

第五章

今後の課題と提言

V 今後の課題と提言

5.1 効果的援助実施のための放送メディアの活用

放送メディアは、わが国の1982年度無償資金協力で完成したタイ王国・スコタイ・タマチャット公開大学（STOU）の実績が示すように、人材開発を含むいろいろな分野の技術移転の手段として極めて効果的な活用が期待できる。

一見して異種分野の案件のようなプロジェクトも、大所高所から総合的な検討を加えると相互関連が浮き彫りにされる場合もある。特に、わが国が実施する技術協力分野、例えば、従来個々に実施されている農業、医療、保健衛生、教育などは、放送メディアの活用により、少数の専門家で全国的広がりを持った指導が可能になると考えられる。

放送分野の無償援助及びそこに派遣される番組制作指導専門家との連携によって、各種分野の技術移転を住民に理解し易い形のテレビ番組として制作し、繰り返し繰り返し毎日全国放送することによって技術協力の場を全国的に広げることが可能になる。これは極めて効果的かつ効率的な技術協力活動を可能にすると考えられる。

この例のように、個々のプロジェクトを一つの総合プロジェクトとして実施した方が複数のプロジェクトを別々に実施するよりも効率のかつ経済的であり、その援助効果も増幅され極めて大きな成果が期待できるのではないかと考えられる。

従って、従来のように、要請案件を個別に審査するのではなく、常に上記のような総合的視点から分野の壁を取り払う横断的検討を行い、それに基づく適切なコンサルテーションとアドバイスを相手国政府に行いながら、幾つかのプロジェクトを統合した形の経済的かつ効率的なプロジェクトを実施する体制の確立が必要であろう。

また、相手側から毎年沢山の援助要請が出るため、先送りになる案件も数多いと思われる。累積案件を順番に処理すれば、その案件の実施は当然数年先となってしまおうであろうから、これが実現したとしても、相手国の感謝は数分の一になっていると考えられる。社会情勢が激しく変化している近年の途上国においては、年々その時に必要とするプロジェクトがあると考えるのが自然であろう。従って、その年度の実施が相手国にとって極めて効果的な総合プロジェクトに再編成するコンサルテーションを行いつつタイムリーに実施することが望ましいと考えられる。

5.2 相互理解はテレビ番組を通して

外国との貿易摩擦が話題になる裏には、わが国の輸出製品や貿易額だけが問題ではなく、わが国と世界各国間のコミュニケーションの不足があると言われている。

調査に赴いて常に感じることは、如何に外国人が日本を知らないかということである。わが国はもっと積極的にわが国をPRする必要があると思われる。

その効果的方法の一つが既に述べたようにテレビ放送番組の提供であろう。欧米諸国は、極めて積極的にテレビ番組提供活動を実施している。この活動によって、相互理解が相手国民の中に広く浸透していることは否定できない事実であろう。

特に、米国、英国、西独は、わが国が無償資金協力で建設した途上国の放送機関に対しても積極的にテレビ番組の供給を実施している。わが国は、放送施設を援助することによって相互理解を図ろうとしているにもかかわらず、米国、英国、西独などのPRに一部分協力している結果となっている。

番組自主制作能力が低い開発途上国放送機関に対して救いとなっている欧米製テレビ番組の供給をストップさせることはできない相談である。では、どうするか？ わが国も相手の希望するテレビ番組を大量かつ継続的に供給すればよいのである。特に、わが国は、開発途上国が欲しがっている優れた教育・教養テレビ番組を大量に持っていることに注目したい。

開発途上国側も日本からの番組の供給を大いに期待している事実は、国際交流基金、放送番組国際交流研究会、JICAが昭和61年5月に実施した「テレビ放映等による技術情報供給計画事前調査」などの調査報告書からも明らかになっている。従って、わが国が番組供給に応ずる体制さえ確立すれば、開発途上諸国は国民教育に必要な優秀な映像素材を確保することができ、彼らの願望に答えることができると同時に、提供されたテレビ番組の放映を通じて彼らに日本を知ってもらえることになり、相互理解に大きく寄与することになると考えられる。

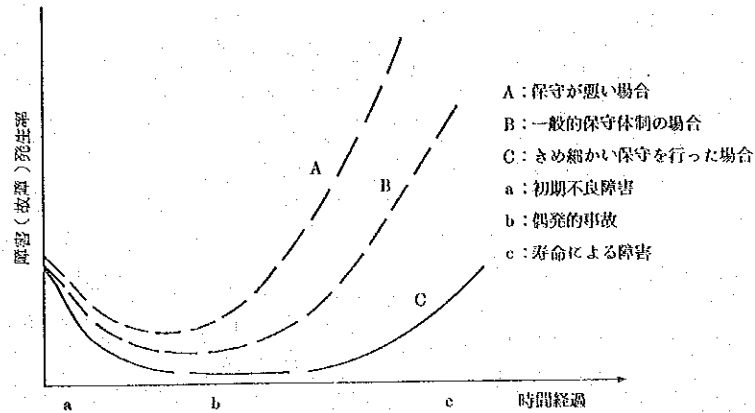
わが国は、両国間のコミュニケーション・ギャップを埋めるのに最適なプロジェクト援助、即ち放送網建設に協力しながらも、わが国自身がこれを積極的に利用せずにいるのは非常に残念なことである。

5.3 供与機材のメンテナンス体制の確立

放送施設の分野ばかりでなく、最近の供与機器の多くは、多少に関わらず最新のエレクトロニクス技術が使われている。

あらゆる機械設備にも人間を含めた生物系と同じように寿命がある。製品製造当初の初期不良障害は丁度乳幼児の病気、又耐用年限に近づいた時期の故障は老人病や死亡に該当する。人間社会では、人が病気に罹ると病院で医者の診断を受けて回復手当を施したり、病気に罹る前に定期的に健康診断を受けて病気に罹らないように気を付けたり、早く病気を発見して処置する検診制度が確立されている。機械設備も人間と同様に、メンテナンスの状況によって、第5.1図に示すようにその健康状態に違いが生じてくる。第5.1図は機械設備の故障率を統計的にモデル化したものであり、メンテナンスが悪いと故障率が高くなることを示すものである。

第 5.1 図 保守状況と故障率の関係図

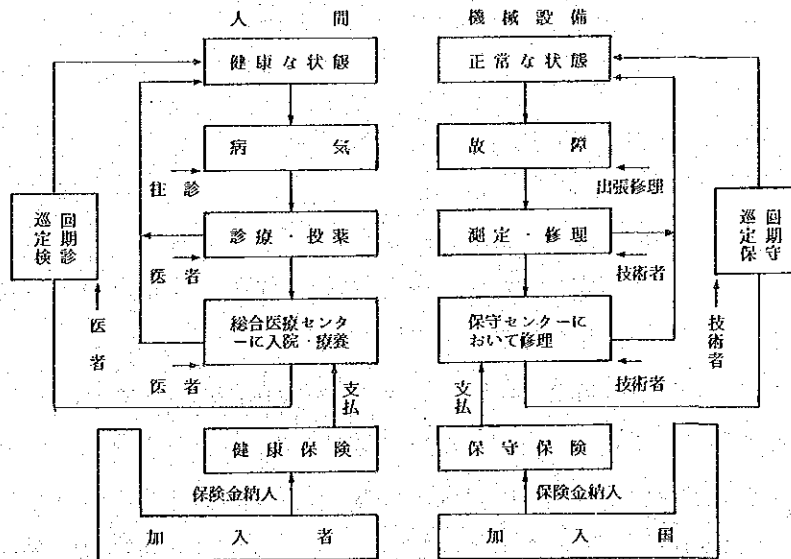


人間の健康維持システムと機械設備の保守システムとを比較すると第 5.2 図のようになる。図中、故障修理に従事する保守技術者は、丁度開業医と同様な役割を果たし、保全センターは、あらゆる病気に対処できる医療設備を持つ大学付属病院や総合医療センターのような役割を果たす機能を持つ。この保全センター機能は、どちらかという先進国よりも開発途上国に必要な機能であると考えられる。開発途上国では保守技術者が少なく、全国的に保守技術者を配置することが困難な環境にあるからである。

インドネシア、ビルマは勿論のこと、ほとんどのアジアの国々の放送設備はすべて先進諸国からの輸入製品で賄われ、設備の質的量的面では先進国と何ら変わることがない。

しかし、残念ながら上記の総合医療センターに相当する保全機能とその組織化が遅れており、病院のカルテに相当する施設情報の収集整備機能、定期検診機能、病気回復処置機能などの総合的管理体制ができておらず、さながら無医村のような環境にある。

第 5.2 図 人間の病気と機械設備の保全業務の相関図



優秀な保守技術者の育成の遅れに加えて、近年の凄まじい程のエレクトロニクス技術の発展の中で開発途上国は戸惑いを感じている。

だからと言って、エレクトロニクス関連設備の問題であるなどという短絡的発想は禁物である。我々日本人も個々の家庭内で修理技術を持った人が居なくても修理に問題はないし、無医村にも人が住んでいる。これは電気製品の保守サービス体制が出来ているし、国民健康保険や定期巡回健康診断制度が確立されているからである。

製品の人気保持と安定供給は、ユーザーに対する保守サービス体制の如何による。保守サービス体制は製品を供給する側において整えなければならない問題であろうと考えられる。

機械設備の保守業務は、第5.2図に示すように人間の健康維持システムがそっくり応用できることに気付くであろう。ただ、開発途上国の場合の問題点は以下の6点である。

- (a) 優秀な保守技術者（医者）が極めて少ない
- (b) 保守センター（総合医療センター）が整備されていない
- (c) 保守部品（薬）の国内調達極めて困難である
- (d) 外国へ保守部品を発注する場合、外貨割当および為替管理の煩雑な事務手続きを伴うと共に時間がかかる
- (e) 使用機器／システムの標準化が遅れている
- (f) 耐用年限に関係なく使用する

この状況の中で、供与機材を有効に活用するため、人間の場合の健康保険と同様の「保守保険」制度の確立と地域保守センターの設置を提案したい。（第5.3図に構想図を示す）

(1) 「保守保険」制度提案概要

通常、機器調達契約時には、機材調達総額の5%～10%の保守部品を含めている。従って、将来この予算を「保守保険」に振り替えることにすると援助金額の増額はない。

この制度は、放送設備だけに適用するのではなく、無償資金（将来は円借款も含める）供与プロジェクト全てに適用する。

「保険料」を徴収して国別「保守保険口座」に入れる。

供与機器は、通常一年間の無償保障期間がついているので、「保守保険口座」は手付かずとなるばかりか、この運用益で保守用資金は増加する。資金は2年目から部品の購入、巡回定期保守等に使用する。また、保険料はわが国の資金協力が継続する限り毎年納入されるので、急激に減少することはないと考えられる。

保険料は日本国内で相手国名義で保管運用されるので部品調達が短時間で行える。

この資金管理事務はJICAが受け持ち、事務経費は健康保険事務同様わが国政府が負担する。保険料の運用は民間金融機関又は非営利財団に委託する。また、技術的管理業務はJICAが直接管理する非営利財団等で実施する。将来、ここに途上国技術管理業務担当者の出向又は

研修員受入れにより実務と技術管理のOJTも併せて実施する体制とする。

ただし、この提案には国内・国際の法整備が必要となる。

(2) 地域又は国別保守センター設立提案の概要

上記「保守保険」制度の確立により保守部品の調達が容易になった段階で地域又は国別保守センターを設立する。設立は無償資金協力で実施することにするが、運営は現地政府国庫補助金および各省庁の出向職員によってなされる。

この「保守センター」はエレクトロニクス分野を中心とした機械設備の保守業務の拠点となると共に、(a)エレクトロニクス関連技術者研修センター、(b)エレクトロニクス関連技術の研究所の機能も持つよう指導すれば、エレクトロニクス工業国産化指導の拠点として開発途上国の経済発展に大きなインパクトを与えることになると考えられる。

