

## SUMMARY OF THE WORKING OF THE PLAN IN THE COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

### AUSTRALIA

Australia is both an awarding and a recipient country under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. As a result of some changes in Australian Government administration in 1974, the Plan is now jointly administered by the Department of Education and the Australian Development Assistance Agency.

The number of scholarships current as at 30 June 1974 was ninety-nine, of which twenty-eight were at undergraduate level. As in previous years, a large proportion of scholarships taken up in Australia were for postgraduate studies. Scholars studying for Ph.D. degrees were offered awards for a period of up to three years, but, as in the past, consideration was given to requests for extension of awards. Awards were also tenable for bachelor degree studies, for courses not available in the candidates' own countries. Three Visiting Fellows, one Visiting Consultant and three Visiting Professors took up senior awards in Australia during the year.

In 1974 the Australian Government announced that fifty new awards would be made available under the Plan in future years. Eleven of these awards are being made available at the senior level. The publication 'Postgraduate Study at Australian Universities', along with the revised edition of 'A Directory of Courses' is made available to nominating agencies and Australian diplomatic posts.

Competition among graduates in Australia for awards offered by other Commonwealth countries continued to be keen. As at 31 March 1974 there were ninety-two Australians studying in other Commonwealth countries under the Plan.

### COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS

No changes have taken place in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in the Bahamas during this period.

The number of applicants for scholarships though small, continues to grow, and it is heartening to see that interest is now being expressed in awards tenable in countries other than Canada and the United Kingdom. Returning graduates have fitted in well and are making a meaningful contribution to the development of the country. Only one scholarship was extended beyond two years, for studies leading to an honours degree in Biochemistry.

Altogether, the Plan is operating in a very satisfactory way from our point of view as a nominating country.

## BANGLADESH

The Ministry of Education continues to be the administering Agency of the Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Plan in Bangladesh. The name of the Ministry has, however, been changed from the 'Ministry of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports' to the 'Ministry of Education, Scientific and Technological Research and Atomic Energy'.

During the year under review, the awards were advertised in the press, over radio and television. Important steps in the process of selection comprised: making a short list of the candidates on the basis of academic records by a committee consisting of the representatives of the relevant Ministries; interviewing by a selection board consisting of representatives of awarding countries, if available, subject specialists, and the Chairman of the University Grants Commission as Chairman of the board; and finally the approval of the recommended candidates by the Government. There was very keen competition for the selection.

There is a tendency among the scholars to prolong their stay abroad after completion of their course. It is learnt that in some cases the awarding countries do not compel the scholars to return home after completion of their course. It is urged that the awarding countries should take positive steps to see that the scholars return home and start their careers thus contributing to the development of their countries with the expertise they gain abroad.

The Plan is useful and is operating well, and it is helping to strengthen the faculties of the universities in Bangladesh.

## BARBADOS

There has been no change in the administrative machinery of the Plan during the period under review. The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education, continues to advertise offers of awards as they are made available. The National Scholarships Committee which is appointed by the Minister of Education and includes representatives of business and professional organizations, interviews the applicants and makes its recommendations which are placed before the Minister for his consideration.

Under the Plan awards are made primarily for postgraduate study, and it is hoped that more awards could be made available at undergraduate level in some of the areas of study not available at regional institutions e.g. Pharmacy, Dentistry, Veterinary Science.

There are proposals for the publication of an official report on the operation of the Plan in Barbados.

## BELIZE

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 awards. Offers of awards were received from the United Kingdom, Canada, Hong Kong, New Zealand, Trinidad and Tobago. 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.

### BOTSWANA

No report received.

### 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 Assistant Secretary General, Mr E. E. Templer, act as Joint Secretaries.

The Commission is responsible for the selection and placing in UK 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, problems have arisen due to the late (or even non) arrival of documents relating to other countries' nominees. This holds up the selection process and makes placement of successful candidates in universities more difficult. Difficulties are caused for some candidates when the scholarship agency in their home country does not tell them of their nomination or, subsequently, of their rejection if that occurs.

The welfare of Scholars and their families, travel arrangements and the payment of emoluments continued to be the responsibility of the British Council. Details of the emoluments are given in Appendix II. Just before the beginning of the session, newly arrived Scholars were officially welcomed when they attended the Commission's 'Welcome Programme' in London. The Programme, arranged by the British Council, gave Scholars the opportunity to meet other award holders and officials during a three-day period of discussions and outings.

