

An analysis of the public authorities' programme is given in the following table:

	<u>Feder- ation</u>	<u>Sing- apore</u>	<u>North Borneo</u>	<u>Sara- wak</u>	<u>Total £ Million</u>	<u>Per- centage</u>
Agriculture	10.9	0.4	1.0	0.7	13.0	12.1
Transport and Communications	10.8	7.1	1.7	1.5	21.1	19.5
Fuel and Power	10.0	9.9	-	0.2	20.1	18.7
Industry	0.2	-	-	-	0.2	0.2
Social Capital	12.8	35.6	2.5	2.1	53.0	49.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The Federation of Malaya Plan:

This plan aims primarily at expanding the national income by improving agricultural efficiency, by diversifying the economy and by providing more electricity and better communications.

Much of the rubber production comes from smallholdings the output of which could be greatly increased if the old trees could be replaced with higher yielding types. The smallholders cannot however engage in this rebuilding without financial assistance since it takes a newly planted tree 7 years before it begins to yield. The Government proposes to help them in a variety of ways including the planting of new land with high yielding trees, and resettling the smallholders when the new trees come into production.

At present the Federation produces only about 40 per cent of the 1,000,000 tons of rice a year needed for itself and Singapore. The yield per acre is low but will be increased by irrigation, drainage, and protection against pests and the introduction of better strains. It is also proposed to open up new rice land. It is clear, however, that it will continue to be necessary to import large quantities of rice to meet the needs of the population.

The generation of electricity must be increased to meet the growing demand. During the period of the plan it is intended to start a number of hydro-electric schemes and to complete a grid. A considerable development of all forms of communication is necessary on security as well as on economic grounds.

An increase expenditure on social services is necessary. This applies particularly to education, which is essential as a sense of common citizenship, is to be developed among the very mixed population: nearly 50 per cent of the population is Malay, over 38 per cent Chinese and nearly 11 per cent Indians, Ceylonese and Pakistanis.