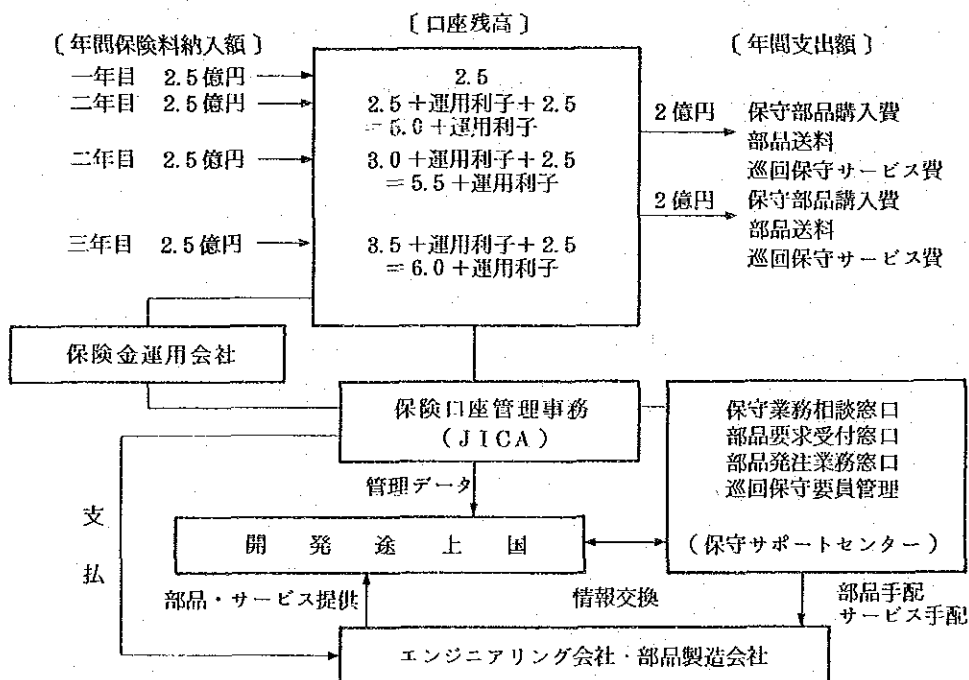
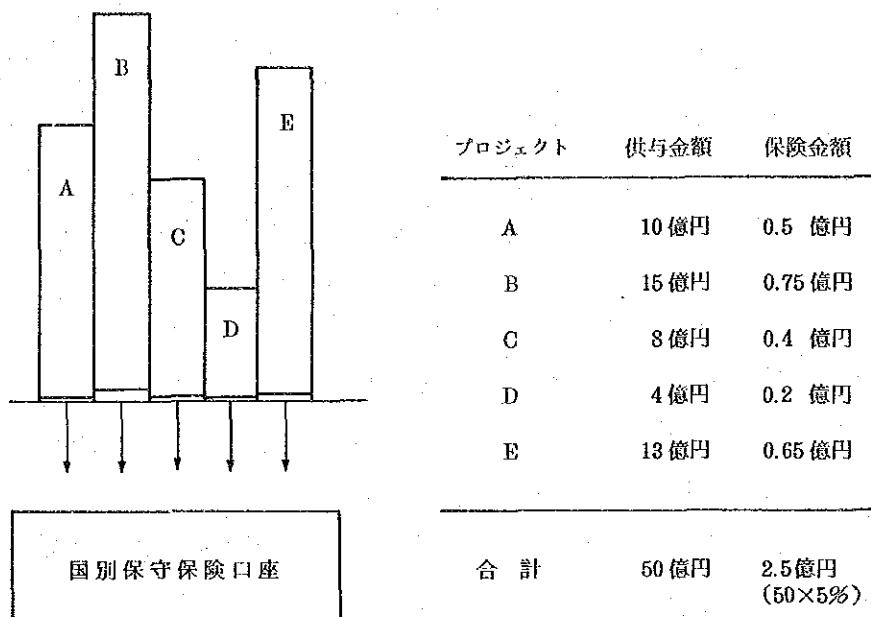
機械設備保守の問題は、A B U (アジア太平洋地域放送連合)等の国際会議でも常に討論される議題である。要するに、その解決策は、早い速度で進展するエレクトロニクス技術に対応できる技術者の養成と保守部品の調達に尽きると思われる。そこで、その解決の入口として上記の提案を行ったものである。

これの実現には、専門家の検討を待たねばならない難しい面もあるが、保守関連業務に関わるわが国の協力は、今回調査したインドネシアとビルマはもとより大多数の開発途上国の一番欲しい援助の一つであると思われる。

これからの開発途上国援助は、分野の垣根を越えた総合性とハード・ソフト両面の協力が必要ではなかろうか。更に、援助実施に際して、事務的処理が多少犠牲になっても、また前例を崩すことになっても、人間として心の通った対応が切望されるのではないかと思われる。

第5.3図 保守保険関係業務実施構想図

毎年5件総額50億円ずつの援助があるとする、



第 六 章

資 料 編

VI 資 料 編

6.1 訪問先一覧

6.1.1 インドネシア

- (1) JICAインドネシア事務所
- (2) 在インドネシア日本大使館
- (3) 情 報 省
ラジオ・テレビ・映画総局
(RTF: Radio, Television and Film, Department of Information)
- (4) 国家開発企画庁
(BAPPENAS: Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional)
- (5) 国 営 テ レ ビ
(TVRI: Televisi Republik Indonesia)
- (6) 国 営 ラ ジ オ
(RRI: Radio Republik Indonesia)
- (7) ラジオ・テレビ訓練センター
(MMTC: Multi Media Training Center)

6.1.2 ビルマ

- (1) JICAビルマ事務所
- (2) 在ビルマ日本大使館
- (3) 計 画 財 務 省
(FERD: Foreign Economic Relations Department, Ministry of Planning and Finance)
- (4) 情報省・情報放送局
(IBD: Information and Broadcasting Department, Ministry of Information)
- (5) 教育省・教育研究部
(BERB: Burma Educational Research Bureau)

6.2 面会者一覧（敬称略）

6.2.1 インドネシア

- (1) JICAインドネシア事務所
北 野 康 夫 所 長
田 口 徹 所 員
- (2) 在インドネシア日本大使館
浅 野 文 昭 二等書記官
- (3) JICA派遣専門家(RTF、TVRI、MMTC)
中 野 正 三 情報省研究開発委員会 経営指導(NHK)

川 原 義 夫	TVRI 番組制作技術指導 (NHK)
長 谷 川 晃	MMTC チームリーダー/番組編成指導 (NHK)
鈴 木 勇	MMTC 番組制作指導 (NHK)
下 地 昇	MMTC 送信技術指導 (NHK)
岡 野 正 二	MMTC 制作技術指導 (NHK)
加 藤 勉	MMTC 運行技術指導 (NHK)
福 岡 薫	MMTC 報道制作指導 (NHK)
池 城 直	MMTC 業務調整 (JICA)

(4) 情報省 R T F 総局

Alex Leo Zulkarnaen	Director General of Radio, Television and Film
Ir. Nurhadi Subroto	Secretary of Director General
Widayat Joko Santoso	Chief of Technology Div., Engineering Centre
W. Soemardi	Chief of Studio Div., Engineering Centre
Darmadi	Chief of R/TV Transmission Div., Engineering Centre.
R. Junus	Staff
A. F. Siemen	Staff
Hendro Sidharto	Staff

(5) T V R I (ジャカルタ)

Drs. Ishadi S. K. MSc	Director of Television Republic of Indonesia
Dra. Suprapti Widarto	Deputy Director of Broadcasting
Dahlan	Chief of Technical Sub-Directorate
Darso	Engineering Div., Sub-Directorate
Surianto M.	Technical Div.
Imam Soenarto	Broadcasting Div.

(6) R R I (ジャカルタ)

M. Arsyad Subik. BA	Director of Radio Republic of Indonesia
Sunendra	Chief of Technical Sub-Directorate

(7) B A P P E N A S

Dr. Astrid Susanto Sunario	Head of Social Communication and Science Information
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Drs. G. L. Tamba	Bureau Chief of Data Processing and Information
Pung	Senior Staff
(8) M M T C (ジ ョ グ ジ ャ カ ル タ)	
Willy A. Karamoy	Director
Togar Lumban Radja	Deputy Director for Administration
Halim Nasir	Deputy Director for Education
M. Kosasih	Deputy Director for Engineering
Sunaryo	Head of Studio Equipment/Instructor
St. Tugiman	Head of Personal Sub Division
Subakat	Head of Suporting Facilities/Instructor
Az. Tamadjoe	Finance Section
Maurice Simatupang, SH	General Affairs Section
Joko Yuniarto	Instructor
Sugeng Rijanto	Instructor
M. Sarpaih	Instructor
Harmen Hary	Instructor
Agus Suryanto	Instructor
M. Sarpaih	Staff/Instructor
Bagyo Kristanto	Staff
Dwi Suryanto	Staff
A. Ismanto	Staff
Sukarno	Staff
Abd. Rauf S.	Staff
Ismarmoko	Staff
Sudarman	Staff
Mulatono	Staff
Ade Priyatni Yuliandri	MMTC Student
Umi Masruratun	MMTC Student
Victorien Limaswari	MMTC Student
Heri Yuniarto	MMTC Student
Sentot Nugroho Dw.	MMTC Student

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Muchrizal Muchtar | MMTC Student |
| Syahriar | MMTC Student |
| Dwijanto | MMTC Student |
| Sudarsono | MMTC Student |
| Yance Sudarisman | MMTC Student |
- (9) T V R I (ジョグジャカルタ)
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Istriyanto | Chief of Studio Operation Div. |
| Sugijarto KD | Chief of Transmitter Div. |
| Sudjadi | Chief of Planning & Programming Div. |
| Sumijono | Chief of Technical Facilities |
| Dra. Puspita Sariwati | Reporter |
- (10) R R I (ジョグジャカルタ)
- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Andar Kusnadi | Head of News Department |
| Sutjipto | Head of Technical Department |
| Iriandi | Head of Recording Section/Instructor of MMTC |
| Riyanto | Editor of English News Department |

6.2.2 ビルマ

- (1) J I C A ビルマ事務所
- | | |
|--------|----|
| 藤村 建夫 | 所長 |
| 喜多村 裕介 | 所員 |
- (2) 在ビルマ日本大使館
- | | |
|-------|-------|
| 松本 和朗 | 公使 |
| 菊川 晴博 | 一等書記官 |
- (3) F E R D
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| U Soe Thwin | Director General |
| U Myint Aung | Director |
| U Antt Kyaw | Deputy Director |
| U Soe Lin | Deputy Director |
| U Khin Maung Htay | Chief of Section |
| Daw San Thwin | Chief of Section |

(4) I B D

U Kyaw Minn	Director General
U Win Swe	Director of Administration
U Myint Maung	Director of Engineering
U Ko Ko Gyi	Director of Programming
U Soe Minn	Asst. Director of TV Production
U Nyi Nyi	Asst. Director of TV Programmes and Administration
U Nyi Win	Additional Director of Engineering
U Tin Aye	Supervising Engineer
U Khin Zaw	Electronics Engineer
U Myint Shein	Asst. Electronics Engineer
U Kyaw Nyunt	Asst. Electronics Engineer

(5) B E R B

Dr. Khin Mg Kyawe	Chairman
U Tin Nyo	Head of Educational TV Div.
U Hla Tin	Programme Officer of Educational TV
U Khin Mg Lu	Producer of Educational TV
Daw Maureen Lal	Producer of Educational TV
Daw Mya Than	Producer of Educational TV
Daw Thida Shwe	Producer of Educational TV
Daw Wai Wai Myint	Asst. Producer of Educational TV
Daw Khin Swethein	Asst. Producer of Educational TV
Daw Phyu Phyu San	Asst. Producer of Educational TV
Daw Anna Tun Kyaw	Asst. Producer of Educational TV

(6) 金商又一(株) ラングーン支店

橋 本 裕 一

以 上

インドネシア関係 74名(内日本人 13名)
ビルマ関係 33名(内日本人 5名)

合 計 107名(内日本人 18名)

6.3 質問事項とその回答結果

6.3.1 情報省に対して実施した質問とその回答概要

(1) 質問状

別紙 質問状-1 及び質問状-2 参照

質問状-1 は、一般事情と放送関連統計資料収集のためのものである。

質問状-2 は、情報省幹部からわが国の経済技術協力に対する評価資料を得ることを目的としたものである。

(反省) : (a) 質問の焦点を明確に表現する必要のある部分があった。例えば10年間の統計を得たい場合、どんな項目の数値が欲しいのか相手が一見して判断可能なフォームを示すべきであった。

(b) 損益計算書、貸借対照表等の言葉は国営事業体に馴染まないもので、年度別申請予算、承認予算、支出項目の詳細を示し、該当欄を数字で埋めれば回答になるようフォーム化して示すべきであった。

(2) 質問状に対する回答概要

別紙 回答-1 及び回答-2 参照

6.3.2 放送局員及び一般市民向けアンケート調査回答概要

(1) アンケート

別紙 放送局員及び一般市民向けアンケート参照

放送局員向けは、供与機器の状況、訓練及び援助に対する反応を調査することを目的としたものである。

一般市民向けは、マスコミの利用状況を調査することを目的としたものである。

(2) アンケートに対する回答概要

別紙 集計結果参照

質 問 状

QUESTIONNAIRE

放送分野のプロジェクトに関するアンケート

FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT
IN THE BROADCASTING SECTOR

1. General

1. 一般情報

Please facilitate us with the data between 1977 - 1987 for the items as follows.

以下に示す各項目について1977から1987年までの10年間のデータを準備して下さい。

- 1.1 Illiteracy Rate
- 1.2 Number of radio/TV receiver set (ownership by individual and public, import, and production)
- 1.3 Situation of radio/TV Network (name of radio/TV stations and transmission stations, locations, frequency, power, broadcasting hours, program, languages, and area and population of coverage)
- 1.4 Percentage of population listening to the radio programs
- 1.5 Percentage of population watching TV programs
- 1.6 Number of radio/TV repair engineers and number of radio/TV program productions
- 1.7 Promotion policy and measures for enlarging radio/TV audience (including import tax reduction, etc)
- 1.8 Situation of FM radio broadcasting
- 1.9 Number of colleges of science or technology and number of applicants
- 1.10 Statistics on other mass media (Number of newspaper publication etc)

1.1 識字率統計

1.2 ラジオ受信機/テレビ受像機について
家庭普及率、公衆R/TV普及率、輸入台数、生産台数

1.3 ラジオ/テレビ放送網の現状について
放送所、放送所の名前と場所、放送周波数と送信出力、放送時間と番組
成比率、使用言語、人口及びランドカバレッジ

1.4 ラジオ聴取人口数

1.5 テレビ視聴人口数

1.6 ラジオ/テレビ保守技術者数とラジオ/テレビ番組制作本数

1.7 ラジオ/テレビ視聴者拡大政策とその方法
(受信機や受像機の輸入税免除等)

1.8 VHF/FM音声放送は

1.9 技術関係専門学校数と学生数

1.10 ラジオ/テレビ以外のマス・コミュニケーションの現状

2. Project

Please facilitate us with the data between 1977 - 1987 for the items as follows.

