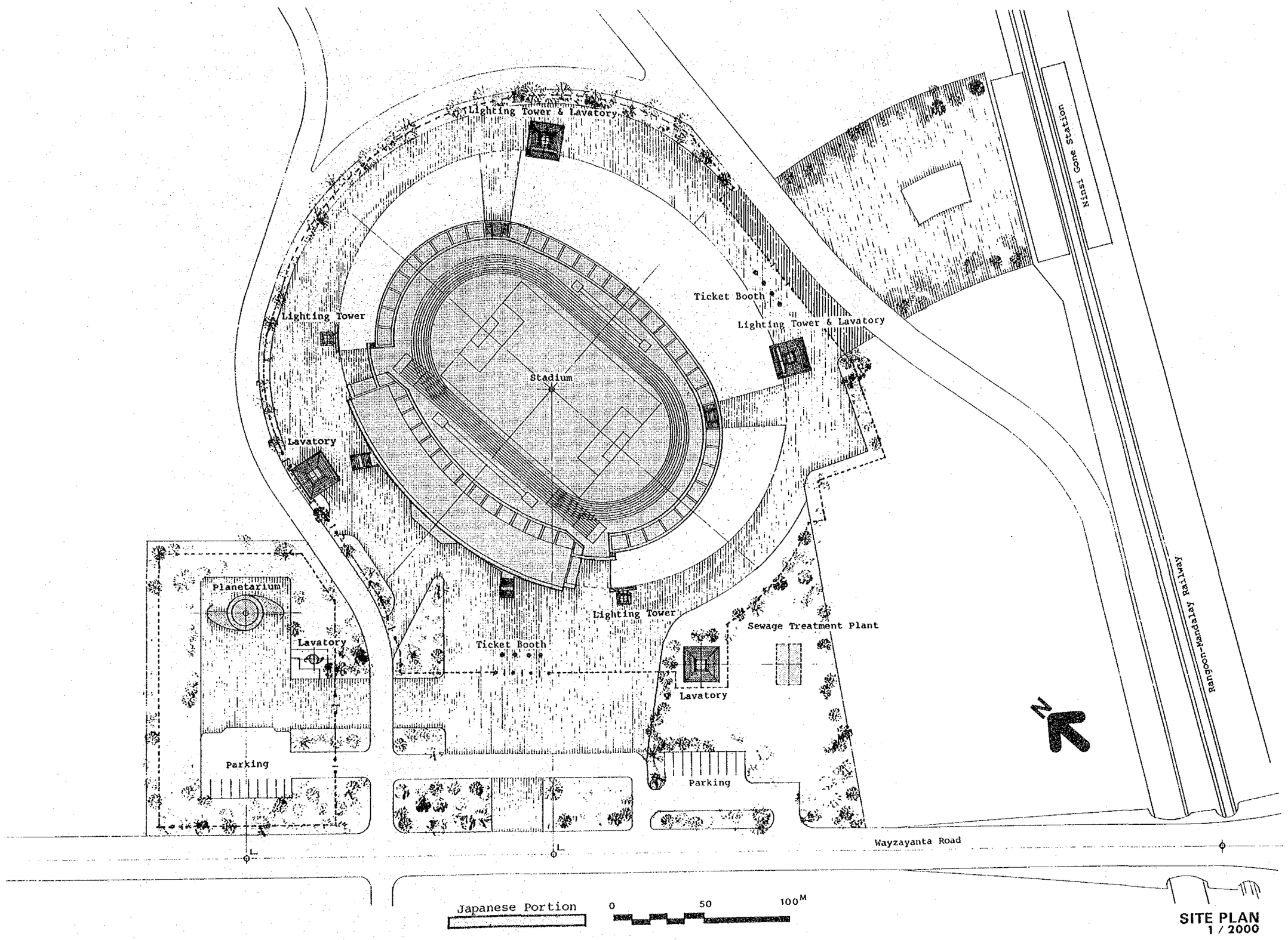
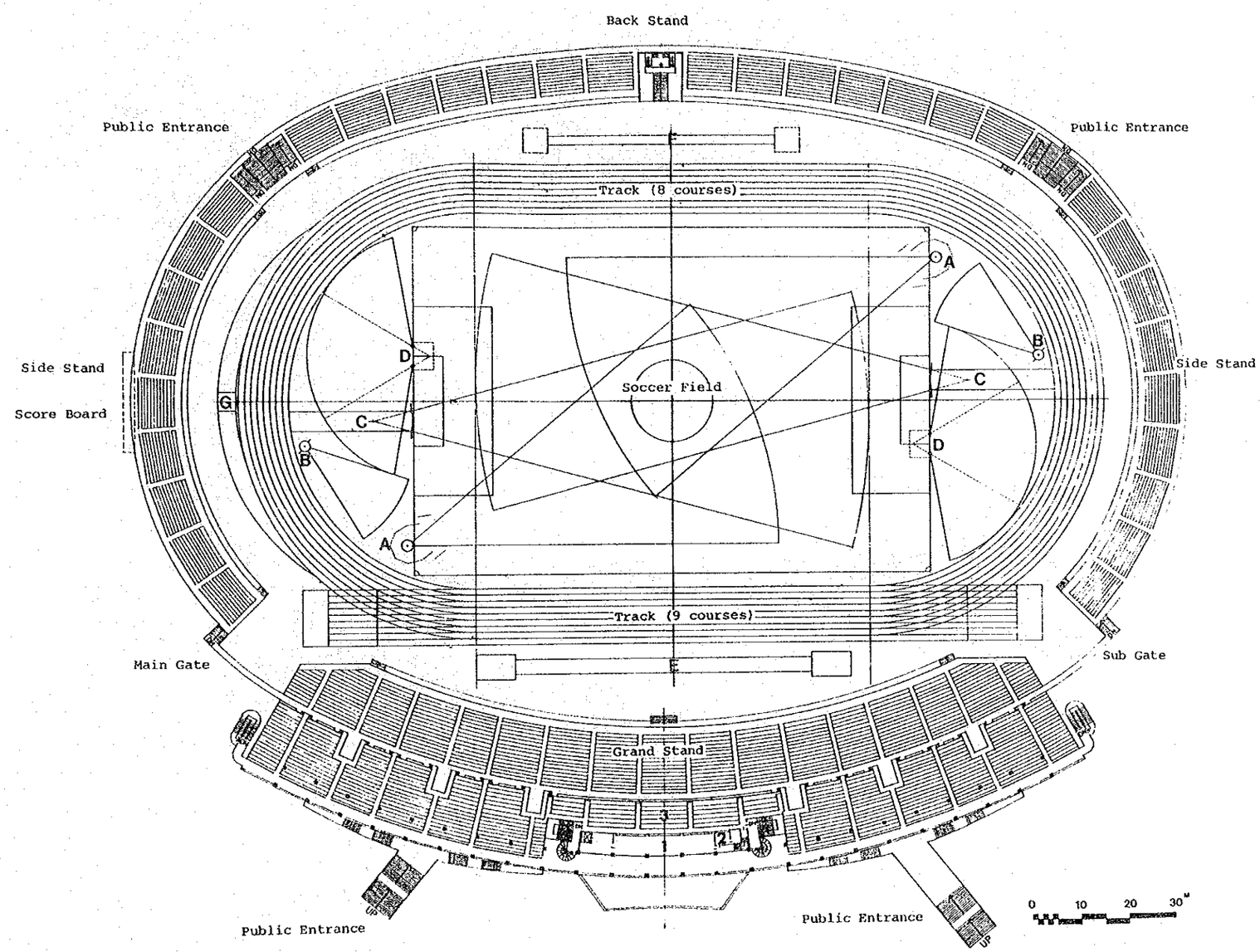


SITE PLAN
1 / 2000

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 3

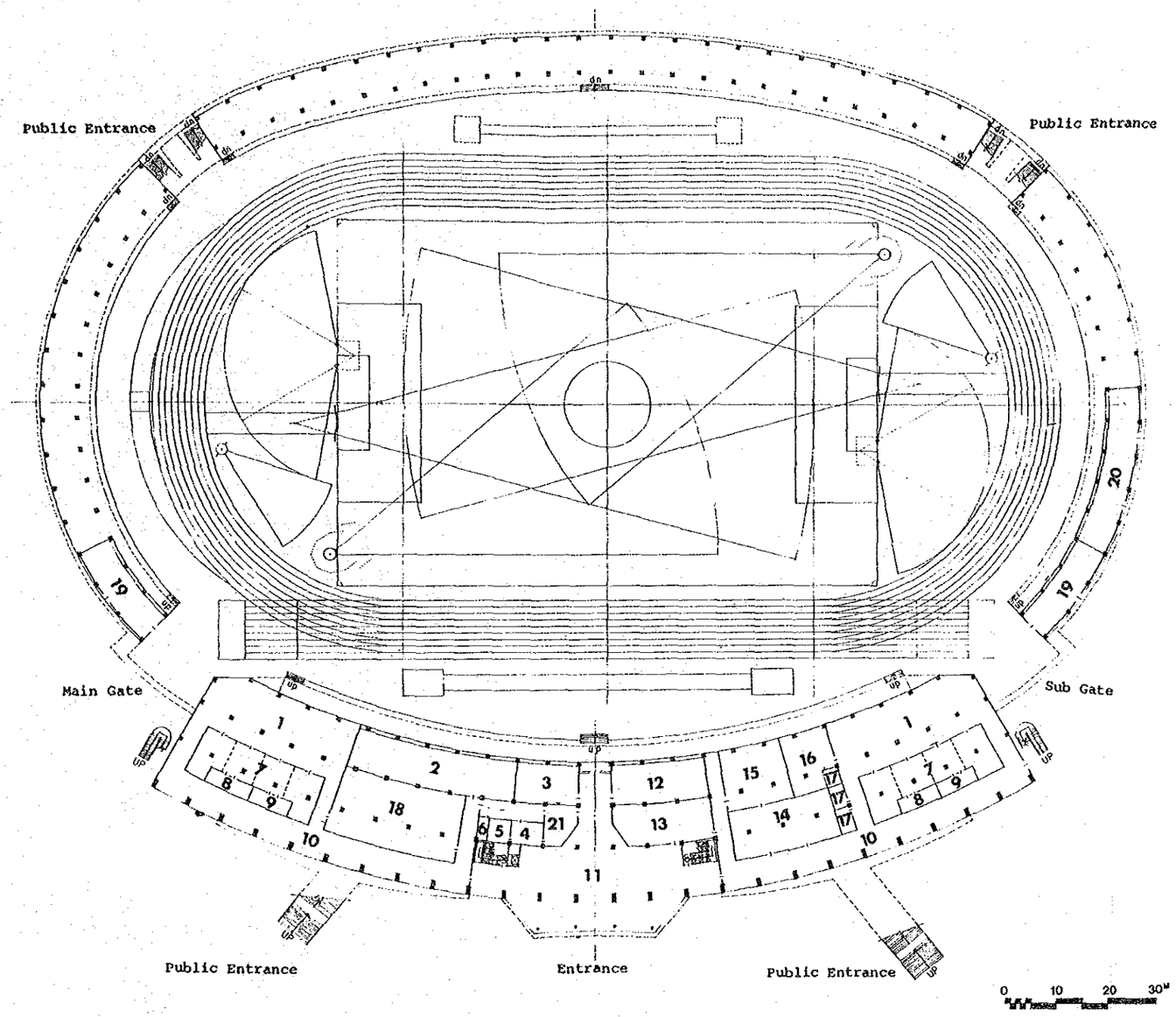


1 V.I.P. Seats
2 Service Room
3 Box Seats

A Hammer Throwing
Throwing the Disk
B Putting the Shot
C Javelin Throwing
D High Jump
E Long Jump
Triple Jump
F Pole vault
G 3.000 Meter Steeplechase

STAND FLOOR PLAN
1/1000

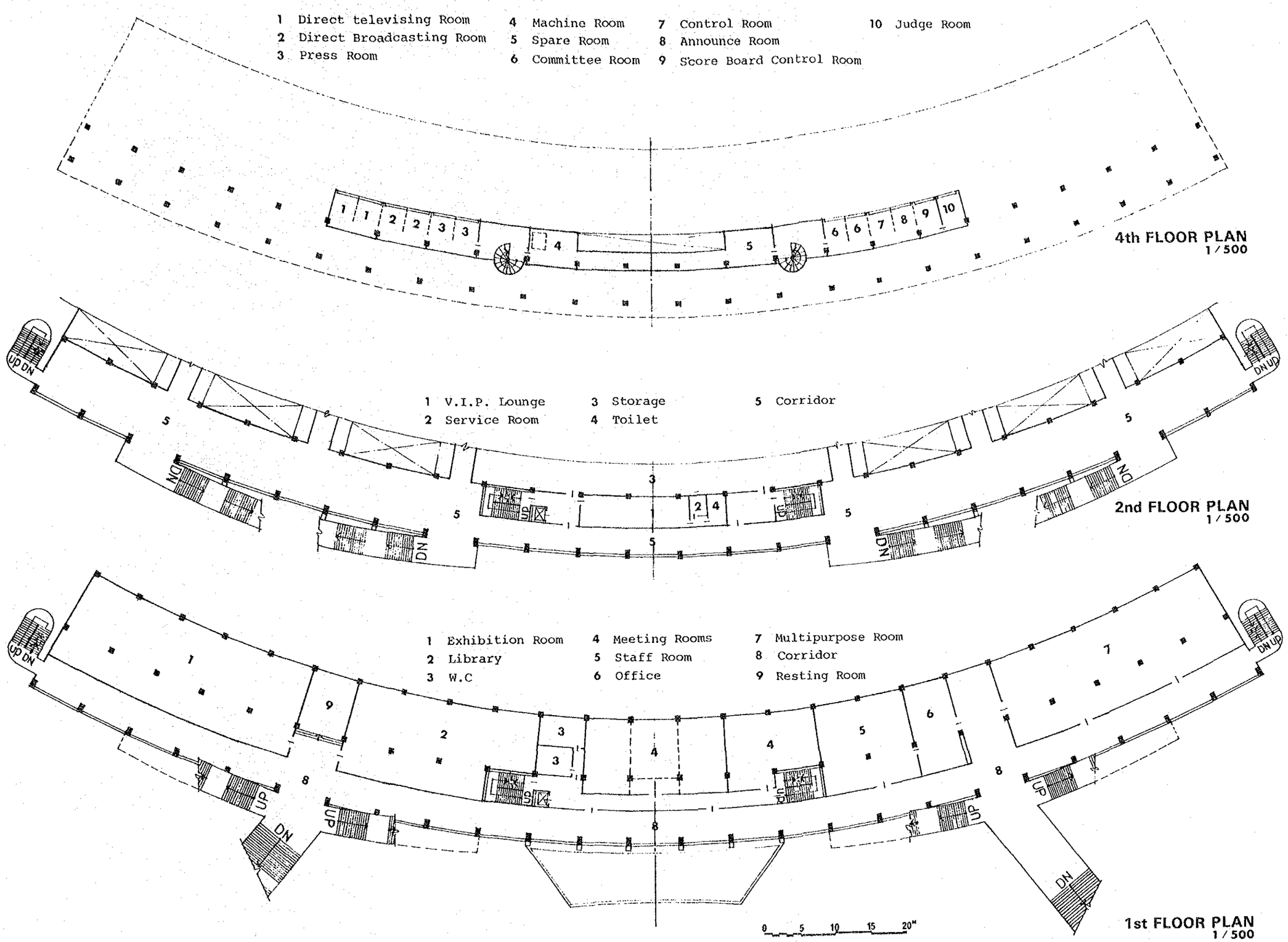
THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 4



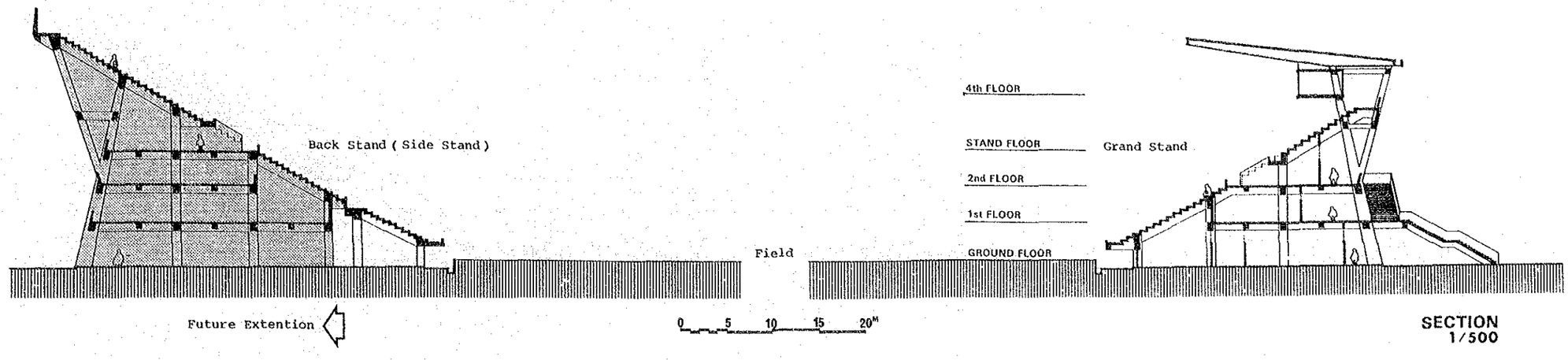
1 Gathering Hall
2 Committee Room
3 V.I.P. Room
4 Security
5 Shower Room
6 Toilet
7 Dressing Room
8 Shower Room & W.C (F)
9 Shower Room & W.C (M)
10 Corridor
11 Entrance Hall
12 Referee Room
13 Office
14 Multipurpose Room
15 Press Facilities
16 Medical Room
17 W.C.
18 Electric Control Room
19 Storage
20 Training Room
21 Cloak Room

