SECTION 4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

SECTION4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM

4-1 Implementing Body

4-1-1 Managing Scheme

This project will be executed by the Government of Burma.

IBD is in charge of actual execution.

This project will be implemented by two contractors: one who will erect the building (including facilities incidental to the building, such as airconditioning and general lighting equipment) and the other who will manufacture and install broadcasting facilities (including studio lighting equipment and power receiving and distribution system). Both fields require consultants to be engaged in design and supervision.

Broadcasting studio facilities require complicated and high technical standards in both building and broadcasting equipment. In the preliminary design, as simple the implementation as possible is preferable. However, it is not possible to find those contractors who can implement design and execution at the above-mentioned levels in Burma at the present time. It will be most suitable to select Japanese consultants and contractors for the design

and execution of both building and broadcasting facilities for the implementation of this project. However, it will be necessary to depend on the Co-operation of Construction Corporation to act as a sub-contractor to the Main Japanese Contractor for procuring of local building products such as cement, sand, gravel, bricks and scaffolding materials and services of engineers, technicians and workmen necessary for the construction of the Project.

4-1-2 Personnel Plan

For implementation of the project as stated above, complicated and high technical levels will be required in both construction of building and broadcasting facilities.

Furthermore, close cooperation will be required in both design and execution between building construction engineering and broadcasting facility engineering, such as in the composition of various studio and control room sections, setting of intercom routes for broadcasting and adjustment of the schedule in power receiving work.

In order to construct these facilities in Burma,

it is necessary to overcome the following two problems, which is quite different from the implementation of work in Japan. One of the problems is that it is almost impossible to locally provide special equipment and materials for broadcasting facilities and skilled labourers and this will limit flexibility in the execution of work. The other problem is ascribable to the difference of the administrative system and procedures in Burma from those in Japan. Sufficient preparatory knowledge will be required on these points.

In consideration of these difficulties which may be encountered in the implementation of this project, it is desirable to provide many experienced personnel in both design and execution of the building and broadcasting facilities. It is recommended that IBD personnel should positively participate in the installation of the broadcasting facilities as a training exercise.

4-2 Implementation Plan

4-2-1 Method

In the case of this project, it will be proper to

first accomplish the construction of the building and then install broadcasting equipment.

Sometimes, an intermediate point may be set during the construction of the building, then only the interior of the studio and broadcasting equipment room is finished in advance, and the installation of the broadcasting equipment is started at an early time so as to shorten the entire term of construction. However, this method should not be employed for this project for the following reasons.

i) The interior finish work of the studio and broadcasting equipment rooms is more complicated than that of other rooms and is originally a critical path in the construction process. When the interior finish work is complete, many other works will nearly be complete accordingly.

ii) The area ration of the studios and broadcasting equipment rooms to other rooms is very large, so that there is no great effect of progressing the process of work even if the interior of other rooms is finished later.

iii) Even if the interior finish work of the broadcasting equipment rooms is carried out in

advance, broadcasting equipment cannot be carried in and pernonnel to be engaged in the installation of the equipment cannot pass unless the interior finish work of the corridors, stairs, entrance, are conpleted to some extent. And the corridors, etc., may still be congested or damaged because of the carrying in/out of equipment and materials and the passage of labourers when there is a room of which interior finish work has nto yet been accomplished.

iv) When building construction work and broadcasting equipment installation work are carried together, each work already accomplished may easily be damaged and, in addition, it is sometimes difficult to verify which contracor is responsible for the damage.

v) It is desirable for the room lighting and airconditioning to operate nearly in normal condition at the time of the installation of broadcasting equipment. However, it is rather difficult to complete the work to such extent at an intermediate point in the excution of the construction work.

However, it is of no problem to finish the exterior of building or gardening work later and, furthermore, it is necessary to install the power receiving euipment at as early a time as possible during the construction of the building so as to supply power for illuminating or operating the equipment inside the building, which is the only exception.