- 2.1 Background and detail of the project
- 2.2 Number of staff and organization chart
- 2.3 Income statement (Profit-and-Loss statement)
- 2.4 Balance sheet
- 2.5 Maintenance of equipment (Budget, Amount of depreciation, Number of personnel for maintenance, and Stocks of spare parts)
- 2.6 Number of programs per year and weekly broadcasting schedule
- 2.7 Composition of radio/TV program by types
- 2.8 Percentage share of listeners/viewers by types of program categories
- 2.9 Situation of studio and recording automobile utilization (hours per day, days per month)
- 2.10 Record of accidents (Important failures, failure rate)
- 2.11 Extention of facilities and buildings by your own expense
- 2.12 Impact of the Project (Social and economical)
- 2.13 Future proposal of the project

3. Others

Cooperation by other countries or international organization in broadcasting sector

2. プロジェクト関連事項

以下に示す各項目について1977から1987年までの10年間のデータを準備して下さい。

- 2.1 本件プロジェクトの背景
- 2.2 要員数と組織構成図
- 2.3 損益計算書
- 2.4 貸借対照表
- 2.5 機器保守について(保守予算、減価償却費、保守要員数、補修部品の在庫量)
- 2.6 年間放送番組数と週間放送時刻表
- 2.7 番組編成比率
- 2.8 番組種別毎視聴嗜好比率
- 2.9 番組制作形態として、スタジオと屋外に分けて一日当たり(又は月間)スタジオ制作時間と屋外制作時間
- 2.10 事故記録(大事故、事故発生率)
- 2.11 自己資金による施設、建物の拡張
- 2.12 本件プロジェクトの社会的・経済的効果(影響)
- 2.13 将来の本件プロジェクトに対する提案

3. その他

放送分野における日本以外の国々又は国際機関の協力について

QUESTIONNAIRE

放送分野のプロジェクトに関するアンケート

FOR THE EVALUATION OF THE PROJECT IN THE BROADCASTING SECTOR
TO THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND
TOP MANAGEMENT OF THE RELATED ORGANIZATION

In regard to the grant aid program, please answer the following questions;

Q1. Project Background

Q1-1. How was the project related to the national development plan and its goals at that time ?

Q1-2. What were the reasons for requesting the grant aid program with relation to the national development plan and the future plan for broadcasting project ?

Q1-3. Which institution did implement the study for the broadcasting project before submitting the request for the grant aid program ?

Q1-4. How was the grant aid scheme by the Government of Japan introduced for the project ?

Q1-5. Were there any proposals of grant aid or soft loan from other countries except Japan ?
If so, what was the major reason to choose the grant aid from Japan ?

Q2. Project Implementation

Q2-1. What do you think of the timing for the aid program ?

Q2-2. What do you think about the scale of the aid program ?
Is it sufficient or not ?

Q 1. プロジェクトの背景について

Q1-1. 本件プロジェクトは、当時の国家開発計画との関連及びその目標について如何でしたか。

Q1-2. 本件プロジェクトを国家開発計画の一環として無償資金協力を要請した理由と放送プロジェクトの将来計画は如何でしたか。

Q1-3. 本件を無償資金協力として要請する前に、プロジェクトとして作り上げたのはどの機関ですか。

Q1-4. 日本政府無償援助の仕組みはどのように紹介されましたか。

Q1-5. 日本以外の国々から無償資金や有償資金協力の申し出がありましたか。もしあった場合、日本の無償資金協力を選んだ主な理由は何でしたか。

Q 2. プロジェクト実施について

Q2-1. 援助実施のタイミングについてどう思いますか。

Q2-2. 援助実施規模についてどう思いますか。十分でしょうか、不十分でしょうか。

- Q2-3. If you think that the timing or the scale of the program was not adequate, please tell us what are the reasons and what kind of counter measures you took to supplement the insufficiency ?
- Q2-4. Do you think that the grant aid program was the best way to achieve your target ?
Did you take into account the soft loan ?
- Q2-5. In your opinion, what kind of cooperation way is the most effective to fulfill your goal between the donor and recipient country ?
- Q2-6. Do you think that the site selection for this project was done properly and what was the circumstance for acquiring the project site ?
- Q2-7. Do you think that the supplied equipment, materials and buildings satisfy your needs ?
- Q2-8. What kind of equipment and materials did you purchase for this program besides those granted from Japan ?
- Q2-9. Did you construct any buildings and facilities by yourself after the completion of the program ?
- Q2-10. What do you think about the service of the consultant for implementing the program ?
- Q2-11. What do you think of the contractor's performance for the construction of the project ?
- Q2-12. What do you think of the expert's service to facilitate the transfer of technology for efficient and effective operation of the granted facilities ?
- Q2-13. What do you think of the future development plan of broadcasting in your country ?
- Q2-14. Please tell us the expenses born by the recipient side under the grant aid program for the following items ?
- Q2-3. タイミングや規模について適切でなかったとお思いの場合は、その理由とそれを補うためにどのような対策をとったか示して下さい。
- Q2-4. 本件無償資金援助は目標達成のために最良の方法だったと思いますか。借入を考慮に入れましたか。
- Q2-5. 援助国、被援助国の間でどんな協力方法があなた達の目標達成のために最も効果的であるとお考えでしょうか。
- Q2-6. 本件プロジェクトのサイト選定は適切だったとお考えでしょうか。プロジェクトサイト獲得にあたっての状況は如何でしたか。
- Q2-7. 供与機材、建物はあなた達のニーズを満足させるものだと思いませんか。
- Q2-8. 日本からの贈与に加えてどんな資機材を調達しましたか。
- Q2-9. 日本無償完成後、自己資金で建物や施設を造りましたか。
- Q2-10. 本件援助実施に際して、コンサルタント・サービスについてどう思いますか。
- Q2-11. 本件プロジェクト実施にあたって請負業者の仕事振りはどうでしたか。
- Q2-12. 本件供与施設の効果的運用のために技術移転に携わった専門家の活動についてどう思いますか。
- Q2-13. 将来の貴国の放送開発計画についてどのようにお考えですか。
- Q2-14. 下に示す項目について、本件無償援助の下で被援助国側の支出について教えて下さい。

- (1) Construction cost of buildings
- (2) Fixtures and machinery
- (3) Running cost (telephone, electricity, fuel, etc.)
- (4) Expenses for the training program

Q2-15. Do you have any plans for the construction of similar buildings in your country?

Q2-15. 貴国で類似な建物の建築計画をお持ちですか。

Q3. Impact of the Project

Q3. プロジェクトの波及効果について

Q3-1. Has the grant aid program been successfully implemented for your national development plan? If not, what were the reasons which have brought the result?

Q3-1. 本件無償援助は貴国の國家開発計画推進に役立っていますか。もし役立っていないのでしたら、どんな理由で、どんな結果を招きましたか。

Q3-2. Were there any changes in the development policy, targets and the areas of development in the course of implementing the plan?

Q3-2. 本件計画実施中に開発政策、目標、開発分野について何らかの変更がありましたか。

Q3-3. Since its completion, is this facility still functioning well according to its initial sectorial target and goals?

Q3-3. 本件プロジェクト完成以来、この施設は当初の目標どおりに機能していますか。

Q3-4. Please tell us whether the aid program generated the economic or social or educational influence etc, directly or indirectly to your society?

Q3-4. 本件援助が貴国の社会に直接的或いは間接的に経済・社会・教育面などのように影響しているか教えて下さい。

Q3-5. If the aid program had influence on other cooperation projects of Japan in your country, please tell us what kind of influence and grant aid programs?

Q3-5. もし本件援助が貴国における他の日本援助に影響を及ぼしているのであれば、どんな影響を及ぼしているか、それはどの援助プロジェクトであるかを教えて下さい。

Q3-6. What kind of influence did you get from grant aid projects of foreign countries related with this aid program, if any?

Q3-6. 本件援助関連で他国の援助プロジェクトから得た影響はどんなものがありますか。もし何かあれば教えて下さい。

Q3-7. Do you think your people are familiar with the aid program?

Q3-7. 本件援助は貴国の人々に親しみを持たれていると思いますか。

Q3-8. Please comment on the grant aid program of Japan in broadcasting sector in comparison with those of other governments?

Q3-8. 放送分野における日本政府の無償援助と他国政府の援助との相違についてご意見を下さい。

Q3-9. What do you think of the major differences between Japanese cooperation and those by other multilateral and bilateral aid agencies on the following issues?

- (1) Decision-making process
- (2) Areas and method of cooperation
- (3) Terms of finance
- (4) Way of following-up in cooperation

Q3-10. If you have any other comments on this grant aid program and project, please tell us them.

Thank you very much for your thoughtful cooperation in advance.

Q3-9. 次の事項について、日本の開発途上国援助と他の多国籍援助又は二国間援助との主な違いについてどのように考えておられますか。

- (1) 意思決定手順
- (2) 協力の分野と方法
- (3) 融資条件
- (4) 協力の追跡方法

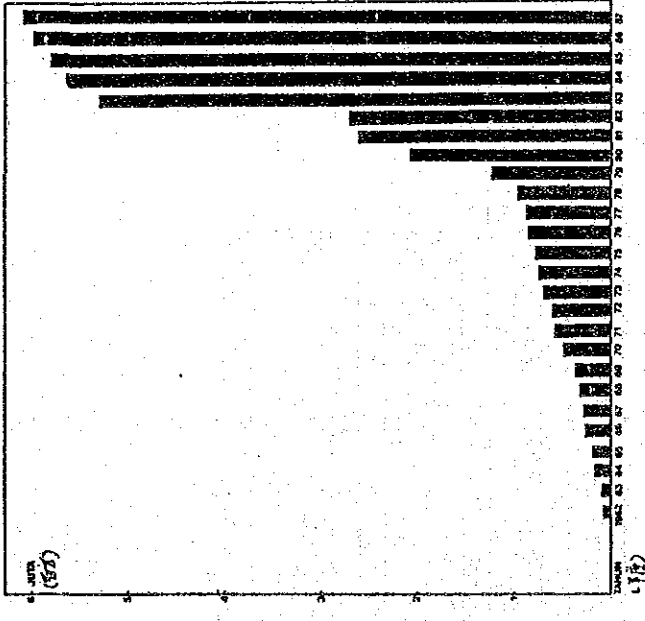
Q3-10. 上記の他に、もし何かこの無償援助やプロジェクトに対してご意見をお持ちでしたらお聞かせ下さい。

ご協力大変ありがとうございました。

回 答 — 1

		インドネシア		ビルマ			
一般事情	人	口 (千人)	84年	85年	84年	85年	資料
	GNP	総額 (百万ドル)	158,915	162,212	36,126	36,831	世銀
		一人当り (ドル)	89,730	85,590	6,693	7,080	
	経常収支	(百万ドル)	560	530	190	190	IMF
	財政収支	(百万ドル)	-1,856	-1,840	-217.3	-205.5	
	フアイナンス*	海外	-496.8	-231.8	-93	n.a.	
		国内	553.0	344.0	578	n.a.	
	消費者物価上昇率 (%)		-41.3	0	-485	n.a.	
	D S R (%)		10.4	4.7	4.8	6.8	世銀
	対外債務残高 (百万ドル)		14.7	20.1	37.4	n.a.	
	為替レート (1000ルピア = USドル)		27,075.0	30,480.7	2,326.4	3,018.2	
	分	為替レート (1000ルピア = USドル)	0.0010	0.0009	0.1193	0.1190	IMF
	面	(DAC / 国連)	低所得国、OPEC/-		低所得国/MSAC		
			1,905 千円 (国連統計年経)		677 千円 (国連統計年経)		
	識字率統計	Illiteracy rate:	1977 : 1978 : 1979 : 1980 : 1981 : 1982 : 1983 : 1984 : 1985 : 1986 : 1987 : 1988				
		10% : 9.5% : 8% : 7.5% : 6.5% : 6% : 5% : 4.5% : 4.5% : 4% : 4% : 4%					

ビルマでは識字率統計はないとの回答であるが、同国は古くから教育が発達している。言語はビルマ語で統一され、独自の文字を使用している。学校制度は小学校4年、中学校4年、高校2年、大学4年であるが、義務教育制はない。しかし小学校は無料、しかも国民の85%以上が敬虔な仏教徒として仏教化の影響を受けると共に、青年男子は一度は仏門に入る習慣をもっており、仏教寺院での教育が徹底している。識字率は極めて高いといわれている。

受信機普及台数	インドネシア	ピルマ
<p>Number of Radio/TV set in Million</p> <p>1977 : 24.6 ; 1978 : 25.4 ; 1979 : 26.7 ; 1980 : 27.6 ; 1981 : 28.5 ; 1982 : 29.4 ; 1983 : 30.3 ; 1984 : 31.2 ; 1985 : 32.1 ; 1986 : 33 ; 1987 : 33.9</p> <p>TRAF : 0.9 ; 1.05 ; 1.2 ; 2.1 ; 2.6 ; 2.7 ; 5.35 ; 5.6 ; 5.8 ; 5.9 ; 6.5</p>  <p>公式登録台数は 6.5百万台となっているが、未登録受信機が相当数あると見込まれ、実際の普及台数は、既に 10 百万台を越えているといわれている。</p>	<p>年度別増加台数統計数字は得られなかったが、本件プロジェクトが計画された1982年度統計では</p> <p>集団視聴用公共テレビ受像機 2,000 台</p> <p>個人所有のテレビ受像機 4,700 台</p> <p>合計 6,700台が増及していた。</p> <p>当時、受像機の国内生産台数は 2,500台だったが、現在は 7,000~10,000台程度に増産されている。しかし、購入希望者が多く割当を受け、入手するまで相当長い期間待たされているとのことである。原則として、国産品を使用することになっているが、海外から帰国者の持ち込み割当及び密輸ルートから入ってくるものも多少あるため、1987年度未現在の普及台数は 6.2万台を上回っているとの回答であった。政府の方針として、まず、人口 200~250 人に一台を目標として公共テレビ受像機の配布を行っている。これが達成された後、最終的には一台あたり40~50人の水準まで公共テレビ受像機を普及させようとする方針であるとのことである。</p> <p>通常、個人所有の受像機でも一台あたり平均10~20人が共同視聴しているという。</p>	<p>年度別増加台数統計数字は得られなかったが、本件プロジェクトが計画された1982年度統計では</p> <p>集団視聴用公共テレビ受像機 2,000 台</p> <p>個人所有のテレビ受像機 4,700 台</p> <p>合計 6,700台が増及していた。</p> <p>当時、受像機の国内生産台数は 2,500台だったが、現在は 7,000~10,000台程度に増産されている。しかし、購入希望者が多く割当を受け、入手するまで相当長い期間待たされているとのことである。原則として、国産品を使用することになっているが、海外から帰国者の持ち込み割当及び密輸ルートから入ってくるものも多少あるため、1987年度未現在の普及台数は 6.2万台を上回っているとの回答であった。政府の方針として、まず、人口 200~250 人に一台を目標として公共テレビ受像機の配布を行っている。これが達成された後、最終的には一台あたり40~50人の水準まで公共テレビ受像機を普及させようとする方針であるとのことである。</p> <p>通常、個人所有の受像機でも一台あたり平均10~20人が共同視聴しているという。</p>

