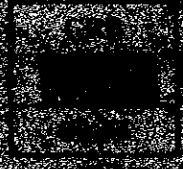
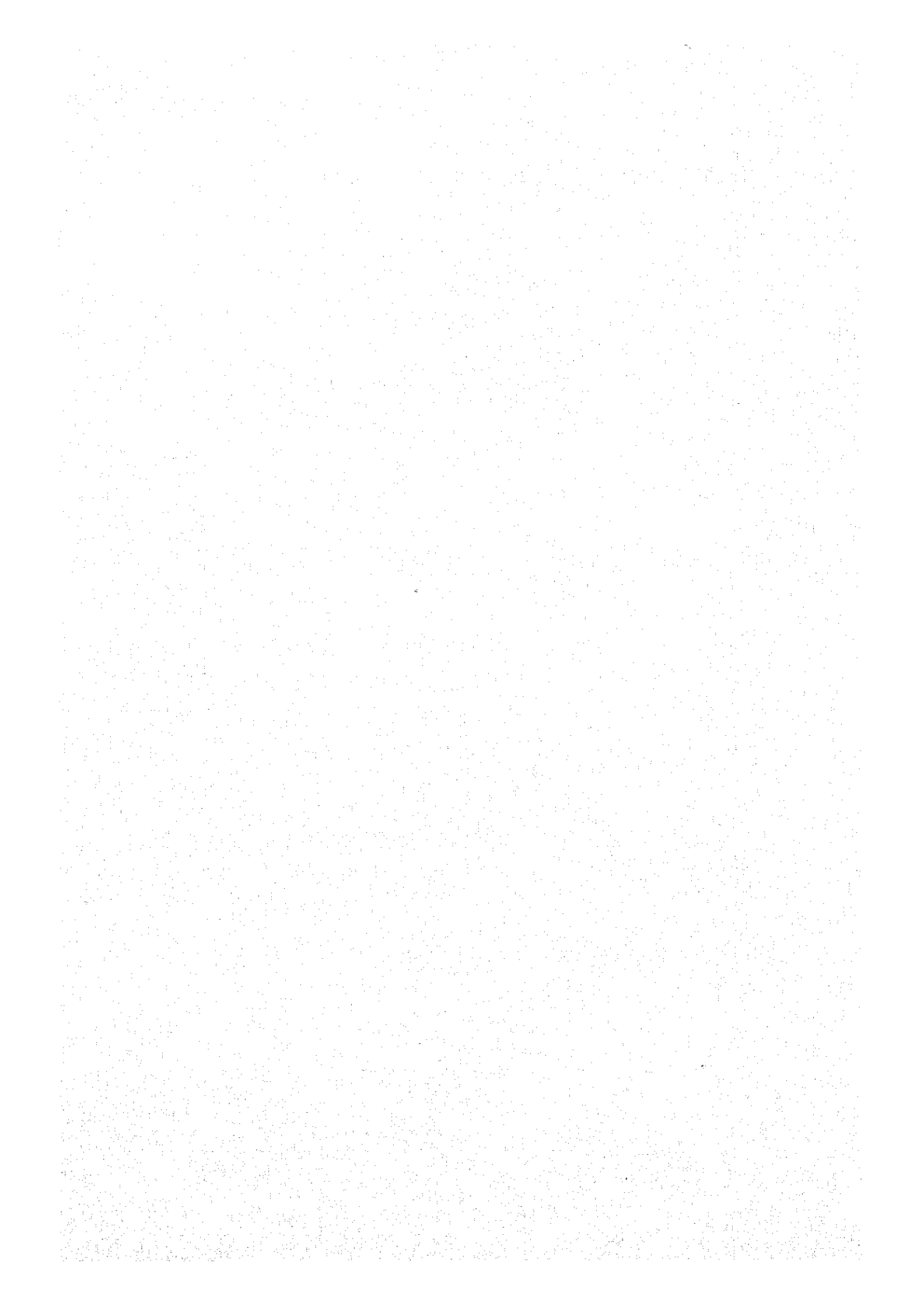