4-2-2 Implementation Plan

Burma has a rainy season which starts in May or June and ends in October or so. In this rainy season, however, it does not rain throughout the day but it rains rather heavily for 1 ∿ 2 hours and then the rain stops. Accordingly, it is not that concrete placing is not achievable at all during this rainy season. However, it may happen that placed concrete may be washed away by rainwater before it sets and it is not desirable for the mix ratio to change. Accordingly, it is desirable to perform the construction of the structure in a dry season and finish the work of roofing before the rainy season comes. It is also to be noted that a longer time is required for construction in Burma than the construction of

identical facilities in Japan for the following reasons.

i) The standard building construction method in Burma is to construct only columns and beams with reinforced concrete and brick masonry is employed for walls. In this project also, this method will be employed except for bearing walls, which may be suitable from the standpoints of utilizing local labour and reduction of construction costs. However, this method requires a longer time for brick masonry than in the method where walls are made of reinforced concrete and concrete is placed together with columns and beams.

ii) The supply capacity (production per day) of cement for concrete and aggregate such as sand and gravel at the site is very low. Large-scale ready-mixed concrete producing facilities are not available. Accordingly, a number of days will be required for placing concrete.

iii) Since such ordinary waterproof methods as asphalt waterproof or sheet waterproof of roofs are not employed at all in Burma, such waterproof methods cannot be employed in consideration

of maintenance and repair. Accordingly, a sloped roof will be employed by forming a truss. The required time for this roofing is much more than in ordinary waterproof methods.

iv) Complicated interior finish work of TV studios and other rooms and facilities such as airconditioning and lighting equipment are those fields in which Burma has no similar facilities such as large-scale theatres and is not experienced in at all. Accordingly, it is necessary for Japan to send the minimal number of skilled technicians and, at the same time, to have local labourers to work under the guidance of the skilled technicians sent from Japan. In this case, the construction speed achievable in Japan will not be achievable in Burma.

v) If the studios were intended solely for programme production training or, at least,auxiliary studios intended solely for recording, measures can be taken from the operating standpoint such as by re-recording even if a slight inconvenience is encountered in sound insulation performance and others. This will allow a considerable compromise to be made

in the simplification of construction work. However, since the facilities to be completed in this project will become the centre of broadcasting service in this country, it is necessary to construct such facilities nearly the same as those used in advanced countries even if the term of construction may become longer.

vi) For the installation of broadcasting equipment, more care should be taken than in the case of the building construction. Firstly, unlike training facilities and studios dedicated for recording, the failure of equipment will directly cause the failure of broadcasting service. Accordingly, much time should be taken to perform a carefuly examination.

Seconderd, complicated operating matrixes in the master control room will be connected with the individual subcontrol room equipment, the receiving equipment for relay broadcasting with the OB van, the receiving

equipment for relay via a satellite, VTRs, telecine and associated broadcasting equipment, etc., which should be performed carefully by using a considerable time. It may happen that the equipment installation cannot be performed unless the installation of the equipment to be connected at the distination has progressed to some extent.

Thirdly, it is desirable to provide a necessary margin in time for IBD personnel who will participate in the installation of broadcasting equipment as training for understanding the functions of the equipment to be installed.

These IBD personnel are very diligent and learn quickly. However, for understanding such complicated systems as the broadcasting facilities to be accomplished in this project, it is clear that the depth of learning increases with increased time.

vii) The shorter the period of construction, the more ill-preparation in the construction work and, in addition, the more troubles while operating the equipment.

Especially in constructing broadcasting facilities for service including live broadcasting, rushwork or the like should be avoided as much as possible.
In planning the construction of facilities to meet the actual industrial conditions in Burma which are stated above, Japan's economic cooperation grant system for one year plus one year is not sufficient. Accordingly, it is necessary to plan the project as one over two fiscal years.

