SUMMARY OF THE WORKING OF THE PLAN IN THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA

In December 1972 the Department of Education and Science was reconstituted into two Departments, the Department of Education and the Department of Science. The Department of Education is now responsible for the administration in Australia of all aspects of the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship Plan.

The number of scholarships current as at 30 June 1972 was 78, of which 14 were at undergraduate level.

Scholars undertaking studies for the Ph.D. degree were offered awards for a period of up to three years, but, as in the past, consideration was given to requests for extensions of awards.

Consideration of scholars for study at Australian universities partly depends upon the receipt of appropriate documentation. The universities normally require a certified transcript of study already completed and delay in the receipt of such documents has sometimes meant that students cannot be placed in time for the commencement of particular courses. We would suggest that it is in the interest of nominating agencies and students to forward relevant documentation along with nomination forms, or as soon as it is available.

A number of eminent educationists visited Australia in the review period as Visiting Fellows and Visiting Professors. Holders of Visiting Fellowships were as follows:

Mr. G.M.A. Harrison, Chief Education Officer, Sheffield Education Authority.
Professor J.M. Beér, Newton Drew Professor of Fuel Technology and Chemical Engineering and Head of the Department of Fuel Technology and Chemical Engineering at the University of Sheffield.
Dr. H.A.O. Hill, Lecturer, Department of Inorganic Chemistry, University of Oxford.
Mallam M. Tukur, Director of the Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.
Professor H.W.R. Wade, Q.C., Professor of Law and Fellow of St. John's College, University of Oxford.

Professor A. Brown, Professor of Library Studies and Director of the School of Library, Archives, and Information Studies, University College, University of London, held a Visiting Professorship at the University of Sydney; Professor B. Hocking, Professor of Entomology, University of Alberta took up a Visiting Professorship at the University of Queensland.

The revised version of the booklet "Postgraduate Study at Australian Universities" was distributed to nominating agencies and Australian diplomatic posts. The "Handbook for Holders of an Australian Award" is distributed annually.

Competition among Australian graduates for awards offered by other Commonwealth Countries continued to be keen. As at 31 March 1973 there were 87 Australians studying in other Commonwealth countries.

COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS

The machinery set up for the administration of the Plan continues to function normally.

During the period under review, one existing scholarship was extended to enable the scholar to complete the requirements for a Master's degree in French. He has now rejoined the teaching profession in the Bahamas. One award tenable in the United Kingdom was granted for Law, while the unavailability of a university place led to the cancellation of a provisional offer from Canada.

Interest in these awards continues to grow as evidenced by the significant increase in the number of applicants.

So far no official report has been published on the operation of the Plan in this country.

BANGLADESH

No report received.

BARBADOS

There has been no change in the operation of the Plan. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, advertises the offer of awards as they are made available, and the National Scholarships Committee, which is a broadly based committee appointed by the Minister of Education, interviews the applicants and makes its recommendations.

This Ministry wishes that there were more awards at undergraduate level in some of the scarce areas, e.g. Dentistry.

BOTSWANA

There have been no changes or additions to the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan. Our address is: Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Education, Private Bag 5, Gaborone, Botswana.

BRITAIN

The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Garner G.C.M.G. continued as the official agency of the Plan in Britain, its Secretariat being provided by the Association of Commonwealth Universities whose Secretary-General, Sir Hugh W. Springer, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., and Senior Assistant Secretary, Mr. E.E. Temple, act as Joint Secretaries.

The Commission is responsible for the selection and placing in U.K. universities of holders of British awards. It is also responsible for the preliminary selection and nomination of British candidates for awards made available under the Plan by other countries. As in previous years, we have experienced problems arising from the fact that some countries submit their nominations late and sometimes without the necessary supporting documents, thereby delaying the selection procedure and making it more difficult to find suitable university places for the successful candidates. We have also been embarrassed by the failure of a small number of countries to inform the candidates they nominate of the fact that nomination does not imply that they will definitely be offered an award. We should appreciate it if agencies would inform their candidates of the way in which the selection procedure operates.

The welfare of Scholars and their families' travel arrangements and the payment of emoluments continued to be the responsibility of the British Council. Details are given in Appendix II. Just before the commencement of the session newly arrived Scholars were officially welcomed to Britain when they attended the Commission's "Welcome Programme" in London. Arranged by the British Council, the programme gave the Scholars the opportunity to meet a wide range of people, including other award holders and officials, during a four day period of informal discussions and outings.

The series of regional conferences started two years ago was continued again this year; and award-holders at the Scottish universities gathered at the University of Edinburgh for two days to meet Commission members, the secretariat, and British Council officials. A further conference is planned in the near future for London-based award-holders. The Twelfth Annual Dinner for departing Scholars and their wives was held in July 1972, the guest of honour being His Royal Highness, the late Prince William of Gloucester.

In the first term of the 1972-73 academic session (i.e. October to December 1972) a total of 552 Scholars were holding awards together with 5 Visiting Professors, 6 Senior Medical Fellows, 34 Medical Fellows and 34 Academic Staff Fellows making a total in all of 631.

The Commission continued to make available wards for training in the field of medicine with the aim of furthering medical education in the Commonwealth. In April 1972 there was a total of 120 holders of medical awards, including the Scholars who had come to obtain higher qualifications. Commonwealth Medical Fellowships are tenable for twelve months and are awarded to teachers in medical schools for study programmes which are not related to degrees or diplomas. The Senior Medical Fellowships are tenable for three months, and fourteen were held during the period under report.

