

cured for planting 300,000 coconut trees. A large oil refinery is under construction and a small sulphuric acid plant is nearing completion. A number of Government buildings have been erected and several housing projects are under way.

In Ceylon about 20,000 more acres of irrigable land were opened up in 1952-53, mainly under the important Gal Oya Scheme, work on which continues to make satisfactory progress. The rural development scheme was in successful operation. Satisfactory progress was maintained in fisheries development. The improvement of Colombo harbour was well under way. Stage I of the hydro-electric scheme at Norton Bridge was completed, resulting in an increase in capacity of 25,000 K.W. The plywood factory was reorganized and satisfactory progress was made with the vegetable oil, D.D.T. and caustic soda factory and with the paper factory.

In India, irrigation works benefited 3.5 million acres of land during 1952-53. The Central Tractor Organization reclaimed some 510,000 acres. Owing partly to good seasons, but also as a result of these and other developmental measures, the production of food increased by nearly 5 million tons as compared with 1951-52. Work on Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley, Hirakud and Tungabhadra and other projects was progressing satisfactorily. Power generation capacity was increased by 315,000 K.W. The fertilizer factory, the Chittaranjan locomotive factory and the telephone factory went into production. The production of fertilizer increased from 35,000 tons in 1951-52 to 230,000 tons in 1952-53. The construction of three ships was completed. 333 new railway locomotives were commissioned, which included 90 procured from domestic production. The two principal producers of iron and steel were expanding their production capacity. Two oil refineries were being erected near Bombay. The production of cotton cloth reached 4,700 million yards, a post-war record. The production of coal increased from 32 million tons in 1950 to 36 million tons in 1952 and that of steel from 1,004,000 tons in 1950 to 1,103,000 tons in 1952.

In Indonesia, considerable progress has already been made in approaching the goal of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, especially rice; imports of rice were reduced from 600,000 tons in 1951-52 to 300,000 tons in 1952-53. Rural education centres were set up to intensify extension work. The important programme for the transfer of population from over-populated areas to under-populated areas was under way. Work continued on irrigation projects during recent years. Nearly one million miles of irrigation canals have been constructed. Progress was made with highway construction and other communication. A start was made on the South Borneo drainage plan, involving an area of nearly 500,000 acres. The motorization of the fishing fleet began. The production of petroleum products was greatly increased. Various projects concerning industry, labour health, social development and education were under way.

In the Federation of Malaya the resettlement of over 400,000 squatters was completed. 50,000 acres were replanted with high-yielding rubber. At Tanjong Karang the irrigation of 50,000 acres of paddy land was completed. The first stage (40,000 k.w.) of the Connaught Bridge Power Station was completed. The gap in the East Coast Railway was closed by the relaying of 200 miles of line.

In Singapore, a new station with an interim capacity of 50,000 K.W. has been brought into operation. Substantial progress was made with the new airport and with housing schemes.

In Sarawak, progress was made with development of roads and air transport and with telecommunications.

In North Borneo, schemes for irrigation, communications, electricity and housing were under way.