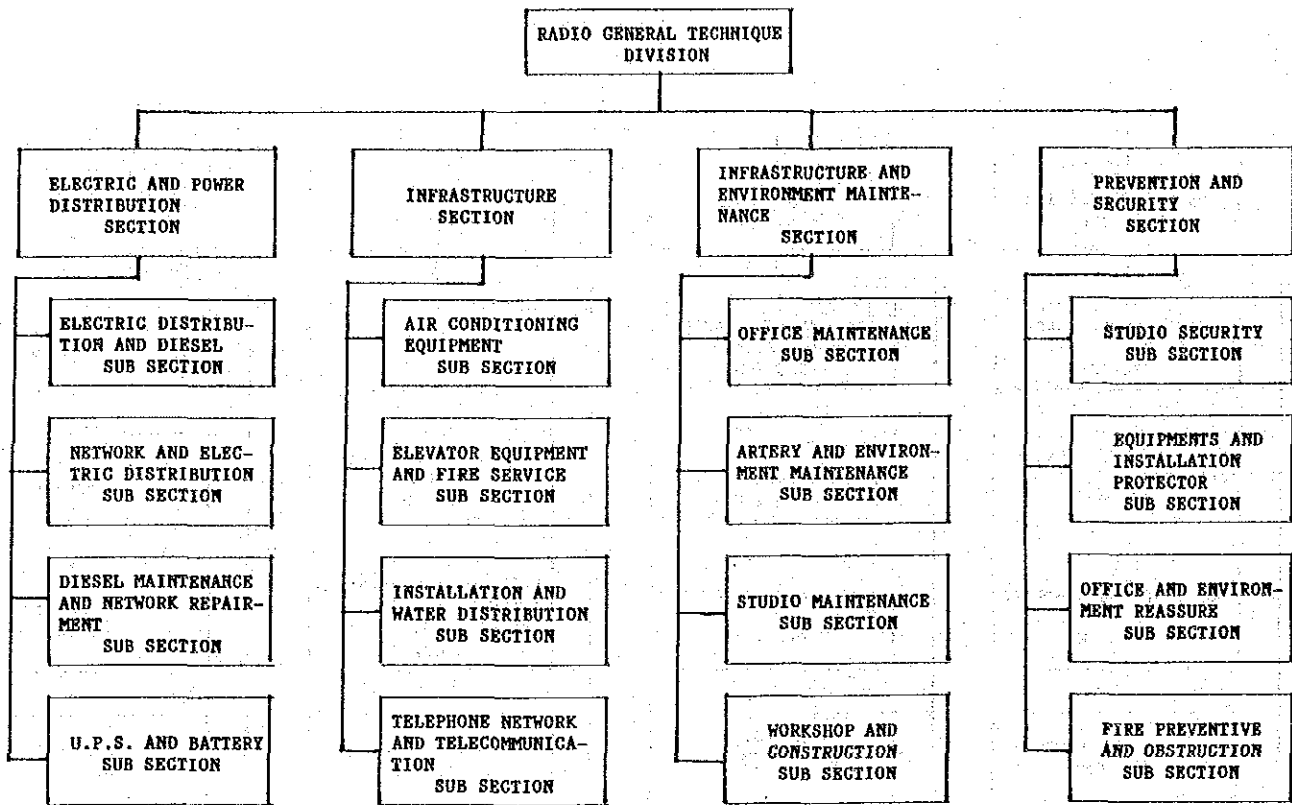


Chart 13A

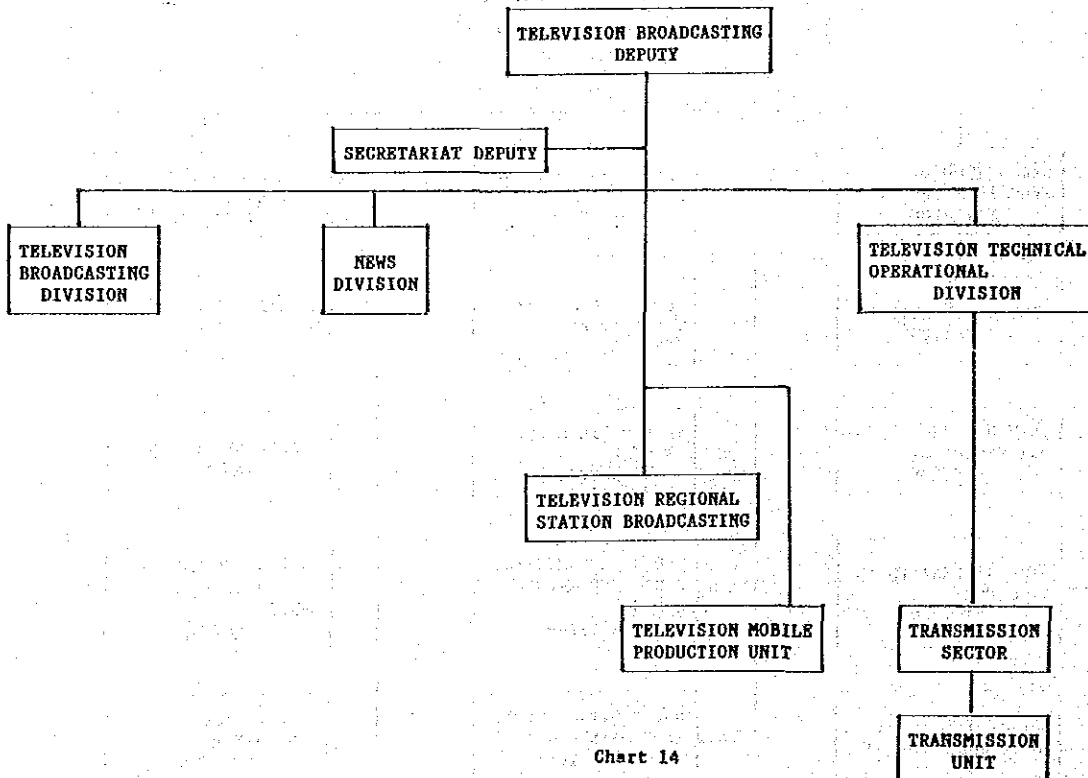


Chart 14

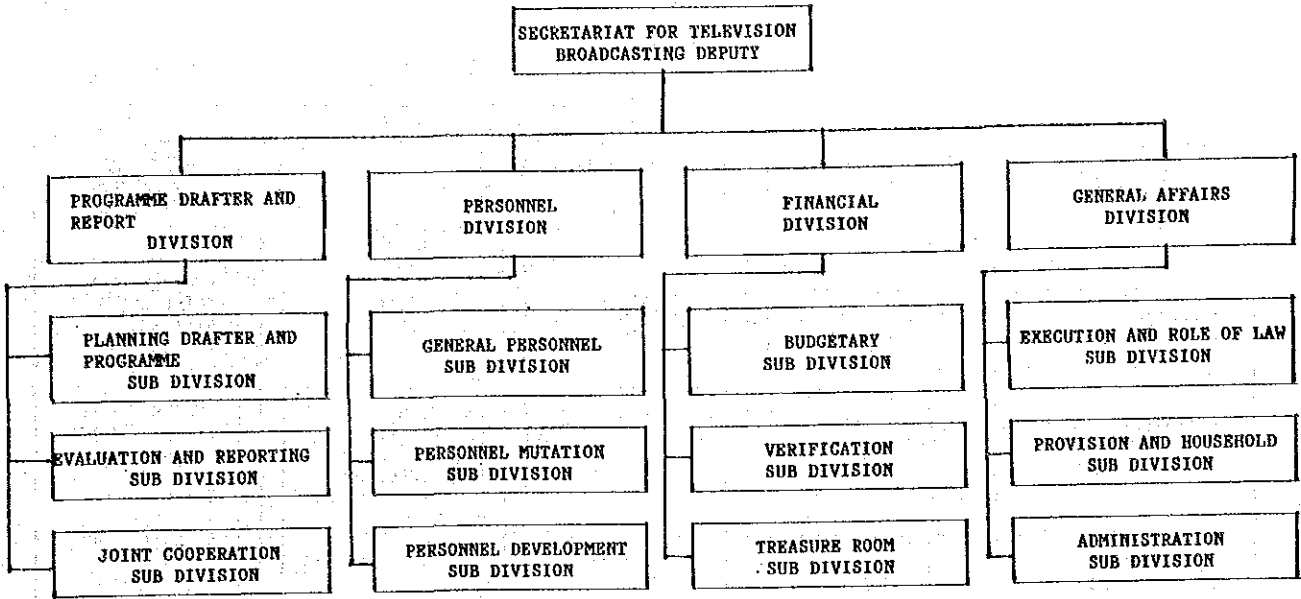


Chart 15

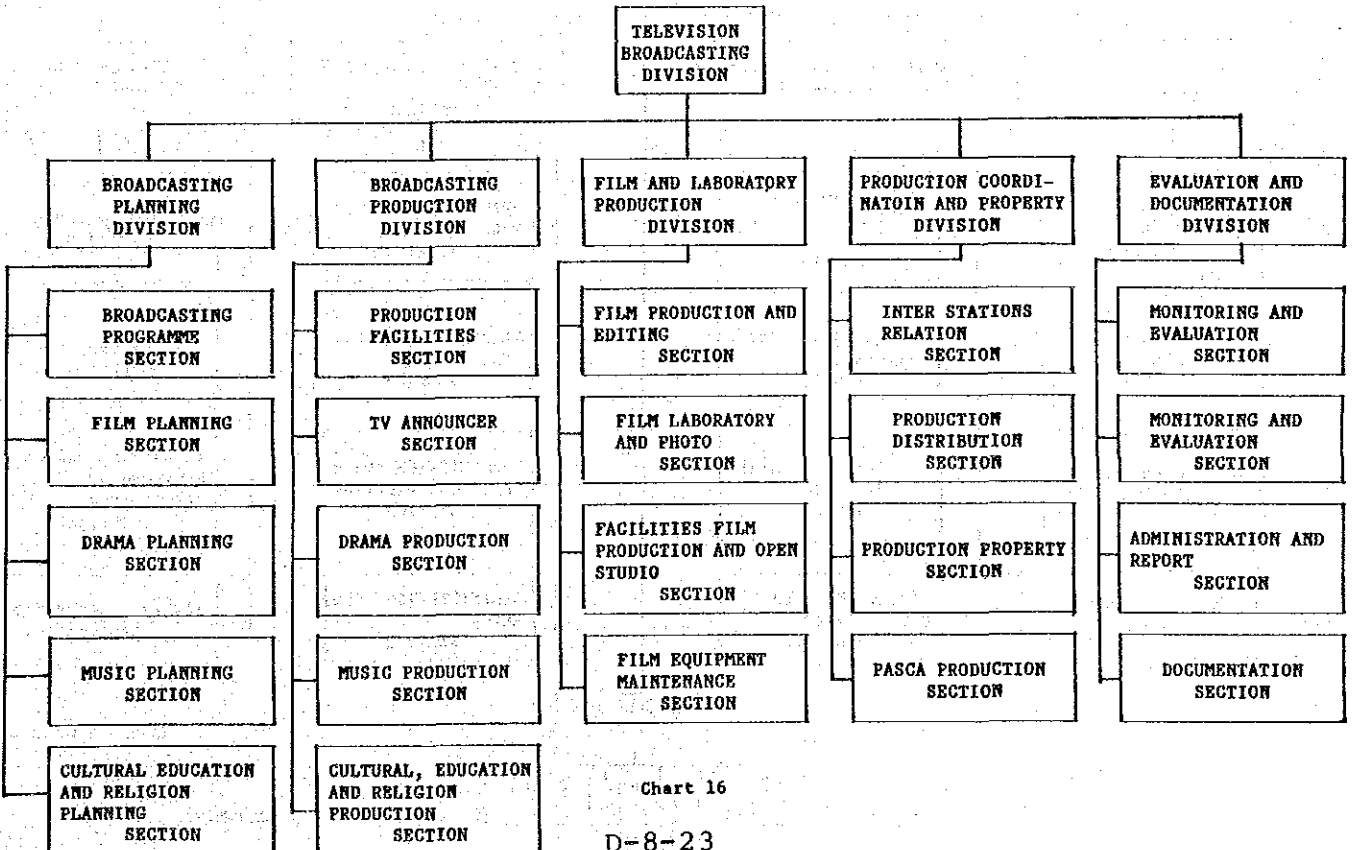


Chart 16

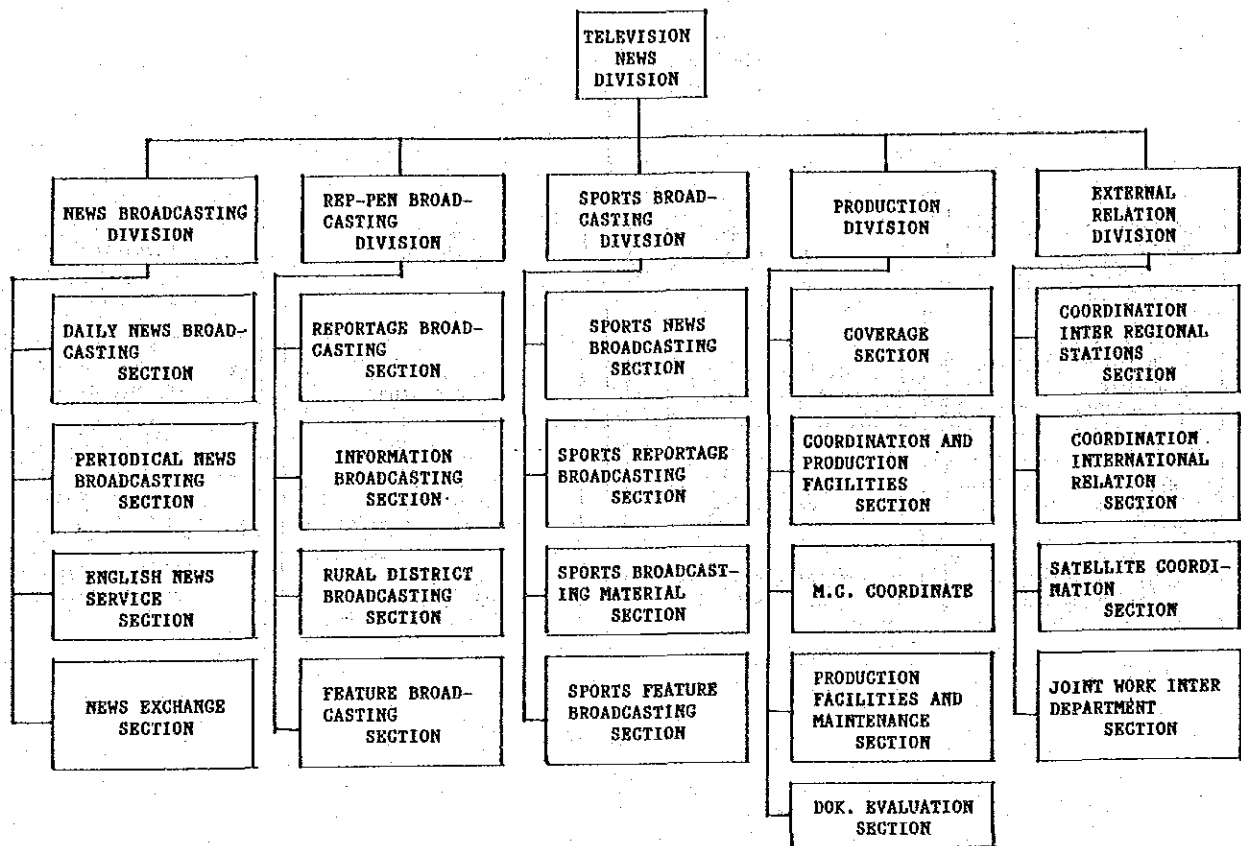


Chart 17

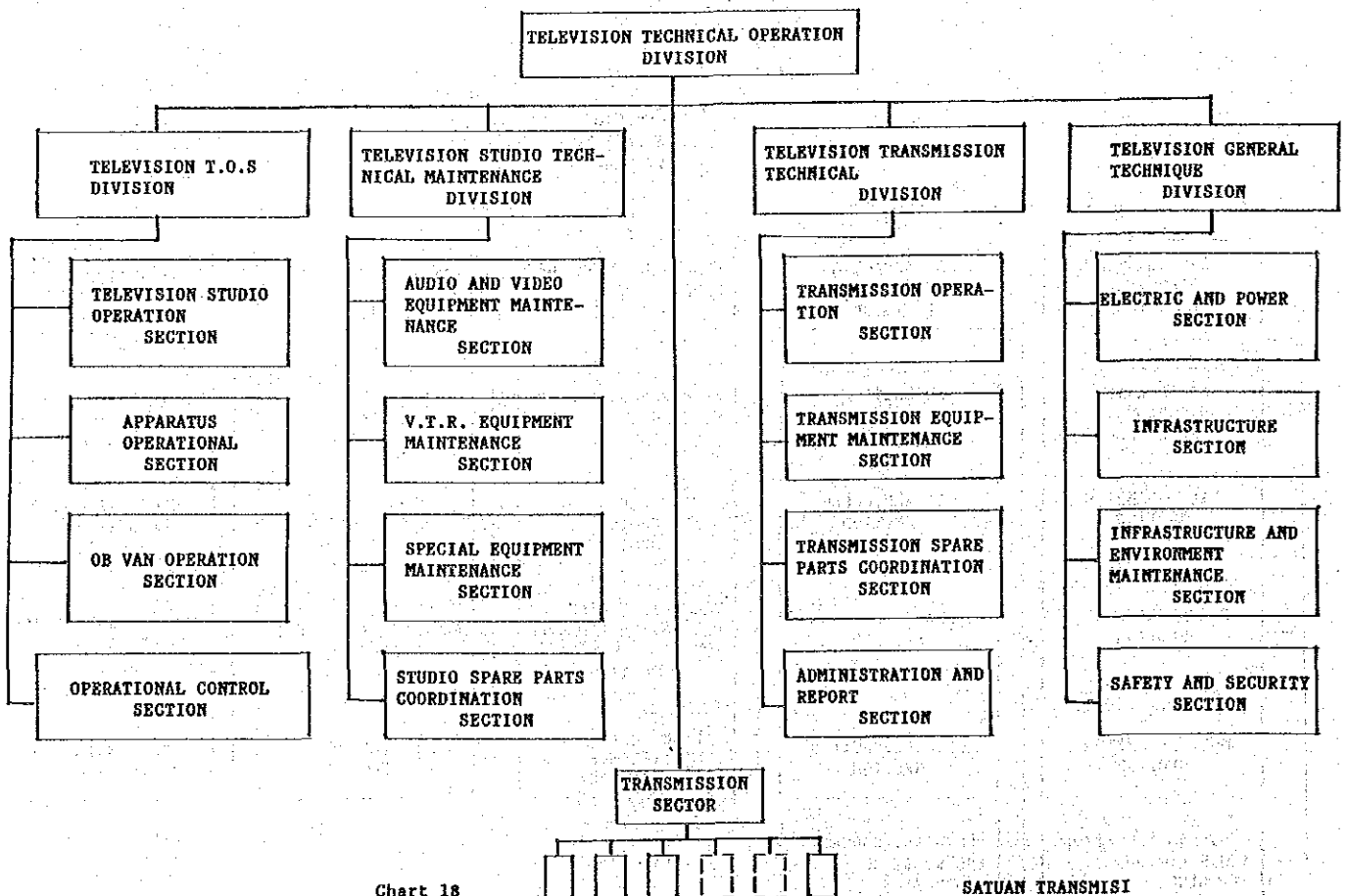


Chart 18

SATUAN TRANSMISI

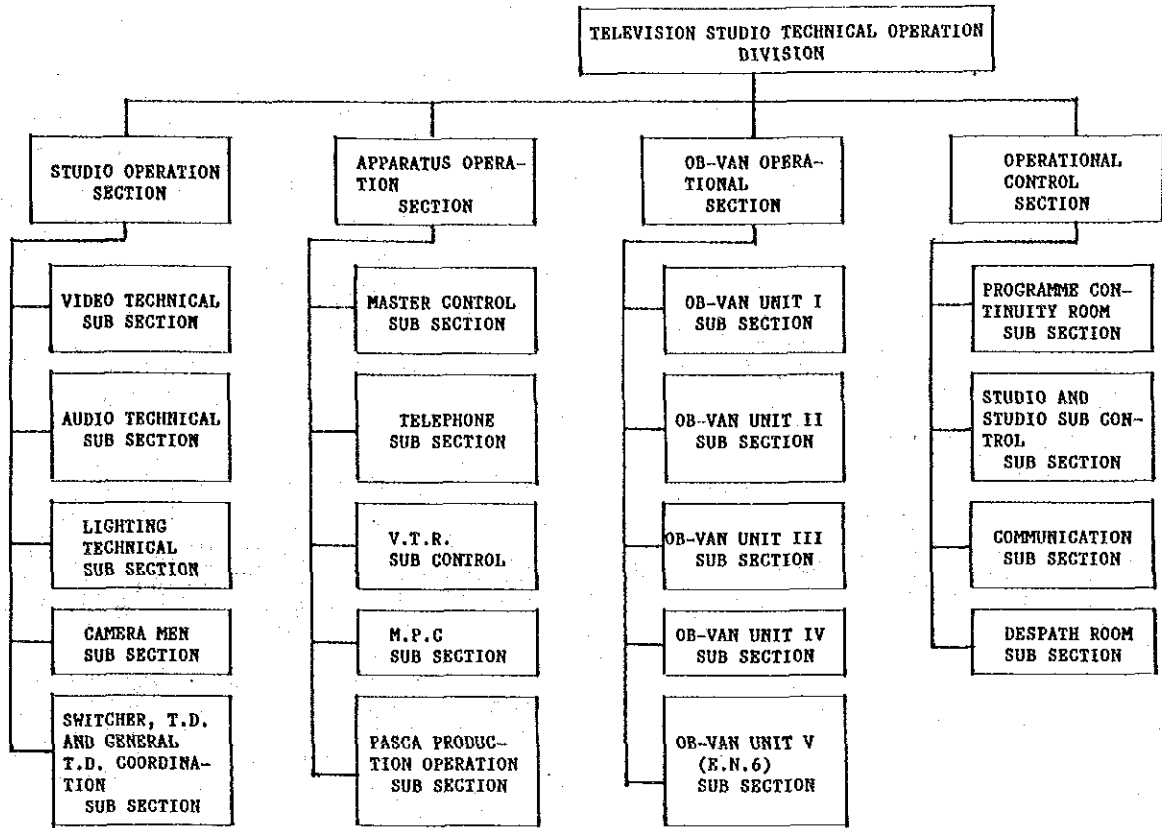


Chart 19

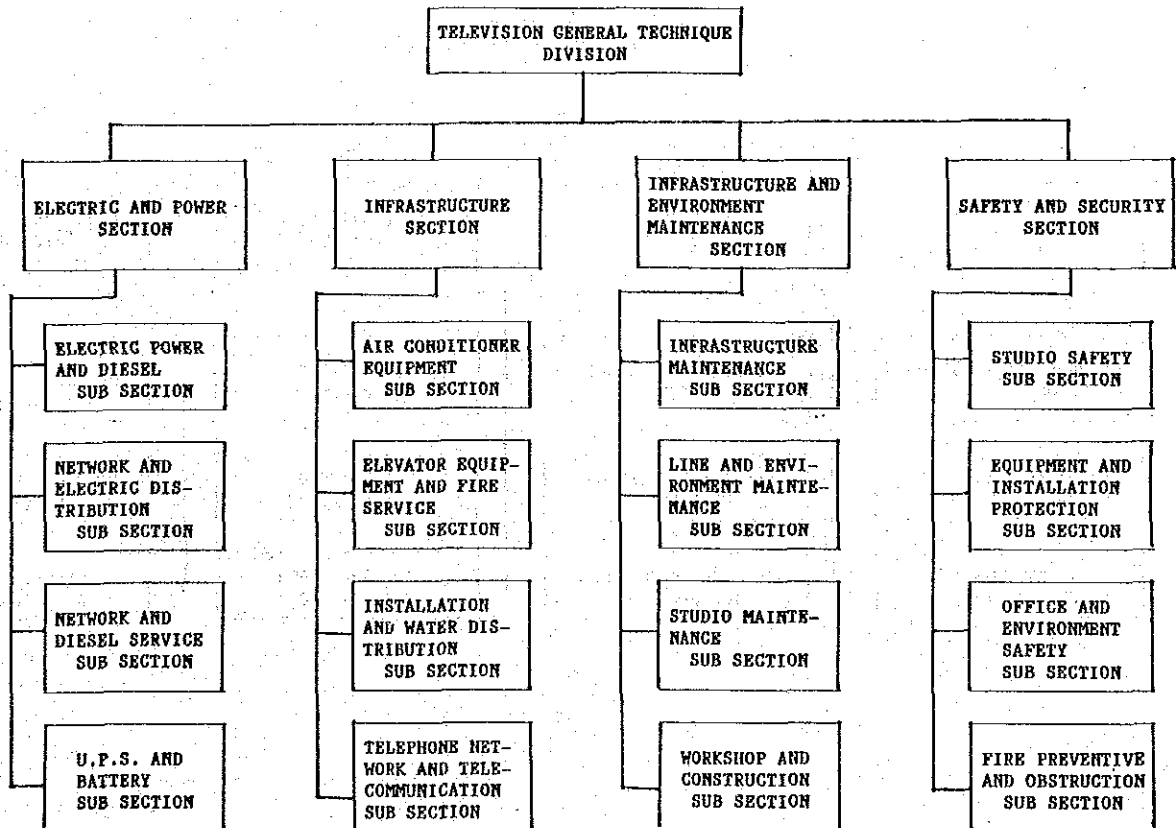


Chart 20

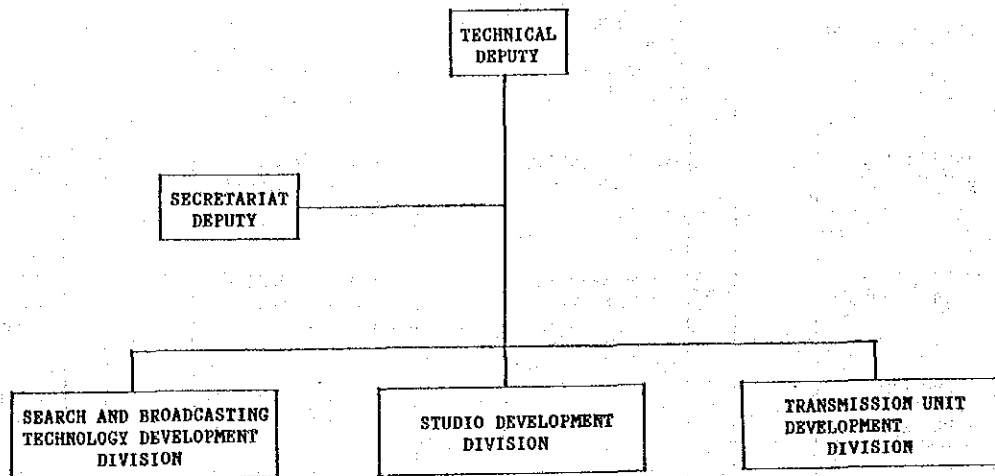


Chart 21

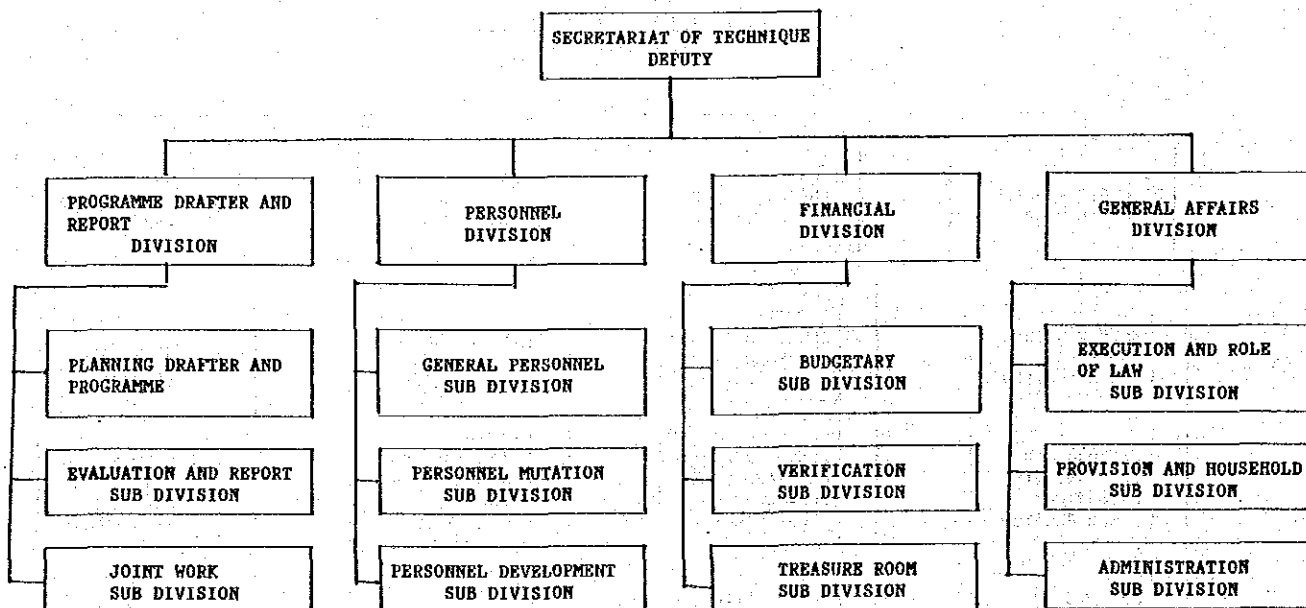


Chart 22

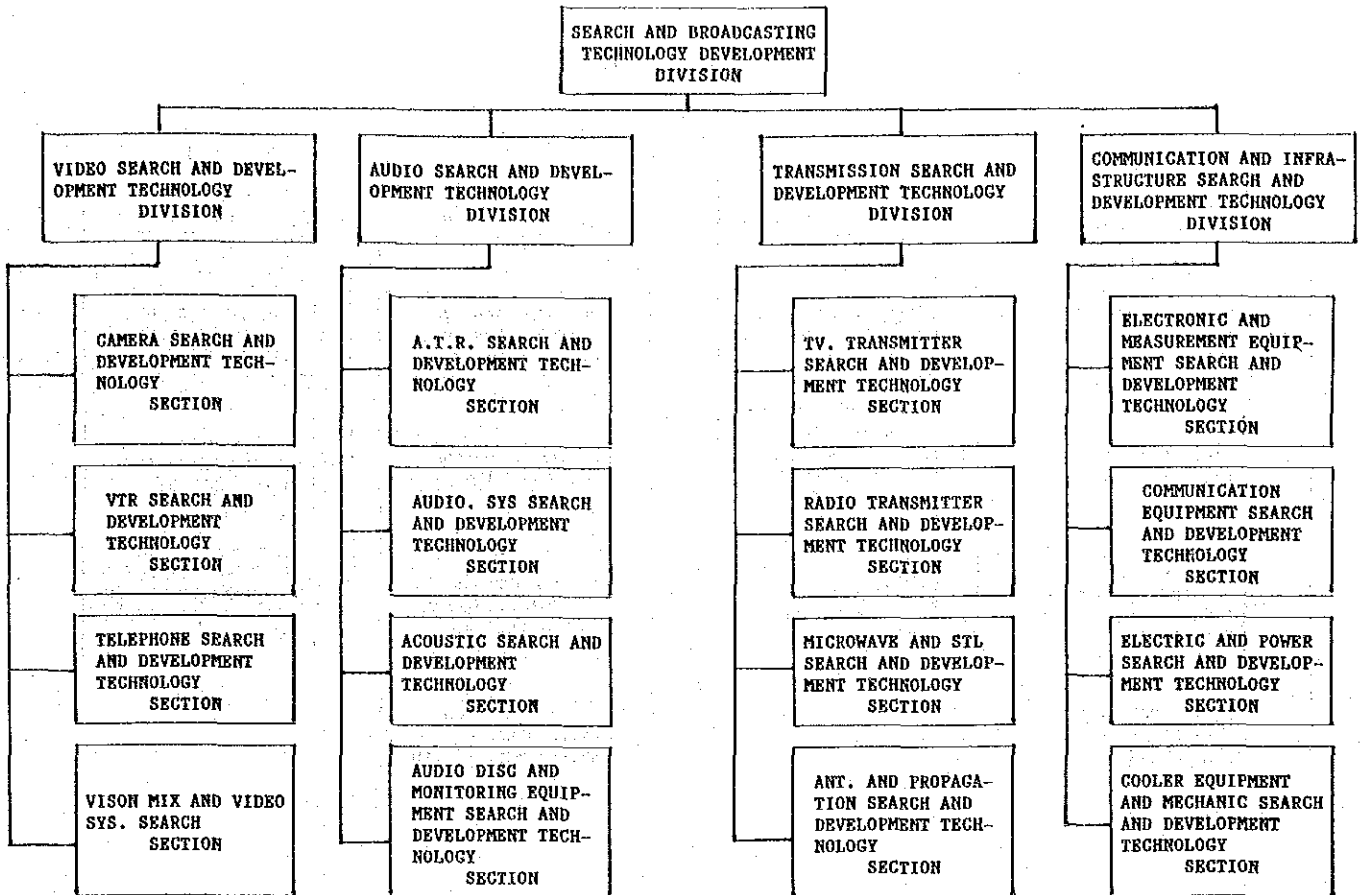


Chart 23

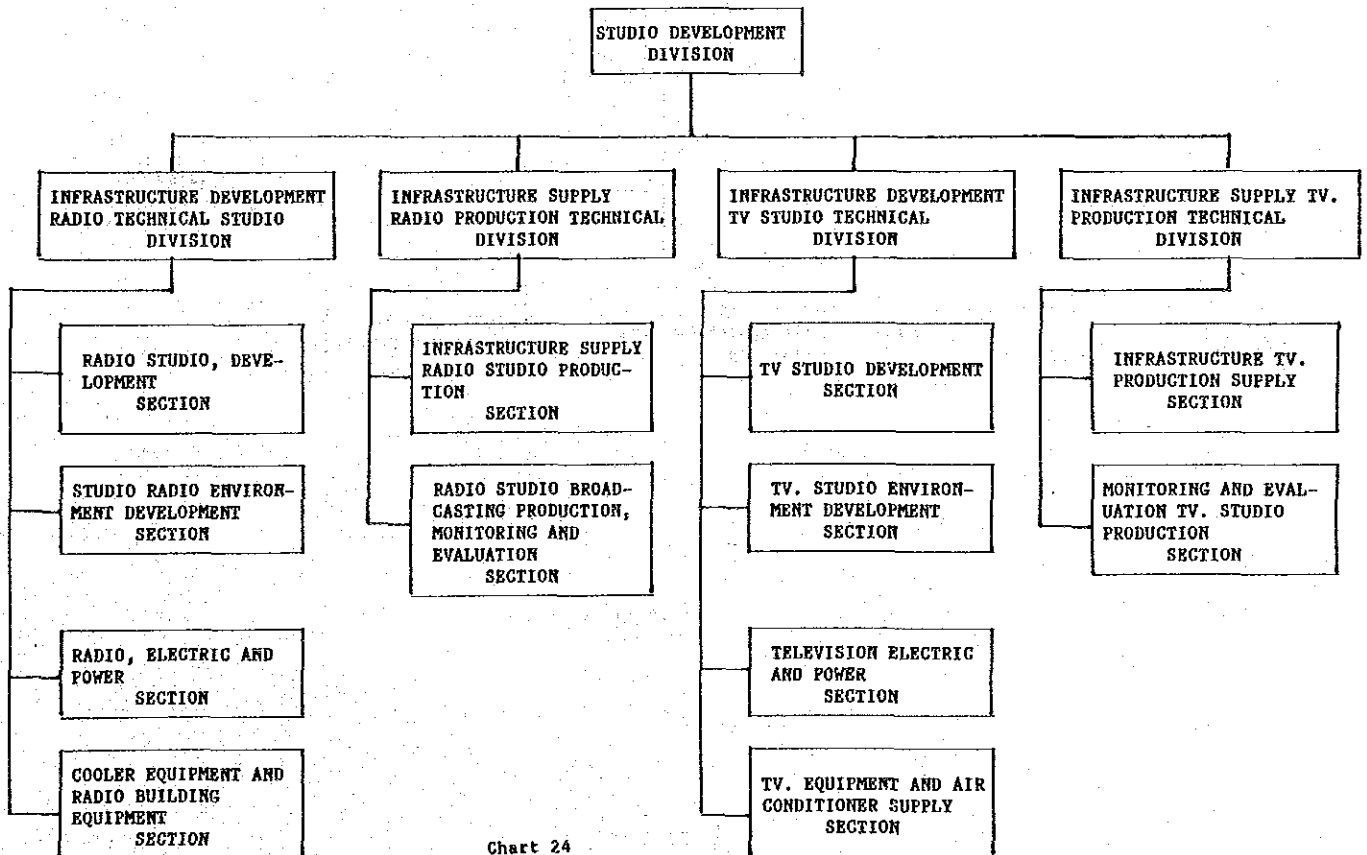


Chart 24

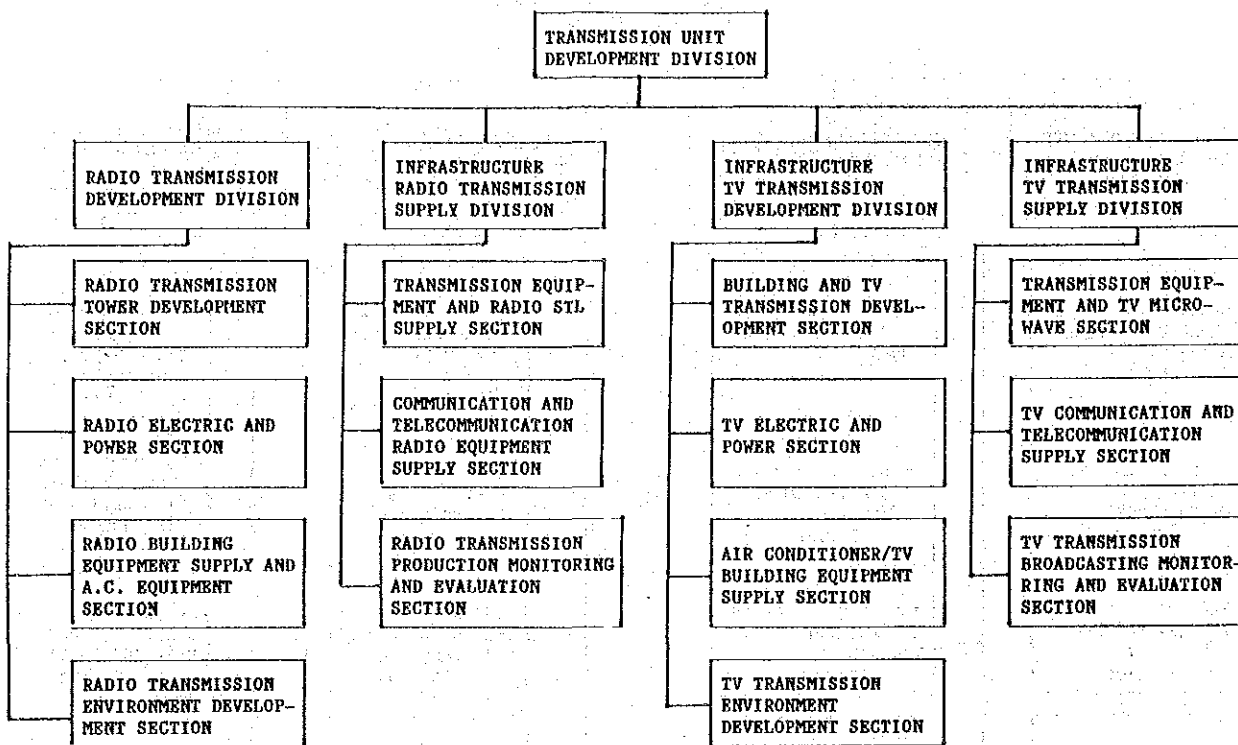


Chart 25

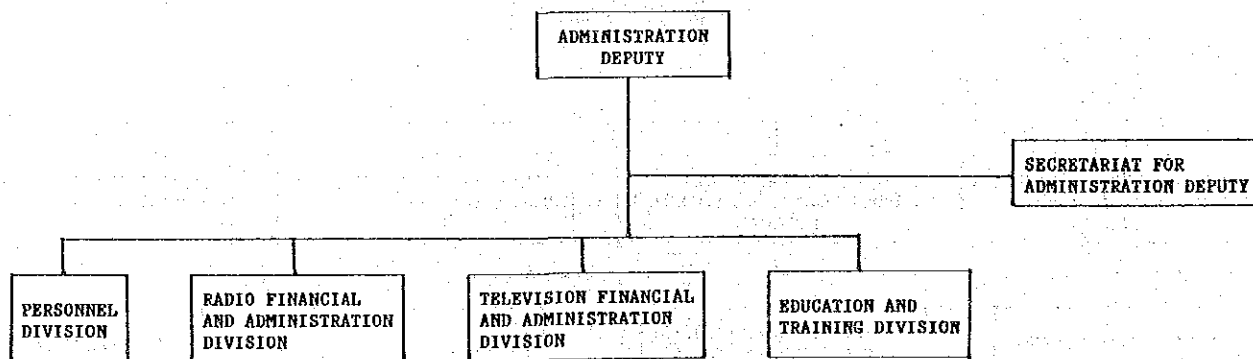


Chart 26

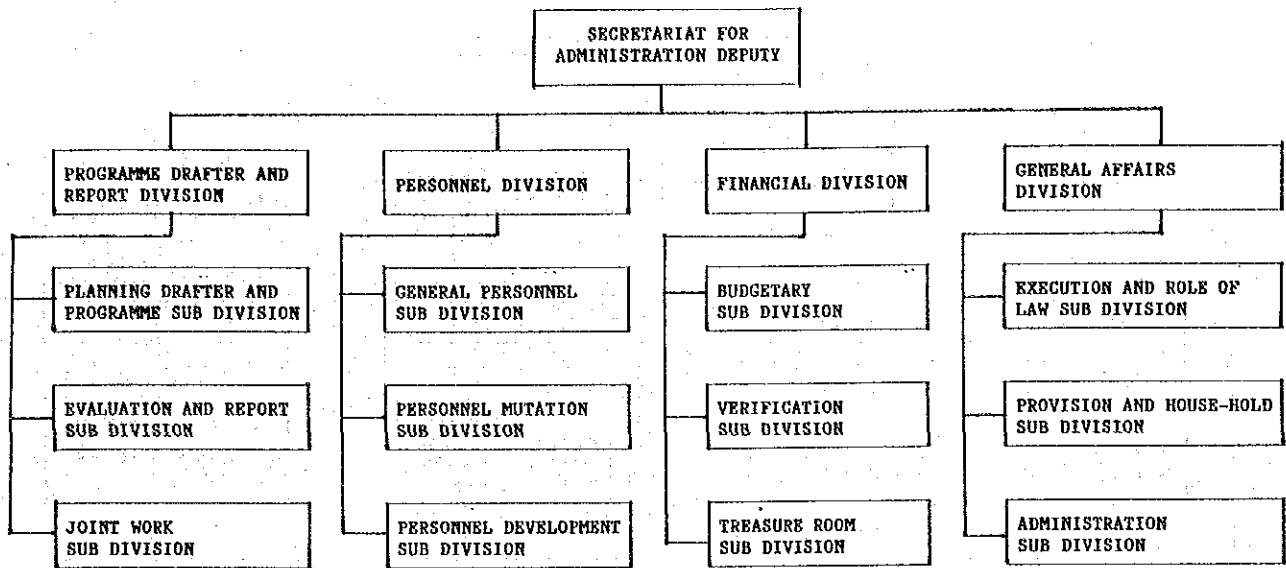


Chart 27

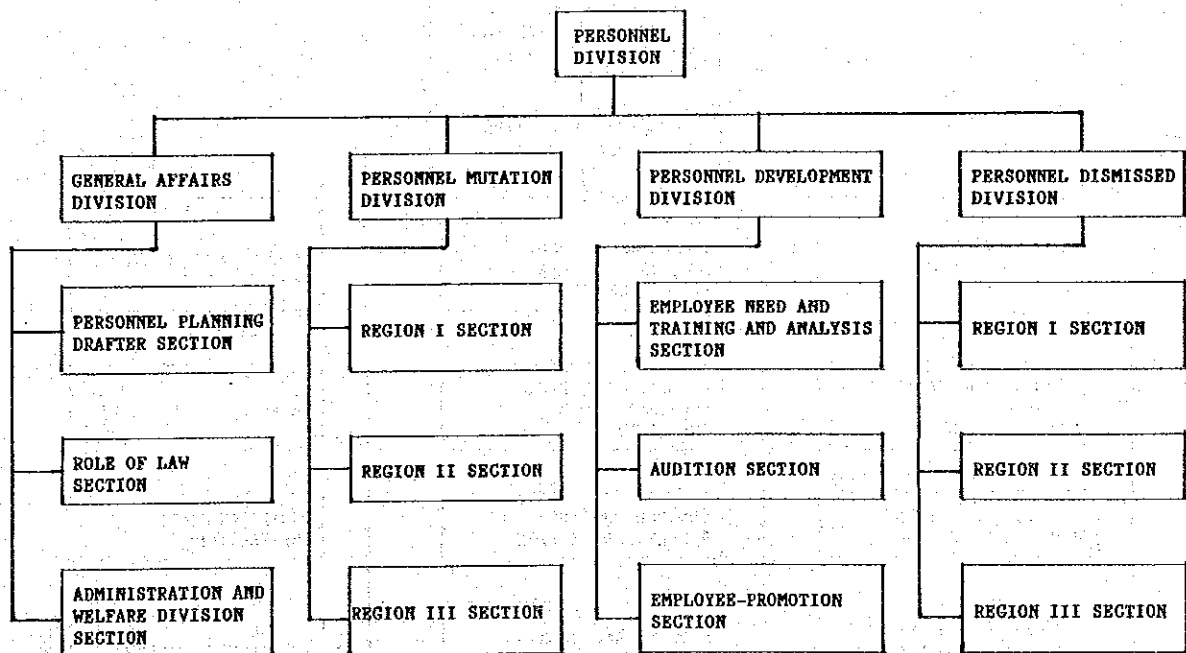


Chart 28

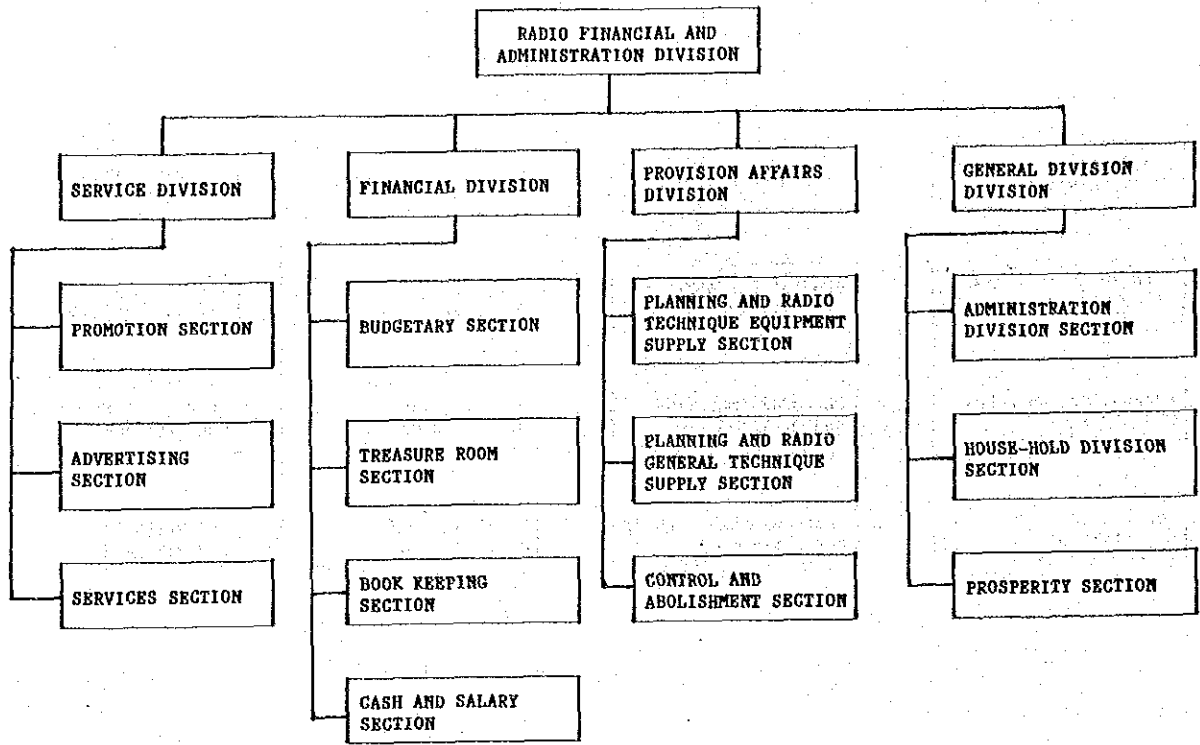


Chart 29