In April 1972 there was a total of 58 holders of Commonwealth Academic Staff Awards, which by March 1973 had risen to 92. The Academic Staff Fellowships, like the Medical Fellowships, are held for periods of one year. The Fellows' study programmes are related to the needs of their universities. The Academic Staff Scholarships are similar to the longer established Commonwealth Scholarships and may be held for periods of up to three years. The majority of Academic Staff Scholarship awards so far have been awarded for study for higher degrees, although the Commission is always willing to make them available for other relevant training if the nominating university so wishes.

The most senior of the awards, those for Visiting Professors, continued to be much in demand as evidenced by the number of nominations from British universities. Five of these awards were offered during the year under report and were taken up by nominees from Australia, Bangladesh, Canada and Ghana. Details of these, and of Scholars taking up awards in Britain, are given in the Appendices which accompany this Report.

Of the 214 Scholars whose awards expired during the period 1 April 1972 to 31 March 1973, 21 are recorded as having qualified for doctorates, 22 for master's degrees, 7 for postgraduates diplomas, 13 for bachelor's degrees, and 24 for higher medical qualifications. It is hoped that the results obtained by the remainder will be available in time for publication in the Fourteenth Annual Report.

An interim account was given in the Twelfth Annual Report of the results obtained by the Scholars whose awards expired during the period 1 April 1971 - 31 March 1972. The final figures for this session show that of the 250 Scholars completing the tenure of their awards during that period 72 were awarded doctorates, 63 master's degrees, 7 postgraduate diplomas, 22 bachelor's degrees, and 36 higher medical qualifications. 8 Scholars who undertook post-doctoral research completed their studies satisfactorily, 17 Scholars either took and failed examinations or resigned from their awards, and 25 Scholars are still reading for their degrees.

The Commission received invitations from eleven countries to nominate British candidates for their awards. The availability of these awards was announced in the press and at universities throughout Britain and as a result 265 applications were received. This was a rather disappointing figure, the lowest that we have had for several years, and the Commission is at present trying to establish the reason for this sudden fall in the number of applications. There were nevertheless applications from many promising students and those who were short-listed were invited to appear before interviewing panels made up of members of the Commission and representatives of the High Commissioners of the awarding countries. As a result 76 candidates were nominated to ten awarding countries. Of the 57 candidates nominated during the previous reporting period 29 were offered awards, of whom 23 accepted Scholarships in eight awarding countries. The Commission feels that if the period between the nomination of candidates and the notification of the final selections could be shortened fewer candidates would withdraw.

In common with the other Commonwealth Scholarship agencies the Commission has continued to play its part in collecting and collating material for the Ten Year Review of the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowship Plan (1960-1970). From the replies received from British Scholars who held awards overseas it is apparent that the vast majority have found the experience of living and working in another country stimulating both intellectually and personally.

Bermuda

There have been no additions or changes to the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan.

The Bermuda school system is benefiting greatly from the services of Dr. Marion Robinson (nee Hodgson) and Dr. Joseph Christopher, who took up Commonwealth Scholarships in England in October 1962 and 1965, respectively. Both Bermudians are McGill graduates.

Dr. Robinson took an M.A. (English) at Manchester and a Ph.D. at Exeter. Thereafter, she did the P.G.C.E. at the Institute of Education. She returned to Bermuda and became a teacher at our Sixth Form Centre (now the Department of Academic Studies of the Bermuda College) at first, and later joined the staff of the Berkeley Institute where she teaches English and is Deputy Head. She has recently been awarded secondment by the Department of Education for a year's study in Educational Administration at New York University - to commence in September next.

Dr. Joseph Christopher obtained an M.Sc. and a Ph.D. in Physics at Durham University on a Commonwealth Scholarship. Thereafter, he took a P.G.G.E. at the Institute of Education, London University, on a Bermuda Teacher Training Scholarship. Upon his return, Dr. Christopher joined the staff of the Sixth Form Centre as a teacher of Physics and continues there.

No official report is being published.

British Honduras

The administrative machinery for the operation of the Plan remains the same. The Plan affords opportunities for postgraduate training. While the number taking advantage of this type of training is increasing, this country has been mostly taking advantage of awards to undergraduate students. Training at the undergraduate level is still our most pressing need.

This country has no universities or colleges of higher education and therefore cannot make any award. Offers of awards were received from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, Trinidad and Tobago, Sri Lanka, Hong Kong, and New Zealand.

Commonwealth Scholars return home and are contributing to the development of the country in their respective fields.

So far no official report has been written on the operation of the Plan in this country.

British Solomon Islands

No changes or additions have taken place in the administrative machinery for the operation of the Plan and the address of the Commonwealth Scholarship Agency is Financial Secretary, Secretariat, Honiara, B.S.I.P. No additions or changes have been introduced into the working of the Plan, and because of the present lack of suitably experienced and qualified

candidates no awards have been applied for or granted for professional or technical study, social, rural or adult education or short term visits. The B.S.I.P. has used other related training schemes for Education courses; for example, the U.K. Commonwealth Education Study Fellowship Scheme, the New Zealand Mutual Aid Programme and the Australian Commonwealth Co-operation in Education Scheme.