4-2-3 Supervision Plan

For supervision, it is important for consultants who are well acquainted with the complexity and peculiarity of this type of facilities to smoothly lead the collation of various working drawings and meetings with those concerned. For this purpose, it is necessary for the construction consultant to attend at the installation of broadcasting equipment after completion of the construction work by accompanying some personnel of the contractor. It is also necessary for the broadcasting equipment consultant to visit the site in advance upon installation of the broadcasting equipment.

4-3 Scope of Work

The project will be implemented in two phases.

Phase I: All items of the project excluding the facilities related to No.2 Studio (such as the building, studio equipment, input and output units in the master control equipment, building airconditioning equipment and power receiving and distribution board).

Phase II: Facilities related to No.2 Studio, OB van, etc., that is the remainder of all project work.

The following items of work will be accomplished by the Burmese side.

(1) Removal of trees, garage, etc., and ground leveling of the site

(2) Soil investigation by boring

(3) Supply of 6.6kV, 1000kVA power available in the existing building

(4) Water supply to the new building

(5) Disposal of soil water and drainage from the new building

(6) Disposal of rainwater from the new building

(7) External facilities and landscaping

(8) Installation of furniture excluding built-in facilities

(9) Provision of the site for temporary building for construction work

(10) Provision of temporary power of 400V/50KVA and water supply and drainage facilities for construcion work

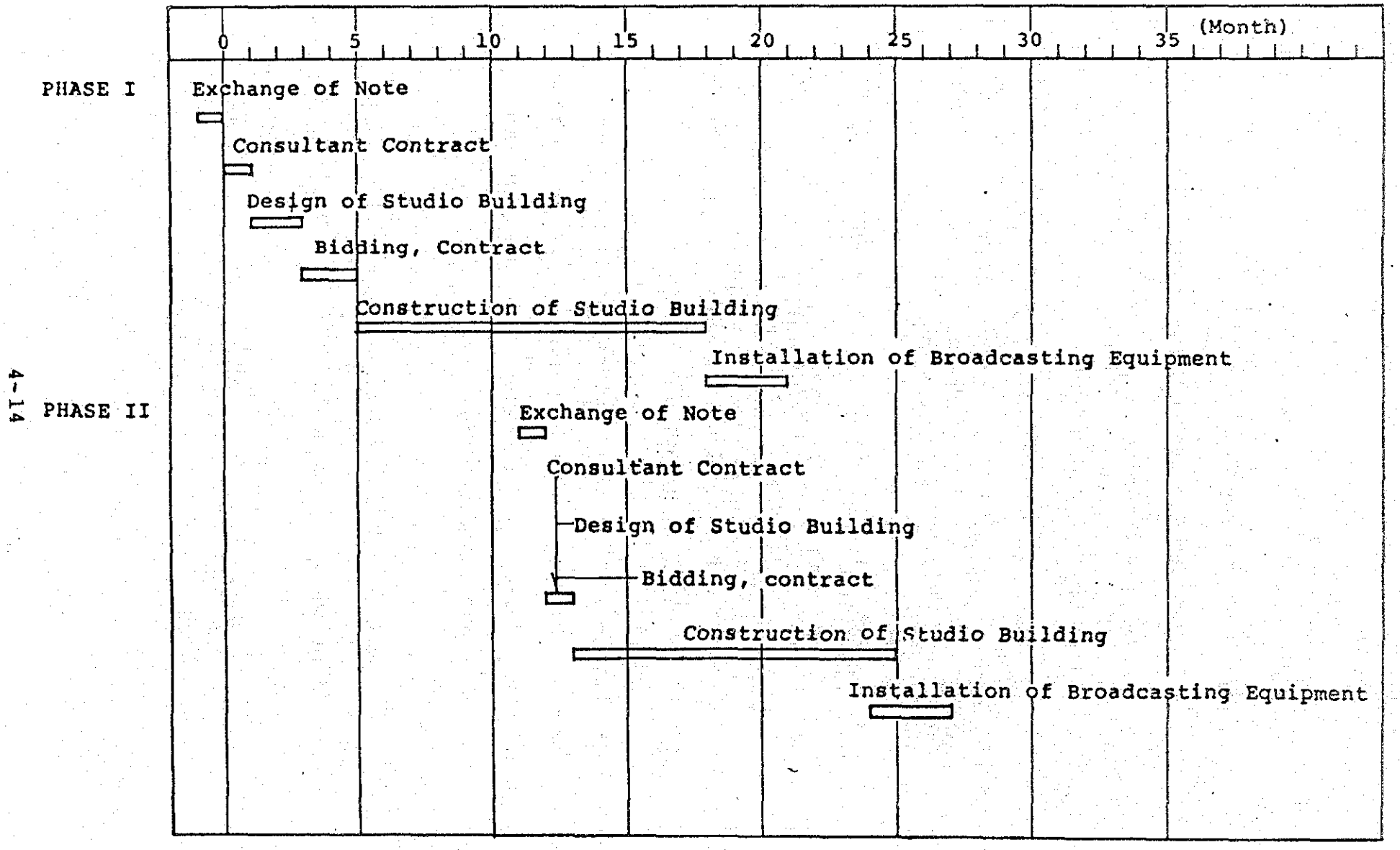
For inland transportation of materials for construction work and equipment installation, special cooperation of the Burmese side is requested in the provision of vehicles and other traffic items.