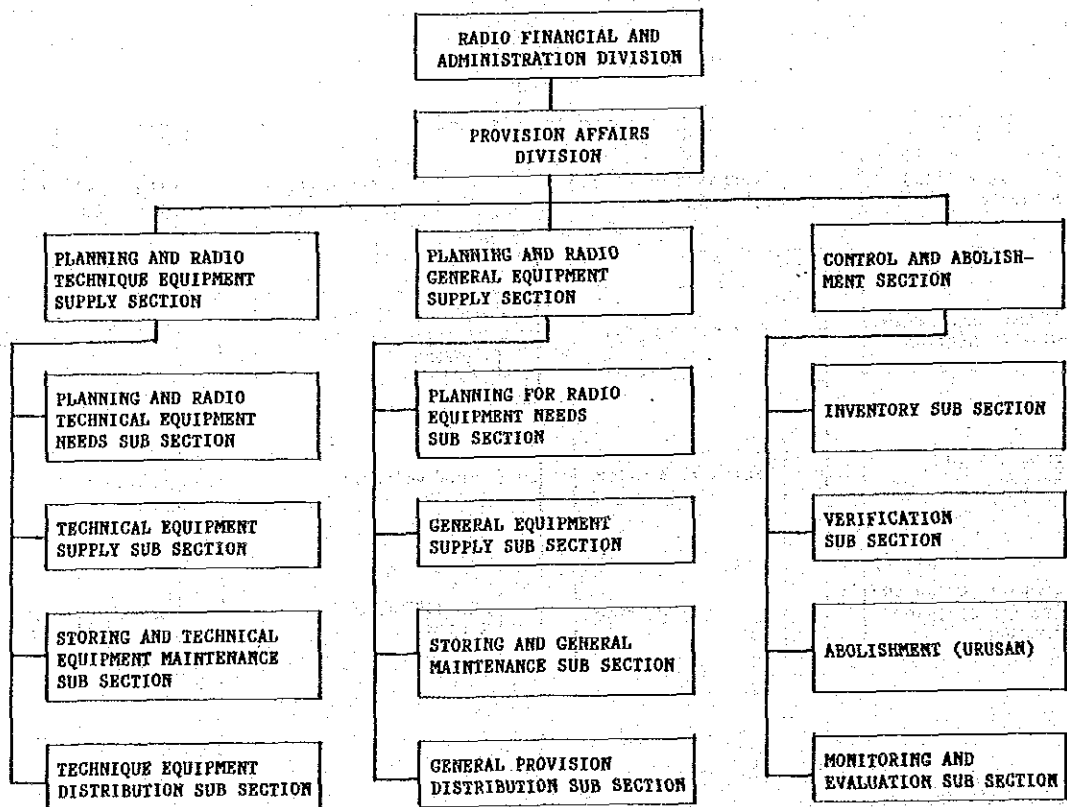


Chart 30

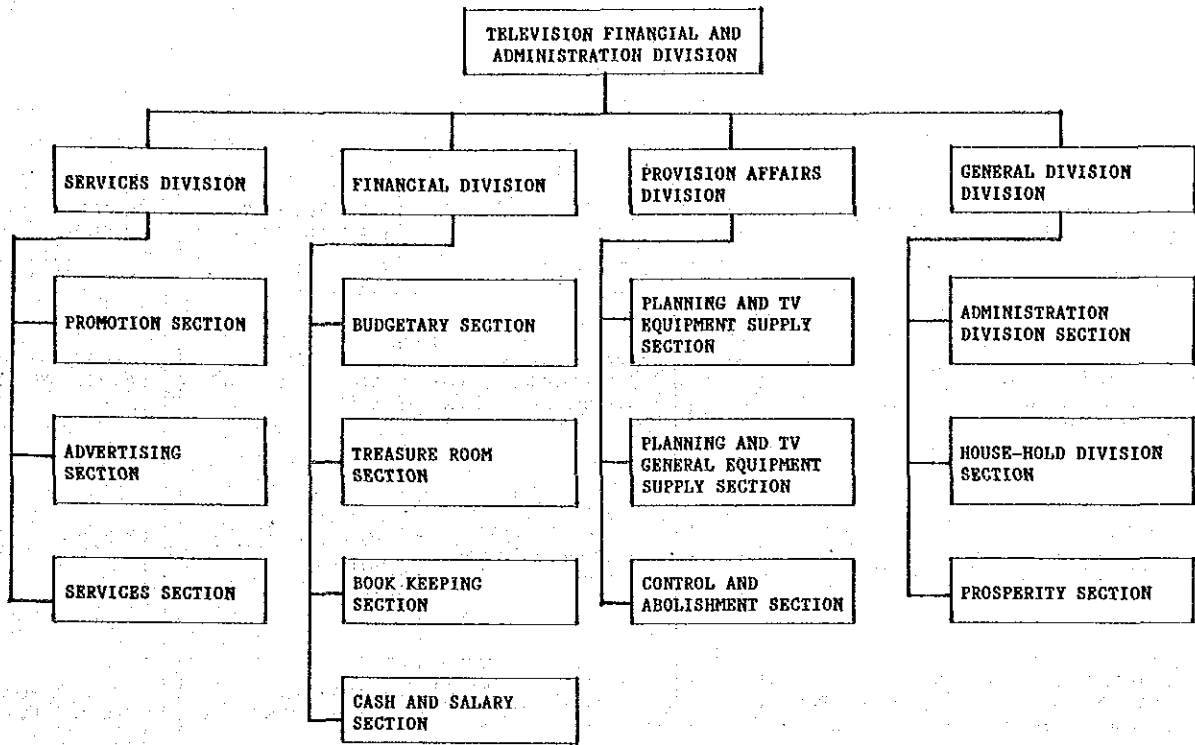


Chart 31

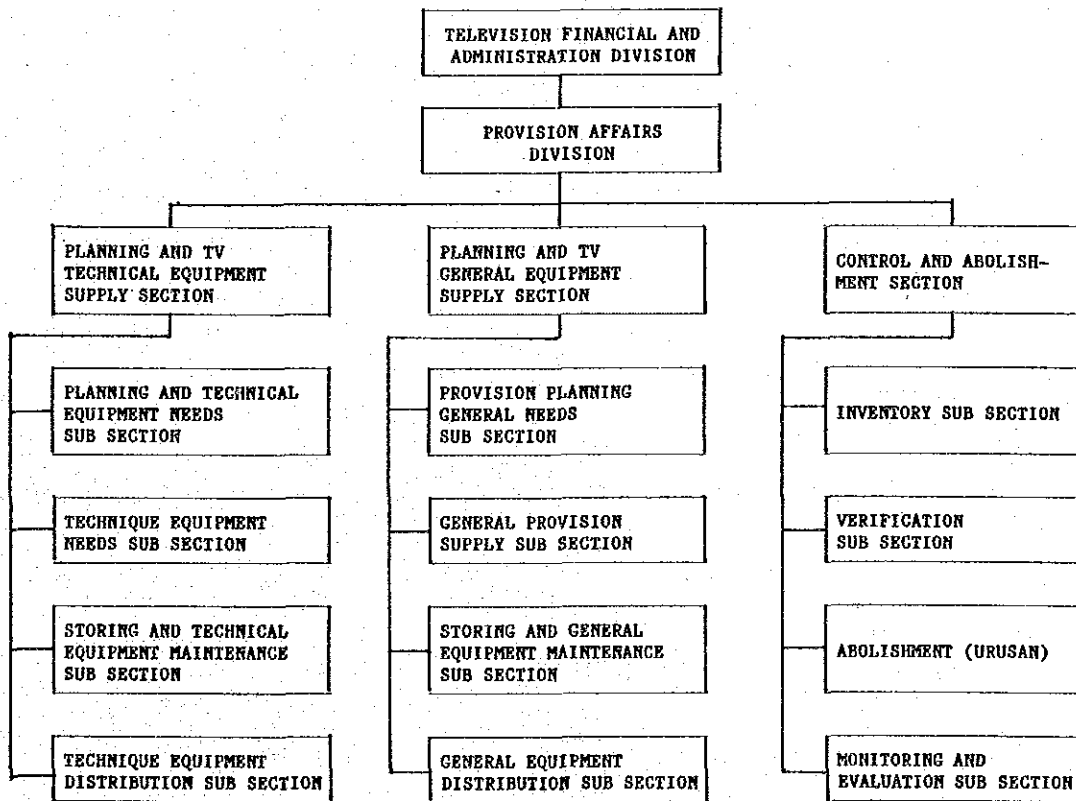


Chart 32

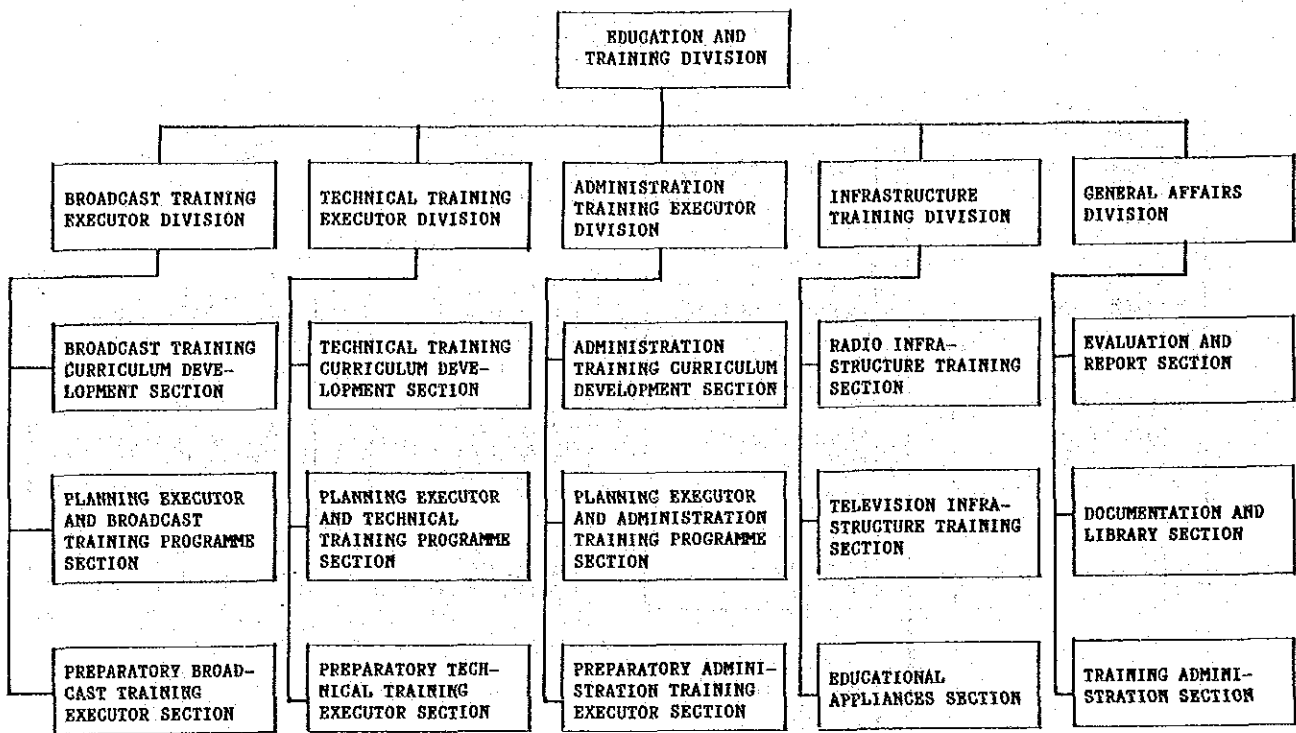


Chart 33

D-9 BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

- Transmission Schedule RRI National Station
- Metropolitan channel programme pattern
- RCTI Programme

TRANSMISSION SCHEDULE RRI NATIONAL STATION (1/2)

Effective from 1st May, 1989

PROGRAMME	POWER (KW)	BAND	WAVE LENGTH (m)	FREQ.	LOCATION	MANUFACTURER / TYPE	YEAR MANUFACT	YEAR OPERATION	OPERATIONAL HOUR																								TARGET	REMARKS
									01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
BUKOTA	1	MW	246.91	1215 KHz	Kebayaran	GATESBC1M (Modified from SW to MW by RRI)	older than 1973	1975	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Jababek *1	_____ : Weekday _____ : Holiday For SW Programme 1. Mosque Pray Programme Wave Length: 225.22 m 