As a potential nominating country the Solomons received invitations to submit nominations for scholarships from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Malaysia, Ceylon, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom but it was not possible to make use of the generous offers. The concept and working of the Plan does not take into account the Solomons' present needs because so many of the awards are for postgraduate study. The Solomons' immediate manpower priority is for undergraduate awards covering all disciplines but weighted towards professional training in Engineering, Geology, Agriculture, Fisheries, Law and Economics. The Solomons would like the scope of the awards to cover a country's manpower priorities that are relevant to a particular stage of development. The purpose and scope of the awards should be more flexible; and a very small developing country's training requirements should be ascertained so that offers of training aid can be more effectively utilised. The Solomons, despite the present limitations, will, where it can, make use of any awards offered. No official report has been or will be published on the operation of the Plan, but the awards are widely advertised in the Solomons.

British Virgin Islands

The British Virgin Islands remains a nomination country only, and continued to make nominations mainly to, and receive awards only from, Canada. The only change in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan here is that the Agency has now been changed. Its present address is, The Secretary, British Virgin Islands Scholarships Committee, Government of the British Virgin Islands, Tortola, B.V.I.

In the period under review only one scholarship was awarded to the British Virgin Islands. This was by Canada, for a course in Dental Surgery beginning September, 1972. The Government is grateful to the Canadian Committee for waiving their regulations to admit this scholar. Our one nomination for a 1973 Canadian Award has already been turned down however. None of the students on scholarship during the period requested any extensions to do postgraduate work. Three returned home after successfully completing studies and were appointed to senior positions in the Government service.

Our only special comment as a nominating country is to reiterate the request made by other nominating countries for the awarding countries to give some indication as to why nominations are turned down. It is a somewhat frustrating experience to have carefully prepared and well supported applications rejected and not be given even a vague inkling of the reasons behind the rejection.

No handbook has been prepared, or is planned.

Brunei

No report received.

Gibraltar

No narrative received.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands

The Colony has no facilities within it for undergraduate study and is, therefore, not an awarding country. At its present stage of educational development there is little scope for taking up offers of postgraduate awards owing to the shortage of suitably qualified candidates.

There has been a change in the machinery for the administration of the Plan. A Manpower Committee was established in February, 1973, a sub-committee of which is to deal with all matters of scholarship awards. The Chairman of the Manpower Committee is the Chief Secretary and in future all correspondence concerning the Plan should be addressed to the Chief Secretary, Central Government Offices, P.O. Box 68, Bairiki, Tarawa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, and not to the Director of Education.

Hong Kong

There has been no change in the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Hong Kong during the period under review. The Education Department of the Hong Kong Government continues to be responsible for the formation of the Selection Committee, the composition of which as in previous years includes members from the two universities, the representative of the British Council in Hong Kong and local representatives of the Commonwealth countries awarding scholarships, under the Chairmanship of Professor D.S. Payne, Dean, Faculty of Science, the University of Hong Kong.

In view of the immense benefit which Hong Kong continues to receive from the Plan, great care is taken in the selection of candidates and the criteria used in the selection procedure are decided with the aims of the scheme clearly in mind including, inter alia, the usefulness of the proposed course either directly or in the long term to Hong Kong and the applicant's declared intention to return to Hong Kong to serve the community.

As an awarding country, Hong Kong continues to offer scholarships for postgraduate studies at the two universities. The Education Department of the Hong Kong Government acts as the administrative agency in appointing the Selection Committee which liaises with the two universities in all matters relating to the Hong Kong awards. There are at present five scholarship holders studying for higher degrees in Chinese Language and Literature, Law, Urban and Rural Geography, Zoology. Hong Kong normally offers two awards each year but a third annual award may be made if the quality of the applicants in any particular year warrants such an addition. An extension of an award

beyond the normal two-year period is granted from time to time to enable a scholar to qualify for a Ph.D. degree. One such extension was granted during the period under review.

New Hebrides

No changes have taken place during the year: the New Hebrides remains a nominating country, but is not an awarding country.

Australia gave an undergraduate award for the study of Law at the Australian National University, Canberra, with effect from 4 September 1972, to Miss Jacqueline Leong, New Hebridean by birth.

A further undergraduate award to the New Hebrides by the Australian Government is now under consideration. If awarded, it will be awarded before March 1973.

The New Hebrides will only be able to accept awards at undergraduate level for some years to come.

No official report on the functioning of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is published in the New Hebrides.

St. Helena

St. Helena is not an awarding country.

Few of our secondary school pupils have as yet gained 0 levels and are therefore not eligible for even the undergraduate scholarships.

Seychelles

The Colony of Seychelles has not instituted any awards nor is it an awarding country under this Plan.

Seychelles is, however, a nominating Country and in 1971/72 received invitations from a number of Commonwealth Countries including the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaya and Sri Lanka.

Two Seychellois students are presently engaged in postgraduate studies in the United Kingdom and another is pursuing a first degree course in Canada, on an award made in 1971.

The majority of nominations for undergraduate studies are catered for by other agencies but, where appropriate, nominations at that level will continue to be made to awarding countries under the Plan.

The number of Seychellois graduates is increasing and it would appear that the Colony will make greater use of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in future.

The West Indies

Leeward Islands

Antigua

There have been no additions or changes made in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Antigua and no change in the title or address of the Commonwealth Scholarship agency since 1st April, 1972.

As a nominating country, Antigua would like to name more candidates for a variety of courses not yet provided under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and would appreciate it if awards were of a more diversified nature.

There were no activities undertaken under the Plan in the fields of Visiting Fellowships or other senior awards.

Comments made by Scholarship holders on their return were favourable, many expressed the view that their studies overseas had been highly beneficial.

Antigua has not produced up to date any handbook indicating courses, fields of specialisation, research facilities and welfare arrangements for students coming from abroad, or any official report (other than statements for the 13th Annual Report) on the operation of the Plan in this country.