There were two more regional conferences during the year under report: the Tenth was held in Liverpool in November 1974 and the Eleventh at Warwick University in March 1975. At these conferences, Scholars and their supervisors were able to exchange opinions and discuss their problems with Commission members, the secretariat and British Council officials. The Fourteenth Annual Dinner for departing Scholars and their wives was held in July 1974, the guest of honour being the Rt Hon Lord Redcliffe-Maud, G.C.B., K.C.B., C.B.E.

At the beginning of the 1974-75 academic session 599 Scholars were holding awards, together with 5 Visiting Professors, 50 Medical Fellows and 46 Academic Staff Fellows, making a total of 700.

The Commission continued to make available awards for training at various levels in the field of medicine, the main aim being to further medical education in the Commonwealth. Medical Fellows come for a year's study in depth and then return to their teaching appointments in medical schools. Senior Medical Fellows spend three months in this country, the awards being open to professorial heads of department.

Universities and other nominating agencies in the developing Commonwealth countries have maintained their interest in securing Commonwealth Academic Staff Awards for their employees. Academic Staff Fellowships are normally held for nine months for a programme of study directly relevant to the needs of the holders' universities. Academic Staff Scholarships are more comparable with the long-standing Commonwealth Scholarships and may be held for periods of up to three years. The majority of Academic Staff Scholarships were again given to enable their holders to read for higher degrees but the Commission remains willing to make them available for other relevant training if the nominating university so wishes.

As in the last report, we give a separate analysis of the Academic Staff Scholarships held in view of their increasing importance. In the statistical tables in the Appendices these awards are included with the general Commonwealth Scholarships. Of the Academic Staff Scholars present during the first term of the 1974/75 academic year, two thirds were over 28 almost one third were between 26 and 28 and only a few were age 25 or below: the great majority of these award holders were men.

Academic Staff Scholars holding awards during the first term  
of the 1974/75 academic year by subject

Country of permanent residence	Arts	Social Studies	Pure Sciences	Technology	Medicine	Dentistry	Agriculture and Forestry	Veterinary Science	Total
Bangladesh		1	3	1	1		2	1	9
Botswana			1						1
Fiji	1								1
Ghana	1	1	3	1	2				8
Guyana	2		1	1					4
Hong Kong				1					1
India	4	1	4	2	1		1	1	14
Jamaica	1								1
Kenya		1							1
Malaysia			4	2	1				7
Malta	1				1				2
Mauritius				1					1
Nigeria	3	2	7	2	3		1	2	20
Papua New Guinea	1								1
Rhodesia	1								1
Sierra Leone		1	2						3
Sri Lanka	2		2						4
Tanzania			2				1		3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>82</b>

The distribution of the 82 among the United Kingdom universities was as follows: Aberdeen 3; Aston 1; Birmingham 6; Bradford 1; Bristol 2; Cambridge 4; Dundee 2; East Anglia 1; Essex 2; Exeter 1; Glasgow 1; Hull 1; Keele 1; Kent 1; Lancaster 1; Leeds 5; Liverpool 2; London 13; Loughborough 1; Manchester 4; UMIST 1; Newcastle 2; Nottingham 2; Oxford 1; Reading 3; Sheffield 1; Southampton 3; Stirling 1; Strathclyde 5; Surrey 1; Sussex 4; Wales 4; York 1.

The most senior awards under the Plan are the Commonwealth Visiting Professorships. During the year under review the Commission received 48 nominations from 25 British universities for awards tenable during the academic sessions 1975-76 or 1976-77, showing a fall in the competition for these awards. Six Visiting Professorships were taken up for the academic year 1974-75 by nominees from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and India. Details of these, and of Scholars taking up awards in Britain, are given in the Appendices which accompany this report.

Of the 231 Scholars whose awards expired during the period 1 April 1974 to 31 March 1975, 43 are recorded as having qualified for doctorates, 36 for master's degrees, 10 for postgraduate diplomas, 7 for bachelor's degrees and 12 for higher medical qualifications awarded by bodies other than universities. 25 Scholars were engaged in research not for a higher degree and 10 resigned their awards. It should be noted that a small number of those people who were awarded a qualification obtained more than one. It is hoped that the results obtained by the remainder will be available for inclusion in the Sixteenth Annual Report.

An interim account was given in the Fourteenth Annual Report of the results obtained by Scholars whose awards expired during the period 1 April 1973 to 31 March 1974. Of the 250 Scholars completing the tenure of their awards during that period, 77 are now recorded as having received doctorates, 49 master's degrees, 8 postgraduate diplomas, 9 bachelor's degrees, 1 a first diploma and 16 higher medical qualifications awarded by bodies other than universities (one gaining two such qualifications). 16 Scholars resigned their awards, 2 failed their examinations and the remainder are either still studying for their degrees or await assessment for their theses.