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
1/1000

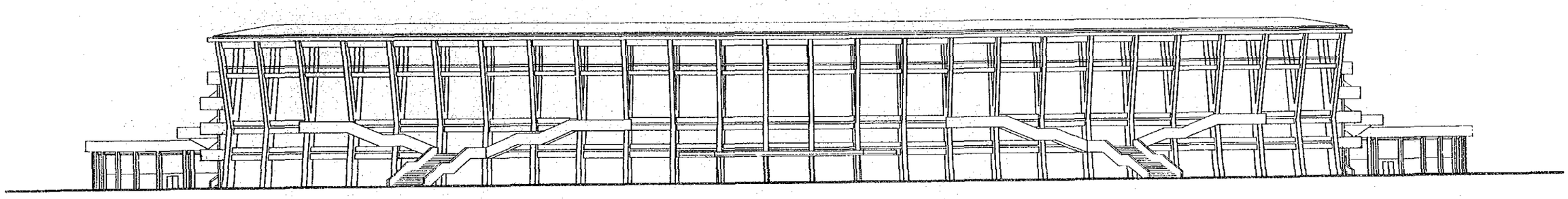
THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 5



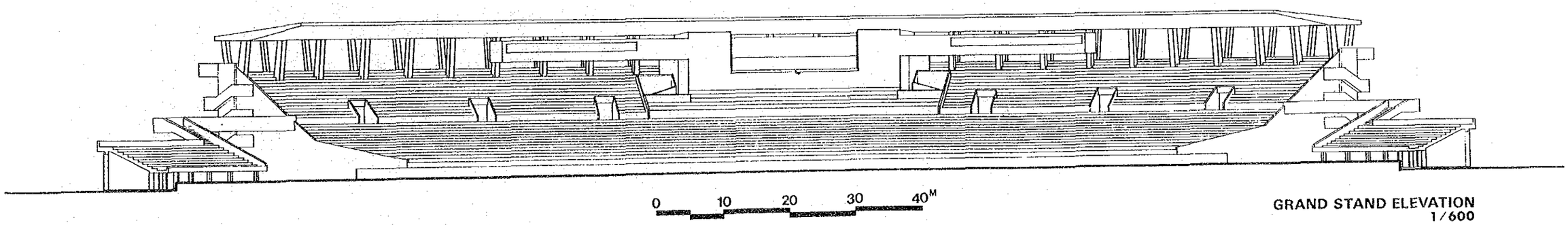
THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 6



SECTION
1/500



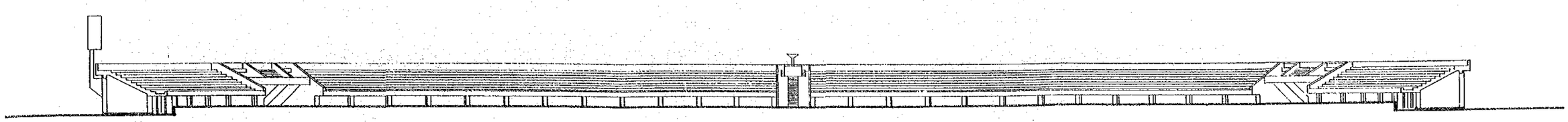
WEST ELEVATION
1/600



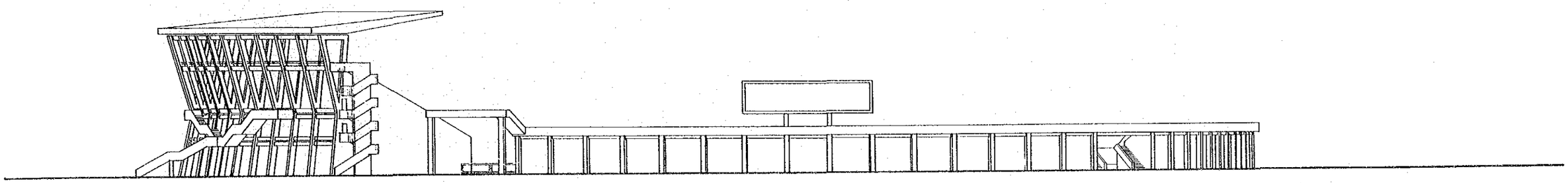
GRAND STAND ELEVATION
1/600

SECTION & ELEVATION 1

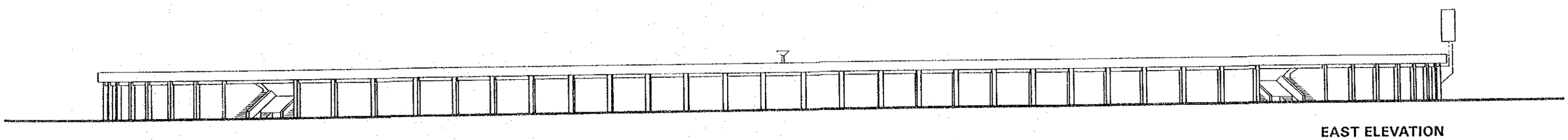
THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 7



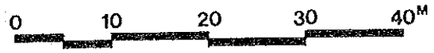
BACK STAND ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