Montserrat

There have been no changes in the working of the Plan in Montserrat. So far, there have been no publications about the Plan, and no report on it is contemplated.

All returning scholars have taken up senior administrative, technical or teaching posts in the Government Service and are making valuable contributions to the community.

St. Christopher Nevis and Anguilla

There has been no alteration in the machinery of the administration of the Plan, or in the general working of the Plan, for the period 1st April, 1972 to 31st March, 1973.

Two awards tenable in Canada were allotted to the State. Two applications were received for scholarships. One nomination was forwarded but it was not successful. One nomination tenable in the United Kingdom was forwarded and it was successful.

No official report will be published on the operation of the Plan in this State.

Windward Islands

Dominica

There have been changes neither in the machinery for the administration of the Plan nor in the title of our Commonwealth Scholarship agency.

No requests were received for extension of postgraduate studies to the Ph.D. level, nor were there any such extensions. One scholar did apply for a postgraduate scholarship for further studies in Australia while he was still studying for an under-graduate degree in another country. But his application was too late for consideration.

Except for that request, all applications were generally in respect of under-graduate study. In our view, this emphasises Dominica's continuing and urgent need for training at the under-graduate level. Our continuing effort to get a postgraduate medical award for one candidate met with failure.

As a nominating country, we consider it unfortunate and regrettable that sometimes an application may be turned down without, to us, sufficient reason being advanced for its failure by an awarding country.

During the period under review one scholar who held an under-graduate Ceylon (Sri Lanka) Award returned to Dominica after completing his studies. He is now with the Ministry of Finance and Development.

Grenada

During the period under review the Ministry of Education continued to be the official agency of the Plan as operated in Grenada, a nominating country.

Invitations to nominate were received from Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Sri Lanka. Applicants showed the greatest interest in respect of the invitations from Britain and Canada, with a high proportion seeking awards at undergraduate level.

Within the reporting period, two scholarship holders obtained extension of the tenure of award to permit the concluding of their studies for a first degree.

Because the State possesses limited academic and training resources the Government of Grenada welcomes the opportunity to participate in the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

St. Lucia

St. Lucia is a nominating country and as such considers awards are too few and do not make provision for scholars to pursue further studies in fields other than the traditional.

Commonwealth scholars do not all return to St. Lucia and those who return do not always remain there. This trend consequently has reduced the valuable effects the scholars might otherwise have generally. Those in St. Lucia hold Senior Administrative Posts in the Government Service and have been of significant worth to the institutions in which they are now working.

However, the comments made in reply to the Questionnaire of 1970 are still valid.

St. Vincent

No report received.

CANADA

In Canada, the official agency of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan continues to be the Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee, for which the secretariat is provided by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. In the Fall of 1972, Dr. Arthur Brebner, Head of the Department of Civil Engineering of Queen's University, was appointed Chairman of the Committee, succeeding Dr. Arthur G. McCalla; Monsignor Jacques Garneau continues as Secretary.

The Canadian Committee is responsible for the selection and university placement of holders of Canadian awards, as well as for the selection of nominees for awards made available to Canadians by other Commonwealth countries.

During the year under report, requests for nominations were received from eleven countries; 451 applications were submitted, from which 95 nominations were made to 9 awarding countries.

It will be noted in this report that only 70 new awards were taken up this year. This can be attributed to the fact that there was a shortfall of approximately 100 in the number of nominations received as well as to the regrettable fact that some countries submitted nominations of insufficiently high standard. It should be pointed out that the minimum standard for acceptance into the majority of Canadian graduate schools is Second Class, Upper Division.

CYPRUS

Cyprus has no institution of university level and therefore is only a nominating country under the Plan. The Scholarship agency continues to be the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The responsible authority for the selection of candidates for nomination continues to be the Scholarship Board, c/o Ministry of Finance, Nicosia.

Commonwealth scholarships are given wide publicity in Cyprus and attract a big number of applications, especially those offered by U.K., Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

During the year under review Britain has made four awards to Cypriot candidates: 2 for under-graduate studies in (a) Electrical and Electronic Engineering and (b) Civil Engineering and 2 for postgraduate studies in (a) Environmental Planning and (b) Tropical Veterinary Medicine. No other country has made awards to Cyprus although Cyprus has nominated candidates for all Commonwealth countries which invited it to make nominations.

Cyprus has made nominations for the 1973 awards of U.K., India, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica.

Britain has extended the awards of four scholars, two up to July 1973 for the completion of their B.Sc. degree in Civil and Electronic Engineering respectively, and two up to July 1974 for the completion of their BSc. degree in Civil Engineering and Economics respectively. The only other Cypriot scholars who were holding awards during the year in question were, one in Australia studying Town Planning and another in Trinidad and Tobago studying Tropical Agriculture.

During the period covered by the report three Commonwealth scholars completed their studies in Britain and obtained the B.Sc. degree in Electrical, Mechanical and Civil Engineering respectively. The first two returned to Cyprus and got employment with the Electricity Authority of Cyprus. The third remained in Britain in order to follow a postgraduate course in Soil Mechanics and Foundations Engineering.

FIJI

There have been no additions or changes in the machinery set up for the administration of C.S.F.P. in Fiji since 1st April 1972.

This year, however, Fiji was offered four Australian awards under the C.S.F.P. Scheme instead of the usual three.

Between April 1972 and April 1973 there has been no extension of tenure beyond two years to enable scholars to qualify for Ph.D. degree or for other purposes.