The Commission received invitations from 11 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, 220 applications were received. This reversed the upward trend of last year. As usual, short-listed candidates were interviewed by panels consisting of Commission members and representatives of the High Commissioners of the awarding countries. Following the 71 nominations made during the previous reporting period, 37 awards were offered, and 26 candidates took up awards in seven countries.

#### Bermuda

There have been no additions or changes in the operation of the Plan since 1 April 1974. The Plan is operating very satisfactorily and we are particularly happy that Australia awarded a six-year medical scholarship to a Bermudian who began his studies at Hobart in March 1975.

The Plan has been very beneficial to Bermuda in the realms of Medicine and Education. Several physicians and teachers who took their professional training in the UK and Canada are currently serving the community well and one Commonwealth Scholar is pursuing research in Biology at the doctoral level in the UK.

There is no official report of the operation of the Plan in Bermuda in the offing.

### British Virgin Islands

The Plan continues to be administered by the Chief Minister's Office with the BVI Scholarships Committee as the selection agency.

We are disappointed at the constant refusal by some awarding countries to give reasons for rejection of nominations or even to explain why no such reasons are given. This leads us to conclude that the reasons for rejection are based on shifting considerations which change from year to year.

The strong emphasis in the Plan on providing postgraduate awards does not harmonize with our priorities and needs which are for first degree and sub-degree courses. Canada, however, has been generous in granting requests for exemptions which, on our part, have become routine. The strong bias against awarding scholarships for beginning courses in dentistry causes us some hardship as there are no regional institutions offering dentistry training and no alternative sources of such awards. Commonwealth Scholars continue to return and to work in teaching or government service with high levels of performance. Two of our three Permanent Secretaries are former Commonwealth Scholars as is the Principal of the British Virgin Islands High School.

No official report on the operation of the Plan is published separately. The Plan continues to receive mention, along with others, in the annual report of the Department of Education.

### Brunei

No additions or changes have taken place since 1 April 1974 in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Brunei. Although there are an increasing number of officers eligible for postgraduate courses, they are greatly required in the Government service. The emphasis should therefore be on scholarships at undergraduate level, professional, technical and similar specialized fields of study.

### Gibraltar

The Government of Gibraltar is satisfied with the working of the Plan. It would like to nominate more applicants for awards to a wider range of Commonwealth countries but finds difficulty in the context of its staffing requirements since nearly all applicants occupy key positions in Government Service and have to be replaced during their course of study.

### Gilbert and Ellice Islands

As in previous years, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony has been unable to participate in this scheme due mainly to the lack of suitably qualified candidates. Also there are few employment opportunities which require post-graduate qualifications. The situation is now improving and we hope to make some nominations in 1976.

Our principal need is for undergraduate courses, particularly those not available at the University of the South Pacific and, therefore, we would urge awarding countries to adopt a more liberal attitude in granting such awards. Alternatively, Commonwealth countries could assist the Colony by offering additional third-country awards for courses at the University of the South Pacific.

A Manpower Planning Committee, established in 1973, is also responsible for ensuring that schemes such as CSFP are fully exploited in the national interest.

### Hong Kong

The Education Department of the Hong Kong Government is responsible for the formation of the Selection Committee, the membership of which, as in previous years, represents a good cross-section of both higher and secondary education in Hong Kong together with the local representatives of the various Commonwealth awarding countries. The Chairman of the Committee is the Professor of a university Department of Science, and the Secretary is a Senior Education Officer of the Education Department. Hong Kong continues to derive very great benefit from the Plan and one of the criteria used in selecting candidates for nomination to awarding countries is the usefulness and relevance of the proposed research programme to the needs of the Hong Kong community. Competition for the awards is keen and the quality of applicants continues to be high.

As an awarding country, Hong Kong offers postgraduate scholarships tenable at the two universities. The Education Department of the Hong Kong Government acts as the administrative agency which appoints the Selection Committee and liaises between Committee members and the two universities in all matters relating to Hong Kong awards. There are at present six Scholarship holders studying for higher degrees in Architecture, Chinese Language, Inorganic Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Philosophy and Zoology. Three awards were made during the period under review.

Extension of tenure of awards beyond two years to enable scholars to study for the Ph.D. degree or for other purposes is considered in each case on its own merit.