31 m 93 MHz 2. Sunset Call for Praying Wave Length: 225.22 m 93 MHz 3. Church Programme Wave Length: 225.22 m 31.75 m 31 m 93 MHz 4. Puppet Programme Wave Length: 246.91 m 31.75 m 31 m 102 MHz 5. Sports Programme Morning Wave Length: 246.91 m 31.75 m 31 m 104 MHz 103 MHz 103 MHz 300 m 48.82 m 42.10 m 101 MHz 6. Starting Fasting Month Wave Length: 300 m 225.22 m 93 MHz
	1 & 10	RHF	225.22	1332 KHz	Kebayaran	GATESBC10H	1973	1975	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Jababek *1	
NATIONAL	10	FM	105 MHz	105 MHz	Kebayaran	GATESFM105H	1976	1976	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Jababek *1	
	0.05	FM	103 MHz	103 MHz	800 Studio	PHILIPS	1970	1981	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Cimanggis (Link)	
NATIONAL	0.30	FM	93 MHz	93 MHz	RRI Studio	TELEFUNKEN	1970	1976	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Metropolitan Area	
	2 x 150	MW	300.50	999 KHz	Cimanggis II	NEC7125 101-102	1976	1976	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								West Java, Lampung	
NATIONAL	7.5	SW	91.60	3275 KHz	Kebayaran	RCA	1959	1983	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								West Java, Middle Java, East Java, Bali	
	50	SW	62.83	4775 KHz	Cimanggis I	PHILIPS/BF3514	1969	1969	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								West Java, Middle Java, East Java	
NATIONAL	120	SW	48.82	6045 KHz	Cimanggis I	PHILIPS	1969	1967	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Middle Java, East Java, Bali	
	2.5	SW	42.10	7125 KHz	Kebayaran	AWA	1956	1956	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								West Java, Middle Java, East Java	
NATIONAL	100	SW	31.75	9525 KHz	Cimanggis I	HARRIS/OC100	1982	1982	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Kalimantan	
	100	SW	31	9675 KHz	Cimanggis I	HARRIS/OC100	1982	1982	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Sumatera, Riau	