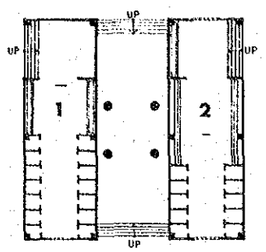


EAST ELEVATION



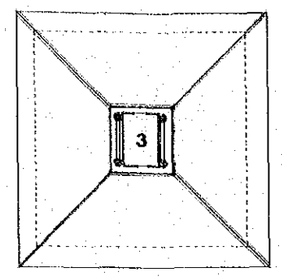
ELEVATION 2
1/600

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 8

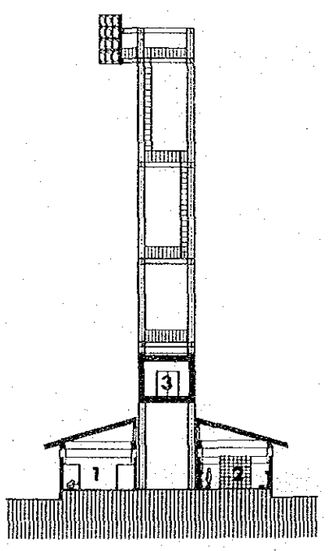


1 W.C (F)
2 W.C (M)
3 Power Substation

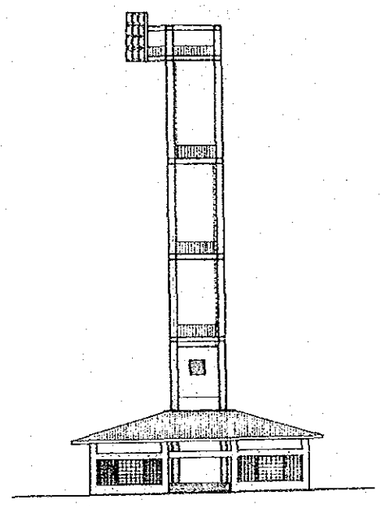
PLAN

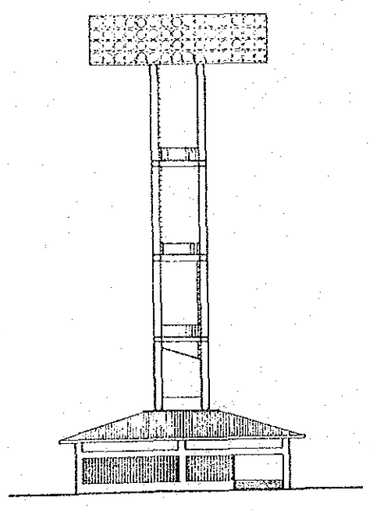


ROOF PLAN



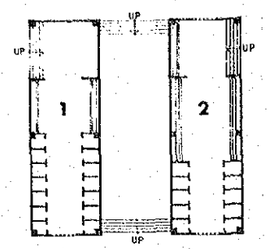
SECTION





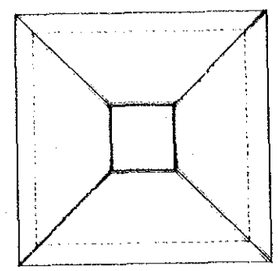
ELEVATION

LIGHTING TOWER & LAVATORY
1/500

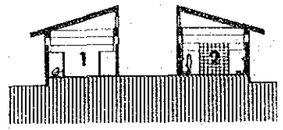


1 W.C (F)
2 W.C (M)

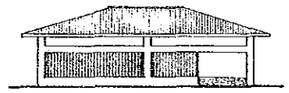
PLAN



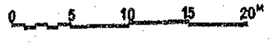
ROOF PLAN



SECTION

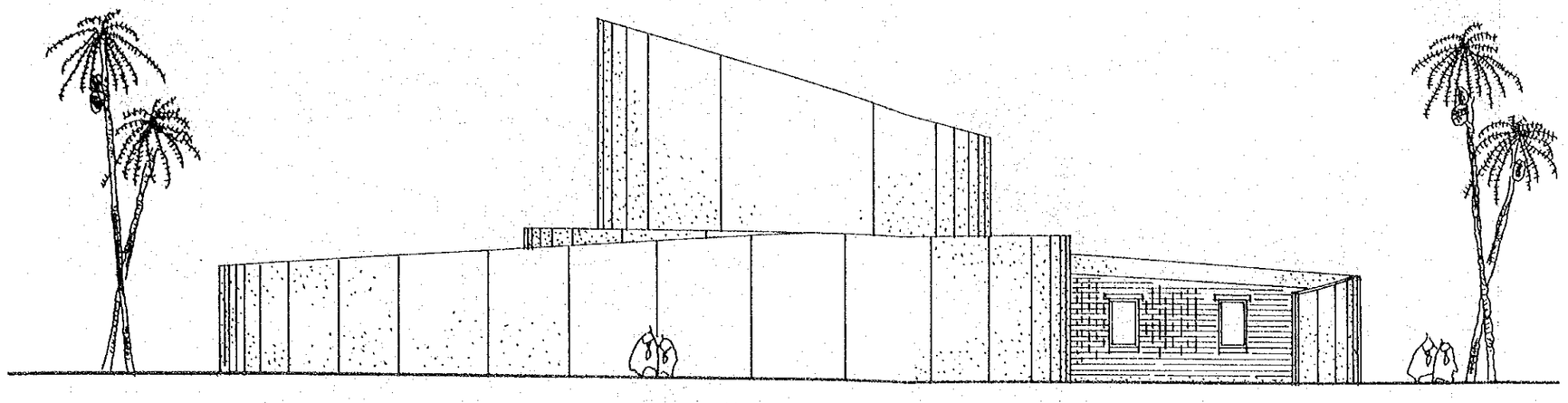


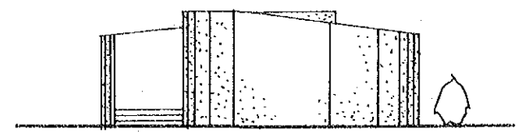
ELEVATION



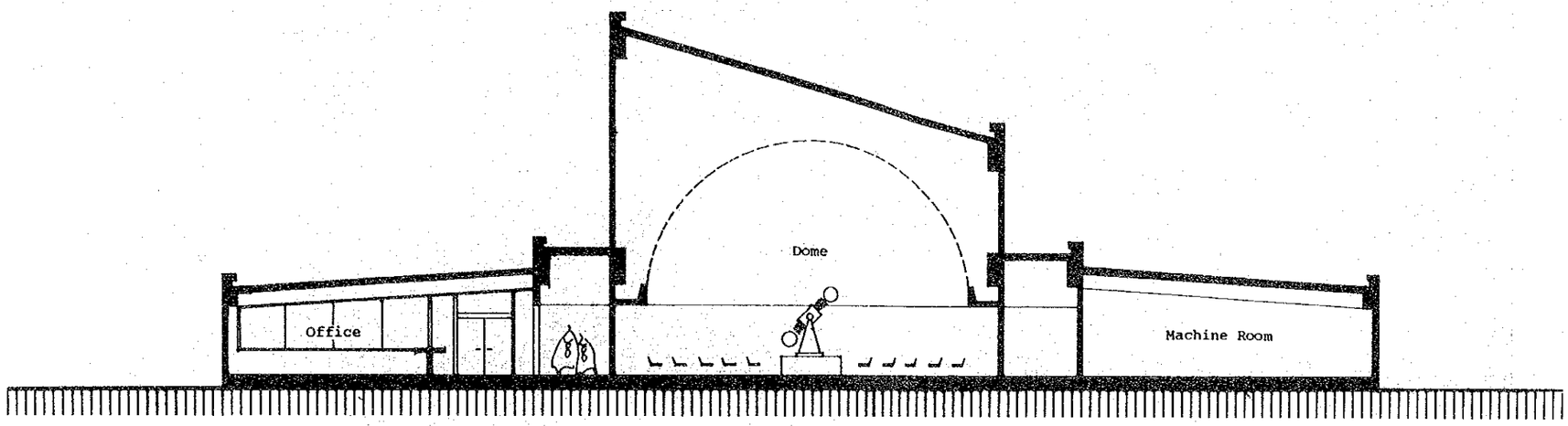
LAVATORY
1/500

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 9

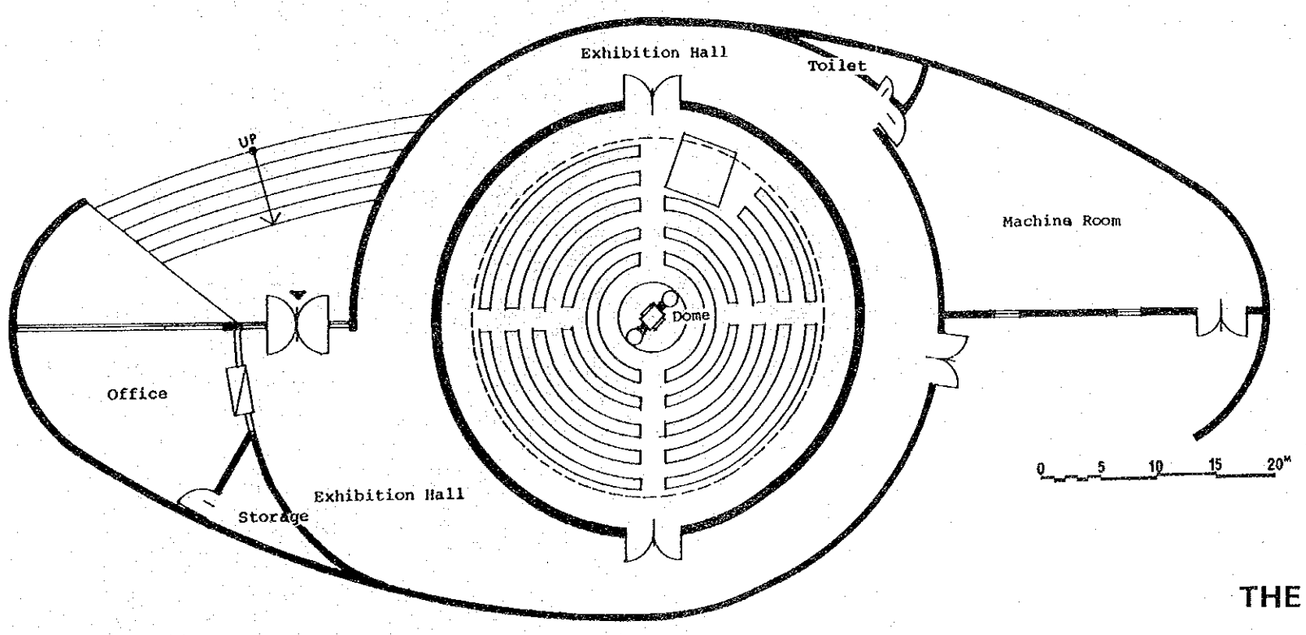


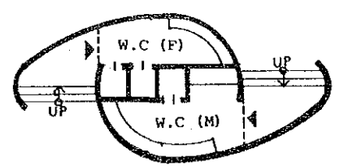


ELEVATION



SECTION

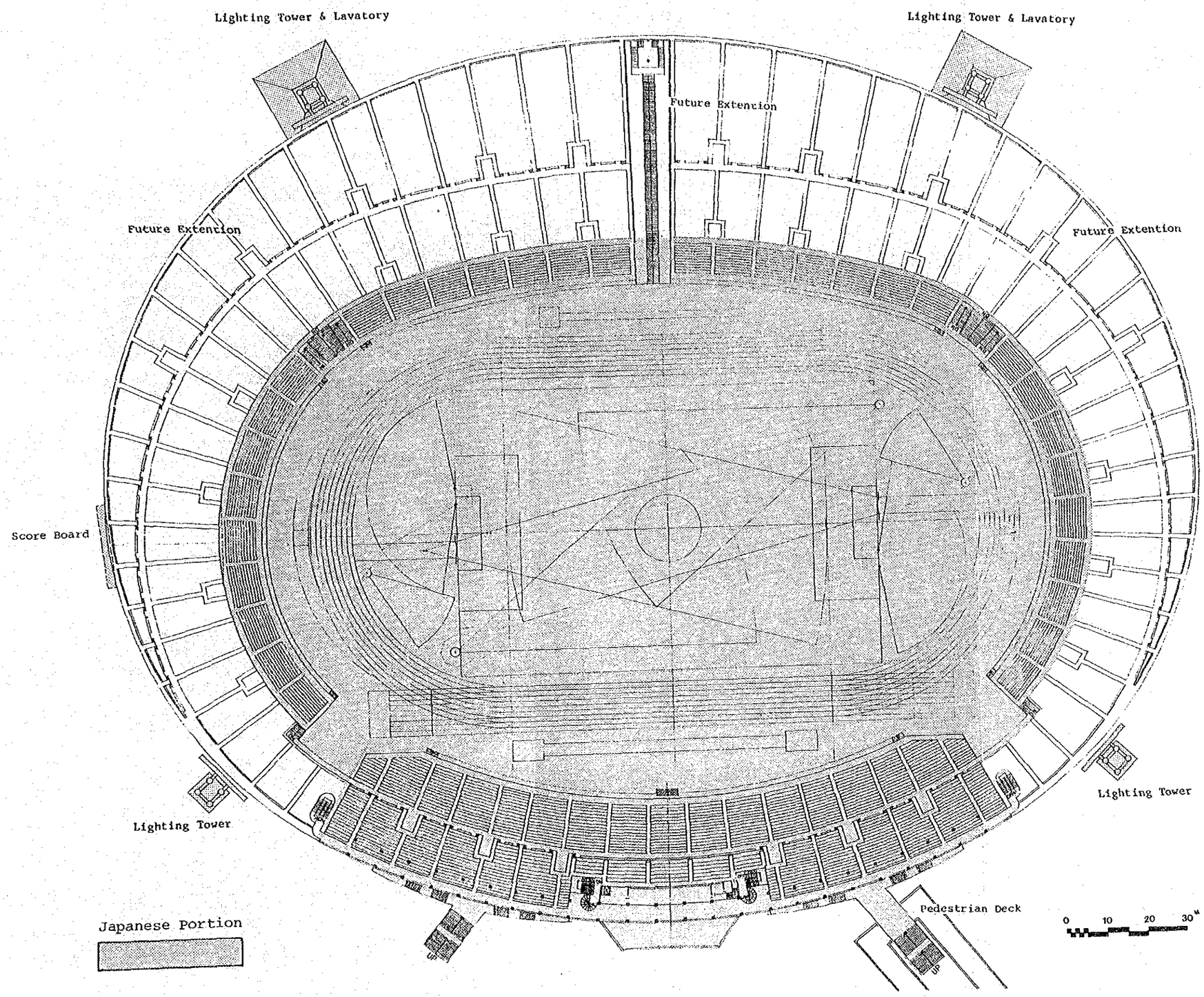




PLAN

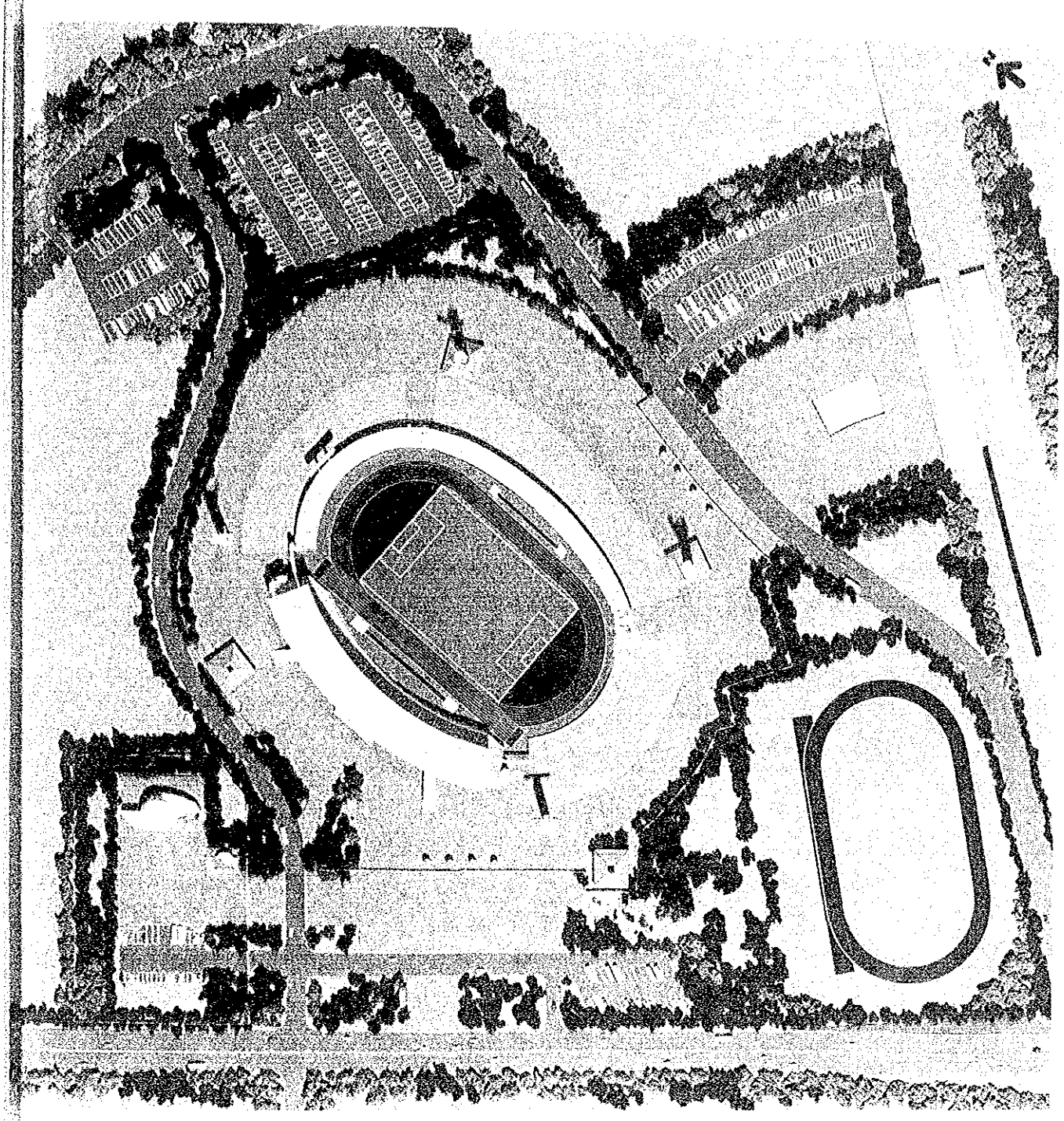
PLANETARIUM & LAVATORY
1 / 200

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 10

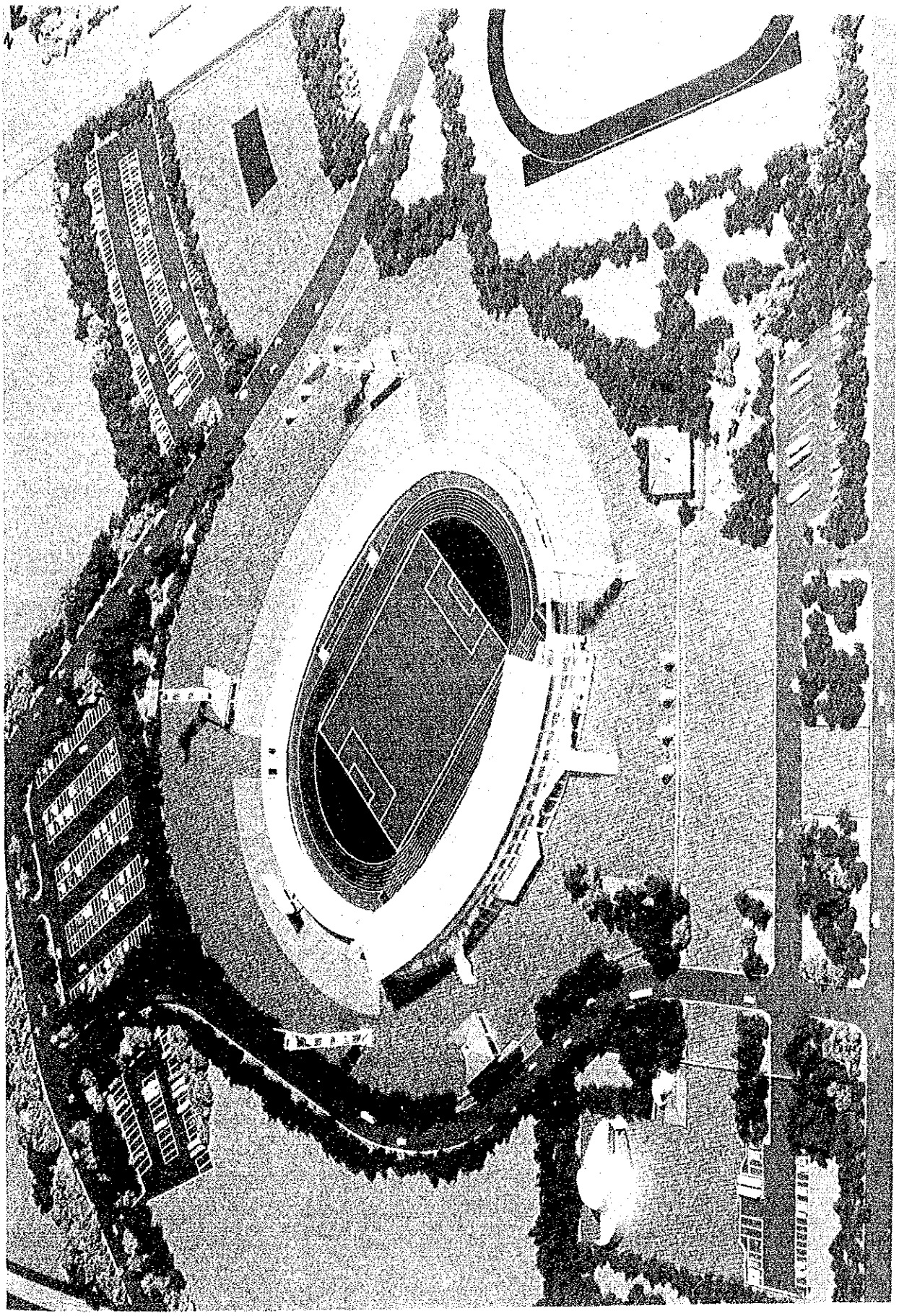


FUTURE EXTENSION PLAN
1/1000

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE IN BURMA 11



BIRD EYE VIEW MODEL PHOTO



4–4 Filling and Grading Works

As described before, the filling and grading works are the biggest technical subject and these works must be properly performed before the commencement of the project on the site.

A filling plan (Fig. 12) indicating the following three items was prepared:

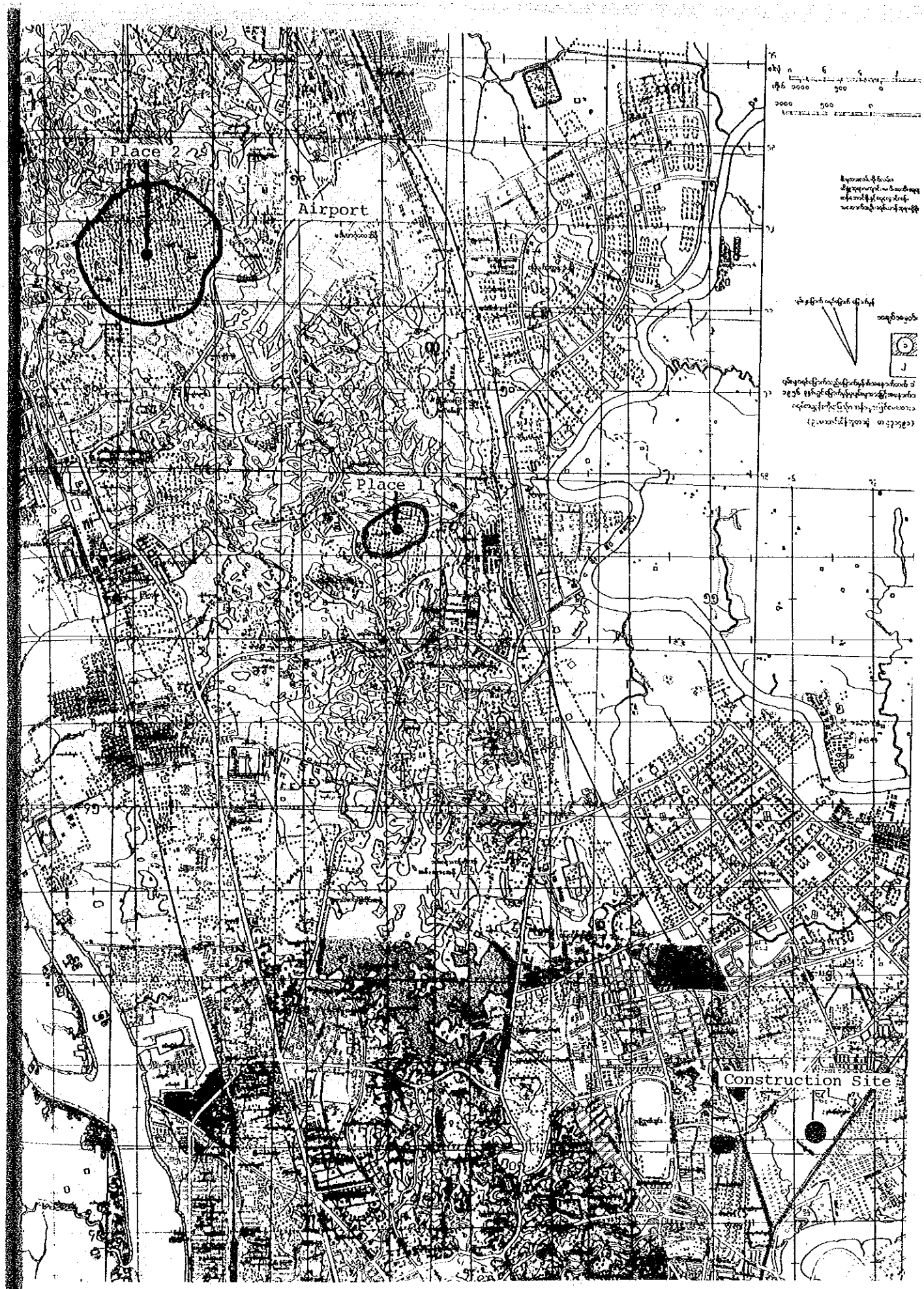
① Filling work of 80,000 m^2 and 160,000 m^3 to be executed by the Government of Burma.

② Filling of 110,000 m^3 out of the above must be completed before the commencement of piling work of the Japanese contractor.

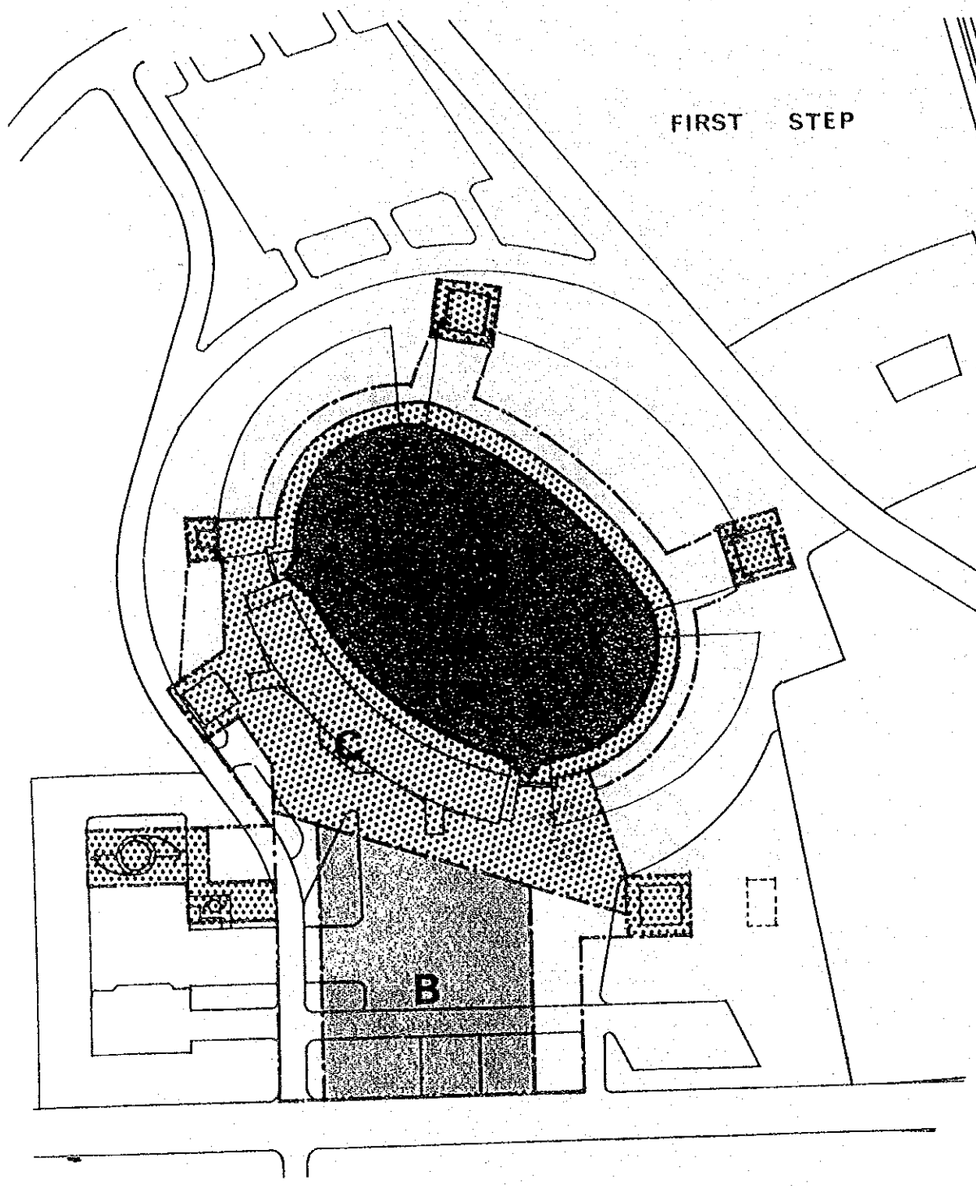
③ Sandy soil must be used for the filling.