4-4 Implementation Schedule

This project will be implemented in two phases as shown in Fig. 4-1.

Tentative Schedule for

THE IMPORVEMENT AND EXPANSION PROJECT OF COLOUR TV FACILITIES



In earth work, structure work and roofing work for the construction of the building, the rainy season should be avoided as much as possible.

4-5 Maintenance Planning

4-5-1 Planning

Programming plan, staffing plan, maintenance plan, fund plan, etc., are important for the Burmese side to maintain this project. The programming plan has been mentioned earlier in this report.

(1) Staffing Plan

At present, 61 persons are engaged in the programme and management fields and 52 persons in the technical field in the television section of IBD.
With the expansion of the facilities, increase in the number of personnel is necessary.
The number of required personnel for programme production depends on the programming plan.

Programme production includes proposal of plans, preparation of scripts, negotiation with performers, meeting with those concerned, rehearsal, recording, preview, editing, etc., which will be performed by one Producer/Director and one assistant for each programme. About 30 persons are required for producing 15 programmes as proposed by IBD, about 12 persons for News programme production and about 8 persons as announcers and designers are required for increased new programme.

Thus, it is necessary to increase about 50 persons in total.

The number of technical personnel will be 60 ∿ 66 for equipment as shown in Table 4-2 and will be about 80 including personnel for shift work on holidays.

Personnel may be obtained from the Radio Department of IBD, motion picture Corporation, and graduates from Rangoon Institute of Technology and other unversities. A total of 40 university graduates will be employed this year.

Table 4-2 Number of Technical Personnel to Be Increased with Expansion of Facilities

	No.1 Studio	No.2 Studio	Conti-nuity Studio	OB Van	Total
Technical Director	1	1	1	1	4
Switcher	1				1
Video Engineer	1	1		1	3
Cameraman	3 ~ 4	2 ~ 3	2	3 ~ 4	10 ~ 13
Audio Mixer	1 ~ 2	1	1	1 ~ 2	4 ~ 6
Light Director	1	1			2
Light & Camera Assist.	3	2		3	8
FPU Operator				1 ~ 2	1 ~ 2
VTR Operator		5		1	6
Telecine Operator		3			3
Master Control Operator		4			4
Power Source Operator		2			2
Airconditioner Operator		2			2
Maintenance Group		5			5
Management Officer		5			5
				Total	60 ~ 66

Note: At present, programme producing personnel are acting as cameramen and switchers in IBD. For switchers, techincal personnel who have thoroughly understood

the equipment functions and who can readily take action in the event of failure should be assigned to as switchers. TD often works as the switcher.