NATIONAL	100	SW	25.55	11760 KHz	Cimanggis I	HARRIS/OC100	1982	1982	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Sulawesi, North Maluku	
	250	SW	19.80	15150 KHz	Cimanggis II	THOMSON	1984	1984	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								NTT, NTT	
NATIONAL	0.05	FM	104 MHz	104 MHz	RRI Studio	PHILIPS	1970	1974	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Metropolitan Area	
	0.05	FM	100 MHz	100 MHz	RRI Studio	PHILIPS	1970	1974	[Operational hours indicated by horizontal bars]																								Metropolitan Area	

TRANSMISSION SCHEDULE RRI NATIONAL STATION (2/2)

PROGRAMME	POWER (KW)	BAND	WAVE LENGTH (m)	FREQ.	LOCATION	MANUFACTURER /TYPE	YEAR MANUFACT	YEAR OPERATION	OPERATIONAL HOUR																								TARGET	REMARKS		
									0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			24	
INTER-NATIONAL	250	SW	42.10	7125 KHZ	Padang Cermin Medan	THOMSON	1984	1989	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	North Africa		
	250	SW	41.52	7225 KHZ	Padang Cermin Medan	THOMSON	1984	1989	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	West Germany, France, Turkey, Greek		
	250	SW	31	9675 KHZ	Padang Cermin Medan	THOMSON	1984	1989	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Tiaur Tengah		
	250	SW	25.43	11790 KHZ	Padang Cermin Medan	THOMSON	1984	1989	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	India, Pakistan, Turki, Irak, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia		
	100	SW	25.52	11755 KHZ	Cinanggis II	VFB-FUNKWER	1973	1973	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	ASEAN		
	100	SW	25.46	11785 KHZ	Cinanggis II	VFB-FUNKWER	1973	1974	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	ASEAN		
	0.05	FM			107 MHz	RRI Studio	PHILIPS	1970	1974	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Metropolitan	

*1 Jabotabek:
Jakarta.
Bogor,
Tangerang,
Bekasi.

<*3 REFERENCE>

< Metropolitan channel programme pattern (channel 8) >

SUN		MON					TUE					WED					THU					FRI					SAT					SUN				
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5		
Channel 1 (National Programme)																																				
Metropolitan Programme, <Opening and Review>																																				
English New Service																																				
National News Service																																				
Nusantara (Indonesia) Report																																				
Announcer; Separating from National Programme to ch 8																																				
Metropolitan Programme Pattern; Programme review by Announcer																																				
Youth Profession, Psychology					Indonesian Music					Happy Quiz Ourbuilding					Travel national Metropolitan etc.					Comedy, Music					Dance, Information.					New face, Cultural						
Metropolitan News Service and Agenda																																				
Bandar JKT					Mathematics Film					Around Metropolitan					Motherhood Terminal					Bandar JKT					Business World etc.					Film						
Film					What's New in the Metropolitan					Film					Music					Film					Trophic in Metropolitan					Music						
Programme review for tomorrow and joint to ch-6																																				
18:25																																				
18:30																																				
19:00																																				
19:15																																				
19:35																																				
19:36																																				
19:40																																				
20:00																																				
20:15																																				
20:30																																				
20:40																																				
20:55																																				
21:00																																				