ラジオ放送網	インドネシア			ビ ル マ
放送局の種別	局数	所在地	<p>ビルマのラジオ放送局はラングーン1局のみで地方にはないのが特徴。 演藝所はテレビと同じ敷地内にあり、スタジオ8室を持っているが、大型スタジオ1室はテレビ用に使用されている。 送信所はラングーン市東部のYegaにある。送信機は、 中波送信機 50kW 2台 (954 kHz) 短波送信機 50kW 3台 (4,725kHz, 5,040kHz, 5,985kHz, 7,180kHz, 9,730kHz)</p> <p>短波放送で全国をカバーしている。</p>	
中央放送局	1	ジャカルタ		
又サントラ局	5	メダン、ウジュンバンダン、ジャヤプラ		
ローカル局	26	ジョグジャカルタ、バンジャルマシ		
Regional - 1局	17	地方庁所在地 その他の都市		
<p>使用バンド： 中波 58波、短波 145波、FM 82波 (含 STL) 中波、短波局の詳細は別紙参照 FM放送局の詳細は次の通り</p>				
所在地	送信出力	カバレッジ・エリア	人口カバレッジ	
ジャカルタ	10kW	15,400 km ²	7,800 千人	
スラバヤ	50kW	274 km ²	2,028 千人	
メダン	50kW	265 km ²	1,380 千人	
バンボン	50kW	255 km ²	1,462 千人	

テレビ放送網	インドネシア	ビルマ																																																
<p>放送所を持つキー局は全国で次の10局である。</p> <p>(1) シヤカラルタ (ジャワ)</p> <p>(2) ジョグジャカルタ (ジャワ)</p> <p>(3) バンンドン (ジャワ)</p> <p>(4) スラバヤ (ジャワ)</p> <p>(5) メダ (スマトラ)</p> <p>(6) パレンバン (スマトラ)</p> <p>(7) ウジュンバンダン (スラウエシ)</p> <p>(8) メサド (スラウエシ)</p> <p>(9) パリックババン (カリマンタン)</p> <p>00 デンパサー (バリ)</p> <p>送信所、中継局の詳細は別紙参照</p> <p>地方への番組伝送は国内衛星パラバを利用</p> <p>ランド・カバレッジ: 約50%</p> <p>人口カバレッジ: 約50%</p>	<p>放送所はラングーン市、ラジオと同一敷地内 制作スタジオ 3室 (内1室はラジオスタジオ使用)</p> <p>ニューズスタジオ 1室</p> <p>送信所: 現在、14州/管区の内7州/管区に建設済。人口カバレッジ: 約70%</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="550 358 1385 1048"> <thead> <tr> <th>送信所所在地</th> <th>使用チャンネル</th> <th>送信出力</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rangoon</td> <td>6</td> <td>10kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sagaing</td> <td>6</td> <td>10kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kyaunggon</td> <td>8</td> <td>10kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Moulmein</td> <td>8</td> <td>10kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Prome</td> <td>10</td> <td>10kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Akyab</td> <td>6</td> <td>10kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minbu</td> <td>8</td> <td>10kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Taunggyi</td> <td>10</td> <td>10kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Chin State)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) Mout Kennedy</td> <td>4</td> <td>1 kW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Palam</td> <td>10</td> <td>100 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iii) flakka</td> <td>8</td> <td>100 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(Nachin State)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>i) Myitkyina</td> <td>6</td> <td>100 W</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ii) Bhamo</td> <td>10</td> <td>100 W</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	送信所所在地	使用チャンネル	送信出力	Rangoon	6	10kW	Sagaing	6	10kW	Kyaunggon	8	10kW	Moulmein	8	10kW	Prome	10	10kW	Akyab	6	10kW	Minbu	8	10kW	Taunggyi	10	10kW	(Chin State)			i) Mout Kennedy	4	1 kW	ii) Palam	10	100 W	iii) flakka	8	100 W	(Nachin State)			i) Myitkyina	6	100 W	ii) Bhamo	10	100 W	
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Technical High Schools and Enrolments
(1977-78 - 1986-87)

Academic Year	Arts & So. Universities		Professional Institutes				Government Technical Institutes		Technical High Schools		University Correspondence Courses	
			Rangoon Institutes of Technology		Others**		No. of institutions	Enrolment	No. of institutions	Enrolment	No. of courses	Enrolment
	No. of institutions	Enrolment	No. of institutions	Enrolment	No. of institutions	Enrolment						
1977-78	2	23555	1	3040	*	6693	5	2990	8	2399	1	37158
1978-79	2	20107	1	2828	*	5038	5	3243	8	2754	1	47968
1979-80	2	17823	1	2778	*	6583	5	3290	8	3441	1	72748
1980-81	2	14301	1	2832	*	6530	5	3341	8	3682	1	85395
1981-82	2	14978	1	3490	*	6137	5	3764	9	3945	1	75509
1982-83	2	40084	1	3552	*	5930	7	3771	14	3583	1	80049
1983-84	2	40733	1	4540	*	7912	7	4024	14	3666	1	88898
1984-85	2	44529	1	5324	*	9463	7	4374	14	4236	2	24052
1985-86	3	61501	1	5203	*	9897	8	4819	14	4286	19	94776
1986-87	3	73682	1	5047	*	10854	10	3721	12	4333	19	105597

* Including an evening class in Mandalay University.
** Institutes of Education, Economics, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sc..

Source: (1) Reports to the Pyithu Hluttaw (1979-80 - 1987-88).
(2) The data for 1985-86 & 1986-87 were obtained from the Dept. of Higher Education.

CPJ

インドネシア

国立技術専門学校 約50校
私立技術専門学校 約300校

学生: 約5,000人
学生: 約30,000人

科学技術関係
専門学校数之
学生数

	インドネシア	ビルマ																																																																												
<p>放送以外のマスコミの現状</p>	<p>NEWSPAPER (DAILY EDITION) 1987</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Publication</th> <th colspan="2">Circulation</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Site</th> <th>Qty</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>On Site</th> <th>Nation Wide</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Metropolitan Jakarta</td> <td>19</td> <td>1,668,338</td> <td>918,938</td> <td>749,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Regional 26 Provinces</td> <td>42</td> <td>1,064,660</td> <td>880,968</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>61</td> <td>2,732,998</td> <td>1,799,906</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLICATION, 1987.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Publication</th> <th colspan="2">Circulation</th> </tr> <tr> <th>No.</th> <th>Site</th> <th>Qty</th> <th>Volume</th> <th>On Site</th> <th>Nation Wide</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Metropolitan Jakarta</td> <td>108</td> <td>5,653,422</td> <td>2,526,304</td> <td>3,127,118</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Regional 26 Provinces</td> <td>144</td> <td>2,226,544</td> <td>1,714,774</td> <td>--</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Total</td> <td>252</td> <td>7,879,966</td> <td>4,241,078</td> <td>--</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Publication		Circulation		No.	Site	Qty	Volume	On Site	Nation Wide	1.	Metropolitan Jakarta	19	1,668,338	918,938	749,400	2.	Regional 26 Provinces	42	1,064,660	880,968	--	Total		61	2,732,998	1,799,906	--	Publication		Circulation		No.	Site	Qty	Volume	On Site	Nation Wide	1.	Metropolitan Jakarta	108	5,653,422	2,526,304	3,127,118	2.	Regional 26 Provinces	144	2,226,544	1,714,774	--	Total		252	7,879,966	4,241,078	--	<p>日刊新聞の発行部数の推移</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr><td>1977/78 年度</td><td>370 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1978/79 年度</td><td>460 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1979/80 年度</td><td>430 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1980/81 年度</td><td>450 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1981/82 年度</td><td>490 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1982/83 年度</td><td>520 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1983/84 年度</td><td>550 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1984/85 年度</td><td>570 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1985/86 年度</td><td>590 千部</td></tr> <tr><td>1986/87 年度</td><td>590 千部</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	1977/78 年度	370 千部	1978/79 年度	460 千部	1979/80 年度	430 千部	1980/81 年度	450 千部	1981/82 年度	490 千部	1982/83 年度	520 千部	1983/84 年度	550 千部	1984/85 年度	570 千部	1985/86 年度	590 千部	1986/87 年度	590 千部
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	Studio Utilization	Rec. OB-Van									
RRI	6 hours/day 23 days/month	6 hours/day 17 days/month									
TVRI	4 hours/day 23 days/month	4 hours/day 15 days/month									
障害発生率	<p>Record of Accident</p> <p>Important failure, usually caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) high humidity i.e. : high tension component b) instantaneous high voltage i.e. : power failure c) high spike of pulse i.e. : I.C. d) lightning i.e. : power supply <p>Failure rate for the equipment which is started to be in operated in :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1976 - 1980 = 2.9 1981 - 1984 = 1.3 1985 - 1987 = 0.6 	<p>Record of accidents (important failures, failure rate) The failure rate is practically negligible.</p>									

	インドネシア	ビルマ
<p>将来のプロジェクト計画</p>	<p>(1) テレビニュース及び番組の編集と音声吹替システムの導入 (Establishment of Television News and Programme Total Editing and Dubbing System) ニュース及び番組の交換が世界的に実施されるようになった。これらの番組の迅速な編集及び音声吹替え作業が重要になってきた。イ側は既にシステムの供与と技術協力をわが国に対して要請してあるとのことである。</p> <p>(2) 保守センターの設立 (Construction of Maintenance Centre) 放送施設の有効利用のため、保守センターを設立し、ここで一元的に機器保守業務を実施する。イ側は既にセンター業務のための保守用機材と技術協力をわが国に対して要請してあるとのことである。</p> <p>(3) 第5次五ヶ年計画に向けて放送セクターのF/S調査の実施 (Review of the existing Feasibility Study and Long-Term Plan Study Report, which had been carried out by JICA in 1984, for the coming REPELITA V.) 第5次五ヶ年計画はインドネシアにとって工業化及び近代化を達成させる重要な時期である。放送は重要な役目を果たすことになるため、現在JICAの協力の下に作成した長期発展計画を社会情勢に合わせて見直しを要する必要がある。早急にわが国の協力を仰ぎたいとしている。</p>	<p>(1) 教育テレビ放送番組制作専用スタジオの設置 (Establishment of one fully-equipped production studio for Educational Programmes) 教育テレビ放送番組の質的量的拡充を図りたい。</p> <p>(2) テレビ標準方式変換装置の設置 (One more TV System Converter to be installed at the existing studio complex) 世界的規模のニュース及び番組交換が増加するのに対応するために方式変換機能の強化を図りたい。</p> <p>(3) 保守用部品（2ヶ年分）の調達 (One lot of TV equipment spare parts for two years' maintenance) 供与機材の有効利用のため、保守部品の確保を図る。 上記3件のプロジェクトについて、将来わが国の協力を仰ぎたいとしている。</p>

インドネシア 回答 1

ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE EVALUATION
OF THE PROJECT IN BROADCASTING SECTION SECTOR
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

1. GENERAL

(Data between 1977-1987)

1.1. Illiteracy rate:

Year	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Illiteracy rate (%)	10	9.5	8	7.5	6.5	6	5	4.5	4	4	4

1.2. Number of Radio/TV set in Million

Year	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RRI	24.6	25.4	26.7	27.6	28.5	29.4	30.3	31.2	32.1	33	33.9
TVRI	0.9	1.05	1.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	5.35	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.5

1.3. See the Attached Sheet No. 1.

1.4. Number of Audience in Million people:

Year/Item	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RRI SW	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
RRI MW	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
RRI FH	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
TVRI	76	79	80	82	86	88	92	100	110	112	115
Total popl.	134.1	137	140.3	143.5	146.4	149.3	152.3	155.4	158.5	161.7	165
% popl. SW	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
Radio MW	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5
Radio FH	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
% popl. TV watching	56.7	57.7	57	57.1	58.7	58.9	60.4	64.3	69.4	69	69

1.5. Watching TV Programmes = appr. 69 % (115 million people)

1.6. Number of engineers and program production:

Item	Quantity (People)										
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
RRI											
Engineers	1139	1250	1372	1373	1509	1509	1658	1821	1821	2000	2129
Program Production	998	1113	1295	1301	1484	1491	1602	1698	1782	2541	2556
TVRI											
Engineers	807	988	1040	1150	1161	1482	1893	1937	2096	2126	2139
Program Production	451	492	509	541	593	665	807	904	1028	1076	1078

1.7. RRI and TVRI

To promote the radio and TV program, we have certain activities such as :

- a. Audience Group Championship : it is broadcasted regularly and going to be more telecasted with award and bonus.
- b. To add the quantity of live sport program.
- c. To improve the quality of typical programs.
- d. To multiply the coverage area of transmission.