(2) Maintenance plan

In maintenance plan, preventive maintenance to be executed before troubles occur is important because of the importance of broadcasting service.
The maintenance of TV equipment is rather difficult when compared with the maintenance of radio equipment. Maintenance of individual items of equipment separately as in the case of radio equipment is not achievable in the case of TV equipment.
For the maintenance of TV broadcasting equipment, periodic maintenance may be performed everyday, every month, etc., or periodic overhaul may be performed by the manufacturer. The latter type of maintenance is applied to VTR, film projector, FSS changeover section, etc., and should be performed by an engineer of the manufacturer sent to the site.
For this maintenance, it is necessary to determine not only the cost, period of time, specifications, and the procedure for sending the engineer and accomplish maintenance securely so as to extend the service life of

the equipment. For the maintenance personnel, intelligent personnel expected to be the experts for the equipment will be selected.
They should absorb a wide amount of technical knowledge in the installation and overhaul periods also.
The expected periodic overhaul interval of each item of equipment is as follows.

Item	Recommended Overhaul Interval
1-inch VTR	approx. 3000 hours
3/4 inch VTR	approx. 1500 hours
Film Projector	approx. 1000 hours
Changeover Section of FSS	400,000 times of changeover operation

4-5-2 Costs

With the completion of the project for the expansion of TV facilities, the operation and management costs will increase considerably.

(1) Personnel cost

Personnel cost will increase by about 624,000 Kyat per year on the assumption of the increase of 130 persons and 400 Kyat per person including indirect costs.

(2) Programme production costs

Programme cost assuming 4 broadcasting hours, 80 minutes of self-produced programmes (excluding news) and 30 minutes of foreign programmes will increase.

Programme	Cost per Unit Time	Total Annual Cost
Self-produced programmes	1500 Kyat/hour	730,000 Kyat
Foreign programmes	$150/hour	210,000 Kyat
VISS News	10 minutes per day	550,000 Kyat

So, the total annual programme production costs will be 1,490,000 Kyat. Refer to Table 4-3 and 4-4.

(3) Equipment maintenance costs

Although the maintenance costs of TV broadcasting equipment at the time of installation and after use are different from each other, on average the annual maintenance cost will be about 1% of the cost of the facilities including the building and others, that is, about 1,000,000 Kyat per year.

(4) Power costs

When 300KVA of power is used for 10 hours a day with

the power unit cost being 0.25 Kyat/KVA, the total power costs per year will be approx. 270,000 Kyat.

In addition to these costs, operating costs are subject to escallation. By comparing these costs with the proposed budget specified in the IBD's document on the project for the expansion of TV facilities, it can be determined that nearly satisfactory budgetary measures have been taken except for the electric power cost.

	IBD Proposed Budget*	Estimated Cost
Program cost:	1,980 thousand Kyat	1,490 thousand Kyat
Personnel cost:	680 thousand Kyat	624 thousand Kyat
Maintenance cost:	1,400 thousand Kyat	1,000 thousand Kyat
Electric power cost:	50 thousand Kyat	270 thousand Kyat

* These values are obtained by taking the difference between the budget of 1985 and that of 1981.

Table 4-3 Programme Production Costs

Types of Programmes	Duration	Unit Cost
1. Musical programmes	15 mins	K350
2. Variety entertainment	30 mins to 1 hour	K700
3. Classical dances	30 mins to 1 hour	K1000 to K1500
4. Tele-features	30 mins to 1 hour	K3000 to K4000
5. Discussions	30 mins to 1 hour	K250
6. Educational	15 mins to 30 mins	K250
7. Documentary/Sports (Outdoor)	15 mins to 30 mins	K250
Burmese Movies		K500 per screening

