

The training programme of the institute for television in Indonesia (TVRI)

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**The Training Programme Of
The Institute For Television In Indonesia (TVRI)**

By

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Country Paper: The Training Programme of the Institute
for Television in Indonesia (TVRI)
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While some of you in this room may be well-versed with the history of Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI), allow me to recapitulate it briefly.

TVRI was established on Aug. 24, 1962. Its establishment was partly motivated by a desire to broadcast the Asian Games held in Jakarta. Initially, it was manned by a staff of 80, most of whom were trained abroad.

The next eight years did not see any meaningful progress or change in TVRI as a whole. In 1970, the government realised that television could be used as a tool to unite a country like Indonesia; to promote better relations and understanding among the various islands, and to promote the beauty and the variety of the cultures of Indonesia. Thus, a more formal and systematic programme was launched to recruit and train better personnel.

The Government then sent up the first PALAPA satellite which tremendously boosted TV transmission. If this was not done, I am afraid we would have needed at least 20 years to effectively cover the whole country. With the PALAPA satellite, TVRI was able to establish nine stations, plus 120 mobile production stations. (One mobile production station consists of one complete AV van, one diesel engine van and a crew van for 12 persons).

Although the equipment was readily available, we could not immediately produce good technicians, programme directors, cameramen and other personnel. After the completion of a new TV production studio in Jakarta in 1970, more systematic and regular training programmes were organised. This made possible through a collaboration between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Indonesia.

The training coordinator and the instructors were experts from the Federal Republic of Germany. At the end of 1975, the training responsibility was entrusted fully to TVRI. Televisi Republik Indonesia then set up the TVRI Training Center. Although training programmes were initially done with black and whit television production techniques and engineering, it was later upgraded to include colour production techniques.

On June 7, 1979, the TVRI Training Centre was renamed the Television Training Institute and it became part of the Staff Training Center of the Ministry of Information. The TV Training Institute has an administration section and two functional teams--i.e. a team of instructors and a team responsible for the operation and maintenance of the equipment.

Training Programmes from 1970-78

Training programmes held through 1975 covered only the monochrome knowledge. Such training included:

1. TV Production (12 months)
2. Studio Operation Techniques (12 months)
3. TV Maintenance Techniques (24 months)
4. TV Transmitter Techniques (18 months)
5. TV Film Techniques (12 months)

The number of lessons was fixed at 32 hours per week and each lesson lasted for 45 minutes. About 60 percent of the training time was spent on theories, the rest on practical exercises. The trainees, recruited from all over Indonesia, were mostly graduates from senior high school or technical high school.

This was to ensure that there were enough personnel to man the production stations which were being rapidly established throughout the archipelago. (In 1965 TVRI established a second station in Yogyakarta, central Jawa; 1970 in Medan, North Sumatra; 1971 in Ujung Pandan, South Sulawesi; 1972 in Palembang, South Sumatra; 1972 in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan and in 1978 in Surabaya, East Jawa and in Denpasar, Bali).

At that time, it was difficult at that time to recruit degree holders because there were only a limited number of them, and there was very little interest to work in TVRI.

Since all lessons were given in English by German experts--and the trainees had a poor working knowledge of the language--there were a lot of difficulties. Basic subjects in mathematics and physics had to be included in the curriculum for studio operations techniques, as well as studio maintenance and transmitter engineering.

The disparity of the participants' educational levels often meant that the teachers needed more time in explaining the subject. The approach used was to teach the basics of production, studio operation techniques, TV studio maintenance, TV transmitter engineering and film technique. By upgrading the TV Training Center in Jakarta to handle colour TV equipment, the curriculum was changed to integrate colour TV engineering.

Training Programmes Since 1979

As mentioned, the PALAPA satellite enhanced the progress of TVRI. Aside from establishing eight local production stations in different parts of Indonesia, the government also saw the necessity of enlarging the scope of the transmission. Prior to the PALAPA satellite, national programmes from Jakarta could only reach Jawa and Bali. With the use of PALAPA, all the provincial capitals began receiving the programmes from Jakarta. As of December 1983, there were 192 transmitting and relay stations, with nine broadcasting stations and 10 mobile production stations in Indonesia.

With the rapid upgrading of TVRI's equipment, the need for well-trained personnel became more and more urgent. With such a situation and the increased demand, the TVRI Training Centre decided to expand its programmes to cover:

1. TV Production Techniques
2. TV Studio Operations Engineering
3. TV News Production
4. TV Film Production Techniques
5. TV Transmitter and Transmission Techniques
6. Broadcasting Management

Through 1980, training in the six areas were programmed as follows:

1. Basic Course (24-36 weeks)
2. Intermediate Course (12 weeks)
3. Advanced Course (4-6 weeks)

The following year, a course was added, an Orientation Course which lasts for 12 weeks.

With this new training structure, some problems arose, like:

a. A different basic course curriculum had to be given to personnel who underwent the orientation course and for those who did not.

b. A different curricula had to be made for the Intermediate Course participants who had took the Basic Course before 1978 and those who took it after 1978.

c. Participants of the Basic Course in TV Maintenance Technique had to be recruited from those who had worked in the

field for some time after having taken the TV Studio Operations Course.