**BASIC DESIGN STUDY REPORT
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT PROJECT OF THE
CENTRE FOR INSTRUCTOR AND ADVANCED SKILL TRAINING
(CIAST)
IN MALAYSIA**

SEPTEMBER 1962

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY





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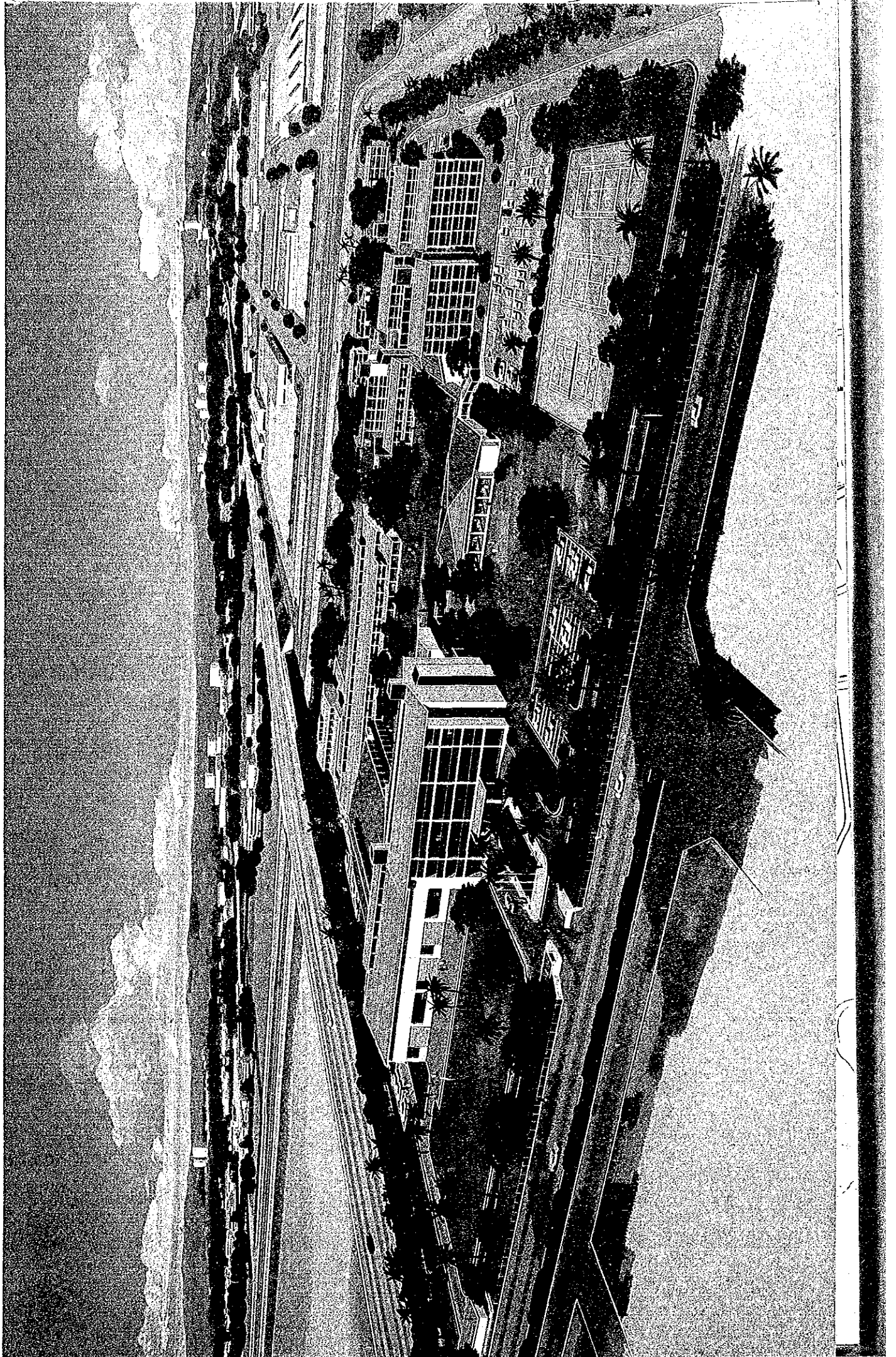
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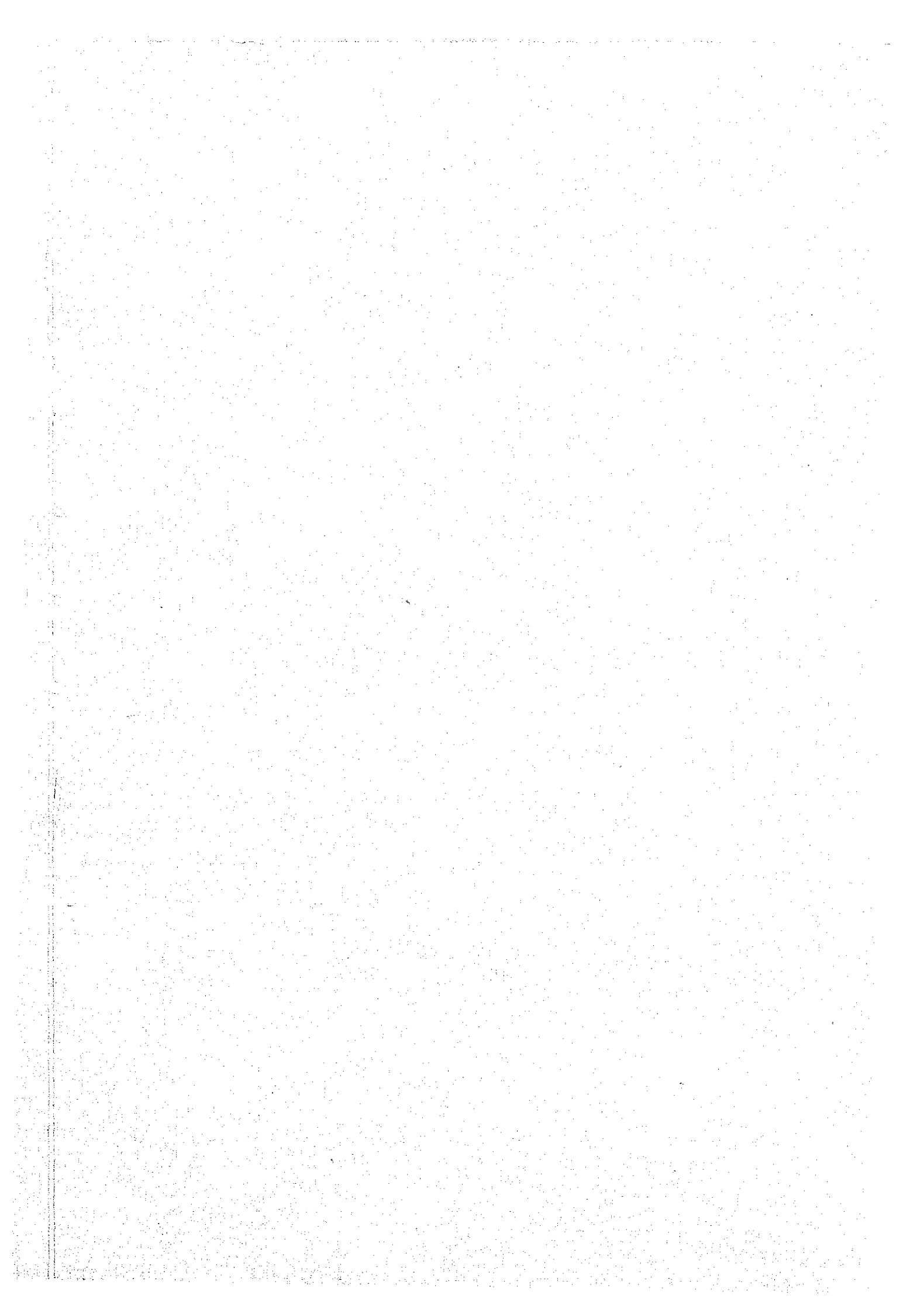
