

A total of ninety-four identifiable projects of £1,000,000 or more, costing in all £569 million, are included in the programmes, and significant expenditure will have taken place on seventy-one of these by June, 1951. These development programmes are not a leap in the dark; in a great part they involve a speeding up and broadening of work which is already in progress.

The distribution and the cost of the programmes is described in the following table:

Table 2. Analysis of Development Programmes (In £ million)

	<u>India</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Ceylon</u>	<u>Malaya &amp; Br. Borneo</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Agriculture.....	456	88	38	13	595
Transport and com- munications.....	527	57	22	21	627
Fuel and power.....	43	51	8	20	122
Industry and mining (a).....	135	53	6	--	194
Social capital.....	218	31	28	53	330
Total. ....	1,379	280	102	107	1,868

(a) excluding coal

In all the countries (except Singapore, where the problems are entirely different), the programmes concentrate upon agriculture, transport and communications, and electric power. These are the basic development requirements, related to the overriding need to increase production of food and agricultural raw materials. They account for over 70 per cent of the total of the programmes.

Industry accounts for about 10 per cent of the expenditure envisaged in the programmes. The rest of the programmes is devoted to the provision of social capital - housing, health and education.

When the programmes are completed, results like the following can be anticipated:-

More land under cultivation:-

13 million acres (increase of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent)

More foodgrains produced:-

6 million tons (increase of 10 per cent)

More land under irrigation:-

13 million acres (increase of 17 per cent)

More electric generating capacity:-

1.1 million kilowatts (increase of 67 per cent)

#### 10. TRAINED MEN ARE NEEDED IN LARGE NUMBERS TO BRING MODERN TECHNOLOGY TO THE AREA.

The ability of these countries to raise the living standards of their peoples depends on the success they have in raising the productivity of the individual worker.