### New Hebrides

The education available in the New Hebrides is only of secondary level and below. Thus the CSFP operates in this Territory only to the extent of nominating candidates for awards. The nomination of candidates for awards in other Commonwealth countries has in the past, and will continue for some considerable time in the future, to be limited to requests for training at undergraduate level. Even at this level there is a lack of suitable candidates with the necessary university entrance qualifications. The greatest demand now, and in the next few years, will be for scholarships for artisan (apprentice) and commercial courses, where entrance qualification is generally the completion of three years of secondary education.

Consequently only two nominations have ever been made and accepted under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. One nominee failed to complete his course at the University of Queensland, Australia (1972). One further nominee has just started the final year of her training at the Australian National University, Canberra.

It is hoped that in future years the New Hebrides will be able to make greater use of the scholarships offered under the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

### St Helena

St Helena, which is only a nominating country has not been able to make very great use of the Plan as few of our Secondary pupils have as yet gained the required O' and A' levels and are therefore not eligible for even the undergraduate scholarships.

### Seychelles

The Colony of Seychelles is not an awarding country under this Plan. It is, however, a nominating country and in 1974/75 received invitations to nominate from the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand.

Two Seychellois students are presently engaged in studies in Canada under the Plan on awards made in 1970 and 1971.

The majority of applications for undergraduate studies are catered for by other bodies but appropriate nominations at that level will continue to be made to awarding countries under the Plan. Although the demand for post-graduate training from Seychelles is limited, it is instructive to note that consistent use has been made at this level of the facilities provided under the Plan in recent years.

### 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 since 1 April 1974.

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 field 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.

#### Montserrat

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan is now administered locally by the Permanent Secretary for Manpower and Administration, Government Headquarters, Plymouth. All further correspondence should accordingly be addressed to him.

One Commonwealth Scholar, Miss Doris Bramble, currently studying at the University of Guelph, Ontario, Canada, has been granted an extension of her award to enable her to qualify for the Ph.D. in Nutrition.

No official report has been published or contemplated.

#### 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 1 April 1974 to 31 March 1975.

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

## Windward Islands

### Dominica

No report received.

### St Lucia

No additions or changes have taken place since April 1974 in the machinery set up for the administration of the plan in St Lucia.

By and large awarding countries indicated the number of nominations acceptable to them in any one year. In the operation of the Plan, however, there are certain drawbacks for the nominating country which should be noted. One of these drawbacks occurs if a nominee is rejected by a particular university in an awarding country, and that awarding country does not seek a place for him in an alternative university. Another occurs when a nominee is rejected or withdraws, and the nominating country is not given the chance to nominate a replacement for him. In these and other cases where a nominee is not available, the nominating country loses an opportunity to train an outstanding scholar or administrator for certain developments or projects. An arrangement to ensure that the nominating country does not suffer any loss of benefit in such circumstances would be appreciated.

Between 1960 and 1974, some 14 Scholarships and Fellowships have been received under the Plan. Those who have retrained and remained have contributed and are contributing significantly e.g. in agriculture and development education.

### St Vincent

During the period 1 April 1974 to 31 March 1975 the Plan continued to be administered by the Service Commissions Department with the Assistant Secretary (Training) being responsible for the processing of applications and the forwarding of nominations to the Commonwealth Scholarship Commissions.

Two awards were received during the period for postgraduate study in the United Kingdom: one in the field of Anaesthetics and the other for a Postgraduate Certificate in Education. Also, two Vincentian Commonwealth Scholars completed their studies in the United Kingdom. They were Dr Greta Bowman who did Paediatrics at the University of Edinburgh and Mr John Commissiong who studied for a Ph.D. in Neuropharmacology at the University of Southampton.

## CANADA

The Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Committee continues to be the official agency of the Plan in Canada, with the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada providing the Secretariat. The Government of Canada provides the funds for this Plan, and during the year under report approved an increase in the Living Allowance to \$295 per month for both graduates and undergraduates.

In the first term of the 1974-75 academic session, 281 Scholars from 41 Commonwealth countries were holding awards at 28 Canadian Universities. The Canadian Committee is very pleased with the success of the Plan in Canada and attributes much of this success to the co-operation of the Canadian university community.

With reference to previous annual reports, we should like to once again bring these points to the attention of our fellow agencies:

- (i) It is not rare for a scholar at the Ph.D. level to need four years for the completion of this degree in Canada.
- (ii) The minimum standard for acceptance into the majority of Canadian graduate schools is Second Class Upper Division.
- (iii) It is absolutely necessary that a nominating country submit actual records of marks and courses undertaken: a certificate is of no use since it does not provide the details necessary for an academic competition.