Australian, Indian and Ceylonese awards under C.S.F.P. are for under-graduate studies. It has been felt that more under-graduates and few postgraduates are required in a developing country to satisfy fundamental needs. But with private overseas graduates and University of the South Pacific graduates flooding in, Fiji would need postgraduates too. The C.S.F.P. Scheme with its combination of awards satisfies to some extent the professional requirements of the country. Most of the awards have been for professional, specialized fields of study.

The Fiji Government anticipate the return of these graduates and are desirous of utilizing their services as they have had specialized training and as such would prefer to retain them in Fiji as far and as long as possible. But it is no easy accomplishment as the graduates have been lured by the more attractive prospects available overseas. However, compromises have been sought and Fiji has managed to hold most of her highly qualified graduates. This has been valuable contribution towards localization.

One prominent feature of C.S.F.P. is the prompt annual reports in which information concerning C.S.F.P. Awards is published.

THE GAMBIA

The scholarship Advisory Committee was further strengthened by the inclusion of the Establishment Secretary as a member to help guide it on Government's priorities.

Due to the withdrawal of Pakistan from the Commonwealth additional scholarships were offered to this Government and these were gratefully accepted.

A special comment on the operation of the Plan from our standpoint as a nominating country is to appeal for consideration for more awards as we have no institution to provide for our high level manpower needs and the award of only a few scholarships could inhibit our planned development.

The few who have benefited from this plan have made an impact especially in the fields of Education and Agriculture.

GHANA

No report received.

GUYANA

The Plan continued to be administered in accordance with established procedure.

During the period under review Guyana received a total of five awards. Three were tenable in the United Kingdom for M.Sc. programmes in Physics. Transport Engineering, Irrigation Engineering; one in Education (Master's degree) specialising in Psychology in Canada, and one for the M. Phil. degree in Indian History tenable in India.

The holder of a 1970 United Kingdom award was granted a further extension in order to complete his research for the Ph.D in English. The fellow who was pursuing an M.Sc. course in Embryology and Mammalian Reproduction with effect from the 1971 academic year was granted an extension to enable him to proceed to the Ph.D course.

Every effort was made to secure nominations for the awards offered, and future opportunities for advanced studies under the Plan will be welcomed.

INDIA

There has been no change in the organisational machinery for the administration of the Plan or for the award of scholarships/fellowships to the nationals of other Commonwealth countries.

Under the Commonwealth Education Co-operation, the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India operates three schemes vis. :-

(i) Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan

(ii) Short term visits for Senior Educationists and

(iii) Bursaries for Craft Instructors Training.

A table of the scholarships/fellowships and bursaries awarded and their utilization in 1972-73 is given below:

Commonwealth Scholarship/ Fellowship Plan.	Name of the country	No. of applications received	No. of Scholarships/ Fellowships awarded and utilized
	U.K.	9	4
	Australia	3	1
	Fiji	2	2
	Mauritius	3	2
	Canada	3	1
	Ceylon	5	3
	Tanzania	1	1
	Sierra Leone	1	1
	Nigeria	5	1
	Kenya	3	2
	Guyana	2	2
	Malawi	1	-
	Total:	38	20
Bursaries for Craft Instructors Training	Sri Lanka	10	3
	Tanzania	2	2
	Total:	12	5

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan continues to be popular with participating countries and the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India is, as in previous years, responsible for its administration.

There have been no additions or changes in the three schemes of Scholarship/Fellowship, Bursaries for Craft Instructors Training and Short-term visit to Senior Educationists under the Plan during the year 1972-73.

The Indian offer of 50 awards (45 scholarships and 5 fellowships) for 1972-73 was circulated to Commonwealth countries. Nominations were received from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Fiji, Guyana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tonga, the United Kingdom. The awards utilized covered a wide range of subjects such as History, Food and Nutritions, Fine Art, Geography, Physical Education, Commerce, Architecture, Mechanical Engineering, Philosophy, Agricultural Chemistry, Microbiology, Budhist studies.

The offers of awards to India for 1973 were received from the Governments of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Malaysia, New Zealand, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom. The awards covered a wide range of subjects. Applications showed particular interest in Engineering and Technology, Medicine and Surgery, Basic Sciences, Agriculture, Veterinary Science and the Humanities and Social Sciences, Fine Arts, Linguistics and Archaeology. Judging by the large number of applications received the awards by the United Kingdom and Canada continue to be very popular.

It has been the experience of India as an awarding country that a good number of applications are received for undergraduate studies, particularly, from those Commonwealth countries which are less developed. The courses comprise studies at undergraduate level in Medicine and Engineering whose normal duration is 4 to 5 years. In view of this, the scope of Scholarship/ Fellowship should be extended to cover normally courses lasting beyond two/ three years.

There is a provision for awarding visiting fellowships to three Senior Educationists for a period not more than three months to study in the field of education or educational administration. During 1972-73 Mrs. Mosiofo Fetani Mata'afa, Pro-Chancellor of the University of South Pacific and wife of the Prime Minister of Western Samoa visited India from 31.3.73 to 12.4.73.

The scheme will continue during 1973-74 also and nominations are being invited through Indian Mission from all Commonwealth Countries with the object of utilizing all the three visitorship places.

Generally a visiting fellowship carries the following benefits/allowances:-

(i) Return tourist class air travel.

(ii) Maintenance allowance of Rs.100 per day for senior Professors and Administrators and Rs.75 per day for Senior Headmasters. In case accommodation is provided by a University/Institution the allowance would be Rs.75 and Rs. 60 respectively. This includes local conveyance charges.