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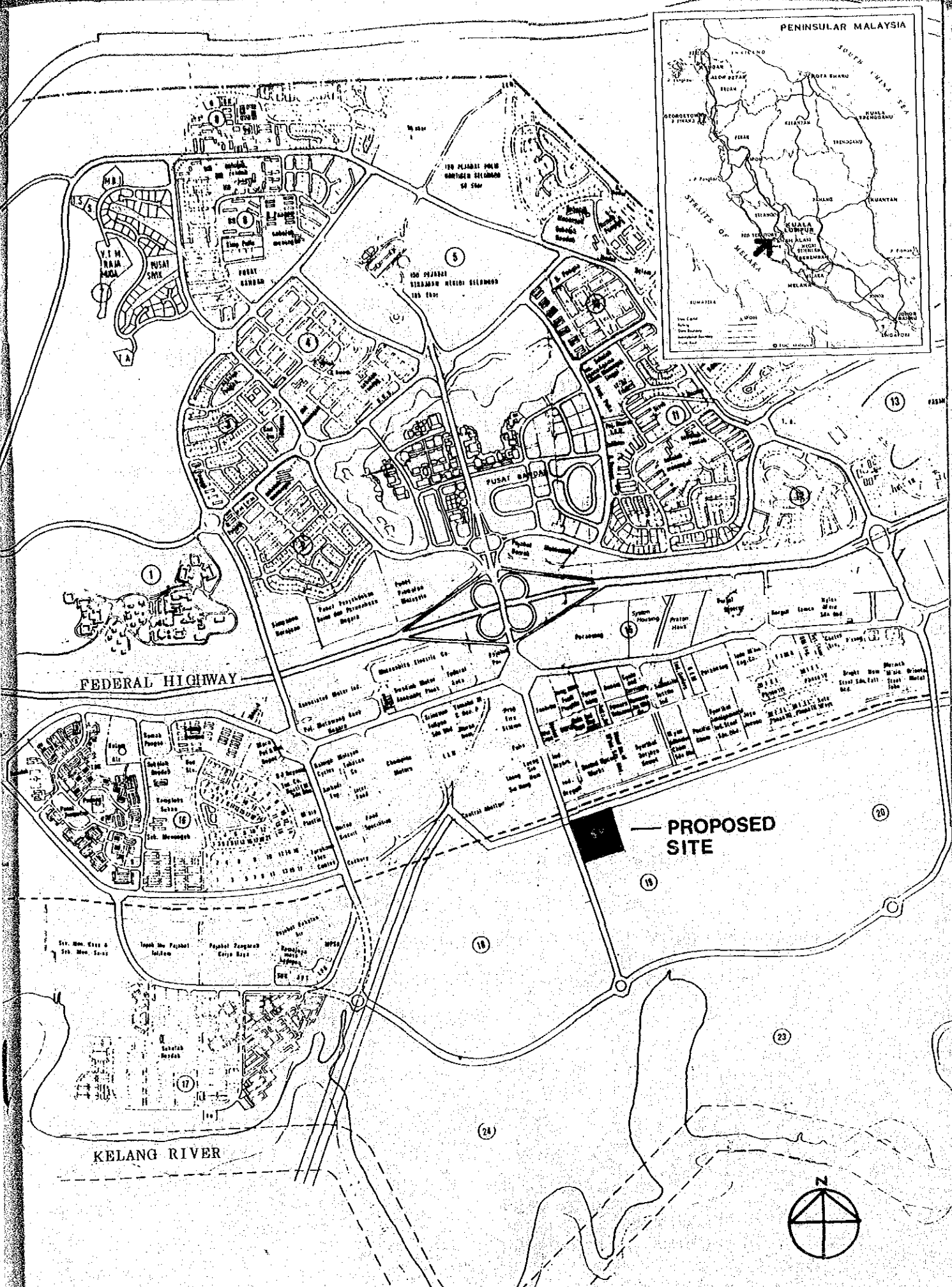
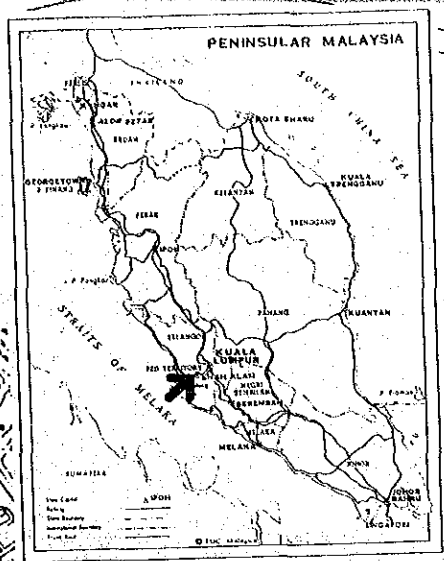
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LOCATION MAP