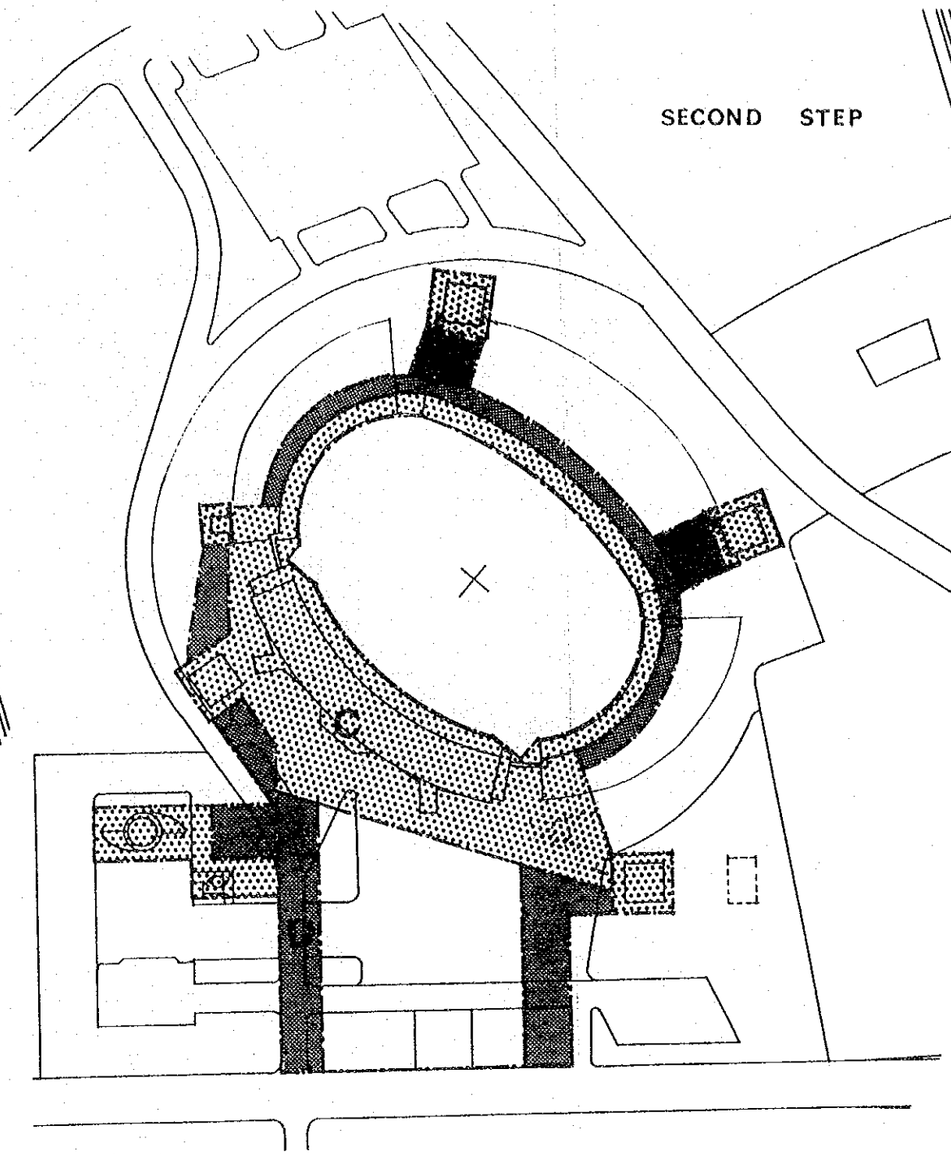
Especially, the ground portion shown in his filling plan must be quickly filled with soil of good quality to a filling height of more than 3 m in order to prevent the ground from sinking unevenly in the future.

Possible areas to obtain the soils for this filling work are shown in Fig. 13. These areas may partially contain soils (clayish soil) inappropriate for the filling, and thus, extra precautions should be taken not to transport and use these improper soils. Also, filling work in the rainy season should be avoided.



PLACE TO COLLECT FILLING SOIL





0 50 100M

	FIRST STEP			SECOND STEP		
	FILLING HEIGHT	AREA	VOLUME	FILLING HEIGHT	AREA	VOLUME
A	M 3.0	ha 2.0	60,000 M3	—	—	—
B	2.0	1.3	26,000	—	—	—
C	0.8	3.0	24,000	M 1.2	ha 2.2	≒ 26,000 M3
D	—	—	—	2.0	1.2	24,000
		TOTAL	110,000 M3		TOTAL	50,000 M3
					GRAND TOTAL	160,000 M3

FILLING AND GRADING WORKS

CHAPTER 5 PROJECT EXECUTION PLAN

5-1 Implementation System
5-2 Construction Planning
5-3 Allotment of Work
5-4 Construction Time Schedule
5-5 Maintenance and Administration Planning

CHAPTER 5 PROJECT EXECUTION PLAN

5-1 Implementation System

5-1-1 Implementation Body

The implementation body of the Centre will be the Sports and Physical Education Department (SPED), Ministry of Health (Burma) (Refer to Table 7).

Acceptance of this Centre through grant aid from Japan is handled by the Foreign Economic Relations Dept. (F.E.R.D.) of the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

Construction work of this Centre will be executed by a Japanese general contractor, and Construction Corporation (CC) will carry out partial subcontracting work including the employment of local workers, procurement of local materials.

The Burmese Side will be required to take the following arrangements for the Japanese parties concerned during the stages of design and construction work for this project:

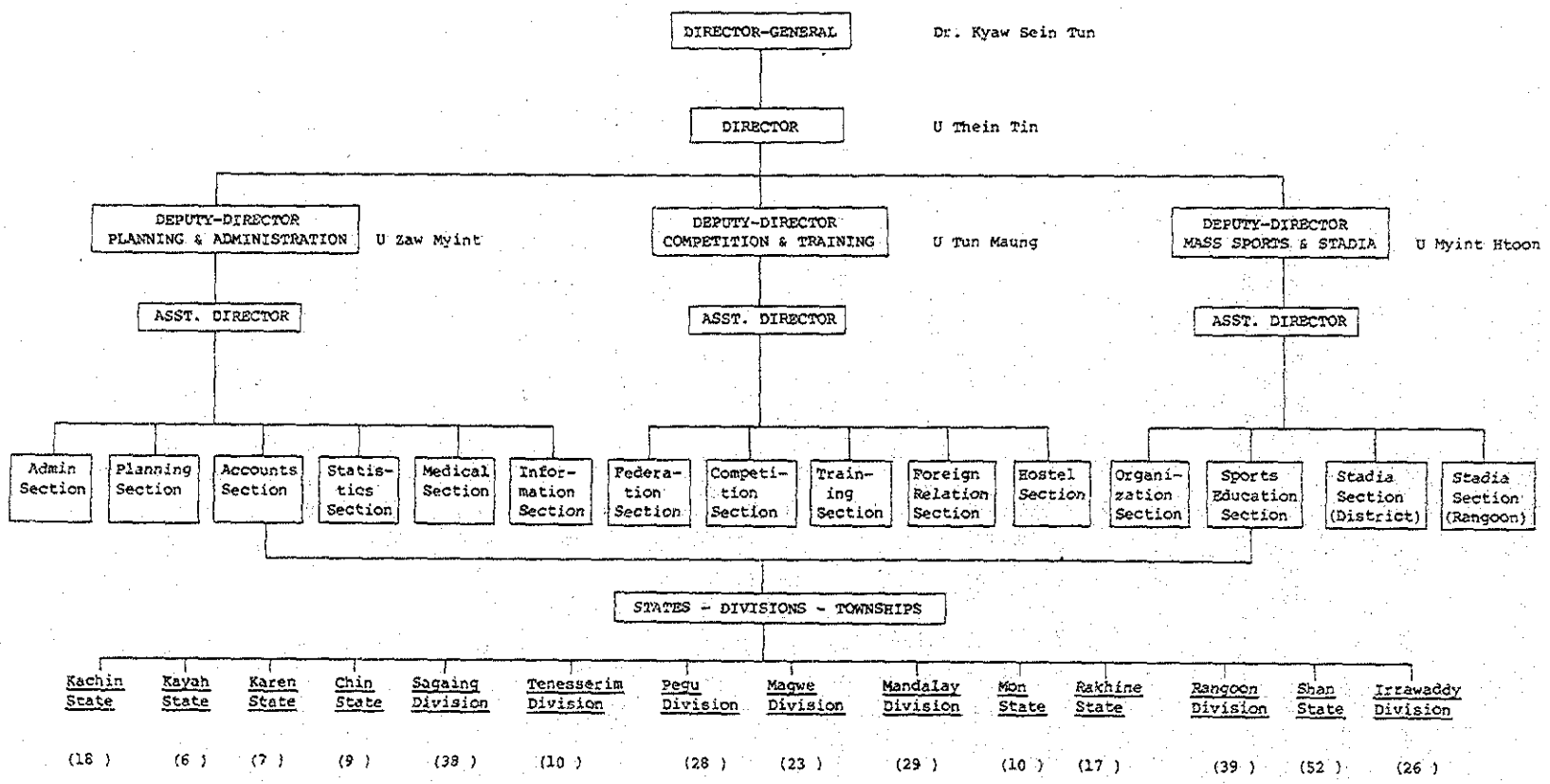
① To provide necessary data or basic design such as land survey and condition of sub-soil as soon as possible.

② To ensure prompt unloading, tax exemption, Custom clearance at ports of disembarkation in Burma and prompt internal procedure therein of the products purchased under the grant.

③ To exempt Japanese nationals from Customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Burma under the verified contracts.

④ To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Burma and stay therein for the performance of their work.

Table 7 ADMINISTRATIVE CHART OF THE SPORTS AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT



Denotes Townships

5-1-2 Staff Plan

In the construction stage of the Centre, a system of staff, so arranged for the Indoor Stadium construction by the Sports and Physical Education Department, Ministry of Health, shall be established for the smooth operation of the Centre.

5-2 Construction Planning

5-2-1 Scheme of Construction

It is very important to determine how to assure "smooth progress of work" and how to ensure a "stable quality" in building such huge concrete structures. For this purpose, the following requirements will become extremely important:

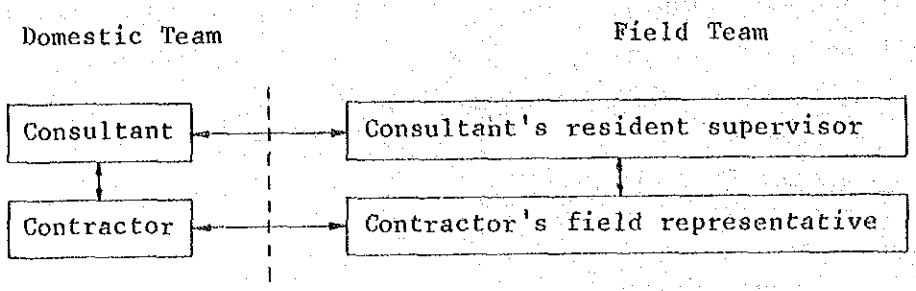
About 15 months will be needed for the concrete work. During this period, concrete should be placed at 40 m^3/day on average. For this purpose, cement should be smoothly supplied by the Ceramic Industries Corporation.

5-2-2 Supervision Phase

The consultant and general contractor will form a domestic team and a field team for the smooth execution of the work. All shop drawings will be checked by the domestic team first and field teams are to give final check prior to the work.

The consultant will communicate with the Ministry of Health and other authorities concerned in Burma from the design phase. An architect with these experiences will be assigned as resident supervisor, and will have contact and coordinate with government authorities concerned, in the supervision phase. Since the structural supervision is one of the important elements in this project, it may become necessary to have a structural engineer stationed as supervisor along the progress of the work.

In addition, engineers will be sent as required to give assistances to the field and to improve the quality of the construction work.



5-2-3 Procurement of Construction Materials and Equipment

Execution of construction work in Burma is normally performed only by the Construction Corporation. However, this project will be executed by a Japanese general contractor and employment of local labor force and procurement of construction equipment and materials will be executed through the Construction Corporation.

5-3 Allotment of Work

The scope of work and preparation to be performed by the grant aid from Japan and the scope of work and preparation to be performed by the Burmese Side for the construction of the Centre are respectively listed hereinafter.

Class of Work	Items of Work	Government of Japan	Government of Burma
Filling & grading works	Acquisition of land for project site		○
	Filling & grading works		○
	Temporary access road		○

Class of Work	Items of Work	Government of Japan	Government of Burma
Exterior work	Filling work for temporary construction yard		○
	Fences, gates around site		○
	Parking areas		○
	Exterior lights		○
	Storm water drainage ditch, drainage within site		○
	Road construction work		○
Building work	Structure of stadium, finish work of stadium	○	
	Structure and finishes of lighting tower	○	
	Structure and finishes of planetarium	○	
	Structure and finishes of lavatories	○	
Ground work	Pavement & drainage of track and field	○	
Electrical work	Leading-in of power to incoming panel		○
	Leading-in of telephone to MDF		○
	Substation system	○	
	Emergency generator system	○	
	Trunk & motor control system	○	
	Lighting & outlet system	○	
	Master clock system	○	
	Master TV antenna system	○	

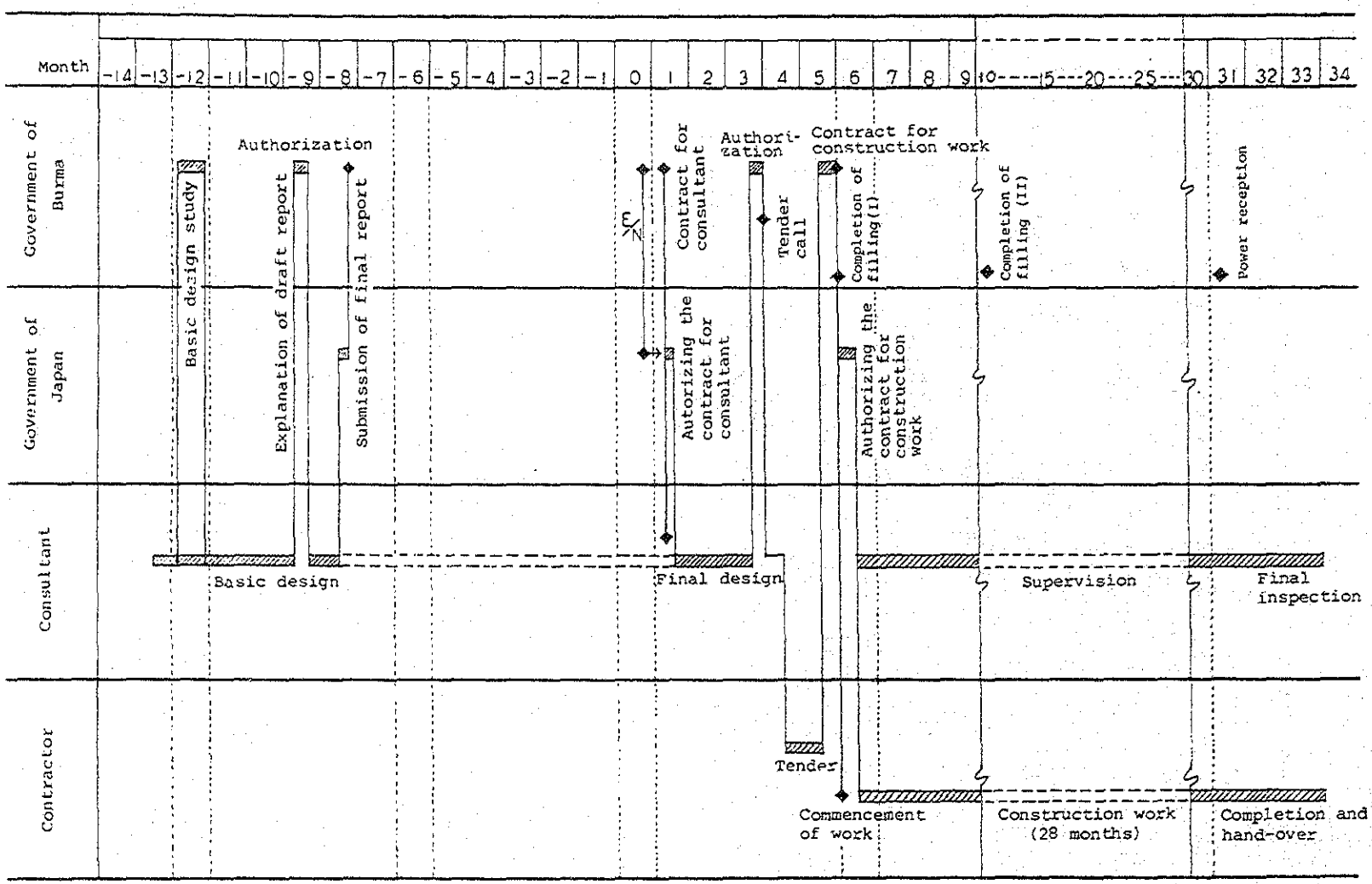
Class of Work	Items of Work	Government of Japan	Government of Burma
	Emergency alarm system	○	
	Public address system	○	
	Intercom system	○	
	Lightning protection system	○	
	Telephone system	○	
Air conditioning & ventilation	Air conditioning	○	
	Ventilation	○	
Water supply & drainage (plumbing)	Leading-in of water supply line to site		○
	Complete water supply facilities in site	○	
	Main sewer line outside the site after sewage treatment		○
	Complete plumbing & sewer system to sewage treatment	○	
	Sawege treatment facility	○	
	Storm water drainge facility outside the site		○
	Drinking water treatment facility	○	
	Water tank for fire fighting		○
Work for special facilities	Lighting facility for lighting tower	○	
	Score board for games	○	
Work for athletic equipment & planetarium	Athletic equipment (those listed in other sheets)	○	
	Planetarium equipment	○	
Other work	Funiture & furnishings		○

Class of Work	Items of Work	Government of Japan	Government of Burma
Transportation	Transportation cost to Burma	○	
	Transportation in Burma (from ports to site)	○	
	Tax exemption & customs clearance		○
	Storage of imported equipment & materials in port, Burma		○

Calculation of the Construction Cost to be borne by Burma.