(iii) Travel in India by rail by first class or by bus and if the distance between the two cities is more than 750 miles (1200 kilometres) by air.

(iv) Free medical and hospital facilities.

As most of the candidates awarded scholarships were employed, and in many cases were sponsored by their employers, they returned to their jobs in India on completion of their studies aborad. A few scholars did not wish to return to India as employment opportunities were more favourable in the country to which they had been sent for study. This was particularly noticeable in the case of candidates sent to U.K. and Canada. The number is, however, marginal.

Considerable benefit is derived both by the scholars (and their employers) from the experience gained abroad.

The revised editions of the following publications covering the needs of the students coming from abroad were available during the period:-

(i) Universities Handbook - "India and Ceylon" 1971 published by the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon, Rouse Avenue, New Delhi-1; Price: Rs.80; giving all details about the facilities available, courses offered, administrative set-up and the names of personnel, various universities and other institutions at various levels in India and Ceylon.

(ii) Directory of Institutions of Higher Learning - 1969 published by the Ministry of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, giving basic information about the courses offered in various faculties or departments of various universities and university-level institutions in the country and also listing specialised research institutions in scientific and humanities fields, minimum admission requirements for professional education and institutions providing instructions in professional courses.

(iii) "Studying in India" - a Handbook for Overseas Students published by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, Indraprastha Estate, Azad Bhavan, New Delhi giving basic information about India, her languages, climate, people, dress, manner and customs, women of India, hospitality and caste system, various degrees and admission requirements and the things that the various students should do before leaving their own country, on arriving in India and reaching the places of their studies.

JAMAICA

The Post Primary Division of the Ministry of Education continued to be the official Agency of the Plan in Jamaica.

A number of extensions have been granted to Jamaican Scholars studying in other countries.

There has been, as is usual, a very good response from qualified Jamaicans for The Commonwealth Scholarships offered by other countries. Jamaica has also benefitted immensely from the qualifications and expertise gained by returning Commonwealth Scholars who hold important positions both in the public and private sectors.

KENYA

Unfortunately there is not very much information because our country has not yet been in a financial position to grant any fellowships to other Commonwealth Countries.

In both the C.S.F.P. and the Awards for Commonwealth University Staff, plans are afoot to help other Commonwealth Countries, and as soon as funds are available we shall launch the plans.

LESOTHO

No report received.

MALAWI

Since the last report there has been no change or additions regarding the administrative machinery for the Plan in this country; we have, however, submitted three nominations for the 1973/74 academic year recently, all of which have been acknowledged by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

The operation of the Plan in this country so far works smoothly apart from the fact that it took us a long time sometimes to identify suitable candidates in the priority manpower fields. However, we hope this situation will be straightened out very soon. Malawi does not award scholarships under the scheme as we are still unable to finance our own scholars.

We are glad to report that the scholars when they return home are very useful manpower both in the performance and localisation programmes.

MALAYSIA

The Malaysian Liaison Committee continues to function at the same Secretariat under the Ministry of Education of Malaysia as the processing agency for the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Malaysia. The Committee comprises the following:-

Chairman:	Director General of Education, Malaysia.
Members:	Vice-Chancellor, National University, Malaysia.
	Vice-Chancellor, University of Malaya.
	Director of Training, Public Services Department, Malaysia.
Secretary:	Principal Assistant Secretary, Scholarship & Sponsorship Section, Ministry of Education, Malaysia.

The Committee met twice during this period once in June 1972 to nominate candidates for Australian and New Zealand Awards 1973/74 and in November 1972 to nominate candidates for United Kingdom, Canada and other awards 1973/74. Up to date 4 of our candidates have been awarded by Australia for the 1973/74 awards.

At the moment we have 3 scholars holding our award and following their respective courses in the University of Malaya:-

Name	Year of Award	Country	Course	Extension
1. Mr. David Williams	1969	Barbados	Ph.D.Education	Aug.1971-June 1973
2. Mr. Simeon O. Obura	1971	Kenya	M. Education	May 1973-May 1974
3. Mr. Donald J. Mackintosh	1972	U.K.	M.Sc. Zoology	-

For 1973/74 awards 3 scholars are expected to arrive by May 1973 at the earliest. Since the inception of the Plan 25 scholars from other Commonwealth countries have taken up Malaysian Awards, and not less than 100 scholars from Malaysia have taken advantage and have greatly benefited from the awards.

Malaysia is still unable to embark on any other subsidiary programmes and at the moment Malaysia only offers scholarships at postgraduate level.

MALTA

The Administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is still entrusted to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee which sits under the Chairmanship of the Director of Education.

Since 1st April 1972 one new scholarship was awarded. The selected candidate proceeded to Canada to undergo postgraduate training leading to M.Sc. (Engineering).

Of six scholars who are on scholarship during the current year, one is reading for a B.Sc. Biochemistry (UK), one is undergoing postgraduate studies in Gynaecology (UK), one is reading for a Degree in Shipping Law (UK), one is undergoing postgraduate studies in Neurology (UK), one is reading for a Ph.D. Physics (Canada). A candidate is scheduled to proceed to Australia in March 1973 in order to pursue a course of study leading to the M.Sc. in Structural Engineering. Moreover, the Local Commonwealth Scholarship Board has recommended another 10 applicants for courses in UK, Canada and Hong Kong: one to read for a Ph.D. Chemistry (UK), one to read for a Diploma in Aeronautic Engineering (UK), one to read for the M.Sc. in Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications) (Canada), one to read for a Degree in Veterinary Surgery (Canada), one to read for a B.Sc. in Production Engineering (Canada) one to read for an M.Sc. in Electrical Engineering (Pulse and Digital System) (Canada), one to read for a Degree in Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications) (Canada), one to read for a Diploma in Naval Architecture (Canada), one to read for a Degree in Electrical Engineering (Telecommunications) (Hong Kong).