PREFACE

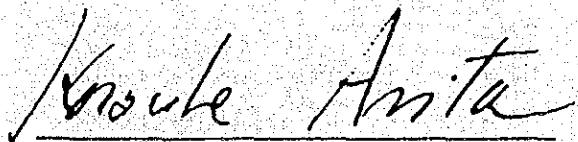
In pursuance of the Basic Conceptual Framework for the establishment of the Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training (CIAST) as agreed upon in the discussions held between the Japanese Preliminary Survey Team and the Malaysian Government Authorities concerned from April 8 to 22, 1982, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a survey on the CIAST Project and entrusted the survey to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (J.I.C.A.) The J.I.C.A. sent to Malaysia a survey team headed by Mr. Nobuaki Naoe, Deputy Director, Second Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs from June 6 to June 26, 1982.

The team had discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Malaysia and conducted a field survey (in Shah Alam City, State of Selangor). After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made and the present report has been prepared.

I hope that this report will serve for the establishment of the CIAST and contribute to the promotion of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of Malaysia for their close cooperation extended to the team.

September, 1982



Keisuke Arita
President
Japan International
Cooperation Agency

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Appendix

Appendix 1 Minutes of Discussion (The Basic Design Survey)

Annex-I List of Participants

Annex-II Location Plan

Appendix 2 Minutes of Discussion (The Draft Report of the Basic Design Survey)

Annex-I List of Participants

Annex-II Measures to be taken by both Governments

Summary

Summary

In response to the ASEAN Human Resources Development Project, which was first proposed by Japanese Prime Minister Zenkou Suzuki, Malaysian Government presented its proposal on the Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training (CIAST) in June 1981.

Following this proposal, two Preparatory Survey Teams and a Preliminary Survey Team were dispatched to discuss the details of the proposal and to confirm the Master Plan for CIAST.

In June 1982 the Basic Design Survey Team, and in August the Draft Explanation Team, both headed by Mr. Nobuaki Naoe, Deputy Director, Second Technical Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, have been sent to Malaysia.

Malaysian industries have been developed around primary products, including via-processed rubber and tin. With the industrialization projects initiated by Malaysian Government, the number of manufacturing and processing industries have increased considerably. According to the Fourth Malaysian Plan (F.M.P.), these trends are accelerated more, and the manufacturing industrial manpower will be increased by 200,000 workers from 1980 to 1986.

In other words, the demand for labour resources has changed both quantitatively and qualitatively. On these circumstances, the Basic Design Survey Team has understood the necessity for the instructors and advanced skill training in Malaysia and has studied the establishment of CIAST as the central organization for Malaysian vocational training.

The outline of the Basic Design Survey is as follows.