		Unit: (million J. yen)	(million K)
1.	Filling and grading works	373	12.4
2.	Exterior works	590	19.7
3.	Electrical Work	12	0.4
4.	Water supply & drainage	105	3.5
5.	Miscellaneous other works	50	1.7
	Total	1,130	37.7

5–4 Construction Time Schedule



5–5 Maintenance and Administration Planning

5-5-1 Personnel Plan

The maintenance system for this Centre shall be based on the management system for Aung San Stadium but there is the necessity for it to be flavoured with the uniqueness of the new facility.

Table 8 shows the system for this centre, based on that of Aung San Stadium.

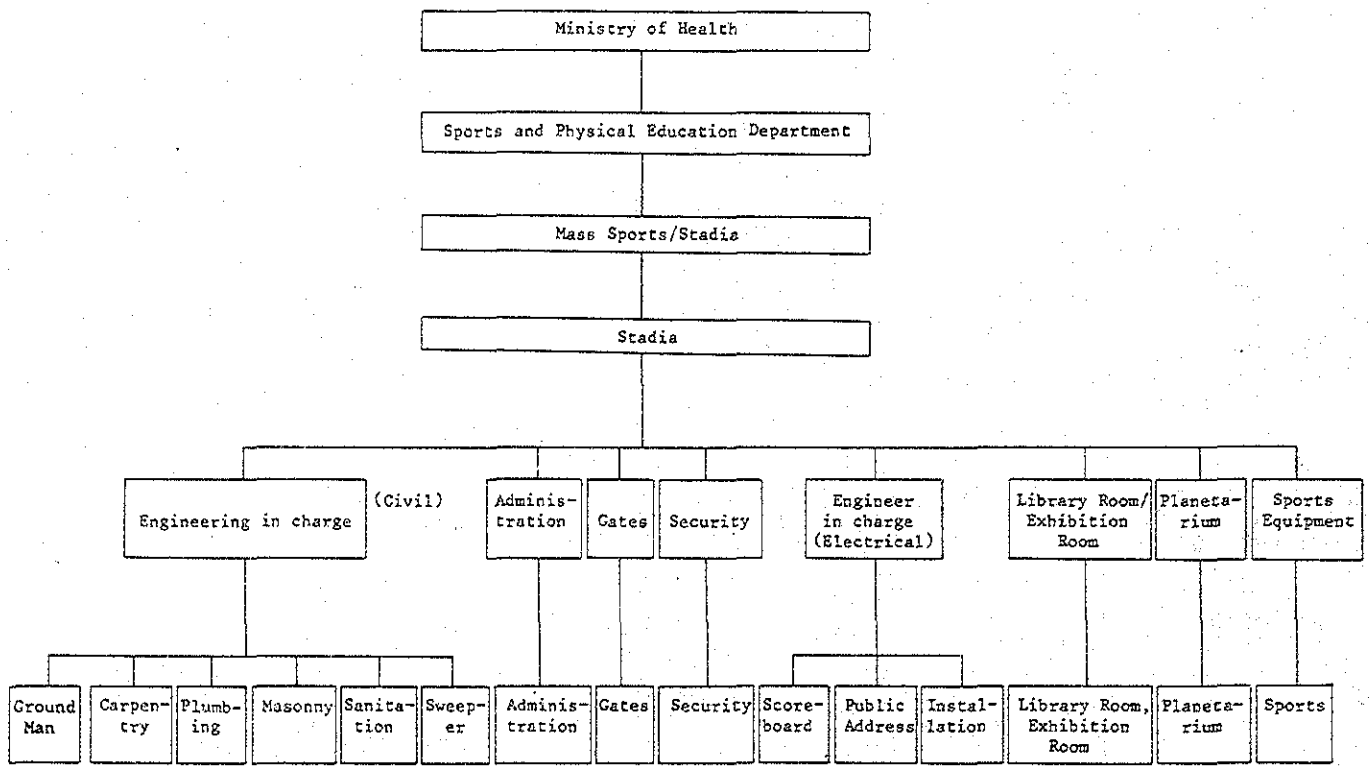
Aung San Stadium has a management system formed as part of the Sports and Physical Education Department, Ministry of Health. The maintenance management of the facilities consists of twelve subsections of technical sections such as civil engineering, electrics, etc., as well as management, gates, security, etc. Each subsection consists of five to fifty-one persons, including the section leader and forming a total of 161 persons. Supplement of intermediary management officials as required raise the total to 170 persons. In addition to the 51 persons in the ground service subsection, there will be another 40 persons employed on temporary basis.

In addition to the usual functions provided at Aung San Stadium, it is required for the Center to establish a new maintenance management system including functions of the following unique facilities.

(Building related)	Library room, Exhibition room
(Grandstand related)	Asphalt all-weather track
	Sports equipment
(Electric related)	Scoreboard
	Elevators
(Services related)	Water treatment equipment
	Sewage treatment equipment
(Planetarium related)	Projection equipment

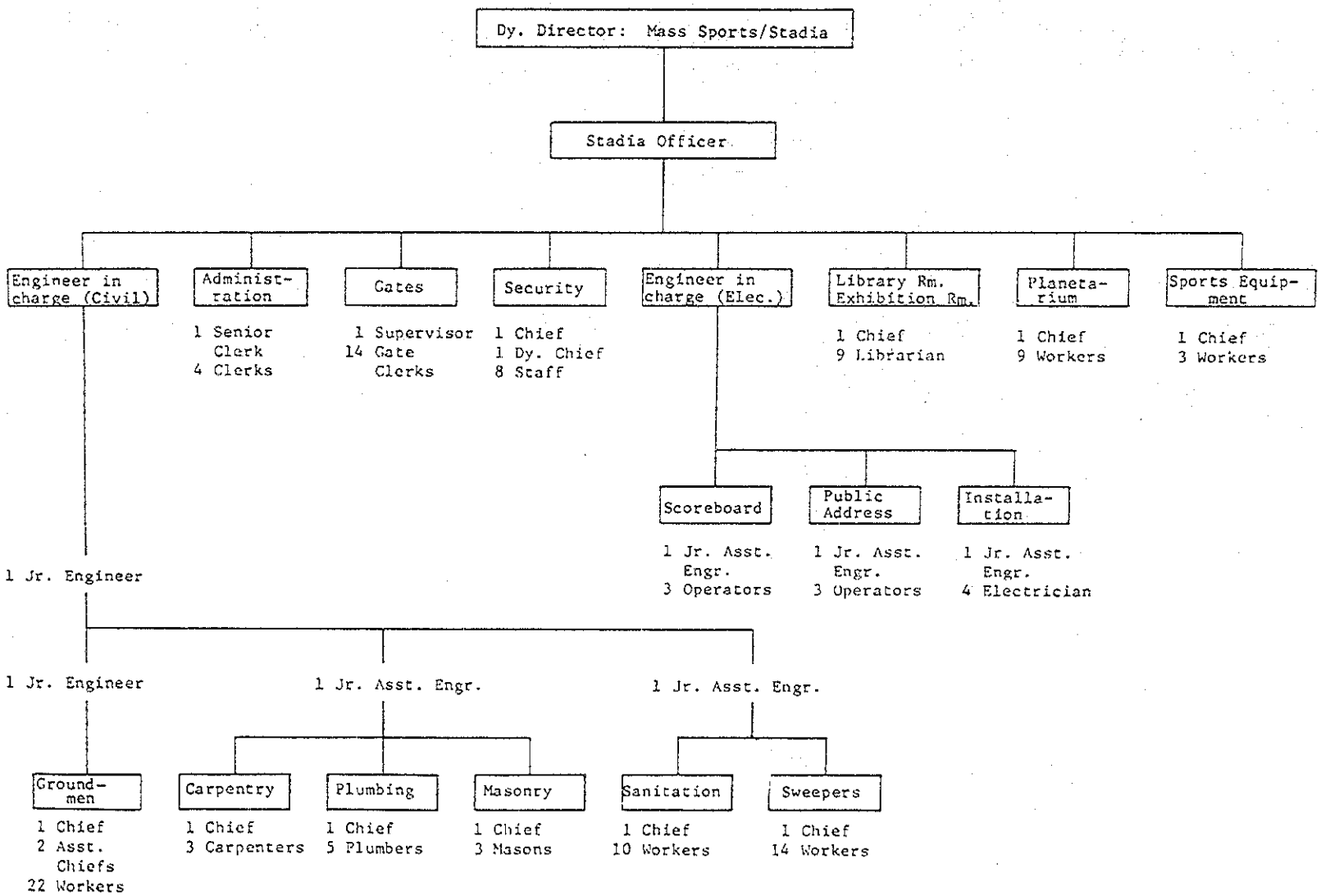
This Centre has, in addition to the system at Aung San Stadium, the added section of library room, exhibition room subsection, the planetarium subsection and the sports equipment sub-section.

Table 8 Organization Chart of Youth Training Centre



																	Total
Personnel	This Centre	25	4	6	4	11	15	5	15	10	4	4	5	10	10	4	132 Persons
	Aung San Studium	51	6	6	6	11	21	7	23	15	5	4	6				161 Persons

Table 9 Personnel Plan of Youth Training Centre



In the library room and exhibition room sub-system there will be a specific person to explain the usage and functions to the users in order to attain smooth operation. In the planetarium sub-system there will be people to explain about astronomy, as well as technicians and producers. In the sports equipment subsection there will be specially trained personnel.

As previously explained, the system for this Centre will be based on that for Aung San Stadium with the 24 persons of the library room and exhibition room, planetarium and sports equipment subsections forming a separate system. The maintenance personnel can be reduced in number because of the usage of an all weather type asphalt track. In addition when compared to the Aung San Stadium, this Centre is about half the size and is a facility which is easy to maintain. There are also personnel reductions for the other subsections as well. Therefore, the entire system has 132 persons and about 140 when independently working personnel are also included.

There is the necessity to establish the upkeep maintenance system as shown in Table 9 in order that functions of the Center are to be always active for a long time, and also to provide for smooth management in general.

5-5-2 Maintenance and Administration Costs

Costs required for maintenance and administration after inauguration of the Centre are separately computed for both yearly expenses and long-term expenses over 2 to 10 years periods as indicated below.

(1) Yearly Expenses

These expenses were calculated using data for the actual running expenses of Aung San Stadium for 1982 to 1983 (Table 10).

It is expected that the running costs for this stadium will be greater than those for Aung San Stadium because of the added maintenance expenses for night illumination and air conditioning.

The maintenance expenses for the grand stand have been attemped to be reduced to the minimum by the choice of materials which

require little repainting and maintenance, and by precise execution of work.

If the annual expenses required for the maintenance of a polyurethane track is set as 1, the amount for a corresponding clay and cinder track is about 3-8. Therefore, the track of Aung San Stadium has extremely low maintenance expenses and requires no periodic maintenance.

It is necessary that the appropriate amount of expenses be allocated for maintenance so that the facility will meet standards for the holding of international athletic meets and the SEA Games and will advance the level of youth field and track skills in general.

As previously stated the personnel expenses will be relatively low when compared with those required for Aung San Stadium.

Table 10 Yearly Expenses

(Units: 1,000 Kyats)

Item	Maintenance Expenses	
	This Centre	Aung San Stadium
1 Operating cost for stand facility		
Electricity	140	75
Oil	10	10
2 Stand maintenance and repair cost		
Building Cleaning	20	20
Building Painting.....	100	75
Building Repair		150
Electrical equipment, inspection & repair	50	45
Mechanical equipment, inspection & repair	50	45
3 Sports facilities maintenance cost		
Track repair	50	20
Field repair	30	30
Sports equipment repair	10	10
Subtotal of 1 ∿3	460	480

Item	Maintenance Expenses	
	The Centre	Aung San Stadium
4 Operating cost for planetarium		
Electricity for power and lighting electricity	15	-
5 Planetarium maintenance cost		
Buildings Cleaning & repair ..	10	-
Mechanical equipment, inspection & repair	1	-
Electrical equipment inspection & repair	7	-
Projector inspection & repair	12	-
Subtotal of 4∿5	45	-
6 Personnel expenses* (clerk, technical personnel)	280	334
Subtotal of 6	280	334
TOTAL	785	814

*The accounts book of Aung San Stadium shows that personnel expenses average approximately 2,000 K/year for each person.

Aung San Stadium 2,000 K/year for each person × 167 person = 334,000 K.
The Centre 2,000 K/year for each person × 140 person = 280,000 K.

(2) Long-term repair expenses

Periodic maintenance is essential for the facilities to be maintained economically and efficiently over a long period.

Table 11 shows the yearly cost of long-term repair expenses calculated as an expenditure.

The preventive maintenance for the Centre is calculated from the (1) yearly expenditure and (2) the long term repair expenses, as follows.

785 + 262 = 1,047 (× 1,000) Kyats

The revenue for this expenditure is included in the annual budget of the Sports and Physical Education Department but part of the revenue is to come from the gate receipts at Aung San Stadium.

The 1983 revenue from receipts was 2,500,000 Kyat. Expenditure at Aung San Stadium is 480,000 Kyat with personnel expenses excluded and 814,000 Kyat with them included.

This Centre is to be provided as a youth education facility and therefore a large admission charge is not anticipated. However, the gate receipts from the holiday admission charge (50 games per year @ 1.5 Kyat/seat) envisioned by the Burmese Side gives annual gross receipts of 1.5 Kyat × 1,000 seats × 50 games = 750 (× 1,000 Kyat).

Table 11 Long-term Repair Expenses

(Units: Kyat × 1,000)

Item	Repair Frequency (years)	Repair Cost once	Repair Cost yearly estimate
1. Buildings			
Painting of steel portions	2		
Adjustment, repair and painting of buildings....	2	300	150
Repair of leaks	2		
Cracks and others.....	2		
2. Ground & sports equipment			
Major repairs to track	5	50	10
Complete replacement of sods	5	60	12
3. Electrical & mechanical equipment			
Replacement of electric building equipment	5	150	30
Replacement of air conditioning equipment	8	120	15
Replacement of ventilators and pumps	10	100	10
Water supply and drainage equipment(plumbing)	10	200	20
Overhaul of planetarium	10	100	10
4. Planetarium equipment			
Replacement of cooling equipment	8	40	5
(2) TOTAL			262

It is expected that the receipts and expenditure of both the Aung San Stadium and the new Centre will be balanced since both facilities under the administration of the Mass Sports and Stadia Division of the Sports and Physical Education Department(SPED).

(Units: Kyat × 1,000)

Facility	Receipts	Expenditure
Aung San Stadium	2,500	814
The Centre	750	1,047
TOTAL	3,250	1,861

(2) Long-term repair expenses

1 Buildings

	Cost for each repair (in 1,000 Kyat)	
Painting on steel portions		
Adjustment, repair & painting of buildings	300	150/year
Repair of leaking portions		
Cracks & others		
..... every 2 years each		

2 Ground & sports equipment

Major repairs of track	50	10/year
..... every 5 years		
Complete replacement of sods	60	12/year

CHAPTER 6 EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

CHAPTER 6 EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT

The Burmese Side has been making special efforts for education. Consequently, the percentage of school attendance and percentage of literates in the elementary education in Burma is distinctively high compared with other developing countries in South East Asia.

While the general educational level is high, only the area of field training of physical education seems to fall behind considerably. This has largely been resulted from insufficient facilities for physical education.

At present, Aung San Stadium, Kyaikkasan Ground, and universities' playgrounds are mostly being used for various kinds of championship matches, national festivals and intercollegiate tournaments.

In such circumstances, the outdoor stadium to be constructed under this project will become a sole physical training field exclusively for youth in Burma and greatly contribute to their physical education.

In addition, the installation of the planetarium as an on-the-spot educational facility for natural science within the Centre will make the Centre more effective as it will stimulate the comprehensive growth of youths both physically and intellectually.