Foreign Programmes

1. Short films and documentaries	$100 per hour
2. Serials	$100 per hour
3. Features	$200 to $250 per screening.

Table 4-4 Satellite TV Tariff Information

(1)	Tariff for the use of INTELSAT (For 10 minutes)	= US$80.00
(2)	(a) News programme from KDD, Japan (For 10 minutes at the cost of ¥310,000 = US$1333.00)	= US$1333.00
	(b) News programme from C & W Hong Kong (For 10 minutes at the cost of HK$3300 = US$550)	= US$550.00
	(c) News programme from VISNEWS, London (For one month) at the cost of £2000 = US$3571)	= US3571.00
	(For one day)	= US$119.00

4-6 Procurement

4-6-1 Materials and Equipment

In this project construction materials available at the site are utilized as much as possible. Items available at the site are: Cement, sand, gravel, brick, wood (teak and others), asbestos board, terrazo, marble, floor parquet, sheet galss, plywood for form work and scaffolding materials (bamboo, etc.).

Items other than these materials are either not produced in Burma or expensive or low in quality and cannot be used. Accordingly, it is necessary to bring in almost all of the interior finishing materials of studio and control rooms, materials for the building facilities such as electrical and airconditioning equipment and equipment and materials for broadcasting facilities from Japan in consideration of their functions.

On the other hand, some materials including waterproof materials such as asphalt, can be brought in from Japan but will not actually be employed because of inconvenience in later maintenance.

Some temporary equipment and materials have been already brought in from Japan on the occasion of the past economic cooperation grant and still remain in Burma.

These equipment and materials will be used in this project also. These equipment and materials are as follows:

(1) 30-tone crane
(2) Concrete plant
(3) Forklift
(4) High-pressure pump
(5) Welder
(6) Transformer
(7) Others

4-6-2 Labour

This project will be implemented by excellent employees and skilled technicians of leading Japanese companies under the guidance of excellent consultants.
However, it is necessary to provide the majority of necessary labour for construction work at the site and this will depend on the wholehearted cooperation of Construction Corporation of Burma.

SECTION 5 TV RECEIVER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN

SECTION 5 TV RECEIVER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION PLAN

At present, the total number of TV receivers used in Burma is about 6,700 sets, of which the breakdown is as follows.

- TV receivers having been or being distributed to public facilities such as public halls: about 2,000 sets
- TV receivers possessed by individuals: about 4,700 sets

Of these TV receivers,

Domestically manufactured receivers: about 3,200sets

Imported TV receivers about 3,500 sets

Burma is planning to domestically produce the following numbers of TV receivers annually.

Fiscal 1982:	2,500 sets	
Fiscal 1983:	2,750 sets	(10% up when compared with preceding year)
Fiscal 1984:	3,030 sets	(Same as above)
Fiscal 1985:	3,330 sets	(Same as above)

(Same increment in the years which follow)

The Government of Burma is planning to install TV receivers for televiewing in group at public facilities to be controlled and managed by public organizations such as public halls and regional public institutions (as given in Table 5-1) so as to allow the public to enjoy TV broadcasting service. For this purpose, TV receivers will be distributed uniformly at a rate of one receiver per 200 ~ 250 televiewers and finally at a rate of one TV receiver per 40 ~ 50 televiewers so as to allow televiewing in group. Also, broadcasting of school education programmes is planned to be introduced after completion of the TV broadcasing facilities and TV receivers for school education will also be distributed. Accordingly, the Government of Burma is assigning 2/3 of all TV receivers to be produced domestically in Burma to these purposes with preference. Under this policy of the Government of Burma the public in the Rangoon area will be able to enjoy TV broadcasting service by the following period of time.

That is, televiewers at public facilities will amount to about 1.92 million in Rangoon area considering the electric power spread rate (about 80%) and infant rate (about 20%) for the total population of about 3 million in the area. If one TV receiver is supplied per 200 televiewing population, the total number of TV sets required will be about 9,600 sets.