1. Name of the facilities:
Centre for Instructors and Advanced Skill Training.
2. Location
Shah Alam, State of Selangor, Malaysia.

The proposed site is an area of 64,000 m² in the designated area for development in the south of the city. It is forestland at present; but it is expected to be cleared and leveled by the end of this year.

3. Objectives of the Centre

Malaysia is paying attention to vocational training for its industrial development. However, training of instructors and improved training in advanced skills are posing problems. If they can be solved with Japan's cooperation, it will not only increase the number of trained personnel but improve the quality of industries. Therefore, it will be very effective cooperation especially when its ultimate effects are considered.

4. Facilities Included

This Centre consists of the following buildings and equipment:

1) Buildings

Main building:

Administrative and clerical sector

Instructor training sector

Training block:

Automotive Dept.

Machine Operation and Die Making Dept.

Heavy Shop Dept.

Electrical and Electronic Dept.

Instrument and Automatic Control Dept.

Fabrication Dept.

Service sector:

Dining facilities

Dormitory (for ASEAN trainees)

Others

2) Training equipment

Equipment for the sections listed above.

5. Construction Period

It is estimated to require a total of 24 months in two phases.

6. Measures to be Taken by the Malaysian Government

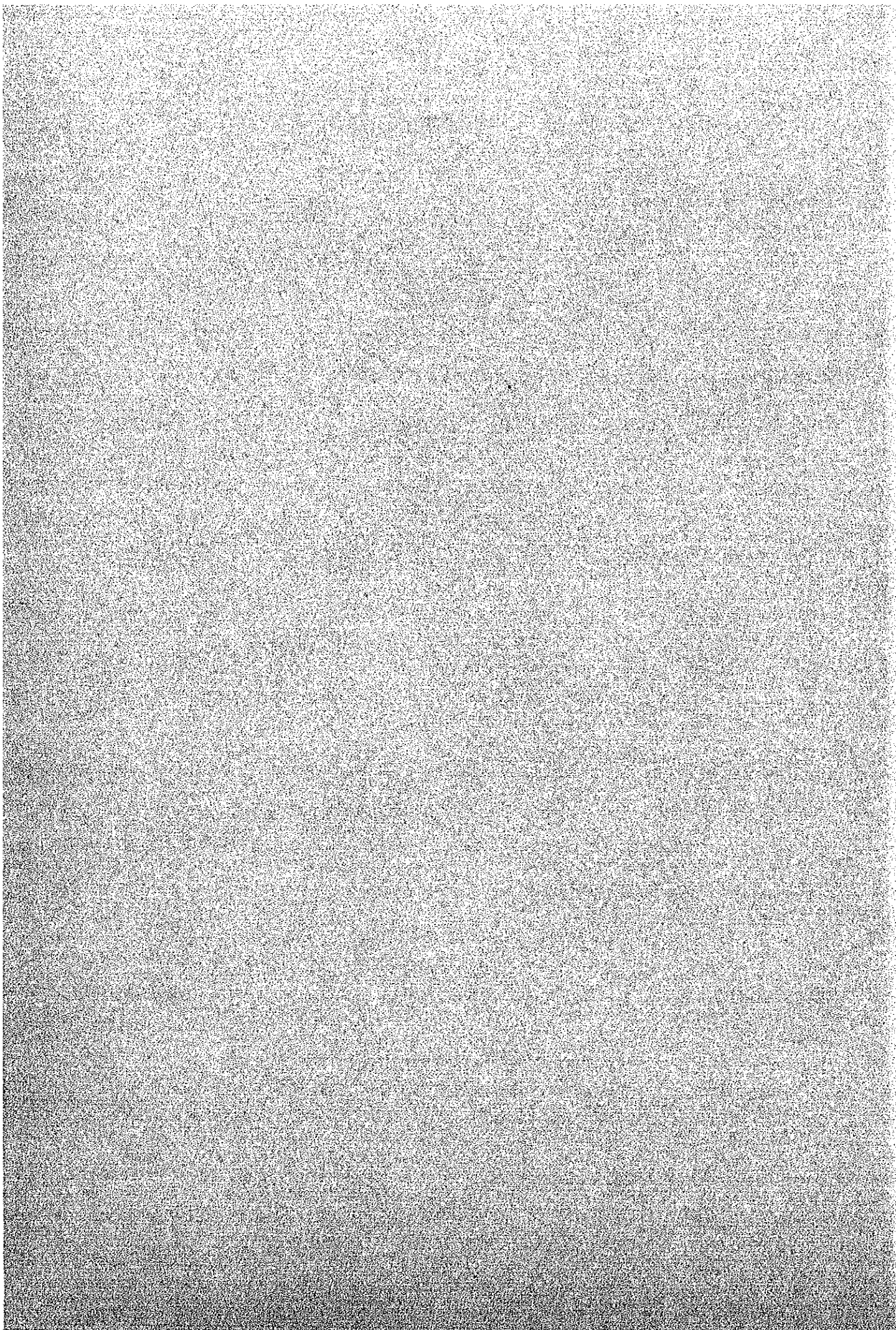
- 1) Land clearing and preparation.
- 2) Supply of power and water, installation of a sewer system, construction of an approach road.
- 3) Those buildings not covered by Japanese Grant Aid but necessary for the CIAST.
- 4) Planting trees, fencing, etc.
- 5) Furniture and fittings.
- 6) Maintenance costs.