Though it is not possible to quantitatively grasp these effects, main items of direct effects and indirect social effects are indicated below.

(1) Users of outdoor stadium: In the case of track and field competitions, about 1,000 athletes at maximum may be able to use the stadium. For soccer competitions, 4 matches per day will be possible including night matches.

(2) Library, lecture hall and meeting rooms can always be utilized as study rooms for more than 500 young people.

(3) This planetarium will be the first facility of this kind in Burma. It will have a seating capacity of 200 persons, and 5.5 million primary, middle and high school students throughout Burma will be able to come to this planetarium at least once during their 11 years of attendance to schools.

(4) Lighting facilities will be provided at the ground of outdoor stadium. By the employment of the lighting facilities, the total time of use of the ground will be increased by 3 to 4 hours per day, and all competitions held in this time zone may be broadcasted and seen on televisions by young people who are unable to come to the stadium.

(5) The old market street of Rangoon, its adjacent northern and eastern sides and especially the Thuwanna area have all been left behind by the recent develoment. Accompanying the realization of this project will be upgrading of railways (Rangoon - Mandalay line, Rangoon loop line), stations, road network, and electricity and drainage systems. It is also considered to expand the green network that includes green belts along the river bank throughout the city. This project centering around the Nga Mo Yeik River will be the key to such an overall plan.

Upon completion, this project will form a new nucleus for Rangoon, upon considerable improvement of the living environment for the residents of the city.

In summary, the execution of this project will create considerable direct effects, for it will give incomparable experiences of physical training practice and scientific training practice through the Centre to a great number of young people in Burma. In addition, indirect effects can be expected upon improvement of the living environment not only for young people but also for the whole citizens.

CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

CHAPTER 7 CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

As already described, this project has been formulated to cope with the shortage of physical training facilities and natural science education facilities. By executing this project with the level, scale and contents of facilities as established hereinbefore, considerable effects on the education of youths can be expected.

There will be indirect effects as stated in the foregoing chapter.

Execution of this project will mean the execution of an human resource developing plan for the youth which aims at education of young generation who will support Burma in future, and thus, this project is reasonable as a grant aid cooperation by Japan. It is requested for those concerned of the Government of Japan to quickly make correspondence for this project.

Proposals

In implementing this project, consideration of the following proposals is recommended:

(1) To select operation and maintenance personnel.

In addition to the facilities and equipment already present in Burma, this Centre will also have some of the most recent facilities and equipment, for which there is no management experience. The main ones include

- All-weather track
- Physical training equipment
- Planetarium equipment

It is essential that the necessary staff be selected and given positions within a system so that the management and maintenance of these facilities and equipment can be performed.

(2) To take budgetary measures for the maintenance and administration.

Maintenance management expenses are explained in more details in Chapter 5. A part of the maintenance management expenses for this Centre should be allocated from the admission fee income of Aung San Stadium.

(3) The admission fee income of Aung San Stadium are to be delivered to the National Treasury to be then allocated for the maintenance and administration expenses at each sporting ground according to the estimates of the Sports and Physical Education Department of the Ministry of Health. Accordingly, it is necessary that trial calculations be made for the maintenance and administration expenses of the Centre, and estimates prepared.

(4) To make full coordination with Aung San Stadium with respect to the schedule and personnel for the effective utilization of facilities.

The physical education section of this Centre has the aim of providing physical training facilities for youth. Accordingly, the scheduling of competitions and other usage are divided according to the following.

- The Aung San Stadium is to be used for national scale events, etc., being composed mainly of international, national state competition.
- This centre will be mainly used by school boys and students for physical educations events.

APPENDIX

Appendix 1 Member of Basic Design Team
Appendix 2 Minutes of Discussion (Basic Design Survey)
Appendix 3 Minutes of Discussion (Draft Report Explanation)
Appendix 4 Ideas for a "Youth Training Centre" in Burma
Appendix 5 Soil Investigations
Appendix 6 Administrative Chart for the Aungsan Stadium
Appendix 7 Administrative Chart for the National Indoor Stadium

Appendix 1 Member of Basic Design Team

(1) Basic Design Survey Team

Mr. Mitsuaki	YAMAGATA	Team Leader	Second Economic Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Yoshifusa	SHIKAMA	Project Coordinator	Grant Aid Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Mr. Kazuo	NAGATA	Architect	Nihon Architects, Engineers & Consultants, Inc.
Mr. Masaji	ROKUSHIKA	Architect	"
Mr. Takashi	MAKISHI	Structural Engineer	"
Mr. Motohiro	OKADA	Mechanical Engineer	"
Mr. Hideo	MINOURA	Electrical Engineer (Equipment)	"
Mr. Muneharu	YOKOMATSU	Quantity Surveyer Stadium	"

(2) Draft Report Explanation Team

Mr. Takeshi	IMAZU	Team Leader	Grant Aid Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency
Mr. Kazuo	NAGATA	Architect	Nihon Architects, Engineers & Consultants, Inc.
Mr. Muneharu	YOKOMATSU	Quantity Surveyer Stadium	"

Appendix 2 Minutes of Discussion (Basic Design Survey)

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION

ON

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

IN

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA

C O N T E N T S

Minutes of Discussion

Attachments

Location Map

Site Location

Annex II

Annex III

Annex IV

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION

ON

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

IN

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA

In response to the request made by the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma for the Youth Training Centre Construction Project in Rangoon, Thuwanna area, Thingangyun Township (hereinafter referred to as "THE PROJECT") the Government of Japan, through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), has dispatched a Basic Design Study Team headed by Mr. Mitsuaki YAMAGATA, Deputy Director, 2nd Economic Co-operation Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as " THE TEAM ") to conduct the Basic Design Study on the Project from June 5th to June 22nd, 1983.

The Team has carried out a field survey, had series of discussions and exchanged views with the Burma Government Authorities concerned of the Project.

As a result of the study and discussions, both parties have agreed to recommend to their respective Governments to examine the results of the study attached herewith towards the realization of the Project.

山縣光日

(MITSUAKI YAMAGATA)
Team Leader
Survey Team

(COLONEL KYAW SEIN TUN)
Director-General
Sports and Physical Education
Department
Ministry of Health

Rangoon, June 13th, 1983.

ATTACHMENTS

1. The objective of the Project is to provide necessary buildings, facilities and equipment for construction of the Youth Training Centre, the purpose of which is:-

   (a) To serve as the centre for youth physical, scientific education and other youth activities.

   (b) To contribute to the intellectual and physical development of the youth.

2. The proposed site of the Project has been acquired by the Government of Burma (hereinafter referred to as ("THE PROJECT SITE") as attached in Annex I.

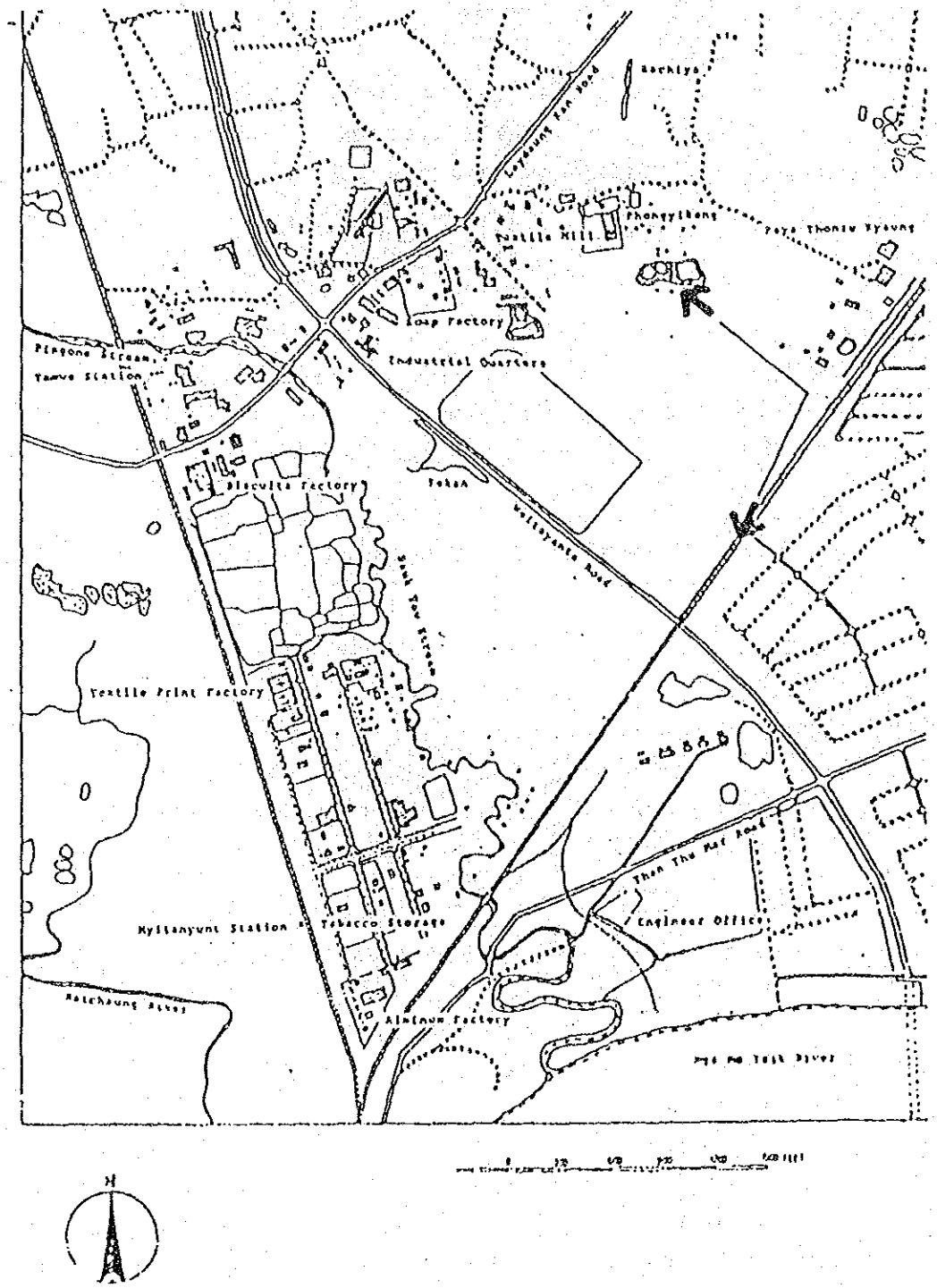
3. Implementation body of the Project in Burma will be the Sports and Physical Education Department, Ministry of Health.

4. The Japanese study Team will convey to the Government of Japan the desire of the Government of Burma that the former takes necessary measures to co-operate in implementing the Project and provides the training facilities and other items as listed in Annex II within the scope of the Japanese Economic Co-operation in grant form.

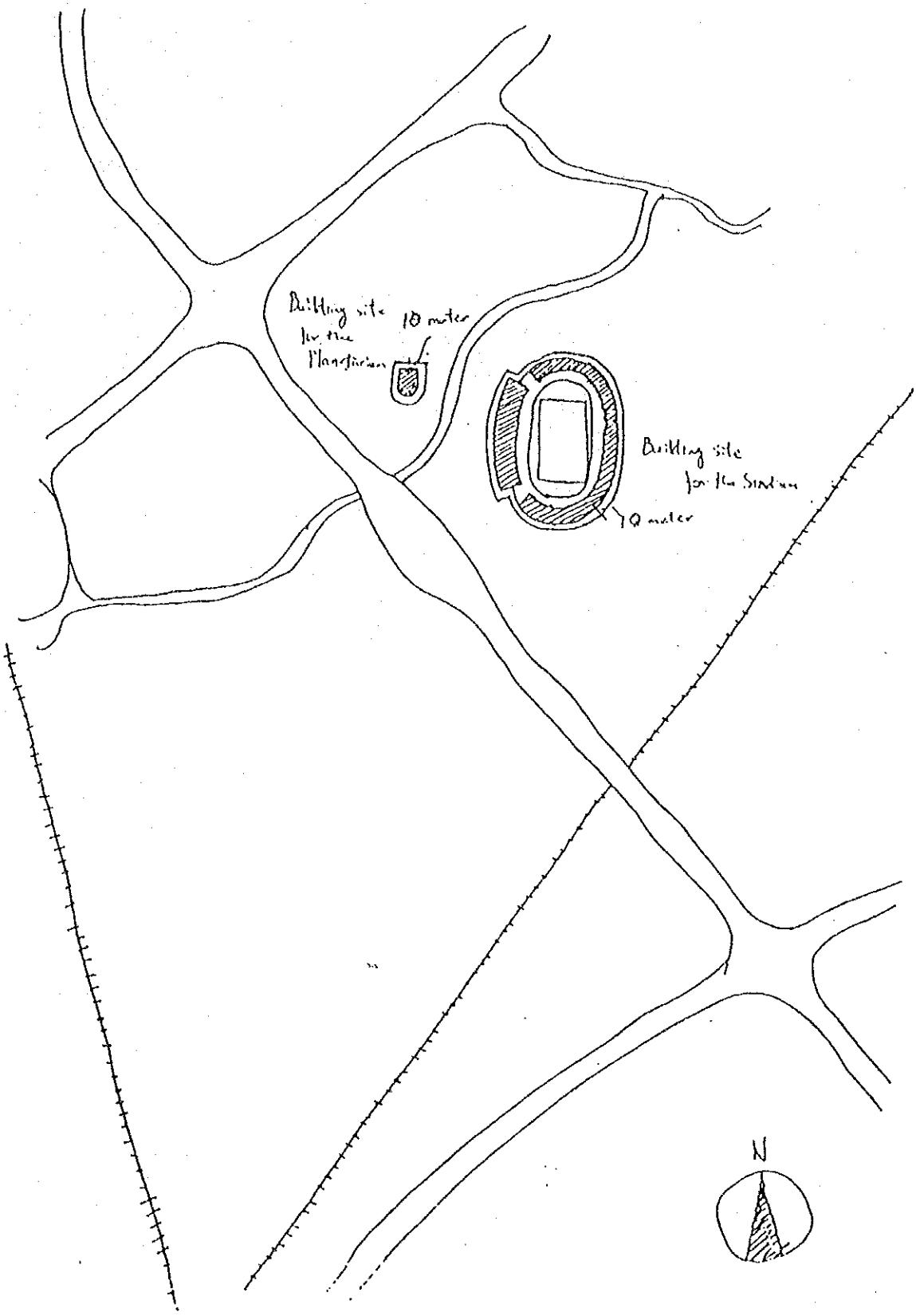
5. The Government of Burma has understood Japan's grant aid system explained by the Team which includes a principle of use of a Japanese Consultant Firm and a Japanese General Constructor for implementation of the Project.

6. The Government of Burma will take necessary measures as listed in Annex III on condition that the grant assistance by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

Annex I Location Map



Annex I-1 Site Location



Annex II

Items required by the Government of Burma whose cost will be borne by the Government of Japan:-

1. Construction of the Youth Training Centre

   A. Stadium with Track and Field

      (a) Grand Stand (capacity about 10,000 people)
      (b) Back and side Stands (capacity about 7,000 people)
      (c) Structure of the Stands: Frame structure
      (d) Track - En - tout - cas surface

   B. Planetarium

      (a) Dome
      (b) Equipment.

   C. Facilities under the Grand Stand of the Stadium in order of priority.

      (a) Exhibition room
      (b) Library room
      (c) Lecture hall and Meeting room
      (d) Physical training room

2. Equipments necessary for the facilities mentioned in 1 (A) and (C).

Annex III

The following arrangements will be required to be taken by the Government of Burma:

1. To provide necessary data for basic design such as land survey and condition of sub-soil as soon as possible.

2. To carry out site preparation such as clearing, levelling, reclamation and access road before commencement of construct-ion works.

3. To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply, drainage, telephone lines and other incidental facilities to the proposed building site*

4. To ensure prompt unloading, tax exemption, Customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in Burma and prompt internal transportation therein of the products purchased under the grant.

5. To exempt Japanese nationals from Customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Burma under the verified contracts.

6. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Burma and stay therein for the performance of their work.

7. To maintain and use properly and effectively that the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the grant.

8. To undertake incidental civil works such as gardening, fencing, gates, exterior lighting and parking area.

9. To furnish general furniture in the centre.

10. To perform land reclamation to secure $150^m \times 200^m$ temporary work plaza adjacent and accessible to the building site and Wayzayanda public road.

*NOTE The building site is to cover the ground of the building itself and up to 10 metres around the building.

Annex IV

1. In the discussion between the Japanese Basic Design Study Mission and the Burmese Officials concerned, there were the following requests from the Burmese side, in response to the explanation of the general profile of the proposed project :-

   (a) Expanding the roof of the Grand Stand so that it would cover up to the seats of the lowest level (closest to the Track and Field).

   (b) Enlarging the size of the planetarium dome so that it could contain 200 seats.

   Against the above-mentioned request from the Burmese side, the Japanese Mission replied that it would be very difficult to meet such a request due to various reasons, and maintained its original idea of :-

   - the roof of the Grand Stand that would cover approximately half of the total number of seats on the Grand Stand, and

   - the planetarium with a 6 meter diameter dome.

2. In the same discussion the Japanese Mission mentioned the importance of land-fill as soon as possible and in response to this, the Burmese side assured that it would try its best.