Information on the courses available in Canadian Universities may be found in 'Universities and Colleges of Canada' which is published yearly by Statistics Canada.

### CYPRUS

Cyprus has no institution of university level, but still offers a small number of awards for study, at a non-university college, in Forestry. In fact one such award was offered during the report year but it was not taken up. 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 applicants.

During the year under review Britain has made three awards to Cypriot candidates for undergraduate studies in Mathematical Physics, Chemical Engineering and Civil Engineering. Australia has offered two awards but only one was taken up for undergraduate studies in Chemistry. New Zealand has also made an award for postgraduate studies in Genetics. All other nominations made to those other Commonwealth Countries which invited such nominations i.e. Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Sri Lanka and Hong Kong, have been unsuccessful.

Britain has renewed the awards of two Scholars up to July 1975 to enable them to complete their B.Sc. degrees in Electrical and Civil Engineering respectively and of two other Scholars up to July 1976 to enable them to complete their B.Sc. degrees in the same subjects.

During the period covered by the report two Scholars completed their studies in the United Kingdom having obtained the B.Sc. degrees in Civil Engineering and Economics, one completed his M.Sc. studies in Tropical Agriculture in Trinidad and Tobago and another one completed his postgraduate studies in Town and Country Planning in Australia.

## FIJI

During this period (April 1974 to March 1975) there has been no major change in the machinery set up for the administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Fiji.

A point to appreciate has been the increase in the number of awards made available by Australia. We were offered 6 scholarships and they were for courses lasting four years and over. The Australian awards allow both post- and undergraduate studies. These awards, unlike the Canadian and New Zealand scholarships, are not restricted to any particular course or courses. There are 2 awarding countries, namely Australia and India who offer awards at undergraduate levels as well. There is no provision for post-graduate training in the Fiji Government Scholarship Scheme. So we are dependent on Commonwealth Awards. Scholarships are awarded according to the manpower needs of the country. We need the services of the Commonwealth Scholars and for this reason we are bonding them. Most of them have received postgraduate training in Engineering and Educational fields. We need local personnel in our own University, private firms, and Government Statutory bodies.

We publish an annual report on all training and scholarship matters, and the Commonwealth Awards are included in this.

At this point I would like to ask if we may receive results of our nominations earlier than usual in cases of Australian and Indian Awards. Nomination forms are submitted about 6 months prior to commencement of the academic year.

On the whole we are grateful for the training made possible through Commonwealth awards. We receive reports promptly and this is very much appreciated by us.

## GAMBIA

No report received.

## GHANA

No report received.

## GRENADA

No report received.

## GUYANA

The Public Service Ministry is still responsible for the administration of the Plan in Guyana. The applications, which are submitted in response to

advertisements to various sets of awards, are considered and suitable candidates are selected for nomination after they have been interviewed by a Scholarship Selection Committee. The Committee meets under the chairmanship of the Deputy Permanent Secretary. Other members are the Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Education - Deputy Chairman, the Chief Training Officer and the Chief Personnel Officer - Public Service Ministry, the Principal Personnel Officer - Public Service Commission and the Principal Assistant Secretary - Office of the Prime Minister. From time to time Specialists in particular fields are co-opted to advise the committee on the selection of candidates.

During the year, seven postgraduate awards were offered and taken up by scholars to pursue studies as indicated below:

<u>Field of Study</u>	<u>Expected Qualification</u>	<u>Country of Study</u>
Commonwealth and Overseas Education Administration	Diploma	United Kingdom
Power Electronics	M.Sc.	United Kingdom
Guyanese History	Diploma	United Kingdom
Commonwealth Literature	M.A.	United Kingdom
Geography	M.A.	Canada
Civil Engineering	M.Sc.	United Kingdom
Education	M.Ed.	United Kingdom

Two Scholars in the United Kingdom received extensions of their awards to continue their studies in Mathematical Computation and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. Another Scholar who completed her planned course of study in Electronics is now serving as a Lecturer at the University of Guyana.

I wish to point out that as the Scholarships are tenable in various Commonwealth countries and the academic years do not always coincide, it would be useful to co-relate all the information so that these awards may be advertised and processed at the same time rather than at different times during the year. This would not only obviate the necessity of repeating the process several times a year, but would reduce the work load which taxes our resources considerably.

Nevertheless, Guyana is grateful to those countries which invited us to submit nominations for award and looks forward to its continued participation in the Plan.

### INDIA

There has been no change in the organizational machinery for the administration of the Plan, which 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.