Despite these problems, the Television Training Institute began to train more and more people for TVRI. An indication of the amount of training that they conduct can be seen from the 1981-1982 data. From 1981-1982, the following training programmes were held:

Training Programme:	Participants
A. TV Production	
a. TV Production (Orientation)	60 persons
b. TV Production (Intermediate)	15 persons
c. TV Arts and Stage Design (Basic)	18 persons
d. TV Arts and Stage Design (Intermediate)	10 persons
B. TV Engineering	
a. TV Studio Operations Techniques (Orientation)	40 persons
b. TV Studio Operations Techniques (Basic)	40 persons
c. TV Studio Operations Techniques (Intermediate)	30 persons
d. TV Maintenance Techniques (Basic)	20 persons
e. TV Maintenance Techniques (Intermediate)	10 persons
C. TV News	
a. TV Journalism (Basic)	20 persons
b. TV Journalism (Intermediate)	20 persons
D. Film Production Techniques	
a. TV Film Production Techniques (Basic)	20 persons
b. TV Film Animation Techniques	10 persons
E. TV Transmitter and Transmission Techniques	
a. TV Transmitter and Transmission Techniques (Basic)	20 persons
b. TV Transmitter and Transmission Techniques (Intermediate)	20 persons
F. Broadcasting Management	
a. TV Broadcasting Management (Basic)	20 persons
b. TV Network Management (Basic)	30 persons
TOTAL	403 persons

Instructors and Teaching Personnel

Until 1975, the TVRI Training Center in Jakarta was run by German experts. After that the training center was managed by Indonesians. To improve the capabilities and teaching skills of the Indonesian instructors, they were sent to the Federal Republic of Germany for further training which took between 18-24 months. Additional training was provided for them in the field of TV Production, Studio Operation, TV Studio Maintenance and TV Transmitter Engineering.

Technical personnel who performed well during their training and had the necessary field experience were recruited as teachers. These efforts, however, were hampered because of the limited number of qualified manpower in each station. All together there are 30 instructors, who could be classified as follows:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| a. Six or more years in service | 12 persons |
| b. Three to four years in service | 3 persons |
| c. One to two years in service | 15 persons |

(Please note that a and b are classified as full instructors while c are considered as assistants).

Training Results (August 1970 to May 1982):

From August 1970 to May 1982, the TVRI Training Centre trained a total of 1,894 persons. The breakdown is as follows:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| A. TV Production | |
| a. TV Production (Orientation) | 128 persons |
| b. TV Production (Basic) | 276 persons |
| c. TV Production (Intermediate) | 42 persons |
| d. Art and Stage Design
(Intermediate) | 60 persons |
| e. Art and Stage Design
(Special Course) | 72 persons |
| B. TV Studio Engineering | |
| a. TV Studio Opn. Technique
(Orientation) | 60 persons |
| b. TV Studio Opn. Technique
(Basic) | 250 persons |
| c. TV Studio Opn. Technique
(Intermediate) | 60 persons |
| d. Maintenance (Basic) | 100 persons |
| e. Maintenance (Intermediate) | 33 persons |
| f. Maintenance (Special Course) | 125 persons |
| C. TV News (Basic) | 20 persons |

D. Film	208 persons
E. TV Transmitter Engineering	
a. TV Transmitter Engineering (Orientation)	116 persons
b. TV Transmitter Engineering (Basic)	189 persons
c. TV Transmitter Engineering (Intermediate)	10 persons
d. TV Transmitter Engineering (Special Course)	53 persons
F. TV Broadcasting Management	29 persons
TOTAL	1,893 persons

Multi-media Training Centre

In view of the difficulties faced in training qualified personnel and the increasing demands of the Indonesian media, the government decided to establish an integrated training institution called the Multi-media Training Center (MMTC) in Yogyakarta, Middle Jawa.

At the first stage, the Multi-media Training Centre will provide basic education and training in the field of radio, television and film. The second stage will be used for training in other media like print.

As part of its long-term strategy, the Multi-media Training Center will lay down a firm foundation on radio, television and film to overcome the shortage of skilled personnel. It is expected that MMTC will develop better and more qualified media professionals.

Training at MMTC will last for 10 months. Some 576 persons will be trained each year. Excluding the administrative personnel, the MMTC will need 56 instructors and 36 assistant instructors.

Conclusions

a. Rapid developments in radio and television technology have created problems in training skilled and qualified personnel. To overcome this problem, there is an urgent need for a systematic, intensive and extensive training institute.

b. Cooperation between the Television Training Centre and other institutions of the same kind--whether in Indonesia or abroad--should be increased.

c. Intensive training is needed for trainers or instructors. Such an intensive training should also update the trainers' knowledge of communications technology. AMIC should increase its role in this matter.

d. The varied backgrounds, knowledge and experience of the trainees, reduce the optimum results of the training programme.

MULTI-MEDIA TRAINING CENTRE
Basic Course for Radio, Television and Film

Special Training	Radio/Television Programme Planning	Basic Radio, TV and Film Production	Basic Radio, TV and Film Engineering	Basic II
	Radio/Television Programme Planning and Film Production Techniques			
	Radio/Television News Production			
	Radio/Television Programme Production Management Film Production Management			
	Radio/Television/Film Production Engineering Management			
	Radio/Television/Film Production Engineering			
	Radio/Television Transmission Engineering			
	Television/Cinema/Film Engineering			
General Training	Field Observation	Basic I	Basic I	
	Introduction to Radio, Television and Film Production			
	Orientation on Basic Knowledge and Function of RRI-TVRI and Film (PPFN)			
New Recruit				