Table 5-1 List of Public Facilities in Rangoon Division Complied by the Information and Broadcasting Department

1.	Burma Socialist Programme Party Regional Party Committee	1 No.
2.	Burma Socialist Programme Party Township Party Units	39 Nos.
3.	Peasants' Asiayone Township Offices	14 Nos.
4.	Workers' Asiayone Township Offices	39 Nos.
5.	Regional People's Council	1 No.
6.	Township People's Councils	39 Nos.
7.	People's Councils, Ward and Village	1,144 Nos.
8.	Universities and Other Educational Institutes	15 Nos.
9.	Central Institute of Public Services	1 No.
10.	Central Institute of Political Sciences	1 No.
11.	State High Schools	90 Nos.
12.	Social Welfare Training Schools	6 Nos.
13.	Libraries (Public and Institutional)	100 Nos.
14.	Hospitals	20 Nos.
15.	State-owned Hotels and Restaurants	5 Nos.
	Total	1,515 Nos.

For televiewing of educational programmes, three sets of TV receivers per one school will be distributed to about 2,000 schools in Rangoon City ranging from kindergartens to universities. Accordingly, the total number of receivers required for this purpose is 6,000 sets.

In order to accomplish these plans, a total of 15,600 sets of receivers should be distributed. If 2/3 of the total number of receivers produced domestically in Burma are to be supplied, the breakdown will be as follows.

° Receivers having been or being distributed:	about 2,000 sets
° Receivers to be distributed in fiscal 1982:	about 1,670 sets
° Receivers to be distributed in fiscal 1983:	about 1,830 sets
° Receivers to be distributed in fiscal 1984:	about 2,020 sets
° Receivers to be distributed in fiscal 1985:	about 2,220 sets
° Receivers to be distributed in fiscal 1986:	about 2,440 sets
° Receivers to be distributed in fiscal 1987:	about 2,680 sets
° Receivers to be distributed in fiscal 1988:	about 2,950 sets
Total	about 17,810 sets

Accordingly, it is supposed that the demand of 15,600 sets of receivers will be fulfilled at an early time in the first half of fiscal 1988. If the distribution plan is made so as to put a stress on public facilities, the plan can be realized in four years (since a total of 9,740 sets of TV receivers will be distributed in four years).

It seems that every TV receiver used by and individual or governmental officer is usually watched by 10 ∿ 20 persons including neighbors and house boys.
Thus, the televiewing customs in Burma are quite different from those in Japan. This situation is, however, rather similar to that when television was introduced to Japan for the first time and at that time televiewing was spread by TV receivers on streets. Thus, the relationship between the number of TV receivers and the spread rate cannot be considered to be similar to that of the present Japan. The influence of each TV receiver to the social culture and development of this country is much larger than in Japan.
In Burma, traditional racial dances and songs are fused into people's life but inspite of this there are not many entertainment facilities and a long queue of people is often formed in front of a movie theatre even on weekdays. Accordingly, if entertainment elements are added to some extent, it is possible to achive high audience ratings even for educational programmes. Indeed, television is demanded by both the government and people in this country.
At present, a new transmitter station is being constructed in the Mandalay district and the necessity

of the improvement and expansion of broadcasting networks in succession to the construction of the new transmitter station is recognized. Although the efficiency of televiewing in groups is very high, more than several hundred thousand receivers are required for spreading television among the estimated 30 million people in Burma.

At present, TV broadcasting in Burma has just started to develop and it cannot be helped that the price of a TV receiver is too expensive for the public and that the number of TV receivers produced in the country is only several thousand sets per year. Under these circumstances, it may be said that a considerable effect is being achieved as stated above. However, it cannot be said that the above-mentioned plan is sufficient from the objective point of view. Accordingly, it is desirable to reexamine the receiver production plan and lower the customs duty for imported receivers and their component parts (which are presently 150% and 50%, respectively) although they were lowered recently to some extent. Since the spread of TV receivers is one of the most important national policies, the supply plan of receivers will be greatly enhanced by presenting sufficient amounts of high-quality programmes.

