

urgent projects, estimated to cost £1,379 million. An analysis of the programme is given in the following table:

	Rs. million	£ million	Percentage of total	Number of schemes In hand	New ^(a)
Agriculture	6,080	456	33	104	27
Transport & communications:					
Railways (4,800)					
Roads (1,099)	7,027	527	38	27	35
Ports & harbours (110)					
Others (1,018)					
Fuel and power	576	43	3	27	2
Industry & mining (b)	1,800	135	10	21	23
Social capital -					
Education (1,144)					
Housing (183)	2,913	218	16	105	50
Health (515)					
Others (1,071)					
	18,396	1,379	100	284	137

(a) Costing more than Rs. 2-5 million (£190,000)

(b) Excluding coal.

Salient Facts about the Programme

Agriculture: In agriculture there are three multipurpose projects which are accorded a very high priority and on which work is already in progress; the Damodar Valley, the Hirakud, and the Bhakra Nangal. These three projects will reduce flooding and are expected to bring about six million acres of new land under irrigation by 1956-57 and to increase electrical generating capacity by 708,000 kilowatts. With the further assistance of the Government's Integrated Crop Production Plan it is expected that by the end of 1956-57 food grain production will be increased by 3,000,000 tons, cotton by 195,000 tons, jute by 375,000 tons, and oil seeds by 1,500,000 tons.

Transport: The sum of £360 million is to be spent on railways, providing for the construction and restoration of tracks, bridges, structural works and rolling stock. These projects, coupled with the extension and improvement of roads, are designed to open up the hinterland, to enlarge the size of the domestic market and to facilitate the flow of goods to the ports.

Production: It is hoped that the carrying through of the programme will provide a basic standard of living which would include, amongst other things, an annual cloth consumption of 15 yards per person, and in the rationed urban areas, cereal consumption of 16 ounces a day. This represents a modest, but important improvement over present consumption levels, which on a per head basis are only about 10 yards of cloth per year and, in the rationed areas, 12 ounces of cereals a day. 10 yards of material provides less than two garments a year, without taking into account other uses of cloth.

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