The terms and conditions of the awards under the Plan have now been revised and the rates of maintenance allowance have been raised for Scholars pursuing undergraduate and postgraduate studies. Full details of the new rates appear in Appendix II.

Under the scheme for 1974-75 India offered 50 Scholarships and this offer was circulated to Commonwealth countries. In response to the offer, nominations were received from the Governments of the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, New Zealand (including Western Samoa), Sri Lanka, Ghana, Malaysia, Nigeria, Cyprus, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Kenya, Guyana, Fiji (including Tonga), Mauritius and Malawi. The awards utilized covered various fields of studies such as Buddhism, Architecture, Anthropology, Engineering, Education, Forestry, History, Medicine, Sociology, Journalism, Social Work, and Electronics. In its role as an awarding country India has found 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 the scholarships should be extended to cover courses whose normal duration is more than two or three years.

Offers to India of awards for 1975 were received from the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica and Malta. As usual the awards covered a wide range of subjects and attracted several thousand applications, which reflected particular interest in Engineering and Technology, Basic Sciences, Medicine and Surgery, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, the Humanities and Social Sciences. Applications were also received for the study of Archaeology and Anthropology. Candidates were nominated on the recommendations of Panels of Experts appointed by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. In considering for which subjects nominations should be made, national priorities were kept in view.

As most of the candidates awarded Scholarships in previous years were employed and in many cases were sponsored by their employers, they returned to their jobs in India on completion of their studies/research abroad. Considerable benefit is derived both by the awardees and their employers from their experience gained abroad.

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

- (i) Directory of Institutions for Higher Education, published by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Government of India), New Delhi.
- (ii) Universities Handbook-India and Ceylon, issued by the Inter-University Board of India and Ceylon, New Delhi.

#### JAMAICA

No report received.

## KENYA

No report received.

## LESOTHO

On the whole, Lesotho does not seem to benefit much from the Plan, as her immediate need is for undergraduate, rather than postgraduate awards.

## MALAWI

There has not been any change in the administrative machinery for the Plan in this country.

The operation of the Scheme is running very smoothly in Malawi. It is gratifying that we receive many applications to be considered under this Plan but due to the few places offered by awarding countries, we cannot place them all. Malawi does not award Scholarships.

It is a pleasure to report that when Scholars return home, they make a very big contribution to the country. Some become lecturers and agriculturalists while others enter statutory bodies.

I have to report that the Personnel Division has now moved from Zomba to Lilongwe, the full address being given in Appendix I of this report.

## MALAYSIA

No report received.

## MALTA

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

Since 1 April 1974, four new scholarships have been awarded to enable Scholars to study for, respectively: a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering in Canada, an M.Sc. in Analytical Chemistry in the United Kingdom, an M.Sc. and D.I.C. in Engineering Hydrology in the United Kingdom, and an M.Sc. and D.I.C. in Concrete Structure and Technology in the United Kingdom. Five scholars are on scholarship during the current year: one is reading for an M.Phil in Chemistry (United Kingdom); one for a B.Sc. in Industrial Engineering (Canada); one for an M.Eng. in Production Engineering (Canada); one for an M.Sc. in Structural Engineering (Australia); and one is reading for an M.R.C.P. in Neurology (United Kingdom). Furthermore, the local Commonwealth Scholarship Committee has recommended eight candidates for courses in the United Kingdom, Canada, Hong Kong and Australia; viz: one

to read for a Ph.D. in Geophysics (United Kingdom); one for postgraduate study and surveys in Cardiology leading to the M.R.C.P. (United Kingdom); one for studies leading to a fellowship in Medical Radiodiagnosis (United Kingdom); one for studies leading to a Diploma in Dermatology (United Kingdom); one student to read for an M.Sc. in Architecture (Low Cost Housing) (Canada); one to read for an M.Sc. in Economics (The Economics of the Oil Industry) (Canada); one to read for an M.A. Education (Hong Kong); one to read for a Ph.D. in Organic Synthetics (Australia).

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. A candidate from Hong Kong is reading for a Degree in Medicine. This student will terminate his studies in June 1975 and a new Malta award tenable as from October 1975 has been advertised in all Commonwealth countries.

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

Publicity in connection with these Scholarships is given through press releases and other means of communication (radio, television and the local relay system).

#### MAURITIUS

No report received.

#### NAURU

No additions or changes have taken place since 1 April 1974 in any aspects of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan.

It is hoped that applications for awards will be received in the current year and a nomination made if an invitation is received.

There are very few persons in Nauru who would be eligible for nomination for awards under the Plan, especially graduates, at the present time. However, there should be more people eligible over the next few years as the current education plan progresses.