Malta awards one scholarship under the Plan tenable at the Royal University of Malta to one scholar from any country in the Commonwealth to enable him to read for a First or a Higher Degree. At present, a candidate from Hong Kong is reading for a Degree in Medicine.

As a rule all Commonwealth scholars return to Malta on completion of their scholarship. They are making valuable contributions in the field of knowledge for which they received training.

Publicity to notices and other material in connection with these scholarships was given through press releases and other means of communication (e.g. radio, T.V. and Local Relay System).

MAURITIUS

No additions or changes have taken place in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan since 1st April 1972.

To date the following awards have been confirmed:
Australia 2; Canada 1; India 2; U.K. 2.

An attempt to obtain a 6 year course in Medicine in the U.K. was not successful but a similar attempt had a happier response from Australia.

The Commonwealth scholarships continue to be very popular as judged by the numbers of applicants.

Three scholars have returned recently: one from New Zealand (Mechanical Engineering); one from U.K (B.A. Hons. Classics) and one from Australia (B.Sc. Engineering Science). One of them has found employment in a new industry, the others are looking for work.

No extension of tenure was requested in the period covered to enable scholars to study for more advanced qualifications.

NAURU

At the present time, the Plan is not being put into effect.

The very few graduates that we have are generally committed to certain positions and our under-graduates generally study in Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands.

Nauru has not awarded any scholarships to other countries.

With the general raising of the level of secondary and technical education, we look forward to being in such a position that Nauru can take advantage of the scholarships plan.

NEW ZEALAND

The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships in New Zealand has continued on the same lines as previously. The number of scholarships current at any time remains at about 24 although it is hoped that an increased grant which the Government has approved will enable the Committee to make additional awards.

For some years now the Committee has received applications from candidates in certain countries whose academic standard has been too low to justify the award of scholarships for advanced study. In future, invitations to countries to nominate candidates will stipulate that applicants for Ph.D. should have a minimum standard of upper second class honours and applicants for other courses should have a minimum standard of a Bachelors degree with at least an average of B or that they should be expected to achieve these results in coming examinations.

The Committee also made a study of the Administrative Scholarships, which have not been particularly effective in recent years. It was agreed that these awards should be available for promising administrators from, say, 25 to 45 years of age who would benefit from study or enquiry in New Zealand and who are expected to make substantial contributions in their own countries. The awards would be for studying administration in Government departments or in the universities. They are to be initiated by members of the New Zealand Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Committee and will be made by invitation only.

The value of the prestige fellowships has been increased from a daily allowance of $20 to a daily allowance of $30. Costs of travel are also met. The only visitor who has arrived since our last report is Professor R.V. Jones.

NIGERIA

There were no additions or changes in the administrative machinery of the Plan. The title and address of the Nigerian agency remained the same. No new awards were instituted nor was there any expansion in the existing programmes. Two extensions were granted to the following to enable them complete their research studies:

1.	Morrison, J.H.	Canadian	Ph.D. African History University of Ibadan.
2.	Tan Ton Hin	Malaysian	M.Phil. Agricultural Economics University of Ife.

There were no scholarships at the under-graduate level, no awards for professional and technical fields of study but awards were made for social studies though there was none for adult or rural education. Also, there were no short term visits under the Plan.

As a nominating country, Nigerians recommended or nominated for awards under the Plan and who selected Britain, Canada and Australia as their first choice were by far in excess of the numbers of offers from these countries. Again a scholar who unilaterally decided to withdraw from his Nigerian award shortly after starting his course caused concern to us. There was also the case of a married scholar who came to Nigeria with his wife despite prior warning that Nigerian Universities have no hostel facilities for married students.

We would like scholarship or academic records of nominated candidates as well as fields of study for which facilities for postgraduate studies or research are limited in Nigerian Universities to be given equal weight before making the final awards by the awarding countries.

Although no visiting Fellowship has been instituted, the Federal Government is looking into the possibility of instituting some senior awards in future. The problem about returning scholars is that of keeping track of their locations. This does not make it easy to follow-up their careers or other academic pursuits after their courses.

Nigeria would like it made very clear that under the Plan, where a scholar's research project requires him to travel to a third country for the purpose of collecting data or material, the awarding country should bear the full financial costs for such research trips.

Our prospectus on the Plan contains information on fields of specialisation, research facilities and other arrangements for students coming from abroad.

We plan to produce a report on the Plan since its inception and operation in Nigeria. Its probable title would be "The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Nigeria - 1960 - 1973."

RHODESIA

Owing to the current circumstances it has not been possible to include a report on the working of the Plan in Rhodesia for 1972/73. The number of Rhodesian Scholars studying in other countries is included in the statistical tables in Appendix V. A number of Rhodesian applicants for awards tenable in Britain in the coming year were received through the Overseas Development Administration in London.

SIERRA LEONE

The Plan continues to be administered by the Ministry of Education after very wide publicity of the scholarships .

Applicants are interviewed and selected by the Scholarships Awards Advisory Committee, under the Chairmanship of the Chief Education Officer with the Senior Assistant Secretary (Students) as Secretary. The machinery for the operation of the Plan has remained unchanged.