7. Conclusion and Suggestion

The basic concept for the CIAST proposed here is a necessary minimum in terms of both scale and function for industrial development which will form the basis of Malaysia's future economic development.

However, since there is a possibility that the curriculum and the management policy may have to change in the future in response to changes in demand, it will be necessary to keep the flexibility for modifying the facilities along these changes.

1. Introduction



1. Introduction

ASEAN Human Resources Development Project, a project to develop human resources in the ASEAN countries was first proposed by the Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki during his visit to all ASEAN countries in January 1981. ASEAN leaders agreed to the proposal, and the first Preparatory Meeting was held in Tokyo in March 1981 to discuss appropriate measures for implementation of the project in the 5 ASEAN countries.

In May of the same year, representatives of Japan and ASEAN met at a Standing Committee Meeting in Manila and agreed that further bilateral consultations could be started to identify possible areas where Human Resources Development should be undertaken.

In June 1981 the Malaysian Government presented its project proposal namely on the Centre for Instructor and Advanced Skill Training (CIAST) to the Japanese Contact Mission which visited Malaysia. In August the first Preparatory Survey Team was despatched by the Japanese Government to Malaysia to discuss detail proposals as contained in CIAST project. During the second Preparatory Meeting on Japan-ASEAN Human Resources Development Project held in Jakarta from 6-9 October 1981, the Japanese Government officially agreed to the Malaysian proposal. Subsequently in December, a second Japanese Preparatory Survey Team visited Malaysia to conduct in-depth technical studies on the project. After rounds of discussions with the Malaysian authorities concerned, a conceptual plan for Technical Cooperation between Japan and Malaysia was mapped out.

In April 1982, Japan despatched a Preliminary Survey Team for discussion with Malaysian Authorities on the establishment of CIAST, and an agreement was reached in principle on Technical Cooperation and Grant Aid for CIAST.

In June a Japanese Basic Design Survey Team visited Malaysia to initiate the necessary preparation for the realization of the Grant Aid Programme, another important aspect of CIAST Cooperation. During this mission, the Japanese Team and the Malaysian Authorities concerned agreed basically on the scope of Grant Aid and its implementation schedule. Due to unavoidable technical problems, a

proposal to transfer the project site originally agreed to by the Japanese Preliminary Survey Team to a new lot within the city of Shah Alam, was made by the Malaysian Authorities and accepted by the Japanese Team. While in Malaysia the team also took the opportunity to study and gather as much information on the local construction industry and its related activities.