1.8. Situation of FM Broadcasting

Site	Power	Cov. Area	Pop. Cov.
Jakarta	10 KW	15400 Km ²	7,800,000
Surabaya	50 W	274 Km ²	2,028,000
Medan	50 W	265 Km ²	1,380,000
Bandung	50 W	255 Km ²	1,462,000

- 1.9. Appr. 50 colleges of 5000 total applicant (Government)
 Appr. 300 colleges of 30000 total applicant (Private)

1.10.

NEWSPAPER (DAILY EDITION) 1987

Publication			Circulation		
No.	Site	Q'ty	Volume	On Site	Nation Wide
1.	Metropolitan Jakarta	19	1,668,338	918,938	749,400
2.	Regional 26 Provinces	42	1,064,660	880,968	--
T o t a l		61	2,732,998	1,799,906	--

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE PUBLICATION 1987

Publication			Circulation		
No.	Site	Q'ty	Volume	On Site	Nation Wide
1.	Metropolitan Jakarta	108	5,653,422	2,526,304	3,127,118
2.	Regional 26 Provinces	144	2,226,544	1,714,774	--
T o t a l		252	7,879,966	4,241,078	--

PROJECT

(Data between 1977-1987)

2.1. Background and Detail of the Project

a. Background of the Project

Broadcasting has been one of the first priority of the government and people of Indonesia since the very beginning of the Indonesian state.

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) was founded on September 11, 1945, few days after the Proclamation of Indonesia's Independence. The RRI's slogan "Once on the air, always on the air" is a deliberate echo of the shout of Indonesia's freedom fighters : "Once free, always free".

Television broadcast was begun on August 24, 1962, telecasting the Asian Games live from the Senayan sports stadium. Beginning with just one studio and minimum equipment, Televisi Republik Indonesia (TVRI) has gradually increased its broadcast time from 1-2 hours to 8-9 hours daily.

The Indonesian government has recognized the importance of broadcasting to encourage national development and unity and has assigned it a high priority. Especially, since the beginning of the Five-Year Development Plan (REPELITA) in 1969, broadcasting has developed rapidly and successfully.

The Republic of Indonesia has a vast territory and is a multi-ethnic country with many local languages and dialects. Consists of 13,667 islands, its area is 1,900,000 km² and its territory extends 5,000 km from east to west and 2,000 km from south to north. The number of ethnic groups is over 300 and there are over 250 local languages. The population is about 165,000,000.

Under those conditions, the use of a single language throughout the country is of primary importance. Relating to the standardization of the language, broadcasting has contributed greatly. As a result, at present, among the young generation the degree of diffusion of the Indonesian language is greatly advanced. For the diffusion of education and the popularization of the idea of national development there is no more effective means than the broadcasting media. For that reason, there is a great need to wrestle with the problems of the expansion of radio and television network.

Role of Broadcasting in the National Development Plan

The Republic of Indonesia has made remarkable progress during the past 3 consecutive 5-year development plans. On the other hand, new projects have come into existence as a result of this rapid development.

Accordingly it has been necessary to revise the long-term development plan from time to time in accordance with the extent of progress to keep a balance between the factors of economy, comprehensiveness and harmony.

The final target of the national development plan is to bring the Indonesian people up to the human level mentioned below. The development of Indonesian human resources, the motive force of national development, is the most important factor for the smooth and steady progress of the plan.

The qualities sought are :

- 1) people who seek a better tomorrow;
- 2) people who have self confidence and the capability of improving their lives;
- 3) people who have the ability to improve their lot by their own effort;
- 4) people who put their faith in democracy and enforcement of law and order.

Therefore it is necessary to have a national broadcasting organization which can play a major role in the development of these human resources. The government of Indonesia has placed on the national broadcasting organizations an important responsibility and duty to lead and support the promotion of the national development plan according to this mission :

- a) to bring up a wholesome nation through radio and television broadcasting;
- b) to bring out mutual communication between the people through radio and television broadcasting and to strive toward popularization and promotion of constructive activities;
- c) to strive to popularize and develop indigenous culture and arts through radio and television broadcasting;
- d) to motivate the people to participate in national development projects through radio and television broadcasting and to provide all of the people with the opportunity to share the fruits of development;
- e) in view of the fact that 80% of the Indonesian people live in rural areas, to promote the use of the broadcasting service as a means of education and enlightenment, especially for those people;
- f) to contribute toward international friendship.

The development of broadcasting has progressed in a planned and orderly way through the establishment of a long range 25-year plan in 1974. This plan is now being revised and updated with Japanese assistance.

The plans for each succeeding five-year plan have been made in conformance with the long range plan. Because of its importance, broadcasting has consistently received local funding, and has received assistance from Japan in a number of important projects, which are completed successfully.

b. Detail of the Project

Aimed target and detailed performance of broadcast development in PELITA II and III is as follows :

PELITA II (1974 - 1979)

Target : To increase the role and the function of RRI and TVRI in developing the national art and culture by improving and developing the technical facilities of RRI and TVRI and upgrade the knowledge and the skill of engineering and production personnel.

RRI and TVRI had been promoted the Mass Media Project during this period.

RRI and TVRI concentrated on the construction of TV transmitting stations and radio transmitting stations in major cities, including use of the domestic satellite (PALAPA) by which TV and radio programs could be transmitted to all of Indonesia.

R R I

Target : Rehabilitation and development of the technical facilities.

a) Rehabilitation, improvement and development of SW transmitter;

b) To continue the development of MW transmitter :

Phase I : Jakarta, Medan and Surabaya.

Phase II : Ujung Pandang, Palembang, Pekanbaru, Banjarmasin and Semarang.

Performance : Among other improvements, to built 51 transmitters for total of 252 and added 26 OB Vans.

TVRI

Target : a) to expand the coverage area throughout Java;

b) to construct the production centre in Jakarta;

- c) to increase the number of broadcasting station from 6 to 10 and the transmitting station from 25 to 56, so that the coverage area will increase from 82,600 km² up to 121,600 km²;
- d) TV receivers from 370,000 up to 680,000.

Performance : 20 new transmitters,
 6 new transmitters outside of Java,
 3 new TV Production Studios (Surabaya,
 Denpasar, Manado)

PELITA III (1979 - 1984)

Target : RRI and TVRI put their priority on the following points :

- maintenance and operation of the expanded facilities,
- training of staff for program production
- study and evaluation of the long-term planning

R R I

Target : 1) To increase the coverage area of home country and foreign country broadcasts by creating two program channels :

a) Home country broadcast :
 Channel I for general broadcast,
 Channel II for special broadcast,
 especially for education, traditional art and culture.

b) Foreign country broadcast :
 To broadcast two foreign languages simultaneously.

2) To increase the broadcasting hours.

3) To improve the studio facilities, standardize the program quality with the modification.

4) To increase the information flow from other countries.

5) To increase the transmitting of RN I and RN II of RRI Jakarta through FM relay transmitters via PALAPA Satellite to regional station.

- 6) To increase the Metropolitan Program, entertainment program and foreign country program of RRI Jakarta, each become 24 hours continuously.
- 7) To increase the transmitting of special programs through FM and MW transmitter (educational program, etc.).
- 8) To increase the coverage area of RN II which is now called special program by installing 2 x 150 KW MW in Surabaya and Palembang, so that it can cover 80% of Indonesia.

Performance : Metropolitan channel established in Jakarta.
 Increased broadcasting hours from average of 704/day to 1442/day.
 Increased participation in international broadcasting organizations and increased number of broadcasts from outside Indonesia. FM transmitters established at local station active as both STL and high quality broadcast transmitter.

TVRI

Target : To increase the program quality and quantity by sound film and video recording from remote sites, especially for the result of the development.

To increase the program production from 468 items/176 hours a week into 514 items/188 hours a week.

To increase the program hours and program production by the following matrix.

Performance : Local production increased from 65% of air time at beginning of PELITA III to 88% by the end of PELITA III.
 Increased outside broadcasts of sports events and reports from vilages.

PELITA IV (1984 - 1989)

Target : Expansion of coverage for the existing Radio network, Overseas Services and TV network, through phase I and II of the Enhancement of Radio and Television Network financed by OECF.

Performance : Increasing the local production facilities and improving the performance of Radio and TV programme.

2.2. Number of Staff and Organization

2.2.1. Number of Staff of the Project Team:

a) Directorate General RTF	:	2
b) Engineering Centre of RTF	:	35
c) Sub Directorate of Engineering RRI	:	99
d) Sub Directorate of Engineering TVRI	:	77

T o t a l 213

2.2.2. Organization Chart : please refer to the following paper. (Attachment No.2)

2.3. Income Statement (Profit - and - Loss Statement)

Annual State Budget RRI and TVRI both are government bodies. All of budget requirement of RRI financed by Annual State Budget and for TVRI by TV receiver's fee and subsidy from special state budget. Due to the above reason, there is not any profit or loss statement.

2.4. OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT BUDGET 1977 - 1987

YEAR	RADIO (in Million Rp.)				TELEVISION (in Million Rp.)			
	Operation		Development		Operation		Development	
	Request	Approval	Request	Approval	Request	Approval	Request	Approval
1977	3,628	3,101.1	2,571	2,197	122.7	102.8	3,349.7	2,863
1978	4,541	3,881.3	3,216	2,749	135.0	141.6	2,605.5	2,226.9
1979	5,059	4,399.5	3,016	2,578	150.3	151.6	2,772.1	2,369.3
1980	7,852	6,828.1	3,826	3,270	275.0	259.0	3,802.8	3,250.3
1981	11,538	10,032.7	9,400	8,034	495.0	447.2	3,504.9	2,995.7
1982	12,083	10,507.0	10,957	9,365	519.0	449.1	705.7	603.2
1983	12,656	11,005.0	6,812	5,822	550.0	433.8	808.9	691.4
1984	14,576	12,674.5	6,499	5,555	898.2	435.7	326.4	279
1985	16,961	14,748.8	4,888	4,178	732.1	448.3	338.1	289
1986	19,846	17,257.4	6,642	5,677	2,063.6	699.4	2,786	2,381.2
1987	19,456	16,918.4	7,000	1,400	2,346.2	983.3	5,943.6	5,080

2.5. Maintenance of Equipment

	Budget	Amount of Depreciation	No. of Maintenance Person	Stock of Sp'parts
RRI	3% from Annual Technical Division's Budget	2.5% per year	241	very poor
TVRI	12% from the Tech. Division's budget	10% per year	270	not sufficient

2.6. Number of Program per Year and Weekly Broadcasting Schedule (please see the matrix below).

2.7. Composition of Radio/TV Program by types (please see the matrix below).

No.	2.6.	2.7.										
Station	Programme Type	% Composition per Year										
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Radio	- News & Information	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
	- Educ. & Religious	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
	- Entertain, Culture & Sport	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45	45	45	45
	- Commercial)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10
	- Others)											
TVRI	- News & Information	21	22	22	22	28	28	27	28	28	28	30
	- Educ. & Religious	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	26	24
	- Entertain, Culture & Sport	46	45	45	45	47	47	47	47	47	44	41
	- Commercial	6	6	8	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	- Others	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5

2.8. Percentage share of listeners/viewers by types of program categories. -- It is hard to find out.

2.9. Situation of Studio and OB Utilization

	Studio Utilization	Rec. OB-Van
RRI	6 hours/day 23 days/month	6 hours/day 17 days/month
TVRI	4 hours/day 23 days/month	4 hours/day 15 days/month

2.10. Record of Accident

Important failure, usually caused by:

- a) high humidity i.e. : high tension component
- b) instantencous high voltage i.e. : power failure
- c) high spike of pulse i.e. : I.C.
- d) lightning i.e. : power supply

Failure rate for the equipment which is started to be in operated in :

1976 - 1980 = 2.9

1981 - 1984 = 1.3

1985 - 1987 = 0.6

2.11. Extention of facilities and building by our own expenses

Extention of facilities and buildings of Radio and Television - State Own Companies are planned through the Annual Development Budget which is proposed by the Ministry of Information yearly. The amount of the budget is varied from year to year (viz. 2.4.).

2.12. Impact of the Project

The final target of the Project is to develop the Indonesian people socially and economically into:

- a. Self confidence and the capability of improving their lives;

- b. The ability of using the local product and striving to popularize and develop indigenous culture and arts;
- c. The ability to improve their income by their own effort.

2.13. Future Proposal of the Project

The following items are very important for Deppen (Ministry of Information), please realize them as soon as possible.

- a. Establishment of Television News and Program Total Editing and Dubbing System.

In recent years the spreading of TV broadcasting in various countries of the world has been truly remarkable. The technological progress made in electronics is, of course, not the only factor that has caused such a spread of TV broadcasting. It evidently is due mainly to the growing realization in each country that television plays a major role as a means not only of spreading the education and culture within the country, but also of providing the people with information and entertainment. The development being made in the communication technologies, on the other hand, has promoted an exchange of TV programmes among nations. The TV programmes exchange have in fact been giving a great momentum to the deepening of mutual understanding among the peoples of the world.

With regard to TV programme exchange, however, there is a problem that needs to be overcome. It is the problem of language. Unfortunately, mankind does not have a common language: each country has language of its own. As a result, each TV Programme offered for international exchange is naturally produced in the language and the symbol of the producing country.

It goes without saying that you cannot expect a TV programme produced by a foreign country in another's country's own language to achieve the high effect as if produced in its original language. However, in order to put each foreign programme into national language by such a process of language dubbing, special appropriate facilities and techniques are required.

- b. Construction of Maintenance Centre under the Grand Aid or ODA-Loan (Renovation/Rehabilitation Loan)

During the second and third Five Year National Development Plan, the National Radio-Television network was expanded considerably. The RRI network has grown from having only the so called SW (Short Wave) transmitting system before 1976, after which MW (Medium

Wave) transmitting stations are now equipped with MW (Medium Wave) transmitting system, ranging from 1 to 30 KW transmitting power, providing better quality radio broadcasting signals to most of the audience than the SW signals, although at daytime their coverage areas are still limited to about 22 % of the total land area coverage of Indonesia.