SECTION 6 EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

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(1) Social evaluation

By the implementation of this project the broadcasting hours and programmes of IBD will be improved and enriched and educational programmes produced in Burma will be broadcast for one hour everyday. An educational programme production organization has been already formed and the production of test programmes has already commenced. Under these conditions, the utilization of educational TV programmes which has been anticipated for many years in this country is almost realized and one of the most effective means of spreading education to people, particularly adult education, is going to be added.

In connection with this, news and related programmes will increase in broadcasting hours and their contents will be improved. The functions of television which provides concrete, objective information to the society of a country and contributes to the maintenance of stability of the country are greatly strengthened in this point also.

Also, entertainment programmes will be enriched in their contents and contribute to the protection and maintenance of racial culture.

On the other hand, imported programmes will also be enriched in their contents and the social progress of other countries will be introduced widely to people through relay broadcasting via. satellites.
The spread of TV broadcasting service, will contribute to the promotion of friendship and cooperation among different races and to the further establishment of unity among people in the country.
As stated above, the utilization of television for the educational, moral, and cultural development of people, which the Government of Burma mentioned in its master plan, will be realizable for the first time by the economic cooperation grant of Japan and thus the social significance of the project is extremely large.

(2) Economic evaluation

In this project due consideration is given to achieve the desire of the Burmese side as stated above and also to prevent excessive load from being applied to those concerned in Burma beyond their abilities so that they can be capable of accomplishing the work during construction or operation of the facilities to be constructed in this project. For example, the load to the country upon constructing the facility is reduced by selecting a site which does not require

procurement of a new land. The personnel and budget plans in operating the facilities and the receiver distribution plan have been steadily prepared by the Burmese side. (Refer to Paragraph 4-5-2 and Section 5.) Furthermore, a project enhancement system has been provided by four major ministries. Accordingly, it can be said with full assurance that this project can be realized with its desired effects.

The effects of this project are not limited to the broadcasting field alone.

First, this project will stimulate the construction industry in Burma. When those concerned in Construction Corporation of Burma cooperate in this project, they can contact with high-level architectural techniques in studio architecture and thus can absorb many advanced techniques such as sound insulation and vibrationproofing.

It is also clear that the implementation of this project will enhance the growth of the electronics industry engaged in, for example, the production of receivers in this country.

However, it is obvious, when the essence of this project is considered, that the long-range effect of this project is very large. That is, the enrichment and expansion of television, which is the most effective means for the spread of education among people, will promote the development of the national educational

standard which is most important for the modarnization of the society in this country and, accordingly, promote the development of the entire social and economic states of the nation. The effects of this project will finally range over various social fields in this country.

SECTION 7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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(1) Conclusion

This project will be implemented as one of the most important policies for the modernization of Burma. Through careful analysis on the social usefulness, adequacy, feasibility, and economic effects of the project in Burma, the study team concludes that the project can exert extremely important roles for the development of the country.

The effects of this project —— increase in TV programme broadcasting hours and enrichment in the contents of programmes —— will directly be given on the daily life of people in the country. Thus, the project will have an extremely large effect in bringing forth the friendship of the people in Burma to Japan.

(2) Recommendations

In order to produce satisfactory effects of this project for a long time, the study team recommends those organizations in Burma concerned to consider the following items.

1) Execution of IBD personnel and budgetary plans in the operating stage

2) Forwarding of procedures on contracts for design and construction, inspection and check after completion, etc., without delay

3) Cooperation in the importing procedures of equipment and materials, in securing inland transportation means in Burma, and in providing scaffolding equipment and materials for construction work for securing sufficient terms of construction and smooth progress in the implementation of the project.

4) Establishment of maintenance system including periodic inspection, replenishment of spares, etc., for the facilities and equipment during operation for presenting TV broadcasting service

5) Preparation of carefully worked-out plans for short- and long-term personnel training.

6) Execution of the policy of TV receiver distribution for allowing televiewing in groups for the spread of TV broadcasting service among people.

It is also desired for those organizations concerned in Japan to provide technical cooperation regarding item 5) above.