

Table 3. Higher Educational and Technological Training Centres

|                         | Number of institutions<br>and training centres <sup>*</sup> |       | Output of trained men |         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
|                         | 1949                                                        | 1957  | 1949                  | 1957    |
| India.....              | 2,777                                                       | 3,330 | 125,790               | 167,720 |
| Pakistan.....           | 216                                                         | 293   | 22,000                | 25,300  |
| Ceylon.....             | 22                                                          | 28    | 1,454                 | 3,050   |
| Malaya & British Borneo | 10                                                          | 18    | 260                   | 500     |

<sup>\*</sup> Includes only universities, technical training colleges and trade schools.

The present output of trained men is insufficient to meet growing needs, and if adequate expansion is to take place in these countries, substantial assistance will be needed from overseas to provide fully competent staff and the necessary equipment.

(ii) Training Overseas: The need to maintain and where possible to expand the facilities in countries overseas for giving the highest type of training to students is well understood by the members of the Commonwealth.

India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaya send as many students abroad as they can afford, while the other members of the Commonwealth have made provision for receiving overseas students into their universities and technical colleges.

In the British Isles, for example, the universities and university colleges at the beginning of the academic year 1948-49 had a total student population, mainly full-time, of about 100,000, of whom nearly 8,000 came from overseas; there were 860 from India, 110 from Pakistan, 170 from Ceylon and 113 from Malaya. These figures take no account of the large number of students from these countries studying in other technical and training colleges.

Under India's scholarship scheme for students from other Commonwealth and foreign countries, scholarships were awarded to sixty-five students during 1949-50, of whom fifty have already joined and started their work.

Australia, New Zealand and Canada also provide facilities in their institutions of higher learning for Asian students. But although a great deal is already being done, Commonwealth countries, both within and outside the area, are reviewing the provision they make for receiving and assisting students from the area, with the intention of seeing what more they can do to help.

(iii) Overseas Recruitment: Training, whether in the country itself or overseas, cannot meet the most urgent needs which must be satisfied if the programmes for economic development are to go forward. These must be met by recruitment from overseas of a sufficient number of scientific, technical and educational specialists. It might not, however, be unreasonable to estimate that at any one time during the period of the execution of the programmes, these countries together