The TVRI have also expanded from having just two programme centres in 1965 to ten nowadays, while the TVRI transmitting stations have grown from 27 to 240 at present; in addition TVRI has developed eight mobile production units at locations other than those of the TVRI programme centres. It is expected that these broadcasting networks will be further expanded and improved according to the rising demand of the public and the Long Term Plan of the Department of Information. Because of these expansions of the networks, the maintenance system should have been strengthened to maintain the transmitting and programming system according to a well established standard practice. However, unfortunately it turned out, that the maintenance system including the regular supply of the spare parts and spare equipment could not catch up with the implementation of the development plan in the past. The Department of Information has taken a serious view of this fact and hopes to implement this Project with the support of Grant Aid or the ODA Rehabilitation and Renovation Loan.

c. Review of the existing Feasibility Study Report 1984 for the coming REPELITA V.

The role of broadcasting in the Pelita V is quite important since the Pelita V is belong to industrialisation and modernisation era of Indonesia, while the technology on Broadcasting in this era will take an important part. Feasibility study will be a reference for broadcasting in Indonesia.

Feasibility study report which was conducted in 1984, had three main subject i.e.:

1. Improvement and expansion of the programme production and the transmitting facilities, as well as the transmission network.
2. Construction for the 2nd TV (TVN-II) broadcasting network.
3. Establishment an integrated maintenance system and to set up a Maintenance Centre.

Compare with the present condition the following is the evaluation result of the Feasibility study, i.e.:

1) a. Radio Broadcasting.

The present radio programmes were composed mainly from Jakarta as National programme and Regional programme which was a complement to the National programme Jakarta as the Station Centre launches its 4 programmes which is the so called:

- a) National programme.
- b) Special programme.
- c) Metropolitan programme.
- d) Stereo-musical programme.

On the other side the Indonesia Territory is divided into 5 Nusantara programme. Every Nusantara has one programme showing its own Nusantara characteristic and state as a supplement to National programme as well as to transmit to their own coverage. Nusantara telecast Nusantara programme, Regional I-Programme and Regional II-Programme.

The above mentioned programme are broadcasted into three frequency-system, i.e.: Short Wave (SW); Medium Wave (MW) and Frequency Modulation (FM). It was planned in the Feasibility Study that SW will be changed gradually into MW broadcasting system. This planned was scheduled to improve the quality reception of the listeners, especially in the border area with other countries.

As to the FM broadcasting services, In Jakarta this programmes consisting mainly of music programmes with a dealing supplement program of Jakarta local culture, arts and entertainment programme.

On the Contrary the regional FM programme is broadcasted by UHF transmitter link, which is used to send a programme from studio to the MW/SW transmitters.

The above present condition is a slight defractive, in regard to the result of the feasibility study.

The present system on deviding the broadcasting area into five Nusantara coverage reveal difficulties due to the lack of studio and transmitters facilities.

The coverage are not able to be fulfilled by the supporting facilities that each nusantara has.

In the near future it will be planned to set up a new coverage area into:

- a) National coverage area, which is planned to be a central program from Jakarta.
- b) Regional coverage area is planned to broadcast and covers respectively on every province.
- c) Local coverage area is planned to cover only to the listeners in town.

Regarding to the allocation of frequency and as the result of the HF-Conference of the IFRB, Radio broadcasting in Indonesia should implement the recommendation of the conference to change the HF transmission from the Double Side Band system into Single Side Band. This implementation surely will have any effect to the whole radio broadcasting in Indonesia.

1) b. Television Broadcasting.

Television Production/Broadcasting Station and Transmitter facilities have been expanding continuously and progressively since Yogyakarta as a second studio existed in 1965. By the latest data presently 70 % of the population able to watch TV-programme. However, further efforts are needed to achieve the whole coverage of the population, even the condition of whether, land, or site have to be taken into account thoroughly.

Looking after the present condition of television, Feasibility Study 1984 is nearly beyond our capacity to realize. Presently TVRI has 10 Broadcasting Stations, 10 Mobile Productions Unit and 243 transmitter stations. Those condition are better enough in compare with the last 2 years data, in which TVRI has only 9 Broadcasting Stations, 10 Mobile Productions Unit and 190 transmitter stations. We tend to build 3 new Broadcasting Stations in the next project and approximately 25 to 30 transmitter stations in the next 5 years, besides rehabilitation or replacement of the existing ones.

Regarding to the programme production system, TVRI plans to activate news by programme exchange among the regional station and Jakarta as the key station. TVRI plans also to start with a kind of SNG (Satellite News Gathering). On that purpose we really need to facilitate it with, portable up link in Jakarta and fixed up link in

the regional stations. It should be noted that the construction of transmitter station may implement the new technology on unattended transmitter, solar energy and others. This may also involve in the next feasibility study.

More or less distribution system by the present system should be evaluated in order to get the most effective system for Radio and TV Broadcasting Network.

2. TVN-II Network that have been planned in the Feasibility Study, so far is not yet realize due to present situation. This plan should also be studied to compromise and to adjust with the present condition. On the contrary the Indonesian Government permitted the private company to run a private TV Broadcasting Station, and soon may expand into other big-city such as Surabaya or Medan etc.

TVN-II Network which was allocated in VHF-band should also be reorganize due to the availability of the VHF band in Indonesia. Second channel of Television Network may occupy in the UHF-band system.

3. Establishment an integrated maintenance system and to set up a Maintenance Centre.

Ministry of Information (Deppen - Department of Information) realized that a large amount of fund was invested to construct, establish or even in maintaining all of the facilities.

Good maintenance system needs good plans, good arrangement of equipment as well as better supporting management system. However, the present economic situation seems not supporting the Deppen's will.

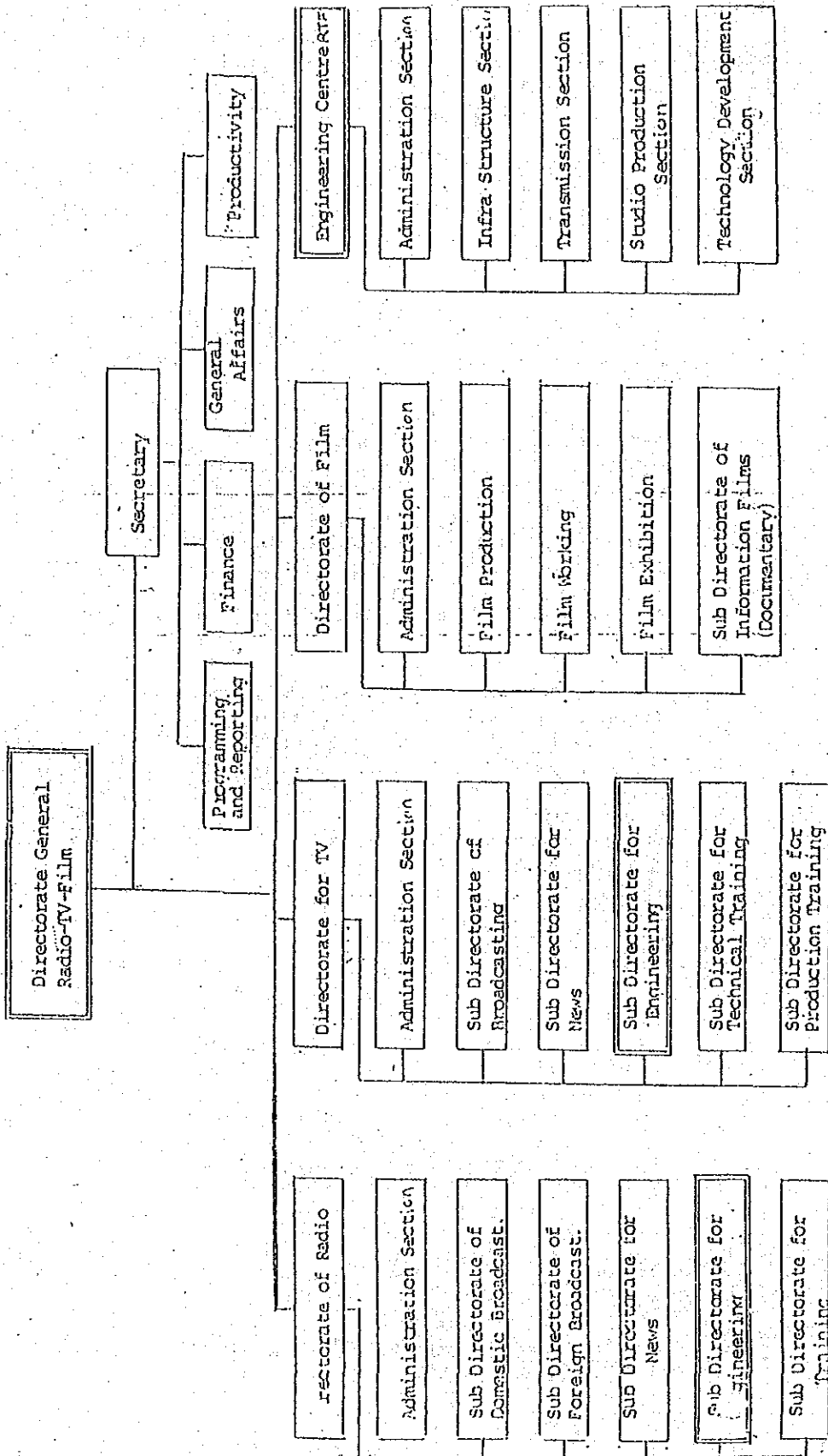
Establishment of the maintenance centre is not yet fully realized as what have mentioned in the last Feasibility Study, while at the present we plan to reorganize the status of Radio (RRI) and Television (TVRI) Broadcasting Services. Both services may excluded from Film's Directorate.

The idea of Establishment the Maintenance Centre of Radio and Television is fully acceptable, but it is to be adjusted to coincide with the present situation.

3. Cooperation by other countries or international organization in broadcasting sector.

We are a member of Regional and International Union such as ABU, EBU and BONAC.

2.2.2. ORGANIZATION CHART OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL RADIO-TV-FILM



ビルマ 回答 1

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE EVALUATION
OF THE PROJECT IN BROADCASTING SECTOR

IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA

1. General

Please facilitate us with the data between 1977-87 for the items as follows.

1.1 Illiteracy rate

Not available

1.2 Number of radio/TV receiver set (ownership by individual and public, import, and production.)

The number of TV Receiver sets owned by the public up to January 1987 is more than 62 thousand sets.

1.3 Situation of radio/TV network (name of radio/TV stations and transmission stations, locations, frequency, power, broadcasting hours, program, language, and area and population of coverage).

Names of TV Network Stations

1. Rangoon	Channel 6	10 Kilowatt	7 pm to 9:30 pm
2. Sagaing	-do-	-do-	-do-
3. Kyaunggon	" 8	"	"
4. Moulmein	"	"	"
5. Prome	" 10	"	"
6. Akyab	" 6	"	"
7. Minbu	" 8	"	"
8. Taunggyi	" 10	"	"

Small TV Transmitting Stations

Chin State

1. Mount Kennedy	Channel 4	1 Kilowatt
2. Falam	" 10	100 Watt
3. Hakka	" 8	100 "

Kachin State

1. Myitkyina	" 6	100 "
2. Bhamo	" 10	100 "

The area covered by the network stations is 70% of the country and the total population covered is nearly 21 million.

- 1.4 Percentage of population listening to radio programs. Listeners' Research Survey is under way and the data can be furnished later.
- 1.5 Percentage of population watching TV programs. Same as above.
- 1.6. Number of Radio/TV repair engineers and number of radio/TV program productions.

At present, there are (8) Engineers for TV maintenance and yearly TV Programs produced is 465.

- 1.7 Promotion policy and measures for enlarging radio/TV audience (including import tax reduction, etc.)
- Plans have been laid down to cover the whole country by setting up at least one network station for every State and Division.

- 1.8 Situation of FM radio broadcasting.
- There is no FM Radio broadcasting in our country.

- 1.9 Number of colleges of science or technology and number of applicants

List attached

- 1.10 Statistics on other mass media (number of newspaper publication etc.)

The average number of newspaper published daily during the 1977-1987 is as follows:

1977-78	.37 million
78-79	.46 "
79-80	.43 "
80-81	.45 "
81-82	.49 "
82-83	.52 "
83-84	.55 "
84-85	.57 "
85-86	.59 "
86-87	.59 "

2. Project

Please facilitate us with the data between 1977-87 for the items as follows:

2.1 Background and detail of the project.

Since the initial technical facilities for one production studio offered by the Japan Foundation was not sufficient, the Government of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma requested to the Government of Japan and the Basic Survey Design Team came to Burma and with their recommendation the Grant Aid was offered. The Grant Aid Program consisted of:-

- (1) The studio complex comprising one medium - size and one small size production studios, and one News Studio and its related studio Equipment for the air show.
- (2) One outdoor TV Broadcast Van
- (3) One TV System converter installed at Toe gyaunglay PTC Earth Station.

2.2 Number of Staff and organization chart

The total number of staff is 498 and the breakdown of which is as follows:

(a) Program Staff	195
(b) Engineering Staff	245
(c) Administrative Staff	..	58

Total.. 498

=====

2.3. Income statement (Profit-and-Loss statement)

Since the IED is the non-profit making and non-commercial governmental organization, neither income nor profit and loss is involved. The yearly expenditure is borne by the government.