Appendix 3 Minutes of Discussion (Draft Report Explanation)

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION

ON

THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY

ON

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE PROJECT

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION

THE DRAFT REPORT OF THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY

ON

THE YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE PROJECT

The Government of Japan has sent, through Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), a Basic Design Survey Team to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma from 3rd to 10th September 1983 for the purpose of presenting and explaining the draft of Final Report of the Basic Design Study (the Report) on the Youth Training Centre Project in the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma (the Project).

The Team held meetings with the Burmese officials to explain and discuss on the Report. As a result of the discussions, both parties have confirmed the following items:-

1. The Report in principal satisfied the Burmese Side and appropriate alterations in design agreed during the discussion will be incorporated in the Final Report.

2. On the scale of the Grand Stand roof and Planetarium which had been remained for discussion, both sides confirmed as follows:-

(a) The Grand Stand roof would cover one-half of the stand.

(b) Planetarius building would contain about 200 seats, of which dome would be 12 meters in diameter.

3. The Final Report (15 copies in English) on the Project will be submitted to the Government of Burma by the end of November 1983.

4. The Burmese Side understood the system of Japan's Grant Aid Programme and especially the arrangement to be taken by the Burmese Side for realization of the Project.

(TAKESHI IMAZU)
Team Leader
Survey Team

(DR. KYAW SEIN TUN)
Director-General
Sports and Physical Education Department
Ministry of Health

Rangoon, September 9th, 1983.

Appendix 4 Ideas for a "Youth Training Centre" in Burma

Sports, Physical Education and Youth Promotion in Burma are getting more State interest and public interest than ever before.

The public's interest in and expectation for youth's physical training and education are soaring again because of the poor showings of the Burmese athletes at the recent international competitions.

About a decade ago the prominence of the Burmese Sportsmen were among the top-bests in Asia. The Burmese National Football Team was almost a non-pareil team of Asia, which was even praised as Brazil of Asia.

The past fame of our national sports glory really started with the success of the Burmese Youth Football Team. It was in 1961-62 Asian Youth Football Tournament that the National Youth Team achieved the first international sports glory for Burma. Later on these young sportsmen further attained an incredible success, creating a sensational record of winning the five major soccer championships of Asia in the same year. It is the truth that the Burmese Youth footballers, once the most successful sportsmen of Asia, have faded away during the last decade. So was with the Track and Field athletes of Burma in South East Asia. As such an analytical comparison of "A decade of success" and " A decade of failure " has aroused more public and state interest than ever before to encourage the Youth Sports Movement more.

On the educational side, the Ministry of Education in collaboration with the "Lanzin Youth Organisation" (National Youth Organisation) has been successfully implementing a new successful educational system over the last two decades.

But the demand for an ever-increasing interest and need for the successful training of young people of Burma for their

physical education and physical prowess cannot be met with till now because of the insufficiency of sports facilities and equipment.

As the saying goes "A sound mind in a sound body" the physical fitness should precede the mental efficiency of the young people, before they reach a balanced level for both.

It is also both necessary and desirable for all citizens to enjoy various athletic activities in order to improve physical fitness and mental alertness so as to work even more efficiently for the common good of the nation and human society as well.

To materialize the above aims it must be based first on and begin again with the Youth of the nation. It is the utmost urgent and immediate question at present in Burma that a new way should be paved to promote and energize the athletic activities of all kinds so that sports, physical education and recreation will not only uplift the moral and all round education for the youth but also to become a way of life for thenew young generation of Burma.

Since the first general discussion held between the officials of the Japanese Embassy and the Sports and Physical Education Department on 12th January 1983, it has been extinsively discussed regarding the proposal of a "Youth Training Centre" for Burma. Both sides have mutually agreed that the proposed project should neither be confined to the construction of an Outdoor Stadium for competition purposes alone nor for Recreation alone.

It should give a broader concept than the usual nature of a competition stadium. It should aim at mainly to concentrate on the general training and development of the Youth of the nation, both for physical and intellectual purposes.

It is therefore agreed that the purpose of the project should be :-

- To serve as the centre for Youth Physical Education and other Youth activities.
- To contribute to the intellectual and physically development of the Youth.

While going through the general outline of the " Youth Training Centre Project " the Burmese Sports and Physical Education authorities have made the following alternative suggestions about the description of the Project :-

(1) The size of the Outdoor Stadium should be increased to cover a capacity of 70,000-75,000 instead of 50,000, if possible.

(2) A sports museum should be added so as to keep the records of the achievements of the Young Burmese Sportsmen as well as to exhibit it as an incentive for the coming new generation.

(3) The proposed Gymnasium should be excluded from the Project as a 10,000 capacity National Indoor Stadium is alredy under construction, with the aid of the Government of the Pooples' Republic of China.

It is hoped that the consequential question of " Why Burma needs such a large Outdoor Stadium ?" will be justified with the following ideas for the Outdoor Stadium :-

(1) As Article (10) of the Constitution of the Union of Socialist Republic of Burma states, "The State shall provide physical and mental development of the Youth", the Outdoor Stadium

of the Youth Training Centre Project will best serve multipurposely for the all round development of the Youth, which can be utilized also as a "Youth Training School."

(2) The existing Aung San Stadium, the only one of its kind in Burma so far, with a capacity of 35,000 people is so much and all the time occupied with the various kinds of competitions ranging from Township, Departmental and Ministerial to National tournaments that it can hardly provide any special favour for the training and promotion of the Youth.

At present, the Aung San Stadium can only give (11) days for Inter-States and Divisions School Sports Championships while Inter-University and Colleges Championships get only (8) days. (Please see Annexure).

(3) With the new large Outdoor Stadium, Burmese Students will be even able to enjoy such kinds of National Youth Festivals and Regional Youth Festivals. Burma will become even very proud to host " International Youth Festivals ". Occasionally it could also help to accept International Tournaments which Burma is unable to do so at present due to the limited accomodation problem of Aung San Stadium.

(4) Hence the " Youth Training Centre Project " will play such an important and eminent role in creating and developing a new generation of the Burmese Youth and Students.

(5) A planetorium should also be given priority in addition to other necessary facilities since it is an Educational Training Tool which can provide an excellent programme for hundreds of students each year.

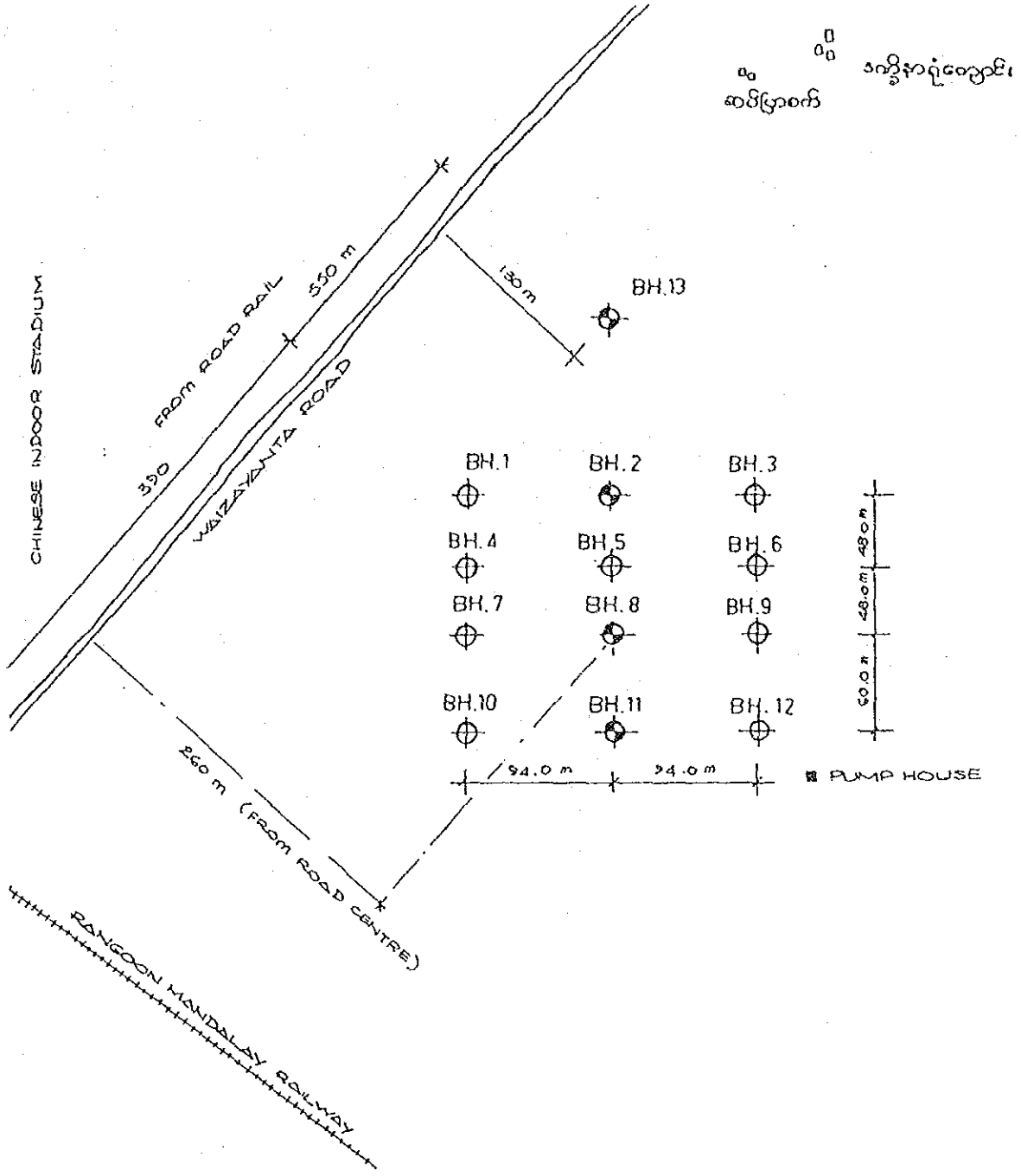
All model students, student-sportsmen, labour -giving students etc., who come down to Rangoon can get the best chance of scientific training through the planetorium.

The planetorium is an excellent laboratory for analysing the technique of scientific thinking.

It would be very much appreciated if the "Youth Training Centre Project" could be implemented as proposed and discussed between the representatives of the two countries.

The Burmese Sports and Physical Education authorities not only thank the Japanese Government but are also very much pleased to have a series of frank and friendly discussions with the Japanese Preliminary Survey Mission regarding the Youth Training Centre Project. It is also very much appreciated to have a mutual basic agreement concerning the Youth Training Centre Project. Although the Burmese authorities have expressed the ideas and facts concerning the new Project candidly, they hold the view that the Japanese Preliminary Survey Mission will submit the matter to the Japanese Government in detail so that the Japanese Government can conduct her best.

Appendix 5 Soil Investigations

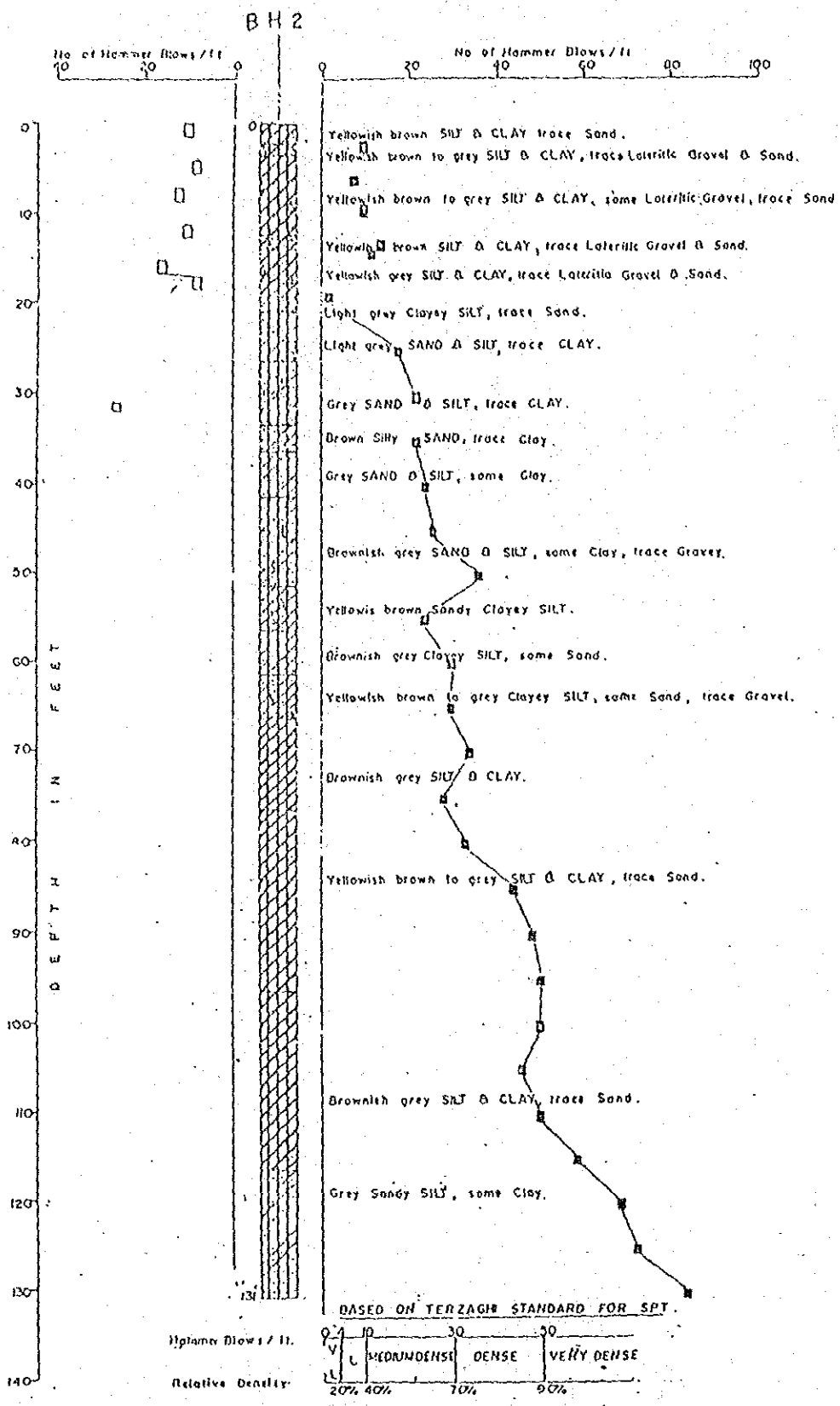


Proposed borehole location

Completed borehole lococation

FIG. 1 . BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN
YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE
THUWUNNA, RANGOON

Scale. 1" = 300'



LEGEND FOR SAMPLING

- THIN WALL STANDARD SHELBY SAMPLER DRIVEN WITH 140 LBS. HAMMER DROP 30".
- STANDARD SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER DRIVEN WITH 140 LBS. HAMMER DROP 30".

SCALE, V. 1" = 10' (DEPTH)

FIG 2.1 PROFILE OF BORE HOLE,
YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE, THUWUNNA, RANGOON
DRAWN BY SANN MYINT, CHECKED BY KAN AYE (S.O. III)
DATE, AUGUST, 1963.