#### NEW ZEALAND

There have been no new developments in the operation of the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan in New Zealand this year but the Committee was able to offer Scholarships to twelve postgraduate applicants from various parts of the Commonwealth. It has been disappointing that so many of the candidates nominated for our awards still have degrees with less than the required minimum standard of upper second class honours for those who wish to study for a Ph.D. degree, and an average of B for those who wish to study for other courses.

New Zealand has been able to nominate candidates for Scholarships offered by Britain, Canada and Australia but can still find little interest in offers from other parts of the Commonwealth.

The only visitor to New Zealand under the Prestige Fellowships Scheme during 1974 was Professor James Eells of the Department of Mathematics, University of Warwick.

## NIGERIA

The title and the address of this Agency is still the Scholarships Section, Federal Ministry of Education, Lagos.

Nigeria's offers to the other Commonwealth countries, had increased from ten in 1973 to fifteen in 1974 and remains the same for 1975-76. Two extensions of tenure to cover Ph.D. work were made in 1974. No awards were made for academic, professional, and technical courses at undergraduate level or non-graduate level in the report year; and no short term visits by senior educationists or administrators were sponsored.

Our peculiar problem as a nominating country has always been the insufficiency of allocations of awards for our many highly-qualified candidates. We would appeal for larger allocations to cope with our sizeable number of applications. As an awarding agency, we are beginning to face up to the gradual but steady demands of our beneficiaries for increased allowances to enable them to cope with the inflationary costs of goods. Their demands are being considered.

Nigeria, as one of the largest beneficiaries from the CSFP, is naturally enthusiastic about its continuation. We believe that the Plan is achieving the main objectives for which it was established and would support its enlargement.

This Agency has not yet established a programme for sponsorship of Visiting Fellowships or other senior awards under the scheme; but the establishment of such awards is still contemplated depending on the co-operation of Nigerian universities.

Many of our Commonwealth Scholars return to Nigeria to take up jobs as university teachers or medical research doctors. The Scheme in this way has constituted a means of equipping our eligible graduates with higher academic and professional expertise for the universities and research institutes and other establishments.

The administration of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in this report period witnessed the introduction of overseas interviews for the Nigerian overseas applicants. Interviews were conducted in both London and Ottawa this time and the reponse was good and encouraging. It also did not appear that the Nigerian Missions encountered any undue difficulties in conducting the interviews. The results of these interviews were assessed together with those of our local interviews to reach a decision on nominations. It is hoped by this measure to afford overseas applicants equal opportunities with their local counterparts.

## RHODESIA

Due to current circumstances it has not been possible to include a report on the working of the Plan in Rhodesia for 1974-75. The number of Rhodesian Scholars studying in other countries is included in the statistical tables in Appendix V. The applications for awards tenable in Britain in the coming academic year were received through the Overseas Development Ministry in London.

## SIERRA LEONE

No additions or changes have taken place since 1 April 1974 in the machinery set up for the administration of the Plan in Sierra Leone. It continues to be administered by the Ministry of Education after wide publicity of the offers of scholarships.

Since 1 April 1974 Sierra Leone has received an offer of a Scholarship from the Government of Malta under the scheme. One award was made by the British Government for Engineering Education, but no awards were made for social, rural or adult education.

As a nominating country we find the operation of the Plan efficient and an increased number of awards would be welcome. We are making plans to recommence our activities as an awarding country from next year.

The Plan is working efficiently from this country's point of view as the offers are made well before the closing date of receipt of nominations in the awarding country, and furthermore, it provides us with an opportunity of training our manpower for work in the higher echelons. On their return Commonwealth Scholars assume responsible posts either in the private or public sector, or in institutions of Higher Education and make full use of the knowledge they acquire during their course of study.

## SINGAPORE

The Public Service Commission continued to administer the Plan and no changes or additions have taken place in the administration of the Plan for the period under review.

Eleven new Scholarships were awarded to Singapore by Australia, Canada, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom. They were utilized for post-graduate studies in Medicine, Engineering, Economics, Business Administration and Linguistics. One Scholar in Canada was granted an extension to her Scholarship to enable her to complete the Ph.D. degree in Educational Testing and Measurement. There were no Scholarships at the undergraduate level.

Commonwealth Scholars, on their return, serve in the public sector or institutions of higher learning. They make valuable contributions, having profited from their studies under the Plan.

## SRI LANKA

The Ministry of Education continues to be the Agency responsible for the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan in Sri Lanka. No additions or changes have taken place in the existing programme for the year under review.