2.4 Balance sheet

Same as above

- 2.5 Maintenance of equipment (Budget, amount of depreciation, Number of personnel for maintenance, and Stocks of spare parts) .
- Alotment for the yearly maintenance budget is about 80, million Yen and the amount of yearly depreciation is 10%. At present, there are (8) engineers for equipment maintenance. We intend to increase that to the sufficient number Finally, we carry one year's stock of spare parts.
- 2.6 Number of programs per year and weekly broadcasting schedule.
- A copy of the number of programs per year is attached to mentioning the types of programs.
- A copy of typical weekly Broadcasting schedule is attached.
- 2.7 Composition of radio/TV programs by types
- Composition of TV Programs are drawn up as follows:-
- | | |
|---------------|-----|
| News | 25% |
| Entertainment | 50% |
| Educational | 25% |
- 2.8 Percentage share of listeners/viewers by types of program categories.
- Burma TV is geared to general audience and the ratings in percentage wise of viewers are not available until the completion of the Listeners' Research Survey.
- 2.9 Situation of studio and recording automobile utilization (hours per day, days per month)
- We utilize the studio for (7) hours daily and altogether (26) days per month. The automobile utilization for outdoor recording and direct telecasting is once a month.
- 2.10 Record of accidents (Important failures, failure rate)
- The failure rate is practically negligible.
- 2.11 Extention of facilities and buildings by your own expense
- With the Interest Differential Relief Grant Aid offered by the Government of Japan, we procured the TV Transmitter Equipment for the network stations.
- So far, we have completed (7) large - size stations and (7) small-size stations with our own expanse, we constructed the buildings.

2.12 Impact of the Project (Social and economical)

At present, the social and economical impact on the viewers cannot be ascertained after the Listeners' Research Survey the required data can be furnished.

2.13. Future proposal of the project.

We would like to extend our existing TV facilities so that, we intend to propose the following:-

- (1) One fully-equipped production studio for Educational Programs.
- (2) One more TV System Converter to be installed at the existing studio complex.
- (3) One lot of TV equipment spare parts for two years' maintenance.

3. Others

Cooperation by other countries or international organization in broadcasting sector.

Some training course and some soft ware were offered by France, Malaysia, FRG, Australia and the Netherlands.

Number of Universities / Professional Institutes / Government Technical Institutes /
 Technical High Schools and Enrolments
 (1977-78 - 1986-87)

Academic Year	Arts & So. * Universities		Professional Institutes		Government Technical Institutes		Technical High Schools		University Correspondence Courses			
	No. of institutions	Enrolment	Rangoon Institute of Technology		No. of institutions	Enrolment	No. of institutions	Enrolment	No. of institutions	Enrolment	No. of courses	Enrolment
			No. of institutions	Enrolment								
1977-78	2	25555	1	3010	4	6693	5	2930	3	2399	1	37153
1978-79	2	20107	1	2428	4	5098	5	3243	3	2754	1	47968
1979-80	2	17823	1	2778	4	6583	5	3290	3	3441	1	72748
1980-81	2	14301	1	2832	4	6330	5	3341	8	3682	1	85395
1981-82	2	14978	1	3190	4	6137	5	3754	9	3945	1	75509
1982-83	2	40084	1	3552	4	5940	7	3771	14	3553	1	80049
1983-84	2	40733	1	4510	4	7912	7	4024	14	3666	1	88898
1984-85	2	44529	1	5324	4	9463	7	4374	14	4236	2	84052
1985-86	3	61301	1	5203	4	9897	8	4819	14	4286	19	91778
1986-87	3	75882	1	5047	4	10654	10	5721	12	4335	19	105587

* Including an evening class in Mandalay University.

** Institutes of Education, Economics, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Sc...

Source: (1) Reports to the Pyithu Hluttaw (1979-80 - 1987-88).

(2) The data for 1985-86 & 1986-87 were obtained from the Dept. of Higher Education.

Types and number of Program

1. School lessons	Thrice a week	yearly (156)	program
2. Classical songs	Once a week	"	52 "
3. Songs of Yester-Year	Once every two weeks		26 "
4. Mirror Image of the Musical Oldies	"		" "
5. Pop Songs	Once a week		52 "
6. Dance Variety	"		52 "
7. Tele plays	Once a month		12 2
8. Theatrical and Anycint performance	Once a month		12 "
9. Interview	Once every three months		4 "
10. Documentary	Twice a month		24 "
11. Health Tips	Once every two months		6 "
12. Domestic Science	Once every two months		6 "
13. Sports and Physical Fitness	Once a month		12 "
14. Radio Magazine	"		12 "
15. Youths' Mirror	"		12 "
16. Weather Forecast	Once a month		12 "

Total Per Year 465

回 答 一 二

(インドネシア)

ANSWER TO QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE GRANT AID PROGRAM

Q1 Project Background

Q1.1. The cooperation with Japan in the broadcast field in Indonesia started since 1962, the first ASEAN Games held in Jakarta by receiving television broadcasting system. Since then, J-10/J-11 1972, M-1 1973, M-2 1974 and M-1 1974 radio and television projects under OECF and Multi Media Training Centre at Yogyakarta under JICA program were implemented with a lot of contribution to our great thanks.

Those projects are part of the contribution to the implementation of National Development Plan.

Q1.2. Hardware facility develops rapidly, however manpower planning development may hamper effective operation and management of broadcasting services.

It was therefore strongly requested to realize the Multi Media Training Centre. At present, the Establishment of Television News and Program Total Editing and Dubbing System is strongly requested to be supplied under Japanese grant to improve TVRI programmes.

In the near future, Government of Japan (JICA), is obliged to support the construction of (Ministry of Information) Maintenance Centre under Japanese grant aid too.

Q1.3. Departemen Penerangan

Q1.4. The procedure is complicated but it is quite appreciated.

Q1.5. Yes, there are many. It is long time cooperation with Japan in the field of broadcasting services. The cooperation support pararely with the Government Policy.

Q2. Project Implementation

Q2.1. The procedure is complicated and rather time consuming.

Q2.2. It is sufficient, however operation and maintenance could be arranged into renovation programme. It may be most useful and effective way, due to the government limited budget policy at the moment.

Q2.3. None.

- Q2.4. a). No, we don't think so.
Achieving the aid programme can be realized by Soft Loan Project and institution cooperation between Indonesia and other countries.
- b). Yes, we did.
- Q2.5. Building, Equipment and Technical Assistance cooperation including local cost financing, if available, will be effective.
- Q2.6. Yes taking consideration of academic city with inexpensive living expenses for trainees together with accessibility from all over the places of Indonesia.
- Q2.7. Yes , we did.
- Q2.8. Furniture, interior decorations and some other minor consumables purchased locally.
- Q2.9. Yes , we did.
- Q2.10. The project itself could complete on schedule under good coordination and management.
- Q2.11. Quite good performance.
- Q2.12. Transfer of technology is not fully adopted to the language problem may arise frequently.
- Q2.13. The programmes mentioned under para Q1.2. i.e.:
- 1). to assist MMTG-programme;
 - 2). to establish TV News and Total editing;
 - 3). to establish maintenance centre
- at the moment is badly requested to be carried out under Japanese grant aid, if allowed.
- Q2.14. 1). Water and electricity;
2). Temporary water pump and generator;
3). Telephone, electricity, water;
4). Jointly developed accomodation for the trainees.
- Q2.15. The maintenance centre at Jakarta and regional centre, if possible under Japanese grant for more efficient management and control.

Q3. Impact of the Project

Q3.1. Yes.

- Q3.2. Yes, technical assistance to review PELITA V (short term plan) in details with feasibility study based on Long Term Development Plan will be useful, if it could be implemented under Japanese Technical Assistance Programme.
- Q3.3. Yes except budgetary difficulty to expand training.
- Q3.4. The Aid Programme generated the educational influences and then gradually influences the economic of social progress as well.
- Q3.5. None.
- Q3.6. None.
- Q3.7. Yes much appreciated.
- Q3.8. All of the Grant Aid Programme were good enough in its implementation. A little differences in connecting and running with the Grand Aid procedure, but we think is normal.
- Q3.9. 1). Take a long time;
2). Procedures complicated;
3). Complicated as well.
4). Better.
- Q3.10. a). Please increase the amount and expand field to include local cost financing with multi-physical years operation;
b). Language problem should become main requirement;
c). Programme Master Degree or PhD for the Broadcasting staffs.

回 答 — 2

(ピルマ)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE EVALUATION
OF THE PROJECT IN BROADCASTING SECTOR

IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF THE UNION OF BURMA

TO THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND TOP MANAGEMENT OF THE RELATED
ORGANIZATION

In regard to the grant aid program, please answer the following
questions:

Q1. Project Background.

Q1-1 How was the project related to the national development
plan and its goals at that time?

Under the nation's Fourth Four Year Economic Plan (1982-85)
the Burmese Government decided to incorporate the project
for expansion of TV facilities.

Q1-2 What were the reasons for requesting the grant aid program
with relation to the national development plan and the
future plan for broadcasting project?

To elevate the nation's educational level and to bring
into reality the unification and stabilization of the
multiracial country.

Q1-3. Which institution did implement the study for the
broadcasting project before submitting the request for the
grant aid program?

IBD made the study and submitted the request.

Q1-4 How was the grant aid scheme by the Government of Japan
introduced for the project?

At the request of the Burmese Government, the Government
of Japan had sent the Basic Design Survey Team. With the
recommendation of the team, the aid was granted in 1982.

Q1-5 Were there any proposals of grant aid or soft loan from other
countries except Japan?

If so, what was the major reason to choose the grant
aid from Japan?

As far as the TV Project is concerned, there were no
proposals.

Q2. Project Implementation.

Q2-1 What do you think of the timing for the aid program?

The Project was timely because it was not sufficient enough working with one studio-facilities donated by Japan Foundation.

Q2-2 What do you think about the scale of the aid program?

Is it sufficient or not?

At the preliminary stage, it was found to be sufficient but it is doubtful should there be any increased telecast hours in the future.

Q2-3 If you think that the timing or the scale of the program was not adequate, please tell us what are the reasons and what kind of counter measures you took to supplement the insufficiency?

When we requested the aid program to the Japanese Government there were five items only. One studio complex, one OB Van, and one system convertor were granted. The two other items namely one microwave link from Rangoon to Mandalay and three other TV network stations were not fulfilled so that the micro link has to be hired from the PTC by the IBD and the network stations had to be built by spending the proceeds from the I.D. Grant Relief Aid.

Q2-4 Do you think that the grant aid program was the best way to achieve your target?

Did you take into account the soft loan?

The Grand Aid Program is found to be the best suited way.

Q2-5 In your opinion, what kind of cooperation way is the most effective to fulfil your goal between the donor and recipient country?

We would rather like to have Grant Aid in the nature of Technical Cooperation.

Q2-6 Do you think that the site selection for this project was done properly and what was the circumstance for acquiring the project site?

The Department is responsible for Radio Broadcasting apart from the TV Service. So, naturally, the same site has been chosen by the IBD.

Q2-7 Do you think that the supplied equipment, materials and buildings satisfy your needs?

Up to some extent, the equipment, materials and building have proved to be satisfactory.

Q2-8 What kind of equipment and materials did you purchase for this program besides those granted from Japan ?

Tapes, VCR, portable cameras, spare components and modules were purchased from Japan.

Q2-9 Did you construct any buildings and facilities by yourself after the completion of the program?

A three-storey building for storage and office was constructed by the IBD.

Q2-10 What do you think about the service of the consultant for implementing the program?

Services rendered by the Consortium of consultants is found to be satisfactory.

Q2-11 What do you think of the contractor's performance for the construction of the project?

The contractor's performance was undoubtedly satisfactory.

Q2-12 What do you think of the expert's service to facilitate the transfer of technology for efficient and effective operation of the granted facilities?

There has been no expert's service yet as to the transfer of technology for efficient and effective operation of the facilities granted by Japan.

Q2-13 What do you think of the future development plan of broadcasting in your country?

The IBD is currently in the process of building the TV Network stations all over the country.

Q2-14 Please tell us the expenses born by the recipient side under the grant aid program for the following items?

1. Construction cost of buildings
2. Fixtures and machinery
3. Running cost (telephone, electricity, fuel etc.)
4. Expenses for the training program.

(Kyat in Million)

1. Construction cost of K.7.301 building.
2. Fixtures and machinery } (Cost of this item included
 } in the above amount)
3. Running cost
4. Telephone cost K65.437 per year (Microwave charges included)
5. Electricity087
6. Fuel041
4. Expenses for training programme None.

Q2-15 Do you have any plans for the construction of similar buildings in your country?

We have the overall plan for construction of nine studios under this aid program out of which only two were constructed

Q3. Impact of the Project

Q3-1 Has the grant aid program been successfully implemented for your national development program?

If not, what were the reasons which have brought the result?

The grant aid program has been successfully implemented for the national development program.

Q3-2 Were there any changes in the development policy, targets and the areas of development in the course of implementing the plan?

No changes is made in the development policy, targets and the areas of development in the course of implementing the plan.

Q3-3 Since it's completion, is this facility still functioning well according to its initial sectorial target and goals?

This facility is still functioning well.

Q3-4 Please tell us whether the aid program generated the economic or social or educational influence ect. directly or indirectly to your society?

The Aid Program generated the educational and social influence directly while it indirectly influence the economy of our society.

Q3-5 If the aid program had influence on other cooperation projects of Japan in your country, please tell us what kind of influence and grant aid programs?

The Aid Program had influence on other cooperation projects of Japan in Schools, Hospitals, Research facilities, Health, Education and Agriculture in our country.

Q3-6 What kind of influence did you get from grant aid projects of foreign countries related with this aid program, if any?

No comment.

Q3-7 Do you think your people are familiar with the aid program?

Only a few people are familiar with the aid program.

Q3-8 Please comment on the grant aid program of Japan in broadcasting sector in comparison with those of other governments?

We observe that Japanese grant aid program based on the concept adopted by the Feasibility Survey Report is systematic and effective in the process of implementation.