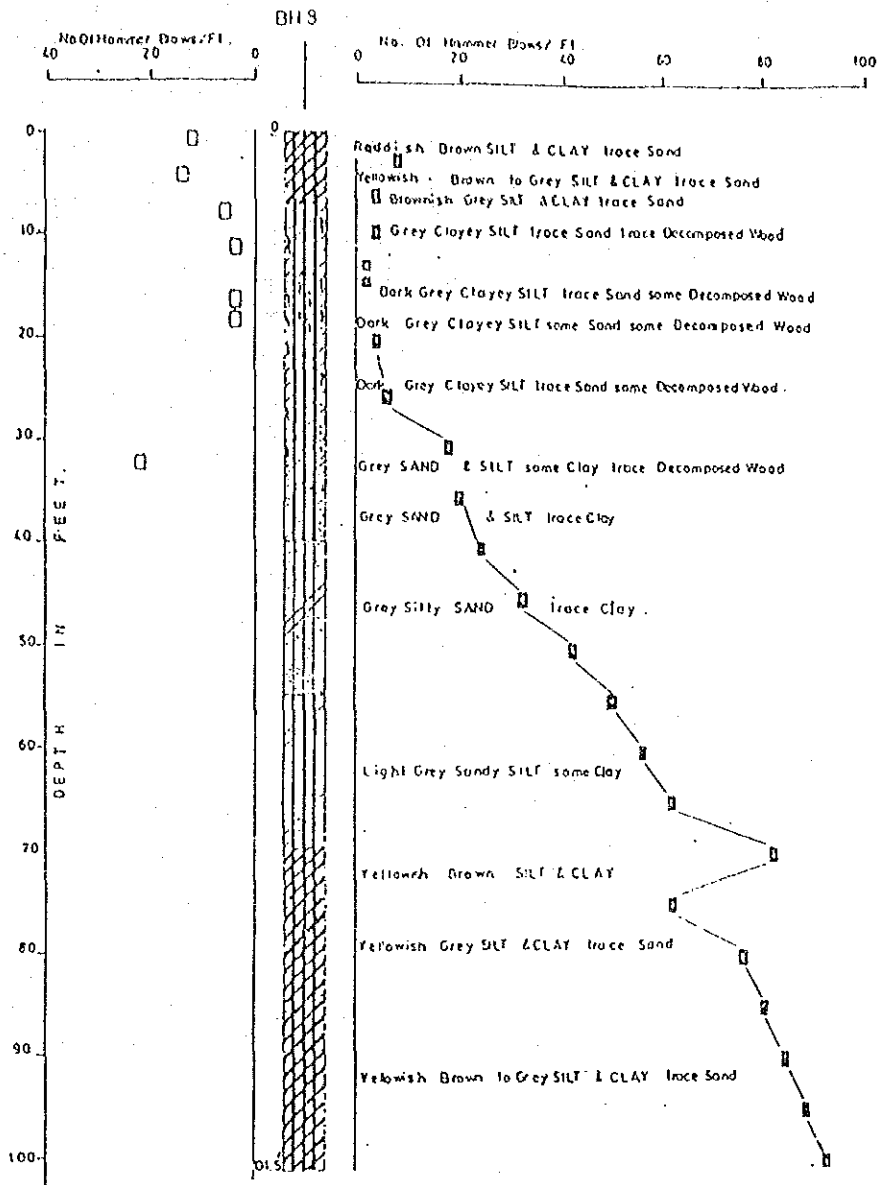


FIG. 2. PROFILE OF BOREHOLE

YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE, THUWUNNA

DRAWN BY... T. T. H., CHECKED BY... KAN AYE Iso III

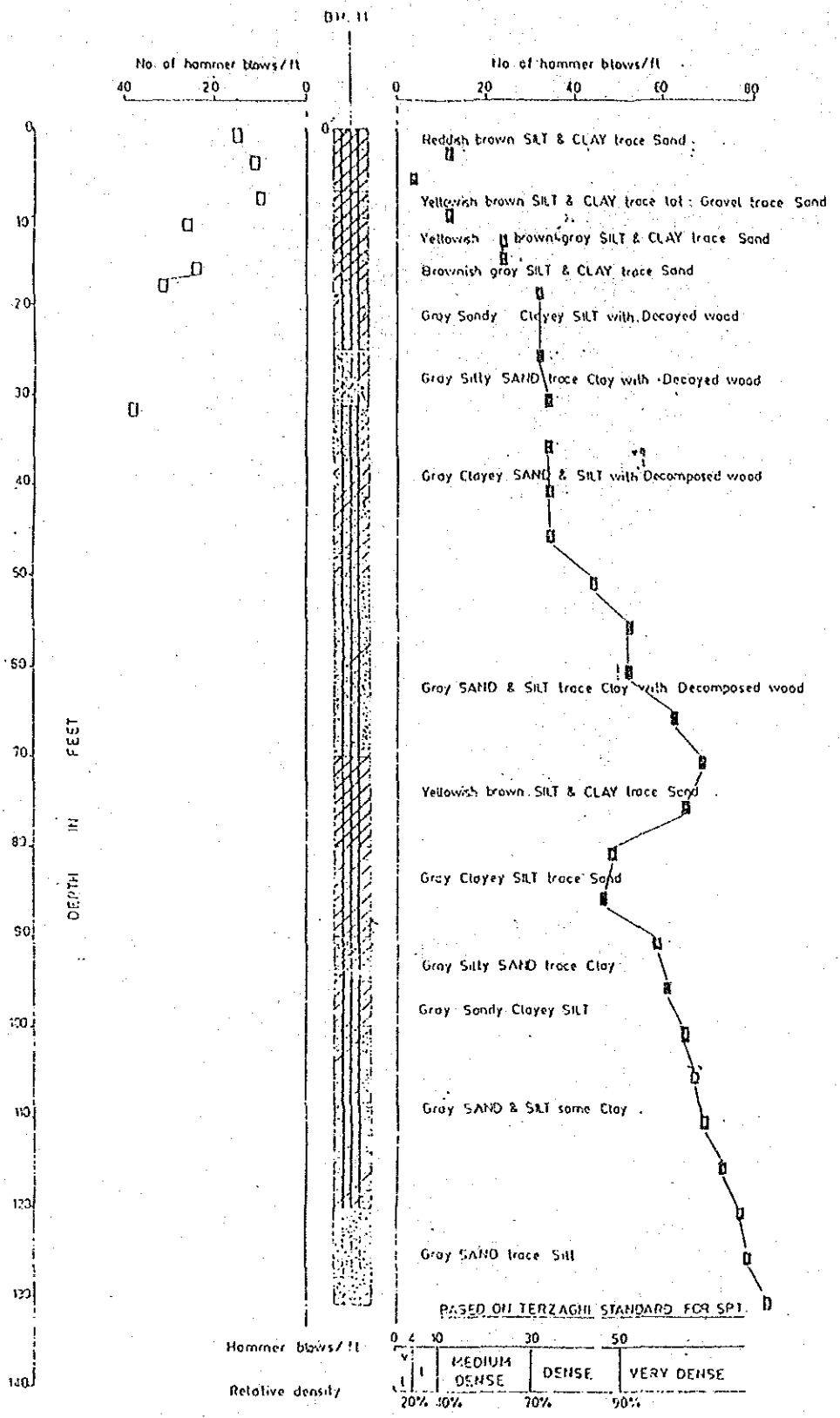
DATE. AUG: 1983

LEGEND FOR SAMPLING

[ ] THIN WALL STANDARD SHELBY SAMPLER DRIVEN WITH 140 LBS HAMMER DROP 30"

[ ] STANDARD SPLIT SPOON DRIVEN WITH 140 LBS HAMMER DROP 30"

SCALE V. 1" = 10' (DEPTH)



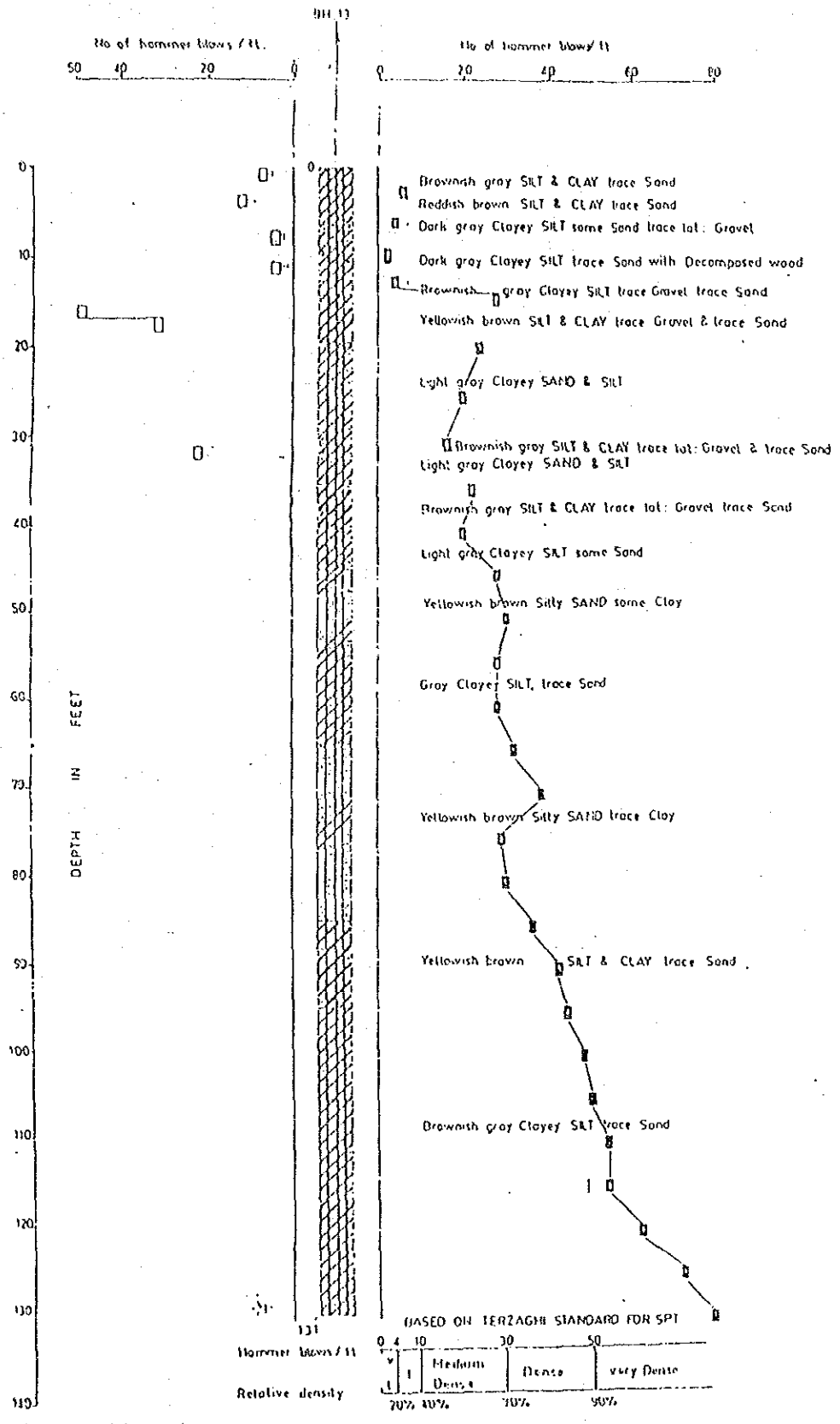
LEGEND FOR SAMPLING

0 Thin wall standard shelby sampler driven with 140 lbs hammer drop 30"

■ Standard split spoon sampler driven with 140 lbs hammer drop 30"

Scale 1" = 10' (Depth)

FIG PROFILE OF BOREHOLE
YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE, THUWUNNA
Drawn by Win Cho, checked by Kan Aye (s o 12)
Date September, 1983



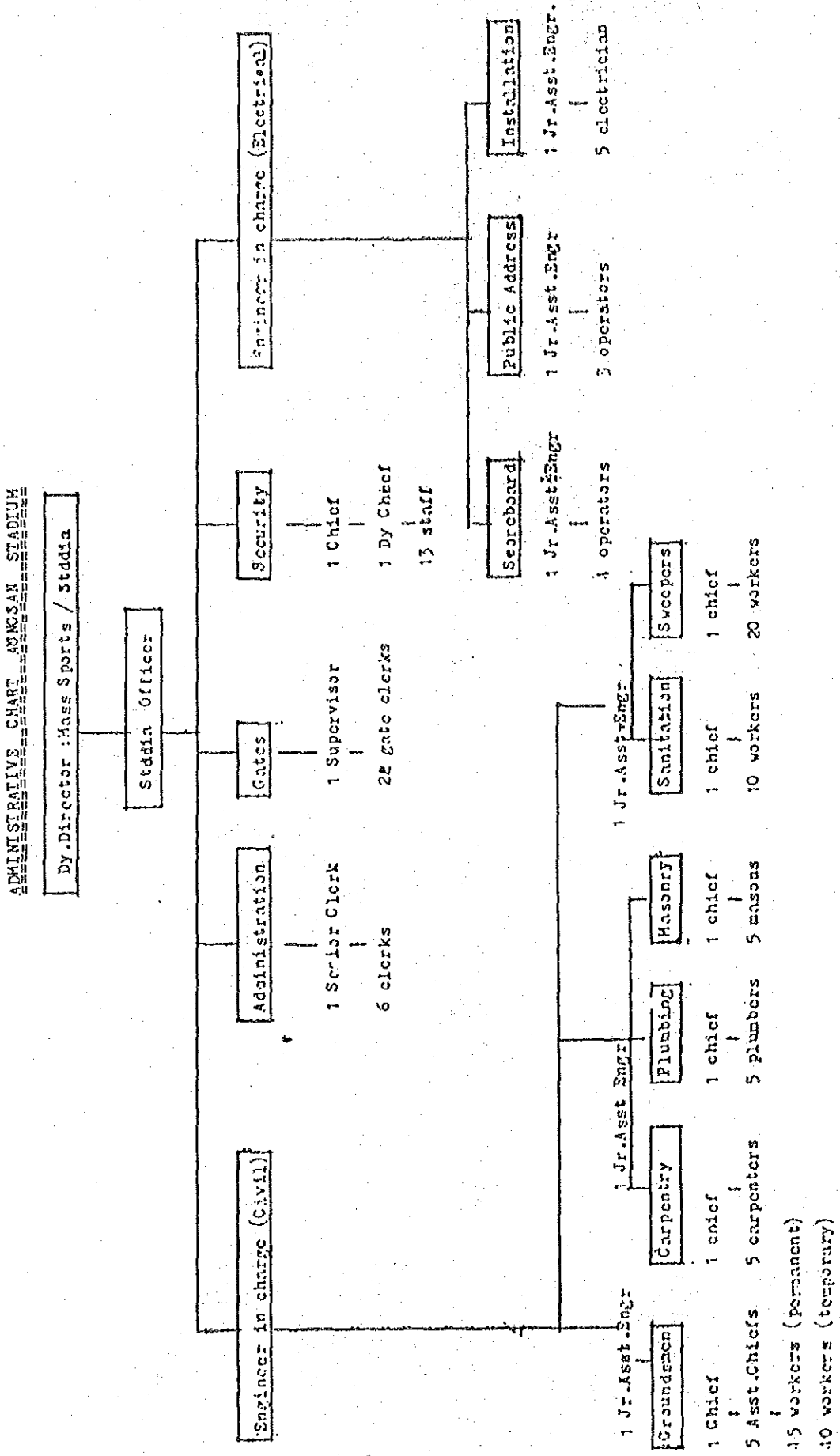
Legend for sampling

- Thin wall standard shelby sampler driven with 140 lbs hammer drop 30"
- Standard split spoon sampler driven with 140 lbs hammer drop 30"

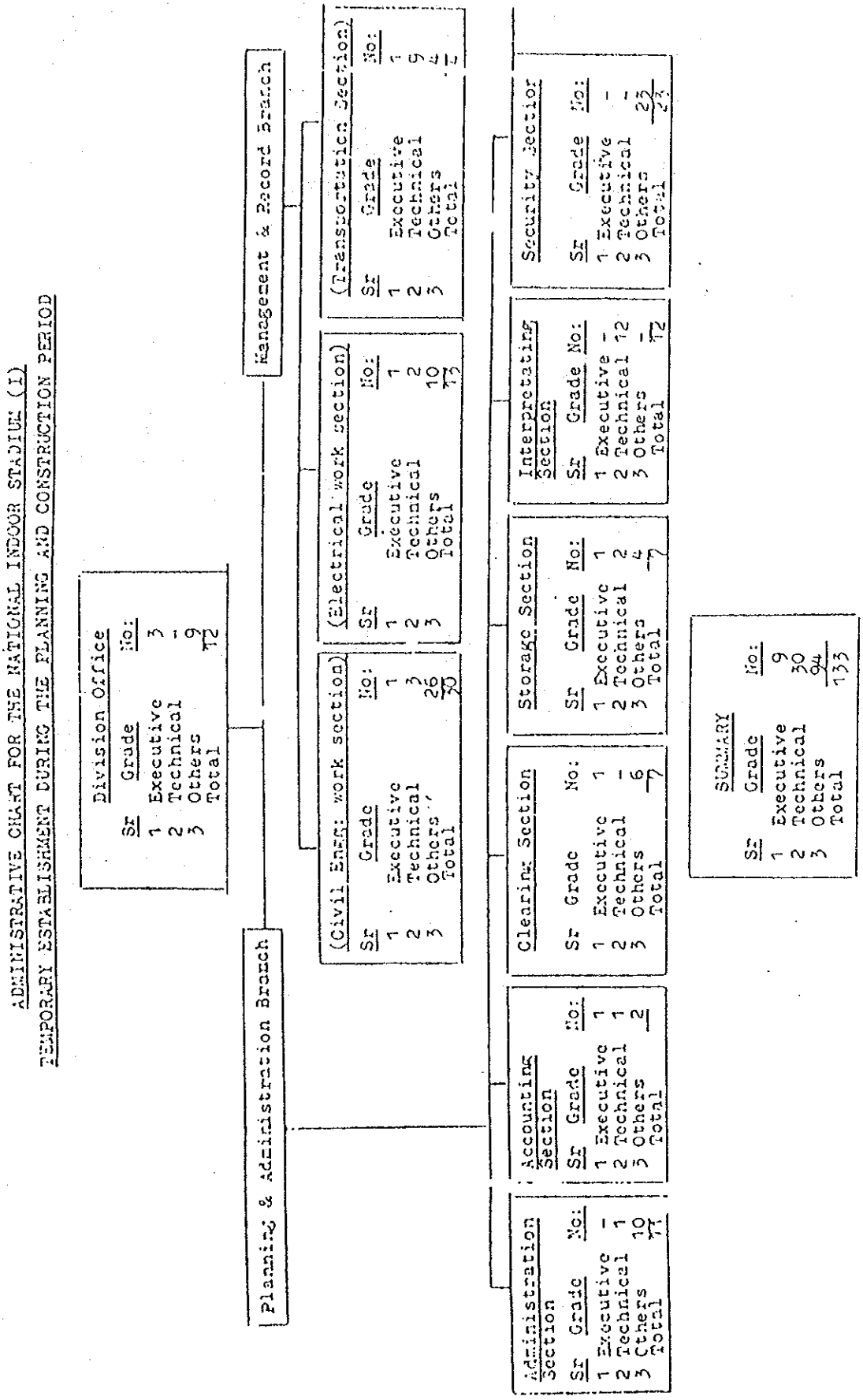
Scale. 1" = 10' (Depth)

FIG.1 _ PROFILE OF BOREHOLE
YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE, THAVUNNA.
Drawn by Win Cho, checked by Kan Aye (S.O.X)
Date. September, 1983.

Appendix 6 Administrative Chart for the Aungsan Stadium



Appendix 7 Administrative Chart for the National Indoor Stadium



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