In three cases extensions of tenure have been granted beyond two years to enable Scholars to qualify for the Ph.D. degree. Two of these are in the field of Agronomy and one in History.

It was mentioned in my last report that opportunities for short-term awards would be welcomed in order to encourage candidates doing research in their own countries and going out to another country only to get acquainted with any latest developments and techniques in their fields. This was also discussed during the Sixth Commonwealth Education Conference, but apparently no definite plans have been worked out by the major awarding countries. I trust that the authorities will pay attention to the detailed working out of such a scheme.

It is observed that there is a slight improvement in the position of Scholars returning to Sri Lanka after their studies abroad. The Government of Sri Lanka also has worked out several schemes in order to encourage Scholars returning to the country. One such concession is the granting of a five year no-pay leave period for professionals and others to study/work abroad. Their jobs will be kept for them on their return.

## SWAZILAND

Swaziland has not availed itself of the Plan for the past few years but hopes to do so again from 1975.

## TANZANIA

Since 1 April 1974 there has not been an expansion of the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan as far as Tanzania is concerned. Most of the Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships are offered at graduate level in professional, technical and specialized fields. Awards for social, rural and adult education are few while those of short term visits by senior educationists or administrators are inadequate.

Generally it is felt that the operation of the Plan is satisfactory although there is a need for awarding countries to increase the number of awards in order to avoid unnecessary competition. For instance, country A may advertise two Scholarships for all interested Commonwealth countries to apply for. Furthermore there is a need of movement of Scholars under Commonwealth awards and if possible, Commonwealth awards should be tenable in any Commonwealth country.

Regarding Commonwealth Scholars, there is an indication that students have benefited from the experience gained in the course of their studies.

## TONGA

The Ministry 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. Tonga's requirements are mainly for first degree courses and we would appreciate it if more awards could be made available at this level.

The Plan has been very beneficial to Tonga and the fields of study requested have been carefully selected in relation to the manpower requirement of Tonga.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

In addition to the procedures already laid down with respect to the administration of the Plan in this country, each scholar nominated by this country and accepted by the awarding country is required to sign an agreement providing for service with the Government of Trinidad and Tobago in such capacity and at such remuneration as the Government may determine upon successful completion of the award. The Government of Trinidad and Tobago continues to offer one postgraduate award in Tropical Agriculture annually at the University of the West Indies, Trinidad.

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 taken up or resumed duties in professional posts in the public service or with private enterprise.

## UGANDA

The administrative machinery for the selection of candidates remained more or less the same as in previous years. Efficiency was maintained because the Committee was executive in nature compared to the previous one which was advisory. Applicants for the awards continued to increase, but the process of selection and submission of documents was completed in time.

Applications for postgraduate awards were so numerous that all our nominations except one were for postgraduate courses. Almost all the nominations were in Scientific, Commercial and Technical fields and none in the Liberal Arts on account of the high priority manpower requirements in these disciplines. Regarding undergraduate awards candidates with the required qualifications were absorbed by our own National Universities in East Africa.

Once again, we are very grateful to all the member countries which have offered us training facilities under the Plan for their co-operation and continued interest in our development. We note with regret that no awards were offered us by the British Government for the 1974-75 academic year as well as the previous 1973-74 academic year.

Doubtless, the applications were much higher for the Scholarships and Fellowships than in previous years and the calibre of applicants was very high indeed. Returning Scholars continue to be absorbed into the Civil Service, Parastatal bodies and academic institutions depending on their educational achievements.

### WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoa being a young developing country, her needs for trained manpower are mainly at the undergraduate level. It has been difficult to accommodate the CSFP awards as these are generally for postgraduate studies. However, some awarding countries have been lenient and we have been able to send scholars for undergraduate studies to some of the following countries: Canada, Australia, Malaysia, India, United Kingdom, Cyprus, Malta.

### ZAMBIA

There have been no additions or changes in the machinery for the working of the Plan in Zambia between 1 April 1974 and 31 March 1975. The Government has not yet decided to take on the responsibilities of an awarding country.

We won awards for the following candidates: Mr Dhansukh M. Naik (Canada), Mr Inyambo L. Myumbu (Canada), Mr Samuel Chinyoka (Canada), Mr E. H. Mwanangonze (Canada), Mrs M. Mvunga (Britain), Mr B. C. Kakoma (Britain), Dr Munkonge (Britain).

We wish to express deep appreciation for the manner in which the Commonwealth Scholarship Plan is assisting Zambia by offering Scholarships.