Q3-9 What do you think of the major differences between Japanese cooperation and those by other multilateral and bilateral aid agencies on the following issues?

1. Decision-making process:
2. Areas and methods of cooperation:
3. Terms of finance:
4. Way of following-up in cooperation

1. No comment.
2. Very wide and efficient
3. Easy
4. Normally Japanese Cooperation has the follow-up programs.

Q3-10 If you have any other comments on this grant aid program and project, please tell us them.

It was successfully implemented in a short designated time. It ran smoothly.

放送局職員対象アンケート

QUESTIONNAIRE

放送局職員向けアンケート

A. With regards to the supplied equipments from Japan:

1. What do you think of the quality?
(a) Excellence (b) Good (c) Bad
 2. What do you think of the operability?
(a) Excellence (b) Good (c) Bad
 3. What do you think of the maintainability?
(a) Excellence (b) Good (c) Bad
 4. What do you think of the grade?
(a) High grade is required
(b) Enough
(c) Lower grade is better
 5. How about their operational conditions?
(a) No trouble at all
(b) Necessary to maintain for some of
 6. Why do not you repair? (in case of 5. (b))
(a) Spare parts are not manufactured at present
(b) No budget
(c) Waiting for parts
(d) No skill for the repairing work
 7. What do you think of the quantity?
(a) Surplus (b) Sufficient (c) Lack
- A. 日本からの供与機器について
 1. 質について、あなたはどのように思いますか?
(a) 優秀 (b) 普通 (c) 悪い
 2. 運用性についてどう思いますか?
(a) 優秀 (b) 普通 (c) 悪い
 3. 保守性についてどう思いますか?
(a) 優秀 (b) 普通 (c) 悪い
 4. グレードについてどう思いますか?
(a) もっとグレードの高いものを望む
(b) 適当
(c) もう少しグレードを落とすもよい
 5. 現在、機器の状態はどうか?
(a) すべて正常に働いている
(b) 一部故障しているものがある
 6. 何故修理しないのですか? (5. (b)の場合)
(a) 保守部品が製造中止になっている
(b) 部品購入予算がない
(c) 注文済で部品の到着を待っているところ
(d) 修理技術を持った職員がいない
 7. 機器の分量についてどう思いますか?
(a) 多すぎる (b) 充分 (c) 不足

B. With regards to the job-training and others.

1. Did you get the special training on your job?

- (a) Yes (b) No

2. Where did you get the training?

- (a) In this station
(b) Training Centre in the country
(c) Japan
(d) Foreign country other than Japan
i. West Germany ii. UK iii. USA iv. France
v. USSR vi. East Europe vii. AIBD viii. Others

3. How long did you receive the training?

- (a) Within one week (b) One month (c) Two months
(d) Three months (e) Half year (f) More than one year

4. In which developed country are you interested most?

- (a) Japan (e) France
(b) West Germany (f) Netherlands
(c) U S A (g) USSR
(d) U K (h) Others

5. Reason why you are interested in?

- (a) Visited to that country several times
(b) Living friends
(c) Through the TV broadcasting programmes
(d) Through the economic or technical cooperation
(e) Others

B. 業務知識・技能習得、その他について

1. 現在担当している仕事に関して特別に研修を受けましたか?

- (a) はい (b) いいえ

2. 何処で研修を受けましたか?

- (a) 放送局内
(b) 訓練センター
(c) 日本
(d) 日本以外の外国
i. 西独 ii. 英国 iii. 米国 iv. フランス
v. ソ連 vi. 東欧 vii. AIBD viii. その他

3. 研修期間は?

- (a) 一週間以内 (b) 1ヶ月 (c) 2ヶ月 (d) 3ヶ月
(e) 半年 (f) 1年以上

4. 先進国の中、あなたが一番興味を持つのはどこですか?

- (a) 日本 (e) フランス
(b) 西独 (f) オランダ
(c) 米国 (g) ソ連
(d) 英国 (h) その他

5. 興味を持つようになった動機は?

- (a) 何度も訪問したことがある。
(b) 友達に住んでいる。
(c) テレビ放送番組を見て。
(d) 経済・技術協力を通して。
(e) その他

6. Which country do you think has been supporting the development of your broadcasting network ?

- (a) Japan
- (b) West Germany
- (c) U S A
- (d) U K
- (e) France
- (f) Netherlands
- (g) USSR
- (h) Others

6. あなたの国のラジオ、テレビ放送網開発をサポートしている先進国はどこと
思いますか。？

- (a) 日本
- (b) 西 独
- (c) 米 国
- (d) 英 国
- (e) フランス
- (f) オランダ
- (g) ソ連
- (h) その他

7. How do you know the foreign cooperation ?

- (a) Radio broadcasting
- (b) TV broadcasting
- (c) Newspaper
- (d) Magazine
- (e) Official report
- (f) Meeting
- (g) Friends
- (h) Others

7. 外国との協力関係について、何によって知りましたか。

- (a) ラジオ放送を通じて
- (b) テレビ放送を通じて
- (c) 新聞を呼んで
- (d) 雑誌を見て
- (e) 政府広報誌で
- (f) 会合の席で
- (g) 友人から聞いた
- (h) その他

8. What kinds of cooperation are required to the Japanese Government in future ?

8. 今後どんな協力を日本政府に期待しますか。？

Age: _____
Occupation: _____
Sex: _____

年 齢: _____
担 務: _____
性 別: _____

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

ご協力ありがとうございました。

Surveyer: _____
Date: _____

調査員氏名: _____
調査期日 : _____

放送局職員対象アンケート

集計結果

放送局職員対象アンケート調査の集計結果

インドネシアはMMTO職員21名、ビルマはIBD職員28名より回答を得た。

サンプルが極めて少数のため、この集計結果から全体を判断することは危険であるが、今回はこれ以上の回答が得られなかったため、この結果を参考として傾向を見てみることにした。

(1) 供与機器に関するアンケート結果

供与施設機材の質、運用性について悪いと回答した人は一人もいなかったが、インドネシアの極めて優秀に対して、ビルマの方は優秀（普通という判断か？）と思っている人が圧倒的に多いという点の特徴である。

項 目		インドネシア		ビルマ	
		集 計	比 率 (%)	集 計	比 率 (%)
質	極めて優秀	13	62	2	7
	優 秀	8	38	26	93
	悪 い	0	0	0	0
運 用 性	極めて優秀	13	62	0	0
	優 秀	8	38	28	100
	悪 い	0	0	0	0

両プロジェクト共に同時期のものであるにも関わらず評価が違ふのは次の点によるものと判断される。

インドネシアの場合：日本、西独、英国、米国、フランス製など各国の機器との比較での判断及び長年のテレビ放送の歴史の中で施設機材を見る目が肥えていることによる判断と考えられる。

ビルマの場合：今のところテレビ関係は日本製品しか使用していない。従って日本の最高級品との比較をしているものと考えられる。

上記両国の評価の違いは、次に示す保守性及び将来希望する施設機材のグレードについての要望にもその判断基準の違いがはっきり現れている。

保守性については、両国共に極めて優秀とは言い難いという評価である。これは日本製品は、保守マニュアルのグレードが落ちるといふ現実が端的に現れているものと考えられる。

項 目		インドネシア		ビルマ	
		集 計	比 率 (%)	集 計	比 率 (%)
保守性	極めて優秀	7	33	0	0
	優 秀	14	67	24	86
	悪 い	0	0	4	14
希望する グレード	高いもの	4	19	17	61
	現状で充分	15	71	10	36
	落しても可	1	5	0	0
	意見なし	1	5	1	3

ビルマで修理不能の理由としてあげている『部品製造中止』は、無償資金協力以前に国際交流基金ベースで供与された機器についてのものである。この結果を見て、今後注意しなければならない点は、供与又は契約時に、その機器の耐用年限と部品の供給期間および供給ルートを確認しておく必要があるということである。

(2) 技能習得に関するアンケート結果

インドネシアの大多数は過去に研修を受けた経験を持つが、ビルマでは研修経験のない職員が圧倒的に多いのが特徴である。インドネシアの場合は研修センターで受けた者が大多数で、これに次いで局内研修、日本、西独となっている。インドネシアは職員の研修に極めて熱心であるといえる。これは1962年以来日本から継続的に長期・短期専門家が派遣されている結果の現れであると推察される。

項 目		インドネシア		ビルマ		
		集 計	比 率 (%)	集 計	比 率 (%)	
研修経験の有無	有	19	90	3	11	
	無	2	10	25	89	
	無回答	0	0	0	0	
研修場所	自 国	放送局	4	19	0	0
		研修センター	17	81	0	0
	外 国	日 本	3	14	0	0
		西 独	3	14	1	4
		米 国	1	5	0	0
		そ の 他	1	5	2	7
研修期間	3ヶ月以内	14		0		
	6ヶ月以内	5		0		
	6ヶ月以上	10		3		

〔注〕 研修場所、期間については複数回答および無回答を含む。

(3) 興味を持っている外国について

両国の放送関係者共に、日本に興味を持っていると答えた者が圧倒的に多く、興味を持つようになった動機は『日本の経済技術協力』及び『テレビ放送番組』によるとする者が多いのが特徴的である。これは、日本の経済技術協力と番組供与が如何に相互理解に貢献しているかを如実に示すものであると判断できないだろうか。

また、日本の経済協力技術を知ったきっかけは、テレビ、ラジオ、新聞が圧倒的に多い。インドネシアの場合はテレビ81%、ラジオ67%、新聞62%に対して、ビルマの場合は新聞54%、テレビ43%、雑誌18%、ラジオ14%という違いが出ている。この違いはテレビ・ラジオの普及率に関係しているものと思われる。

〔注〕 詳細は別紙集計結果一覧表参照。なお表中の数値は複数回答を含むため、総計は100%を越えることに注意。

(4) わが国への期待について

インドネシアMMTCの場合は、専門家派遣による技術協力の継続を、ビルマは無償資金協力による放送施設の整備拡充プロジェクトを望んでいる。

放送局職員対象アンケート集計結果一覧表

A. 供与機器についてのアンケート結果

項 目		インドネシア		ビルマ	
		集 計	比 率(%)	集 計	比 率(%)
質	極めて優秀	13	62	2	7
	優 秀	8	38	26	93
	悪 い	0	0	0	0
運 用 性	極めて悪い	13	62	0	0
	優 秀	8	38	28	100
	悪 い	0	0	0	0
保 守 性	極めて優秀	7	33	0	0
	優 秀	14	67	24	86
	悪 い	0	0	4	14
希 望 す る グ レード	高いもの	4	19	17	61
	現状で充分	15	71	10	36
	落しても可	1	5	0	0
	意見なし	1	5	1	3
現 在 の 動 作 状 態	正 常	12	57	1	3
	一部故障中	9	43	27	97
修 理 不 能 の 理 由	部品製造中止	0	0	5	18
	部品購入予算が無い	0	0	8	29
	部品入手待ち	12	57	14	50
	修理技術者がいない	3	14	1	3
	意見なし	6	29	0	0
供 与 機 器 の 分 量	過 大	0	0	1	3
	適 当	17	81	14	50
	不 足	4	19	13	47

(注) アンケート対象人数 インドネシア：21名 MMT C職員及び研修生
ビルマ：28名 IBD職員

B. 知識技能習得、その他についてのアンケート結果

項 目		インドネシア		ビルマ		
		集 計	比 率(%)	集 計	比 率(%)	
研修経験の有 無	有	19	90	3	11	
	無	2	10	25	89	
	無回答	0	0	0	0	
研修場所	自 国	放送局	4	19	0	0
		研修センター	17	81	0	0
	外 国	日 本	3	14	0	0
		西 独	3	14	1	4
		米 国	1	5	0	0
		そ の 他	1	5	2	7
研修期間	3ヶ月以内	14		0		
	6ヶ月以内	5		0		
	6ヶ月以上	10		3		
興味を持つ先進国	日 本	19	90	27	96	
	西 独	4	19	2	7	
	米 国	1	5	3	11	
	英 国	1	5	1	4	
興味を持ったようになった動機	訪問したことがある	0	0	2	7	
	友達が住んでいる	1	5	2	7	
	TV放送番組を見て	9	43	16	57	
	経済技術協力を見て	14	67	12	43	
放送プロジェクトをサポ-トしている国	日 本	21	100	28	100	
	西 独	13	62	7	25	
	米 国	6	29	1	4	
	英 国	6	29	1	4	
	フランス	6	29	0	0	
	オランダ	6	29	1	4	

項 目		インドネシア		ビルマ	
		集 計	比 率 (%)	集 計	比 率 (%)
何によって 日本の経済 技術協力を 知ったか	ラジオ放送を通じて	14	67	4	14
	テレビ放送を通じて	17	81	12	43
	新聞を読んで	13	62	15	54
	雑誌を読んで	2	10	5	18
	政府広報誌で	4	19	2	7
	会合の席で	4	19	1	4
	友人の話で	0	0	2	7
その他	0	0	1	4	
日本政府 への期待	経済技術協力	12	57	28	100
	無回答	9	43	0	0

C. MMT C 研修生から得たコメント

項 目		集 計	比 率 (%)
日常研修に使用し ている施設・機材 に対するコメント	研修人数に対して機材が不足である	6	60
	大変優秀な施設・機材である	10	100
	コメント無し・その他	0	0
D.2、D.3 コース に対するコメント	将来、是非受講したい	10	100
	コメント無し・その他	0	0
MMTC の 将 来 への 期 待・希 望	実習比率を高めて欲しい	2	20
	研修プログラムの増加充実	1	10
	周辺国の研修生にも開放	2	20
	訓練内容の質的向上	2	20
	研修機材の充実（研修人数に対応）	6	60
	教官の質的量的増強	2	20
	スポーツ用具の充実	2	20