During the year under review, Britain and Australia made one award each to Sierra Leone for Masters degrees in Librarianship, and Geography respectively.

Two Commonwealth Scholars completed their studies in Britain and one in Canada. These scholars have returned home and taken up appointment in Sierra Leone; two in the Civil Service, and one at Fourah Bah College, University of Sierra Leone. They are making full use of the knowledge and experience gained in their studies. So far there have been no difficulties in Commonwealth Scholars finding employment on returning home from their studies, because of the high standard attained by them.

No extension of Commonwealth Scholarship beyond two years was made to any Sierra Leone Scholar during this period, and no undergraduate scholarship was awarded.

Sierra Leone has continued to receive invitations for the submission of nominations for awards from Australia, Britain, Canada, Cyprus, New Zealand, Nigeria and Trinidad and Tobago. The results of two successful nominations have just been received from Australia. However, results of nominations are not yet available from Canada, Cyprus, and New Zealand for the period under review.

SINGAPORE

The Public Service Commission, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Phay Seng Whatt, continued to administer the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan for the period under review.

Ten new scholarships were awarded for postgraduate studies, 5 by the United Kingdom, 3 by Canada, 1 by Australia and 1 by Hong Kong.

The 10 awards have been utilised for postgraduate studies in specialised fields such as medicine, engineering, business administration, maritime law, radiological health and safety, and language and literature. Past Commonwealth Scholars have gained a wealth of knowledge and expertise under the Plan and their contributions to Singapore have been significant, particularly in the public sector and in local institutions of higher learning.

SRI LANKA

The Ministry of Education continues to be the agency responsible for the administration of the Plan in Sri Lanka. There have been no material changes in the administration of the Plan during this period.

The Plan has proved to be most popular among our students, State and Corporation employees and University lecturers seeking opportunities for postgraduate studies and advanced research. Considerable benefit is derived both by the scholars and their employers through the experience and knowledge gained by the scholars. The experience gained abroad in their field of specialization has equipped them to assume greater responsibility in their respective spheres of activities.

By way of her own contribution to the Plan, Sri Lanka awarded during this period 1 scholarship at undergraduate level and 4 scholarships at postgraduate level. The five scholarships were awarded to scholars from Kenya, Mauritius, India and the United Kingdom. Sri Lanka has extended the awards of two postgraduate scholars for completion of their M.A. degrees in Modern History and Buddhist Civilization respectively during this year.

During the period under review, Sri Lanka received 13 awards. Several awards made earlier have been extended for a further period of one year.

It is not proposed to publish any official report.

SWAZILAND

No report received.

TANZANIA

No report received.

TONGA

The Department of Education continues to administer the awards under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan and the machinery for its operation has remained unchanged.

Tonga is a nominating country only, as there are no facilities for tertiary education. One candidate was successful in gaining an award from Australia during the period under review.

Tonga's requirements are mainly for first degree courses and it would help if more awards were made available at this level. In particular, consideration may be given to increasing the places available for training in Mathematics and Science for teaching, and in medicine.

Generally, the Plan has been beneficial to Tonga as more scholars return after completion of their studies. Fields of study requested under the Plan have been carefully selected in relation to the country's economic development and manpower requirements so that successful scholars, on return, give an invaluable contribution to the development of the country as a whole.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

No changes or additions have taken place in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan. However, the address of the Commonwealth Scholarship Agency in Trinidad and Tobago has been changed to: Chief Personnel Officer, Training Division, 13-15 St. Clair Avenue, Port of Spain.

As an awarding country, Trinidad and Tobago continues to offer each year one postgraduate scholarship in Tropical Agriculture tenable at the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine. The first such scholar was granted an extension of his Commonwealth Scholarship beyond the original two years to enable him to read for the Ph.D. degree.

There has been no activity in the field of Visiting Fellowships or other senior awards.

Commonwealth Scholars who have been nominated by this country and who have returned to this country during the period under review, have, on the whole, taken up or resumed duties in professional posts in the Public Service.

Although no official report on the operation of the plan in this country is to be published the Government of Trinidad and Tobago is most grateful to all member countries who have accepted its nominees for training awards.

UGANDA

No report received.

WESTERN SAMOA

In Western Samoa, the Plan continues to be administered by the Staff Training and Scholarship Committee, a sub-committee of Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister. During the period in question, Western Samoa was offered awards under the Plan by the Governments of Cyprus, Trinidad, Canada, Ceylon, Australia and the United Kingdom.

Under the Plan, United Kingdom accepted one of our candidates to undertake postgraduate studies in Dentistry from October 1972. We are at present awaiting the outcome of our nomination for the 1973 awards offered by the same country.

Australia offered us one award for the 1973 academic year but we are very grateful to this country for accepting two of our students to undertake undergraduate studies commencing late March 1973 as the provision of undergraduate awards is more apt to our needs.

Western Samoa regrets that owing to the unavailability of qualified personnel, we were unable to accept invitations for postgraduate studies for the awards offered by other countries. Western Samoa's need continues to be for undergraduate rather than postgraduate opportunities.

ZAMBIA

There have been no additions or changes in the machinery of the working of the Plan in Zambia between 1st April, 1972 and 31st March, 1973. The Government has yet not decided to take on the responsibilities of an awarding country.

We won an award for a Senior Medical Scholarship for our candidate Professor S. B. Bhagwandeen of the School of Medicine, University of Zambia. The award was for three months beginning January, 1973. It is hoped that in view of the increased number of graduating students from the University of Zambia and other institutions the donor countries will in future offer us more of their postgraduate scholarships.